

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**Fiscal Year 1975
Submission to the Congress**

Africa Programs

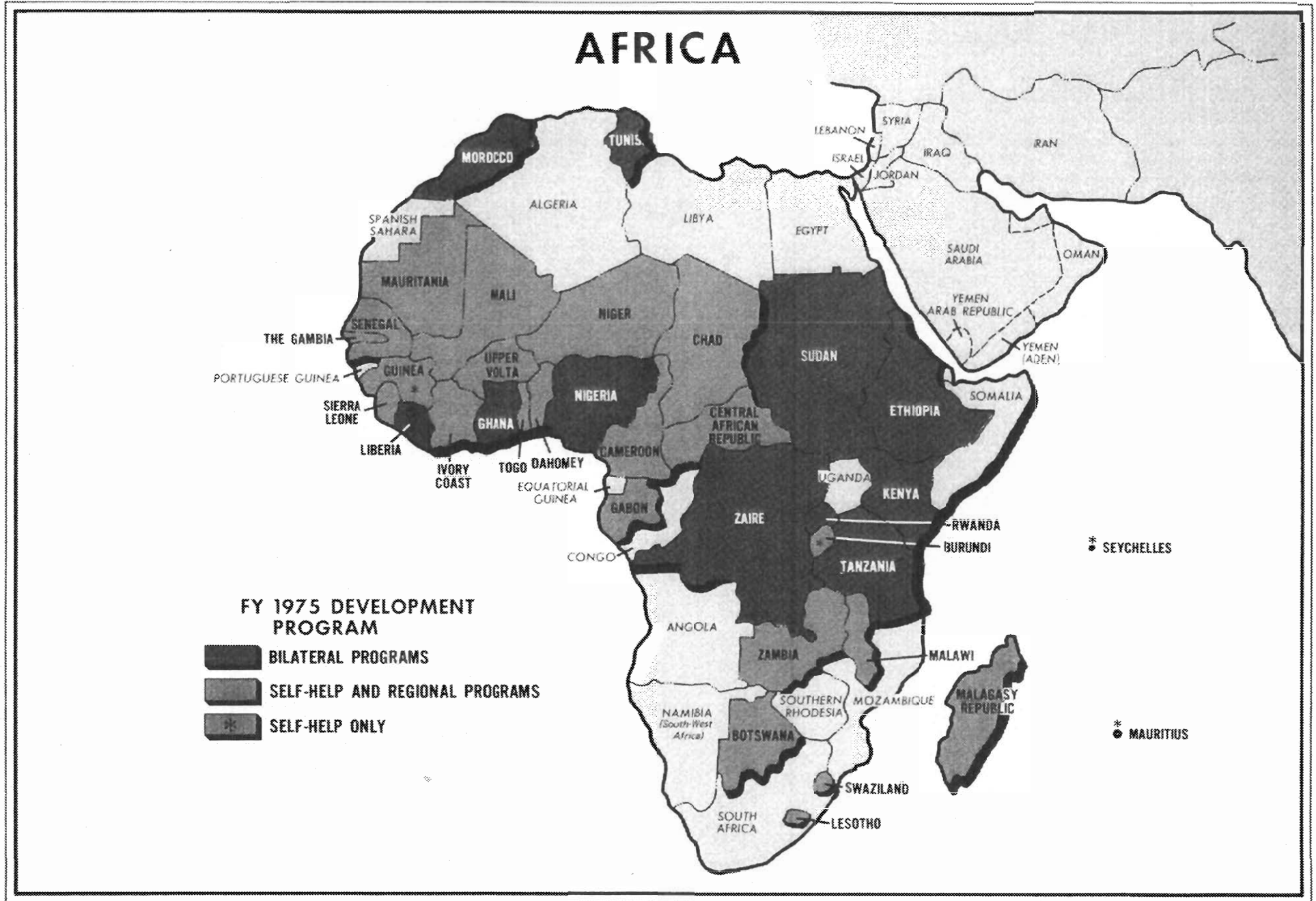
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PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1973							
Loans	98.6	23.6	4.8	-	36.2	34.0	-
Grants	51.7	15.3	14.3	16.6	3.7	1.8	-
Total ^{a/}	150.3	38.9	19.1	16.6	39.9	35.8	-
1974							
Loans	57.7	21.8	-	0.7	30.2	5.0	-
Grants	77.7	19.1	10.5	16.4	3.1	2.6	26.0 ^{b/}
Total	135.4	40.9	10.5	17.1	33.3	7.6	26.0
1975							
Loans	96.5	76.5	4.0	-	6.0	10.0	-
Grants	72.5	37.0	15.5	16.4	1.4	2.2	-
Total	169.0	113.5	19.5	16.4	7.4	12.2	-

^{a/} Program totals for 1973 are attributed according to the new functional appropriation structure and exclude operating expenses to permit comparison with 1974 and 1975 levels.

^{b/} \$25 million for Sahel Program; \$1 million for Gabon Hospital.

Nearly all African countries have been independent for at least a decade. During this time African leaders have given highest priority to meeting the economic and social development needs of their people. U.S. recognition of this priority and our ability to respond have been major factors in continuing dialogue and better understanding with African governments on issues affecting U.S. interests.

Despite preoccupation with development, progress during the 1960s and early 1970s has not kept pace with problems of drought, soil erosion, severe food shortages, inflation, too few trained cadres, inadequate health and educational systems, and downward trends in availability of conces-

sional external assistance flows. Overall per capita growth among the developing countries of Africa averaged only 2.2% during the 1960s, lower than any other region, (for 1971-1972 - 2.4%). Agriculture is the most important component of African economies; three out of four Africans depend on it for their livelihood. Yet per capita food and other agricultural production has actually declined from the mid 1960s and registered a 4% drop in 1973.

The conditions under which the vast majority of Africans live are still discouragingly poor. Of the world's 25 relatively least developed countries, 16 are in Africa. Half of the African countries have per capita incomes less than \$100. Their 300 million people, whose numbers are growing at 2.6% per year, have extremely limited access to basic education, health and other public services. African development faces these problems because the conditions for change require new crop varieties, new systems of farming and marketing, innovative systems for mass communication and learning, and solutions to environmental sanitation problems. All of these are long-range tasks which the developed nations can assist with research, training and technological adaptation along with capital assistance.

The precarious condition of most African economies has been brought into sharp relief in the past two years by the great Sahelian drought and by the steep rise in the price of petroleum. The drought, climaxing a five-year period of insufficient rain, has reached catastrophic proportions in the six countries of the Sahel (Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Niger, Upper Volta, and Chad) and has seriously affected parts of other countries from Gambia on the Atlantic to Ethiopia on the Red Sea. The result has been a sharp drop in food production and in livestock herds, leading to widespread malnutrition and threat of starvation among people who even before were barely above the margin of existence. The need for immediate relief aid, which is great, is matched by the need for resources to reverse the deterioration of the productivity of the soils made fragile by successive years of drought. The encroaching Sahara is only one major problem. The drought has also made more apparent the lack of adequate transportation, water

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resources management, agricultural development and institutional infrastructure which characterize underdevelopment in the area.

Although a few African less-developed countries will benefit from recent increases in oil and other mineral and metal prices, most countries will be adversely affected. The extent and permanence of these changes on individual economies cannot be accurately assessed as yet. However, it is clear that they will lead to a much greater degree of diversity in economic conditions in Africa, bearing initially on the balance of payments. A.I.D. has an ongoing program in Nigeria, one of the countries clearly benefitting from increases in oil prices. We are reappraising, together with the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Economic Development, the structure and the objectives that now appear most appropriate for a Nigeria-United States development assistance relationship. The size and operational aspects of any Arab aid efforts will also be reviewed for their possible implications for the pattern and nature of A.I.D. programs. However, African countries have made very clear to us that whatever they may receive from Arab sources their need is stronger than ever for the kinds of assistance the United States can provide. In fact, the growing gap between the developing countries of Africa and the developed world and the recently intensified severity of development problems make an augmented flow of external resources clearly essential. Lack of sufficient progress only risks future instances throughout the continent, certain to arise, like the situation of the Sahel, where the gross consequences of under development become unmanageable for the populations of these countries. The subsequent cost of responding to disaster always tends to be more costly and less beneficial than would have been earlier investments in economic development.

In recent years, U.S. assistance to Africa has been a small part of an international effort stabilized at about \$3 billion per year. About two-thirds of the total aid flow to developing Africa is provided by bilateral donors, but the major international institutions are now playing

a more substantial role than in the past. The importance of the European Economic Community, already a major donor in Francophone Africa, has increased in recent years. UNDP participation in aid coordination has been growing over the past few years as a result of its adoption of the country programming approach. Cooperative institutions such as the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank (AFDB), the Association of African Universities and the West African Rice Development Association have been encouraged with donor assistance and now are useful for channeling external aid to multinational programs.

Coordination among donors is achieved through mechanisms such as World Bank-led Consultative Groups which have been formed for nine countries. These groups meet regularly, foster continuing coordination among donors and provide a multidonor forum in which recipient countries present their development plans and priorities. Donor groups also have been organized functionally and geographically, e.g. for livestock development in sub-Saharan Africa and control of river blindness in West Africa.

Donor assistance to regions of sub-Saharan Africa experiencing prolonged drought is characterized by intensive interdonor consultations with the United Nations (FAO), which is responsible for overall disaster relief coordination, and with African governments. A.I.D. has assigned additional field personnel who are responsible for implementation of drought-specific programs.

A.I.D. has given increasing attention to programs which directly affect the quality of life for the poorest Africans. A.I.D. programs are therefore focusing on a limited number of basic development problems in agriculture, human resource development, health and population, which pose restraints throughout much of the continent. This growing emphasis is illustrated by the fact that the proportion of total resources planned for agriculture, population and health, and education programs in FY 1975 exceeds FY 1974 by about half.

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A.I.D. assistance totalling \$169 million is proposed for Africa in FY 1975. Of this, \$19 million is required for continued recovery and medium-term development programs in the Sahel and other drought-affected areas.

Food and Nutrition

Reversing the downtrend in agricultural production in Africa will require a higher level of resources aimed at increasing the productivity of the majority of African farmers. Substantial capital investment is needed: irrigation, rural roads, storage facilities, credit systems. Also required are vastly improved technical skills and manpower in project planning and management, research, seed production, disease and pest control, and marketing systems. In FY 1975, A.I.D.'s programs, for which \$113.5 million are proposed, will concentrate heavily on the foregoing requirements, focusing on the role of the small farmer in the production of food crops and livestock, and on the following objectives:

Increased production, and wider distribution of related farmer and government income;

Expansion of research in tropical agriculture, including breeding and introduction of new food crop varieties, development of more effective livestock management and nutrition practices and disease prevention methods;

Continued support for development of selected training institutions and trained personnel to plan, manage and implement production programs and supporting services.

In Morocco and Tunisia, production of wheat has been spurred by introduction of new high-yielding varieties. Moroccan production of the new varieties increased from 20,000 tons in 1971/72 to 26,600 in 1972/73. In Tunisia, high-yielding varieties were planted on about 25,000 acres in 1965, increasing to 275,000 in 1973. In both of these

countries, we are proposing loans in FY 1975 for infrastructure development to expand production by small farmers.

In other areas, too, as gradual development of better technology, manpower, and supporting services occurs, these resources have been combined with credit and capital investment in integrated programs directed at widespread increases in small farmer productivity and income. Thus, in Ethiopia A.I.D. plans to initiate a program to spur production of beans and related food crops by farmers participating in a Minimum Package Program. A.I.D. will finance technical and capital assistance for this Program, which is designed to provide farmers with the "package" of extension services, credit, improved seeds, fertilizer and insecticides, and marketing services needed to elicit a significant production response. A similar program is being mounted on a wider scale by Nigeria, concentrating on production of corn, rice and other major food crops. The Nigerian program, led by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, under an A.I.D. financed contract, builds on several previous A.I.D. activities in research, extension, credit, and manpower development.

An analysis of the food crop subsector in Tanzania this year is expected to provide the planning base for an FY 1975 Agriculture Sector Loan of \$7 million which would finance credit and other necessary inputs for expanded food production. The loan complements on-going research, seed multiplication and manpower development programs. Integrated production-oriented programs are also in various stages of planning for possible late FY 1975 implementation in Ghana (grains and food legumes) and Zaire (corn). The proposed Agriculture Production Loan for Ghana in FY 1975 will provide some support to the grains and legumes program.

Many critical problems in African agriculture continue to require substantial additional research. A fundamental aspect of A.I.D.'s approach, therefore, is support for a network of international agriculture research centers. These centers concentrate on the problems which beset

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the most widely grown food crops. They are generally patterned after the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) and the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), keystones of the Green Revolution. In addition to IRRI and CIMMYT, A.I.D. supports the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Nigeria, and the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) in India. ICRISAT is a new institution of particular relevance for recovery and development in the semi-arid Sahel and other dryland areas. One of ICRISAT's principal objectives is breeding disease-resistant, high-yielding varieties of sorghum and millet, the staple food crops of these areas. A.I.D. has also mobilized the specialized expertise of several U.S. land-grant universities to complement the efforts of the international institutions. IITA's resources have been drawn upon to implement adaptive research on corn and soybeans in Tanzania. ICRISAT also is establishing cooperative programs with national research units in Africa. A.I.D. provides, through its Technical Assistance Bureau, part of the support for these international research centers, but the major proportion of their resources come from the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations and other donors, including Canada.

National adaptive research and extension services are key institutions in transmitting results developed in international institutes to farmers. Such efforts require an extensive cadre of trained professionals to plan programs, multiply and distribute seeds, administer credit programs, supply fertilizer and insecticides and manage marketing organizations. Several important African projects in these areas will continue to need A.I.D. support in FY 1975. Among these are projects in Ghana, Liberia, Tanzania, Tunisia, and Zaire which assist in the identification and planning of projects and allocation of investment in agriculture. A new project to assist Botswana in agriculture sector planning is proposed for FY 1975. Other projects in the area of supporting services now in the planning or initial implementation stages are Agricultural Credit and Agricultural Manpower in Tanzania.

Nigeria's University of Ife Faculty of Agriculture, a major training center, will require continued funding in FY 1975, as will the Faculty of Economics at the University of Tunis. In recognition of a pervasive erosion problem in Lesotho, A.I.D. will finance a project in FY 1975 to test and promulgate methods of conservation designed to restore soil fertility.

In both domestic and export markets, the demand for meat products is strong and growing rapidly, and large areas of Africa are better suited to grazing livestock than to any other use. But inadequate knowledge of livestock and range management techniques, and of disease-prevention, and forage production inhibit Africa from realizing its full livestock production potential. A.I.D., has been instrumental in the recent establishment of two international livestock research institutions in the Africa region: International Livestock Research for Animal Diseases (ILRAD) and the International Livestock Center for Africa (ILCA). A.I.D. participates in the financing for these institutions; however, the greater part of their support comes from other governments and private foundations. ILCA will undertake a concentrated research program on all aspects of livestock production, working closely with country and regional institutions on major problems. ILRAD is focusing on animal diseases, initially on tripanosomiasis and East Coast fever, the two major diseases of livestock in tropical Africa. A.I.D. will also continue to assist veterinary training and research institutions at the University of Nairobi and Ahmadu Bello University in Nigeria.

A major expansion of earlier successful livestock production techniques is being planned in Kenya as a multidonor effort under World Bank leadership and with A.I.D. technical advice. A.I.D. plans loans of \$10 million in FY 1974 and \$5 million in FY 1975 to support credit and other elements of this \$50 million program. Development of the Masai livestock in Tanzania will continue, complemented by a project beginning in FY 1974 to establish more efficient livestock marketing services.

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Decimation of livestock populations in the Sahel presents particularly difficult problems. Several approaches are being planned to mitigate and overcome these. In Mali, which has a large part of the West African herd, A.I.D. is supporting the livestock services in their efforts to reduce disease levels by providing transport and supplies. Range and water conservation and management activities are also being undertaken in several Sahelian countries to preserve and restore the livestock potential of the area. Longer-range livestock development alternatives will also be examined in pilot projects and studies.

Shortages of chemical fertilizers were being experienced in some African countries prior to the sharp price increases for petroleum and its products. While price increases will lead to increased supplies in the long term, their immediate effect has been very uneven, hitting the poorest countries the hardest. We do not anticipate any reductions in chemical fertilizer prices, and expect African countries that have not thought of the U.S. as a significant supply source to turn to A.I.D. financing because of the concessionary terms made available. We anticipate funding up to 25,000 product tons of fertilizers in FY 1975, using program and agriculture sector loans as well as the special Sahel funds.

Education and Human Resource Development

African countries have faced two major problems in education and human resource development:

Producing the necessary high- and middle-level administrative and technical manpower to plan, administer, and manage operational programs and capital development activities in the public and private sector; and

Furnishing sufficient educational opportunities at costs which can be afforded to make it possible for the populace to participate in development activities in such a way as to improve the quality of their lives.

African countries have placed a high priority on the expansion of educational opportunities, and have allocated an increasingly high proportion of their budgets to this end, particularly to educational institutions at the post-primary level. This pattern of educational expansion was selected because of the overriding necessity to develop those human resources required to replace non-Africans at high and middle levels in government service and private industry. There has been a significant increase in secondary school and university enrollment, but more needs to be done to expand relevant educational opportunities for the general population. Meaningful expansion of the colonial primary education systems would impoverish African governments and the traditional primary education system does not impart the most needed skills to ordinary African people. There is a growing awareness of the problem in Africa, and some educators are turning their attention to developing a modified educational system which can provide more relevant primary training at much lower costs.

A.I.D. is working increasingly to assist Africans in their search for better ways to provide a basic useful education to most people. In Ethiopia, A.I.D. will fund a pilot project in non-formal rural education which is being undertaken as part of a larger agriculture development program. The Government of Swaziland gives high priority to reform of the traditional curriculum to provide students with a economically useful education. A.I.D. will participate with other donors in supporting the curriculum reform and related teacher training programs at the primary level.

A.I.D. is investigating with other African governments, universities and teacher training institutions, new ways of involving more farmers and other rural area residents in education programs which make best use of both formal and non-formal educational facilities. Experts in education and rural development programs agree that both are improved where there is opportunity for local residents to identify their educational needs and to participate in educational programs directly related to other rural development programs underway in their area. A.I.D.

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will provide assistance to African governments and institutions that are undertaking educational reform programs of this kind. Discussions are under way with the governments of Senegal, Niger, Zaire, Botswana and Lesotho, and with inter-country organizations like the African Teachers Association. A.I.D. will draw upon expertise from a number of American universities, Peace Corps experience, and A.I.D. program experience in other regions in assisting in this effort.

A.I.D. has also initiated skills training projects in Nigeria, Ghana, Ethiopia, and Kenya which are patterned after the Opportunities Industrialization Center's program in the United States. This program, supported by the private sector, provides job training for the unemployed primarily in urban centers.

While the search continues for ways to provide the general population with a useful basic education at lower cost, the need for middle and high level manpower remains. In Ethiopia and in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, A.I.D. is assisting the development of universities in areas where no institution of higher learning has existed. Haile Selassie University now has over 5,000 students and over one-half of the 500 staff members are Ethiopians. Graduates now fill higher level positions in many Ethiopian ministries. A.I.D. is also furnishing technical assistance to strengthen specialized university facilities in Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, and Tunisia.

Most disciplines at the undergraduate level can now be provided satisfactorily in Africa rather than abroad. A.I.D. is assisting the Association of African Universities to expand its program of scholarships for Africans to study in Africa. Nearly 700 students are supported by these scholarships. A.I.D. will continue, however, to fund graduate and specialized undergraduate study in the United States if needed educational programs are not locally available.

A.I.D. is also helping to upgrade existing cadres of public service personnel and to strengthen training institutions. For example, in Nigeria, A.I.D. is assisting the University of Ife to train officials in project design and management. In Liberia, A.I.D. is assisting in the establishment of a national institute to serve as the central training, research and consultant facility for the public service.

Population Planning and Health

Most Africans live under conditions in which even rudimentary health facilities and practices are unavailable. Limited budgets and scarcity of trained manpower place severe restraints on the ability of African governments to expand health services to the general population, particularly in rural areas. Thus, the people lack not only services for treatment of diseases; most of them do not even have access to information about preventive health measures.

The health statistics are grim. In most African countries nearly a quarter of those who survive birth die before the age of five. Diseases such as Bilharzia reduce substantially the energies of rural farm workers, and the prevalence of diseases such as malaria and onchocerciasis makes potentially productive farm area uninhabitable. Yet in the face of these health problems and declining food production, populations continue to increase at about 2.6% per year.

A.I.D., in close cooperation with other donors, is focusing assistance efforts on developing low-cost delivery systems for health and family planning activities, on the control of particularly serious diseases which affect a large portion of the African population, and on support to all aspects of government and private family planning programs. A.I.D. is joining with WHO, other donors and twenty countries in Western Africa in a program to develop

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health manpower and better national plans to meet these objectives. In addition, in Ghana a project initiated in FY 1974 seeks to improve the management of rural health services so that cost savings and increased efficiency will enable the Government to extend the services now being provided to rural areas. A recently concluded smallpox/measles project in Central and West Africa has been an outstanding success. No case of smallpox has developed in the area in two years, and deaths from measles have been substantially reduced, although drought-induced malnutrition has led to an increased incidence of measles in the Sahel. In Ethiopia, A.I.D. will continue to provide loan assistance to the malaria control program which is being successful in opening up fertile farm lands for settlement.

One of the most dreaded diseases in Africa is onchocerciasis (river blindness). The World Bank, WHO, and other donors have been conducting research to discover ways of eliminating the disease. Studies nearing completion suggest feasible means of controlling the disease so that land cultivation may proceed in areas now chronically short of food products. A.I.D. will join with other donors under the leadership of the World Bank to finance eradication of the disease and to promote rural development activities in the areas concerned.

In FY 1975 A.I.D. will continue assistance to the John F. Kennedy National Medical Center in Liberia and will consider a new initiative enabling the Center to support the upgrading of rural health services, including family planning.

A.I.D. is assisting integrated maternal and child health and family planning projects in many countries. These projects include efforts to establish units in health ministries to organize and administer these programs, to identify the most cost effective means of implementing integrated health and family planning programs, and to assist various institutions, among them paramedical training centers, universities and medical schools. Developing the faculty and improving the curriculum in these insti-

tutions will lead to improved teaching of family planning subjects and the training of African personnel in this field. Two new integrated activities are being initiated in Kenya and Tanzania, in cooperation with other donors, and in the context of broad national health programs. Finally, A.I.D. will continue in FY 1975 to provide direct support to host governments' family planning programs in several countries, including Ghana, Morocco and Tunisia.

Selected Development Problems

There is a major requirement for development of transport systems in Africa to serve the internal communication and transportation needs of the countries, facilitate trade among African nations and open up remote areas of the continent to make agricultural, mineral, forest and other products accessible to international markets. A.I.D. has been cooperating for the past few years with several African countries in developing plans for facilities serving these needs. Some of these projects are reaching the stage of initial financing in FY 1974, including the Lilongwe-Mchinji road in Malawi and the Cotonou Bridge in Dahomey. Other projects, now in various stages of implementation, (such as the Tan-Zam Highway), are encountering legitimate cost increases resulting in part from the petroleum price rise. They may require supplemental cost sharing by the cooperating countries and A.I.D. in FY 1975.

While African programs will be responsive to the directions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973, A.I.D. will seek support for consideration of special infrastructure problems which characterize Africa's stage of development. Because of the serious deficiency in transportation and communication facilities and other infrastructure, A.I.D. will consider assistance which will support opportunities for increasing agricultural production, creating jobs, and encouraging intra-African trade.

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Selected Countries and Organizations

During FY 1975, A.I.D. will continue to fund a small number of country and regional activities in Africa, to deal with problems receiving special A.I.D. emphasis and to support selected cooperative regional initiatives being undertaken by African countries and other donors. Severe balance of payments problems resulting from structural imbalances in their economies continue to inhibit growth in selected African countries. Assistance to these countries in the form of program loans and PL 480 Title I will be furnished, normally within the framework of Consultative Group arrangements. In FY 1975, A.I.D. proposes to finance a program loan to Sudan and to approve PL 480 Title I credit sales to Morocco, Tunisia, and Sudan. Balance of payments problems also exist in other countries, e.g., Ghana, and A.I.D. will continue to review assistance requirements for these countries.

A.I.D. is supporting a UNDP initiative to deal with the special problems of the 16 African countries designated as "least developed". These countries lack professional manpower to plan and design effective development programs. Through cooperation with the UNDP, several donors are supporting Development Assistance Teams (DATs) which will work in the subregion of five to six countries. The DATs will provide the least-developed countries with advisors to help plan and design development programs. A.I.D. will provide funding to the Economic Commission for Africa for two such teams.

To help further regional development in Africa, A.I.D. will continue in coordination with other donors to provide technical assistance to the African Development Bank. A.I.D.'s technical assistance has been successful in increasing the professional skills of Bank staff and expanding the capacity of the Bank to undertake feasibility and engineering studies. The Bank expects to attract an increasing amount of international assistance for the region.

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

The Drought Program

To meet emergency relief needs in the Sahel, the United States provided a total of \$26 million in FY 1973 from PL 480 and Disaster Relief funds. An additional \$78 million in PL 480 has been programmed for FY 1974. Accurate estimates of PL 480 requirements for FY 1975 are not possible at this time. However, in view of the currently unfavorable weather and crop situation the need could run upwards of 250,000 tons. This will be programmed increasingly on a food-for-work basis to provide employment and accelerate restoration of essential infrastructure.

In addition to the above, a special appropriation of \$25 million in FY 1974 provided complementary financing for emergency, recovery and medium-term development activities, which may be augmented by \$50 million now under consideration in the Congress. Of this possible \$75 million, about one-half is needed for short-term recovery programs and one-half for medium-term activities to restore the productive base of the economy. Short-term activities relate largely to bolstering storage and transportation systems to handle food imports, vaccination and other preventive medicine measures, resettlement of nomads, and measures to increase production, such as seed multiplication and market gardening. Reversing the severe setback in the Sahel and regaining development momentum will also require measures aimed at impact in the medium term, i.e. over the next two to three years. Integration of cropping and sedentary livestock operations, reforestation, and range development are examples.

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Barring dramatic improvement in food production, a minimum of \$19 million will be needed in FY 1975 to continue relief and recovery programs and to meet new requirements for the Sahel and other areas. It is now apparent that the drought has reached serious proportions in major areas outside the Sahel proper. Ethiopia has been severely affected, and funds are being requested in FY 1975 to meet drought recovery needs there. However, every nation bordering the Sahel proper has been affected by the drought, and consideration may have to be given to these other affected areas once the dimensions of the problems are known.

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

REGION: AFRICA

TABLE I

COUNTRY	Total			Food and Nutrition			Population Planning and Health			Education and Human Resources Development			Selected Development Problems			Selected Countries and Organizations			Other Programs		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
ETHIOPIA ^{a/}	7,950	15,382	25,037	869	13,141	19,306	4,821	-	4,300	2,260	2,241	1,431	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GHANA	21,433	2,864	13,746	242	725	11,000	1,090	1,478	1,902	1,101	661	744	-	-	100	19,000	-	-	-	-	-
KENYA	11,697	12,920	7,493	1,442	11,718	6,873	155	1,089	500	100	113	120	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
LIBERIA	15,394	3,148	7,206	223	513	4,626	1,372	1,845	1,616	379	700	964	13,420	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOROCCO	11,256	1,922	15,210	10,354	1,012	14,460	789	910	750	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIGERIA	8,220	4,130	3,682	4,036	2,057	1,394	830	491	700	3,354	1,582	1,588	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RWANDA	-	-	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUDAN	11,000	5,285	10,850	11,000	285	700	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	10,000	-	-	-
TANZANIA	6,891	2,698	10,659	3,827	2,608	10,079	90	580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TUNISIA	1,905	2,593	5,809	831	1,653	4,787	885	783	925	189	157	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UGANDA	764	160	-	639	160	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZAIRE	3,110	1,587	6,013	148	578	5,403	309	350	601	653	659	9	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST AFRICA REGIONAL	837	928	1,563	572	315	610	-	-	-	265	613	953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CENTRAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL ^{a/}	15,400	47,836	26,874	3,050	2,475	21,868	1,552	2,101	3,704	301	362	290	10,383	16,692	934	114	206	78	-	26,000 ^{a/}	-
SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL	20,623	15,034	10,123	1,484	1,370	7,935	524	74	318	1,244	1,590	1,870	12,371	12,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
AFRICA REGIONAL	12,120	17,285	20,527	220	1,523	1,205	3,356	1,100	3,235	6,664	7,694	7,600	214	4,542	6,390	1,666	2,426	2,097	-	-	-
SELF-HELP	1,736	1,700	1,700	-	750	750	200	200	200	-	750	750	1,536	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	150,336	135,472	168,992	38,937	40,883	113,496	19,072	10,511	19,481	16,623	17,122	16,416	39,924	33,324	7,424	35,780	7,632	12,175	-	26,000	-

^{a/} \$25 million for Sahel Program and \$1 million for Gabon Hospital

SUMMARY OF TECHNICIANS AND PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

TABLE II

REGION: AFRICA

Country	NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS On Duty At Close Of Fiscal Year												NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS Programmed During Fiscal Year								
	A.I.D. employed			Participating agency			Contractor technicians			Total			Non-contract			Contract			Total		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Ethiopia	6	6	5	2	2	-	74	80	64	82	88	69	128	131	109	1	2	-	129	133	109
Ghana	2	-	-	-	-	1	22	22	23	24	22	24	115	112	100	4	9	17	119	121	117
Kenya	5	2	2	6	10	9	18	21	20	29	33	31	9	24	31	2	11	11	11	35	42
Liberia	-	-	-	16	18	12	16	31	37	32	49	49	46	19	52	10	10	14	56	29	66
Morocco	5	6	5	1	-	1	9	13	19	15	19	25	32	5	36	7	11	11	39	16	47
Nigeria	8	4	3	-	-	-	48	43	33	56	47	36	31	54	95	61	77	83	92	131	178
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	9	-	-	11	-	-	11	-	-	3	-	-	14
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	31	55	18	31	55	33	47	41	-	16	34	33	63	75
Tunisia	10	9	9	5	11	11	10	9	8	25	29	28	25	63	98	37	42	17	62	105	115
Uganda	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	7	-	-	6	4	-	3	3	-	9	7	-
Zaire	10	4	-	2	3	2	1	2	8	13	9	10	40	35	12	-	-	-	40	35	12
Central and West Africa Regional	10	10	11	7	7	6	31	44	42	48	61	59	228	161	226	29	61	88	257	222	314
East Africa Regional	-	-	-	4	6	7	13	9	17	17	15	24	72	113	116	-	-	-	72	113	116
Southern Africa Regional	1	1	-	-	-	-	30	46	63	31	47	63	7	30	68	4	8	7	11	38	75
Africa Regional	6	7	8	1	-	-	27	26	42	34	33	50	97	60	-	1,186	1,250	1,197	1,283	1,310	1,197
Total.....	64	49	43	44	57	51	323	377	440	431	483	534	869	858	995	1,344	1,500	1,482	2,213	2,358	2,477

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

COUNTRY	POPULATION				HEALTH			EDUCATION					
	TOTAL (MID-1973)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	PERCENT IN URBAN AREAS		PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICUL- TURE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	LIFE EXPECT- ANCY	INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STUDENTS				LITERACY RATE
	MILLIONS	PERCENT	1960	1972			YEARS		1960	1971	1960	1971	PERCENT
					THOUSANDS	AS PERCENT 5-19 AGE GROUP							
Ethiopia	27.3	2.6	6	10	85	71,200	40	181	260	791 ^a	4	9 ^a	5
Ghana	10.0	3.1	23	33	55	15,300	48	140	686	1,471 ^a	30	44 ^a	25
Kenya	13.1	3.3	7	11	80	8,300	49	135	808	1,846 ^b	24	37 ^b	20-25
Liberia	1.7	3.4	7	11	74	11,500	53	160	57	131 ^b	16	25 ^b	9
Morocco	17.5	3.4	29	36	61	12,400	53	130	882	1,622 ^b	20	25 ^b	14
Nigeria	58.9	2.4	18	24	67	24,000	39	180	3,079	4,291	20	21	25
Rwanda	3.9	2.8	-	-	91	58,100	43	163	270	411	27	31	10
Sudan	17.2	3.1	9	11	80	14,300	51	121	388	896 ^a	9	15 ^a	10-15
Tanzania	14.4	2.7	5	7	86	29,100	44	165	478	942	13	19	15-20
Tunisia	5.5	2.2	41	46	46	7,300	55	128	509	1,152	38	57	30
Zaire	18.9	2.3	11	18	78	28,300	44	160	1,611	3,230	34	51	15-20

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

a - 1970. b - 1972.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

IA

COUNTRY	POPULATION				HEALTH			EDUCATION					
	TOTAL (MID-1973)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	PERCENT IN URBAN AREAS		PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICUL- TURE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	LIFE EXPECT- ANCY	INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STUDENTS				LITERACY RATE
			1960	1972					1960	1970	1960	1970	
	MILLIONS	PERCENT					YEARS	THOUSANDS	AS PERCENT 5-19 AGE GROUP		PERCENT		
CENTRAL-WEST AFRICA													
Cameroon	6.2	2.1	14	22	84	25,800	48	142	484	956 ^a	30	50 ^a	10-15
Central Afr. Rep.	1.7	2.3	14	27	90	35,400	40	175	70	179 ^a	16	33 ^a	5-10
Chad	4.0	2.4	4	7	92	63,900	40	175	74	172 ^a	8	14 ^a	5-10
Dahomey	2.9	2.4	12	14	84	29,900	39	180	194	164 ^b	13	17 ^b	20
Gabon	0.5	1.0	12	21	84	5,000	40	178	60	103 ^a	43	61 ^a	12
Gambia	0.4	2.0	8	10	86	18,700	42	165	9	23 ^a	8	17 ^a	10
Guinea	4.2	2.3	8	12	85	49,800	40	175	106	209 ^a	10	15 ^b	5-10
Ivory Coast	4.7	2.8	15	23	86	19,800	43	164	250	524 ^b	20	35 ^a	20
Mali	5.5	2.4	10	13	90	37,100	38	188	70	226 ^c	4	12 ^c	5
Mauritania	1.2	2.3	2	8	90	25,900	42	169	12	44	4	10 ^c	1-5
Niger	4.2	3.0	3	3	96	54,100	43	162	28	91 ^a	3	6 ^a	5
Senegal	4.0	2.4	22	29	74	14,500	44	159	141	338 ^c	12	23 ^c	5-10
Sierra Leone	2.8	2.3	12	14	75	16,800	42	165	95	201	11	21	10
Togo	2.1	2.8	10	14	79	27,200	40	179	109	250	22	35	5-10
Upper Volta	5.7	2.0	4	4	87	92,800	35	204	60	110 ^b	4	6 ^b	5-10
SOUTHERN AFRICA													
Botswana	0.7	2.0	21	37	91	16,900	55	97	37	85 ^d	19	38 ^d	20
Lesotho	1.0	2.0	1	1	98	29,800	46	148	139	180 ^d	50	52 ^d	n.a.
Malawi	4.8	2.6	3	6	81	43,500	40	174	288	344	23	22	22
Swaziland	0.5	3.0	3	5	n.a.	8,100	45	149	36	81 ^d	29	55 ^d	36
Zambia	4.8	2.9	16	25	81	11,900	45	157	293	791 ^d	27	48 ^d	15-20

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

n.a. - Not available.

a - 1969. b - 1968. c - 1972. d - 1971.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

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COUNTRY	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT				AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE				
	TOTAL GNP 1973 ^a	PER CAPITA GNP 1973 ^a	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1968-73		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1968-73		EXPORTS (F.O.B.)		MAIN EXPORTS	IMPORTS (C.I.F.)	
			TOTAL GNP	PER CAPITA GNP	TOTAL	PER CAPITA	1968	1973 EST.		1968	1973 EST.
	\$ MILLIONS	DOLLARS	PERCENT		PERCENT		\$ MILLIONS		ITEM	\$ MILLIONS	
Ethiopia	2,351 ^b	87 ^b	4.2	1.5	1.0	-1.4	106	240	Coffee	173	210
Ghana	2,638	265	2.7	-0.3	1.1	-1.9	332	575	Cocoa	308	500
Kenya	2,140	163	7.5	4.1	2.3	-1.0	250	475	Coffee; tea	356	595
Liberia	423 ^c	260 ^c	n.a.	n.a.	1.3	-2.0	205	330	Iron ore; rubber	108	190
Morocco	4,940	282	4.1	0.8	-2.8	-6.0	450	850	Phosphates	551	1,035
Nigeria	8,650 ^c	150 ^c	n.a.	n.a.	3.2	0.9	591	2,075	Petroleum and products	539	1,500
Rwanda	275 ^c	72 ^c	n.a.	n.a.	2.4	-0.5	15	25	Coffee, tin	22	30
Sudan	1,875 ^c	114 ^c	n.a.	n.a.	2.2	-0.6	233	420	Cotton	258	425
Tanzania	1,609 ^d	115 ^d	4.8	2.0	1.5	-1.9	241	435	Coffee, cotton	256	440
Tunisia	2,388	436	8.9	6.5	8.8	6.5	158	315	Petroleum; phosphates	218	550
Zaire	2,362	125	6.6	4.2	0.0	-2.2	505	880	Copper	310	725

n.a. - Not available.

a - Estimates based on 1972 prices and February 28, 1973 exchange rates. b - 1972/73. c - 1972. d - Mainland only.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

IIA

COUNTRY	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT		AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE					GOLD & FOREIGN EXCHANGE		
	TOTAL GNP 1972	PER CAPITA GNP 1972	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1968-73		EXPORTS (F.O.B.)		MAIN EXPORTS	IMPORTS (C.I.F.)		1971	1972	1973
			TOTAL	PER CAPITA	1968	1972		1968	1972			
	\$ MILLIONS	DOLLARS	PERCENT		\$ MILLIONS		ITEM	\$ MILLIONS		\$ MILLIONS		
CENTRAL-WEST AFRICA												
Cameroon	1,500	248	1.4	-0.6	197	218 ^E	Cocoa; coffee	188	299 ^E	74	44	50 ^a
Central Afr. Rep.	260	155	n.a.	n.a.	36	40	Diamonds; cotton; coffee	40	55 ^E	0.2	2	2 ^a
Chad	330	85	n.a.	n.a.	31	37 ^E	Cotton; livestock	47	53 ^E	11	10	4 ^a
Dahomey	290	103	2.1	-0.4	22	35 ^E	Palm kernels & products	49	85 ^E	25	28	32 ^a
Gabon	488	970	n.a.	n.a.	124	193	Petroleum; wood	65	114	25	23	38 ^a
Gambia	55	145	n.a.	n.a.	13	19	Peanuts & products	21	25	11 ^b	13	21 ^a
Guinea	410	100	2.6	0.4	53	50	Alumina	36	80	11 ^b	n.a.	n.a. ^a
Ivory Coast	1,930	424	5.3	2.2	425	553	Coffee; wood; cocoa	314	454	89	87	81 ^a
Mali	375	70	-1.9	-4.1	18	34	Livestock; cotton	46	62	2	4	4 ^c
Mauritania	214	175	n.a.	n.a.	72	105	Iron ore; fish	35	70	8	13	11 ^d
Niger	490	120	-1.6	-4.1	29	54	Peanuts; livestock	41	57	34	41	48 ^a
Senegal	1,120	285	1.5	-0.7	153	215	Peanuts & products	185	279	29	38	17 ^a
Sierra Leone ...	530	190	4.8	2.5	96	118	Diamonds	90	121	38	46	50
Togo	352	170	1.0	-1.6	39	50	Cocoa; phosphates	47	85	40	36	39 ^a
Upper Volta	392	70	-1.3	-3.1	21	20	Livestock; cotton	41	61	43	47	61 ^a
SOUTHERN AFRICA												
Botswana	140	220	n.a.	n.a.	10	65 ^E	Meat & products; diamonds	32	100 ^E	1	2	2
Lesotho	90	93	n.a.	n.a.	5	6	Wool; livestock	33	57	0.4	0.9	0.7
Malawi	464	97	8.3	5.7	48	81 ^E	Tobacco; tea	79	130 ^E	32	36	67
Swaziland	120	270	n.a.	n.a.	55	80 ^E	Sugar; iron ore	48	70 ^E	-	0.8	0.5 ^a
Zambia	1,800	384	5.8	2.7	762	758	Copper	579	718	283	165	186 ^a

a - November. b - September. c - August. d - March.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

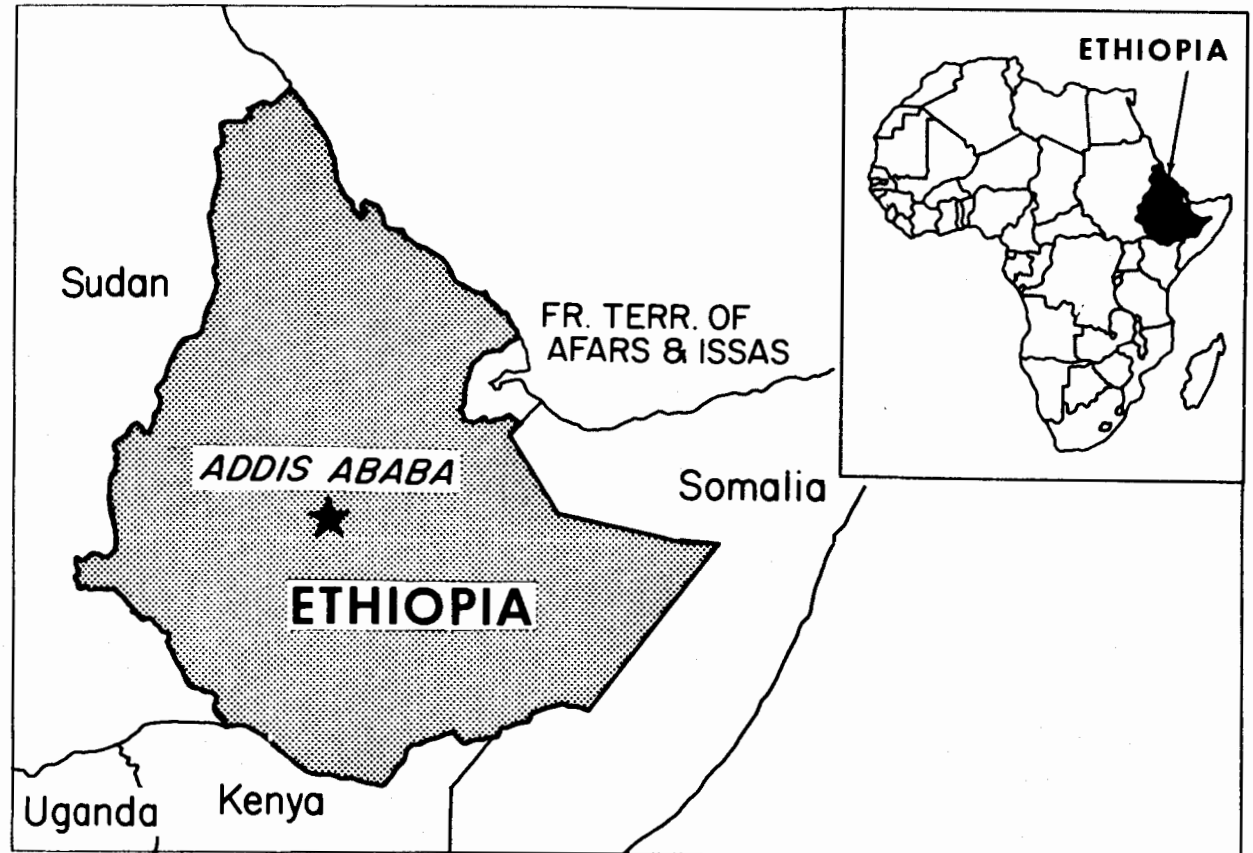
III

COUNTRY	GOLD & FOREIGN EXCHANGE ^a			CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES ^b							
				EXPENDITURES						DOMESTIC REVENUES	
	TOTAL		DEFENSE EXPENDITURES								
	AMOUNT		AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES		AS % OF GNP ^c						
	1971	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
\$ MILLIONS			\$ MILLIONS		PERCENT		PERCENT		\$ MILLIONS		
Ethiopia	68	93	177	302	373	19.7	16.4	2.6 ^d	2.4 ^d	270	295
Ghana	48	107	189	483	560	8.1	8.1	1.5 ^d	1.4 ^d	353	489
Kenya	171	202	233	481	574	5.2	5.4	1.3	1.4	389	399
Liberia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	67	67	5.7	5.4	0.9	n.a.	78	82
Morocco	174	237	267	1,043	1,118	14.7	15.4	3.2	3.3	812	934
Nigeria	432	385	599	2,220	2,830	25.5	22.7	6.5	n.a.	2,113	2,145
Rwanda	8	6	16	28	28	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23	29
Sudan	28	36	45	537	634	20.0	18.2	5.7	n.a.	466	518
Tanzania	60	120	145	360	444	9.5	9.1	2.4	2.5	261	306
Tunisia	148	223	307	561	687	6.0	5.0	1.5	1.4	527	571
Zaire	147	181	235	745 ^e	737 ^f	12.8 ^e	13.6 ^f	4.6 ^d	4.4 ^d	584	598

n.a. - Not available.

a - Official reserves, gross basis, end of year. b - Converted at February 28, 1973 exchange rates; 1973 data are estimates. Data are for the latest two available fiscal years. c - Derived from current price data. d - Percentages are for 1971 and 1972. e - 1971. f - 1972.

Ethiopia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1973</i>)	27.3	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	87*
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.6	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	40
Population in Urban Areas	10	People Per Doctor	71, 200
(<i>Percent - 1972</i>)		Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5
Labor Force in Agriculture	85	Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	9
(<i>Percent</i>)		(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

*-1973, in 1972 prices and February 28, 1973 exchange rates.

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FISCAL YEAR	PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)						
	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1973							
Loans	4,800	-	4,800	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,150	869	21	2,260	-	-	-
Total <u>a/</u>	7,950	869	4,821	2,260	-	-	-
1974							
Loans	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	4,382	2,141	-	2,241	-	-	-
Total	15,382	13,141	-	2,241	-	-	-
1975							
Loans	21,000	17,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Grants	4,037	2,306	300	1,431	-	-	-
Total	25,037	19,306	4,300	1,431	-	-	-

a/ Program totals for 1973 are attributed according to the new functional appropriation structure and exclude operating expenses to permit comparison with 1974 and 1975 levels.

Although Ethiopia has continued efforts to develop economically in recent years, it continues to face major challenges. The Ethiopian political structure is undergoing severe upheaval at the present time. Events occurring in February 1974 have led to a complete change in government and a promise to convene a constitutional convention in the near future. There were forces in the old government, particularly in the planning and development organizations, who were seeking more equitable methods and strategies of development. They were inhibited to some degree by more conservative influences in the Ethiopian society from moving as broadly and quickly as might be appropriate. While it is too soon to know what the new government may wish to do, there are indications that interest in dealing with problems of the mass of the people is likely to receive more emphasis in the future than in the past.

Improved performance in the agricultural sector, which accounts for more than 50% of the GDP, remains the most important requirement for development. More than 85% of the population is engaged in this sector, three-quarters of whom are at the subsistence level. Ethiopia's per capita income is about \$87 or one-half the African average, placing Ethiopia in the category of countries designated by the United Nations as the least developed.

The government's Fourth Five Year Plan (1974-75 - 1978-79) reflects a commitment to focus government resources on the problems of the least advantaged portion of its population. The overall goals of the Plan are (a) a GDP growth of 6.0% - 6.5% per annum, and (b) more equitable distribution of the benefits of social and economic development. Achievement of the goal will require higher rates of growth, particularly for agricultural output (3.3% versus an annual average of 1.7% during the last decade). Achievement of the equity goal will require creation of greater employment opportunities, land tenure improvements, and a reorientation of development toward rural areas.

The Ethiopian strategy for meeting these development goals in the agricultural sector has involved placing greater emphasis on new land development and settlement. In support of this strategy it is hoped that the new government will focus on overcoming constraints in land tenure, research, rural infrastructure, credit and cooperatives, marketing, and rural administration. This strategy is based in part on the conclusions and recommendations of the IBRD Agricultural Sector Survey (January 1973) which has been endorsed by the government and other major donors including the United States.

FY 1975 Program

The A.I.D. program focuses on assistance to small farmers in the production of food and export crops as a means of helping to achieve equity goals. A.I.D. is also continuing support to the Haile Selassie I University and plans to provide selective assistance to Ethiopian initiatives

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to develop a more relevant, informal, and rural education system.

Ethiopia is experiencing severe drought conditions in the northeastern provinces. Recent reports indicate that the situation is worsening and spreading to other parts of the country. An estimated 50,000-100,000 people have died and over 1.6 million people have been directly or indirectly affected. As the drought spreads toward the south, an estimated total of 2.3 million people may face starvation and there may be heavy cattle losses. The United States has already committed over 58,000 metric tons of food grains and \$188,000 in disaster relief funds during FY 1973 and FY 1974. Requests are pending for insecticides, grain storage facilities and other relief supplies.

A.I.D. is extremely concerned with the need for medium- and long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation requirements in order to avoid the recurrence of these conditions. To this end, \$5 million in loan funds is being proposed for FY 1975 for a recovery program to finance road building, water development, erosion control and similar activities.

In FY 1975 A.I.D. proposes a program of \$25 million for these activities which includes \$7 million for an agricultural sector loan, \$5 million for a southwest resettlement loan, a \$5 million drought recovery loan, and a \$4 million malaria control loan. In addition, A.I.D. proposes \$4 million to finance technical assistance projects.

Food and Nutrition

A.I.D. and Ethiopian officials concerned with development have recognized the importance of devoting greater resources to the agricultural sector. To accomplish this, the initial agricultural sector loans were designed to move in this direction both by providing additional resources and by inducing the government to devote an increasing share of domestic resources to agriculture. Simultaneously, several experimental programs were

undertaken to determine the best approach to rural and agricultural development. Among these are the A.I.D.-sponsored Ada District Development project, an area development program providing agricultural inputs and other services through traditional governmental organizations; the Swedish-sponsored CADU project, an area development program providing inputs and services through an especially created, expatriate-managed organization; and the Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture Minimum Package Program, which A.I.D. also partially supports, which places five-man development teams in designated areas to provide agricultural inputs and services.

Now that the sector loans have had an initial impact of channelling increased resources into agriculture and the government has gained some experience in different methods of reaching the rural populace, even more attention must be placed on the problem of insuring an equitable distribution of development resources and their impact on small farmers. Thus, A.I.D. hopes in the future to use sector lending and related technical assistance to assist Ethiopia in addressing this concern.

Since FY 1970, A.I.D. has authorized three agricultural sector loans totalling \$25 million. From FY 1972 to FY 1973, total Ethiopian domestic revenues increased about 12.6% while self-financed agricultural sector capital expenditures increased by 22.6%. This represents continuation of a trend which has shown increases since the first sector loan and which indicates probable achievement of the Fourth Five Year Plan goals for agriculture.

A fifth agricultural sector loan for \$7 million will be considered in FY 1975. The loan reflects government and A.I.D. concerns with income distribution and employment generation by inclusion of specific action requirements in areas such as land tenure, rural roads, and use of government-owned lands.

To complement the sector loan, A.I.D. proposes to continue supporting the Ada and Minimum Package Program and is also planning to initiate a project designed to introduce small

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farmers to pulse production for an emerging domestic market and the flourishing export market. This new project consists of technical assistance in extension, marketing, and credit services as well as pulse variety research and seed multiplication.

Allied to the pulses project is a proposed grain marketing and storage project designed to provide nationwide marketing services through a system of primary buying stations in major grain producing regions. A.I.D. is proposing \$200,000 in FY 1975 to provide technical advisory services and training. The IBRD is the major donor for this Ethiopian program.

During the latter part of FY 1974, A.I.D. will initiate a study to help identify and plan the resettlement of government-owned lands in the southwest region of the Empire. The scheme is part of a plan to lessen overcrowded conditions in the highlands and parts of the more severely drought-stricken areas. A development loan of \$5 million is anticipated in late FY 1975 to finance the undertaking which will include penetration roads, disease control, water development and agriculture. The IBRD is also participating in low-cost resettlement schemes.

The Ethiopian Government initiated a local government improvement program in FY 1974 on a pilot basis. The program centers on a locally elected council and an appointed administrator which has local decisionmaking authority in selected development areas. An A.I.D. consultant recently completed the first comprehensive study on local government in Ethiopia. This work is being used as a guide in developing A.I.D. strategy to assist this important experiment. A.I.D. contemplates limited technical assistance to this pilot activity in FY 1975, as part of the ongoing Rural Agricultural Development project, in the form of short-term specialists and support to ongoing evaluative research. Also, agricultural sector loan funds will probably provide partial funding for this activity.

A.I.D. is also funding a pilot project in nonformal education as part of the Rural Agricultural Development project. This experimental pilot project is being undertaken in coordination with the local government improvement project and is related to the IBRD-financed assistance to the education sector under the Ethiopian Fourth Five Year Plan.

The United States also funds a PL 480 Title II Food for Work program involving reforestation and road building activities in northern provinces. This program has become increasingly important in that most of the work is concentrated in drought areas.

In FY 1975, A.I.D. will include \$2.3 million for development grants in addition to the \$12 million for development loans and a \$5 million loan for drought recovery.

Education and Human Resources Development

The bulk of A.I.D.'s assistance in this sector has been at the University level through provision of professors and teacher training. A.I.D. is now joining with the Ethiopian Government and other donors to identify more innovative approaches to manpower development.

Since A.I.D.'s involvement at the University, over \$27 million in technical assistance and \$6 million in loans have been provided to train over 200 Ethiopian instructors and improve physical plant. Student enrollment in the University is now over 6,500 daytime and 3,500 nighttime students. Over 1,700 degree students have graduated since 1970, most of whom are in development oriented disciplines. Almost 70% of the teaching staff is now Ethiopian.

In FY 1975, A.I.D. will continue financing a decreasing number of American professors (46 in FY 1973 - 1974, 29 in FY 1975 - 1976) and training their replacements (over 300 by FY 1977). A.I.D. will also assist the University in its efforts to become more closely involved

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with Ethiopia's development by providing funds to strengthen the University's capacity for institutional development research/service and curriculum development, and teacher training for an expanded community or non-formal education systems.

The University assumed an expanded role in the administration of U.S. assistance in FY 1974 by contracting directly with the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities and the International Legal Center. In addition to providing instructors and participant training, the arrangements encourage teacher and student exchange programs and are expected to foster professional growth of the University after A.I.D. assistance terminates.

A.I.D. will continue funding the Opportunities for Industrialization Center vocational training project during FY 1975. This activity, located in Addis Ababa, is providing training for about 700 people in the fields of construction, industrial maintenance, and banking clerical services.

In FY 1975, A.I.D. development grant assistance to this sector will total \$1.4 million.

Population Planning and Health

Another element in stimulating rural development is A.I.D.'s participation in the Ethiopian malaria control program in cooperation with the World Health Organization and the U.S. Public Health Service. Since FY 1967 four loans totalling about \$18.8 million have been authorized. Besides improving health conditions, new areas have been opened for settlement and cultivation. Over 30,000 localities covering more than 6 million inhabitants have been protected and in many areas the incidence of malaria has dropped from as high as 30 cases out of each 100 persons examined to as low as three cases. More than 800 subprofessionals have been trained incountry in disease detection, preventive methods and simple statistical data gathering. All A.I.D.-financed participants

trained in the United States are occupying top-level positions in the Malaria Service. An additional loan of \$4 million is planned in FY 1975 to continue this program.

While official Ethiopian Government policy statements regarding family planning are still restrained, unobtrusively conducted activities are not prohibited. Population programs, especially in the context of maternal and child health, are carried on in government and private clinics. Within the context of public health and in the private sector, there are active albeit limited activities now. In the past year the number of private family planning clinics has doubled to more than 100, some of them operating in government facilities. They are supported primarily through private foundations, and all receive contraceptives through A.I.D.'s grant to the International Planned Parenthood Foundation.

The Municipality of Asmara in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and the Ethiopian Family Guidance Association is in process of developing a proposal to improve maternal and child health and family planning services. In anticipation of its completion, \$300,000 is being proposed for FY 1975.

Country: ETHIOPIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Ada District Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 693	
NUMBER 663-55-130-162	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 22 FY 74 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To demonstrate a manageable and replicable method for increasing the income and improving the conditions of life of large numbers of Ethiopian small-scale farmers. This program is designed to: increase the agricultural production of 12,800 small farmers; develop institutions to change the area's agricultural economy from a subsistence structure to a more productive market-oriented economy; develop dependable sanitary water supplies; improve the local road system; improve tenancy conditions; promote cooperative societies.

Progress to Date: A six-man contract team is in place and has developed a package of inputs tailored to the needs of small farmers in the area. Inputs include supervised credit, extension services, pesticides, fertilizer and seeds. In addition, construction engineering services as well as guidance in development of farmer associations are being provided. A seventh team member, a livestock specialist, is planned for FY 1975.

The project employs "model leases" as a prerequisite to farmer participation. More than 500 tenant farmers now have signed leases for the first time. This is significant in that the tenant knows what benefits he is entitled to and can better determine the extent to which he can invest in agricultural inputs. By the end of FY 1974 more than 700 farmers will have signed leases.

Fifteen model farms have been established and are being used to demonstrate improved farm practices. By the end of FY 1974 the establishment of 40 such farms is anticipated. Two farm centers, forerunners of cooperatives, have been established and are operative. In addition, 48 kilometers of penetration roads have been constructed. These centers contain modest storage capacity for fertilizer, seed and other inputs and serve as distribution centers.

A research element designed to measure and evaluate the impact of the Ada project in terms of farm and non-farm employment and effects of small implement mechanization has been added to the project. The research will develop a methodology to estimate the impact of alternative policies and activities on employment levels in the Ada area. In addition, one salary supplemented contractor, engaged in agricultural research, is being transferred to the project.

FY 1975 Program: \$50,000 for the direct-hire project manager; \$463,000 to extend the seven-man contract team plus consultants for one year, and provide short-term participant training; \$114,000 for an additional 12 months funding for the three-man research team; \$60,000 for 18 months services of the salary supplemented contract research agronomist; \$3,000 for commodity procurement including publications, seeds and related equipment; \$3,000 for local procurement and services and technician support.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/73	661	403	258							Clapp & Mayne, Inc. Michigan State University (Research) TransCentury, Inc.
Estimated FY 74	464	407		45	396	441	50	618	668	
Estimated through 6/30/74	1,125	810	315	-	11	11	-	19	19	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	6	-	6	3	-	3	
				6	-	6	3	-	3	
Proposed FY 75	693	993	2,811	57	407	464	56	637	693	

Country: ETHIOPIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Pulses and Seeds Production	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 158	
NUMBER 663-55-130-166	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 22 FY 74 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To increase the production of pulse crops for domestic production and export. By substantially increasing pulse exports, a contribution will be made to correcting Ethiopia's unfavorable balance of trade. Production of improved seed varieties will be used as a means to help achieve greater crop diversification and, also to support development and expansion of the pulse project.

Feasibility studies conducted in 1969 and 1971 indicated that the outlook for both production and export of considerably larger quantities of pulses is promising. As a result, the government began to develop the Pulses and Seeds project.

The project was to have been initiated in FY 1973 but was delayed because the original design was too oriented toward the larger commercial farmer.

The redesigned project is structured to strengthen existing Ethiopian institutions, e.g., agricultural research, the marketing structure, Ministry of Agriculture - Extension and Project Implementation Department, and to reach about 20,000 small and medium-size farmers in five years. There are six principal components to the project; pulse research, seed production, seed and other input distribution, pulse buying and processing, export promotion and market diversification, and program coordination and evaluation.

Because improved varieties of maize, wheat and

haricot beans are available, the project will center on these crops. It is expected that improved wheat varieties will give yield increases of approximately eight quintals per hectare, and that improved maize varieties will give average yield increases of about six quintals per hectare. It is currently estimated that within ten years there will be a minimum domestic demand for 1,000 metric tons of improved maize seed, over 5,000 tons for haricot beans and over 3,000 metric tons for wheat. The project design also anticipates employment generation through efforts to improve grading, cleaning and processing with labor intensive methods to the extent of maximum feasibility. On-farm employment will be increased through improved farming methods for which labor intensive methods will be encouraged.

The project will be implemented through the Minimum Package Program in the four major pulse producing areas of the country. In FY 1974 A.I.D. is proposing to finance a seven-man contract team in crop production and research, extension, agriculture credit, marketing, storage and processing. In addition, A.I.D. will finance participant training, transport, storage and cleaning equipment and local costs.

FY 1975 Program: \$45,000 for the direct-hire project officer; \$96,000 for ten participant training programs and \$17,000 for logistic support costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			To be selected.		
					Estimated FY 1974		Proposed FY 75			
					Direct AID	Contract Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/73	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 74	1,127	40								
Estimated through 6/30/74	1,127	40	1,087	U.S. Technicians Participants	45	645	690	45	-	45
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	80	-	80	96	-	96
				Other Costs	302	-	302	-	-	-
				Total Obligations	55	-	55	17	-	17
Proposed FY 75	158	614	1,899		482	645	1,127	158	-	158

Country: Ethiopia

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Rural Agricultural Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 571	
NUMBER 663-55-130-167		PRIOR REFERENCE p.24 FY 74 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: This project provides technical and other assistance to the Ethiopian Fourth Five-Year Plan rural development strategy. Assistance is provided in three interrelated areas: (a) support to the Government's Minimum Package Program which provides agricultural extension services and inputs to small holder and tenant farmers, (b) support to the Ethiopian pilot community or non-formal education system designed to make education more relevant to the needs of the masses, and (c) assistance to the Government's experiment in awraja (local government) improvement which has the stated goal of decentralizing decision making, related to selected local development concerns, to locally elected councils and centrally-appointed administrators.

A.I.D. has been providing technical assistance to the Minimum Package Program since FY 1972. Three salary-supplemented contractors are financed by A.I.D. They are in the fields of soil management, tropical crops and entomology. The project, also supported by the IBRD and Sweden, places five-man teams in selected areas containing about 3000 farm families. Through demonstration farms and extension services, farmers are introduced to new and improved farming methods, provided with supervised credit, limited but growing marketing services and access to other agricultural inputs. Each area has a penetration road construction element if required as well as water development activities. The objective of the project is

to increase the net farm income of small farmers and tenants (two to five hectares) and to optimize rural development.

The Ethiopian local government improvement experiment was initiated in FY 1974. Seventeen awrajas (counties) have been selected. With the exception of several selected for security purposes, the existence of a Minimum Package Program was a primary criterion. An A.I.D.-financed study of Ethiopian local government was recently completed and is being used as a guide to formulate A.I.D. strategy in assisting this important experiment. Initially, the local governments will only have control of revenues generated by local health and education taxes. Other operating costs will have to be granted from the Ministry of Interior and other external sources. It is expected, therefore, that education-and health-related activities will be among the first to be undertaken. Eventually, it is anticipated that development initiatives in other areas will flow upward from the local levels rather than the reverse.

The Ethiopian Government has recognized that universal formal education is both inappropriate and impractical at this stage of the country's development. They have decided that to achieve rural development objectives, there is a need to provide educational opportunities more equitably and that the education must be more relevant to

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			MPP: TransCentury Awraja: To be selected NFE: MSU (consultants)		
					Estimated FY 1974	Proposed FY 75				
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total			
Through 6/30/73	263	51	212							
Estimated FY 74	294	147								
Estimated through 6/30/74	557	198	359							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 75	571	1,872	3,000							
				U.S. Technicians	40	85	125	65	272	337
				Participants	90	-	90	130	-	130
				Commodities	-	-	-	67	-	67
				Other Costs	79	-	79	37	-	37
				Total Obligations	209	85	294	299	272	571

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
Rural Agricultural Development	663-55-130-167

the lives of the majority of the people. To this end, six or seven of the pilot awrajas have been selected as sites for experimental community education centers. These will be used to help determine the pattern of relevant education to be undertaken in implementing the Fourth Five-Year Plan education program.

The extent of A.I.D. involvement in the community education and local government activities is not yet fixed. It is anticipated, however, that this involvement will be substantive at least through the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan period, FY 1979.

Progress to Date: The Minimum Package Program is now operative in 30 selected areas. An estimated 90,000 small farmers are participating by having access to supervised credit, extension services, fertilizer and other inputs. Three A.I.D.-financed technicians are in place, occupying high-level operating positions in the Ministry of Agriculture.

A.I.D. has provided the services of several consultants from Michigan State University to the Ministry of Education. They have helped develop and direct the planning workshops for the community education experiment. In late FY 1974 six or seven centers will be opened and will provide short-term training programs for rural development ranging from agriculture and other production skills to health and home improvement. Each center will accommodate 400-500 persons annually.

FY 1975 Program: MPP: \$45,000 for direct-hire project officer, \$26,000 for three salary-supplemented contract employees, balance of costs previously obligated; \$90,000 for long-term participants for U.S. training in agronomy and related fields; \$8,000 other costs for direct-hire support and contractor per diem.

Awraja: \$40,000 for 12 man-months consultant services, \$6,000 for evaluative research, \$15,000 for locally-

produced commodities.

Community Education: \$20,000 for 4 man-months direct-hire services, \$200,000 for contract services, 3-4 man team for one year; \$52,000 for commodities such as teacher training aids, classroom equipment; \$40,000 for four long-term participant training programs; and \$29,000 for other costs such as direct-hire and contractor support and per diem, in-country travel, other local costs and services.

Country: Ethiopia

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Agricultural Sector Planning	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 684	
NUMBER 663-11-190-172	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 25 FY 74 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To (1) help the Ministry of Agriculture define and achieve sector goals; (2) assist the Ministry of Agriculture to improve the capabilities of the Provincial Agricultural Offices to plan and implement local project activities; (3) assist the Ministry of Land Reform and Administration to attain the capability to plan programs which are designed to implement land use legislation and policy, i.e., land registration and adjudication, land development and administration, settlement, land classification and taxation; and (4) assist the development of a national agricultural planning capacity including coordination of inputs among the various Ministries, i.e., Agriculture, National Community Development, Planning Commission, etc.

The project does not propose to limit itself to dealing only with those Ministries listed above, but rather the priorities as they become defined in the USAID Development Assistance Program and the Ethiopian Fourth Five-Year Plan. As the Agricultural Sector Loan is the macro level policy tool in bringing about A.I.D. goals in Ethiopia, this project is the complementing technical assistance or micro tool to insure implementation of Ethiopian projects to achieve those goals.

The results will relate to more efficient implementation of other joint A.I.D.-supported projects and will help the Ethiopian Government to (1) expand export earnings,

(2) increase production to meet growing urban demand, (3) diversify agricultural production, and (4) increase small farmer agricultural output and earnings.

The project purposes are also related to multilateral efforts (primarily UNDP and IBRD) to improve the capabilities and capacities of the Planning Commission Office (in the Prime Minister's Office) in the areas of national, regional, and sectoral planning as well as in the preparation and evaluation of capital projects.

Progress to Date: One direct-hire and two salary supplemented contract technicians are currently working with the Ministry of Agriculture. Their focus has been on the design phase of project development. Their efforts have been partially responsible for the Pulses Production project, to be initiated in late FY 1974, and the National Grain Marketing project to be implemented in FY 1975. In addition, one salary supplemented contract technician is heavily involved with the Ministry of Land Reform and Administration.

FY 1975 Program: \$500,000 for 18 months services of a six man contract team; \$150,000 for 15 participant training long-term programs in the U.S.; \$20,000 commodities \$14,000 for local travel and commodity procurement.

There will be no direct hire technician financed under this project in FY 1975. The position funded in FY 1974, Deputy Food and Agriculture Officer, is being eliminated.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75			To be selected.
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/73	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 74	256	160		154	90	244	-	500	500	
Estimated through 6/30/74	256	160	96	-	-	-	150	-	150	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	20	-	20	
Proposed FY 75	684	1,291	2,231	12	-	12	14	-	14	
				Total Obligations						
				166	90	256	184	500	684	

Country: ETHIOPIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE National Grain Marketing and Storage	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 200	
NUMBER 663-55-150-178	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 28, FY 74 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: This project is being jointly developed and designed by the IBRD and A.I.D.

Project targets are (i) to create a central agricultural marketing agency, (ii) undertake a marketing activity to support the Minimum Package Program and similar activities, (iii) construct and operate central agriculture marketing centers, (iv) provide market research and information throughout the Empire.

Agricultural development in Ethiopia is constrained by weaknesses in the existing marketing systems. These weaknesses lead to uneven market supply and high marketing margins which tend to discourage both producers and consumers. Although marketing inefficiencies affect most crops, IBRD and A.I.D. studies confirm that the most pressing need is to improve the market organization and mechanism for grain, pulses and oilseed.

The project anticipates the abolishment of the Ethiopian Grain Board and the Grain Corporation and establishment of an Agriculture Marketing Corporation. Legislation for this action is now being prepared by A.I.D. and IBRD technicians at the request of the Government.

The project will require about 47 man-years of technical assistance during the first five years. In addition, funds will be required to provide market center construction, equipment for storage, cleaning, drying

and weighing, plus construction of large-scale central storage facilities. Funding is also required for working capital and training. A.I.D. proposes to provide about 25 man-years of services during the first five years, and modest amounts for training, primarily in financial management. The IBRD is to be the major donor.

The project is closely linked to the Minimum Package Program and the A.I.D.-sponsored Pulse Production Project. About 190 primary buying centers in Minimum Package areas will be established. These will include storage facilities and equipment for cleaning, drying and weighing. These centers together with Agriculture Marketing Corporation buying activities would provide marketing services in all major grain producing regions in the Empire.

Progress to Date: The Ministry of Agriculture, with the assistance of A.I.D. and IBRD, has completed a survey and analysis of marketing structures, including inputs, grain movement and transportation costs, in 80 out of about 105 awrajas. This analysis, which took about two years to complete, has been accepted by the Ethiopian Government and the Bank.

FY 1975 Program: Although firm funding requirements are not yet known, A.I.D. will give consideration to the following: \$150,000 for about 50 man-months of contract services, \$35,000 for participant training, \$15,000 for two project vehicles.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected.			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1974	Proposed FY 75				
Through 6/30/73	-	-	-		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 74	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	150	150
Estimated through 6/30/74	-	-	-		-	-	-	35	-	35
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		-	-	-	15	-	15
Proposed FY 75	200	1,300	1,500	Total Obligations	-	-	-	50	150	200

Country: Ethiopia

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Health/Family Planning	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 300	
NUMBER 663-11-580-xxx	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 19 FY 74 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Imperial Ethiopian Government expand family planning services to the 75% of the populace who have no access to health/family planning services. This approach would be in keeping with the Government's rural development strategy.

supplies, equipment and audio-visual aides; \$20,000 for local costs.

A.I.D. anticipates establishment of a demonstration health center in a rural area of one of the poorest provinces to provide minimum basic health services including family planning at a cost that could be replicated in other provinces.

It is anticipated that A.I.D. assistance would support the development of a supervisory capability to insure the effectiveness of the program; train a core of administrative and managerial staff to insure its continuity; assist in the training of staff for creating an awareness of health/family planning services in the communities and among the leaders, and to motivate the people to use the new services; develop a sound logistical support system.

FY 1975 Program: A.I.D. support will assist the Government to develop a low-cost health/family planning service that can be replicated in rural Ethiopia. FY 1975 funding is proposed for: \$50,000 for one technician; \$50,000 for two long-term and eight short-term participants; \$150,000 for commodities and contraceptives; \$30,000 for MCH/FP

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected.
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/73	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 74	-	-	-							
Estimated through 6/30/74	-	-	-							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 75	300	2,700	3,000							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants						
				Commodities						
				Other Costs						
				Total Obligations						

Country: Ethiopia

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE Malaria Control V	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 4,000
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

This will be the fifth in a series of loans to continue A.I.D.'s assistance to the Ethiopian Government's efforts to control malaria throughout the lowlands. Control is achieved by a systematic program of spraying living quarters of families located in malarial areas. By controlling and containing the incidence of the disease in sparsely-settled and under-utilized but potentially productive areas, new lands can be brought into use.

A.I.D. assistance is largely financial at this time, although one direct-hire specialist is provided. A.I.D. provides total foreign exchange costs, consisting of spray chemicals, laboratory and spray equipment, vehicles and other imported commodities. A.I.D. is also financing a gradually decreasing share of local operating costs such as local transportation, locally-procured commodities, services and local salaries. The current loan provides that the Government's share of local costs will increase from 60% to 70% by FY 1975. A.I.D. anticipates that this share will go to about 80% or higher in the proposed new loan.

An estimated 70% of the land areas of Ethiopia and about 50% of the people are exposed to malarial risk. To date more than 2 million households inhabited by over 6 million persons have been protected from malaria by spraying and treatment. In many of the areas treated, the incidence of malaria has declined to less than 3%.

The country has been divided into four malaria areas, the largest of these comprising the northern and central portions of the Empire. The Government estimates that malaria in this zone is controlled but maintenance efforts must be continued to achieve the eventual long-range goal of eradication. About 470,000 square kilometers have been treated to date.

This proposed loan, the fifth, will probably be the last. During negotiations of the fourth loan, the Government agreed to undertake a detailed and comprehensive study of the feasibility of integrating the Malaria Eradication Service with the Basic Health Service of the Ministry of Public Health. It was also agreed that the Government would try to absorb all local costs financing under this proposed loan.

During A.I.D. involvement, more than 800 paramedical personnel have been trained. This training has gone beyond spraying to limited methods of disease detection and simple statistics. An effort has been made to select trainees from communities where their services are used. The result is the creation of a cadre of semi-trained personnel who can be upgraded when and if basic health services are expanded to rural areas.

Country: Ethiopia

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
Southwest Resettlement	Food and Nutrition	5,000
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

This proposed loan will support the Ethiopian Government's plan to bring into use large areas of mostly government-owned land at lower elevations. These lands, although fertile and with adequate water, are now largely unutilized because of the presence of malaria and tsetse fly and lack of penetration roads.

The Government of Ethiopia views resettlement from two points of view: to increase agriculture production by bringing more land into use, and to alleviate the immediate problem of overcrowding in the most severely drought-stricken provinces of Wollo and Tigre.

The Ministry of Agriculture has requested USAID assistance in further identifying two of five promising locations in the southwestern quadrant of the Empire. A prefeasibility study is being initiated in FY 1974 for this purpose. Once sites are selected, a proposed plan for implementation will be developed. After the sites have been selected the estimated number of people to be resettled can be determined, as well as the kind of crops to be grown and the quantities to be expected. An important part of the feasibility study will deal with the nature and character of the life style of people to be resettled. The feasibility study, including parameters for site development, will be completed in late FY 1975.

Two alternative plans are being tentatively considered by the IEG. The first would introduce roads, suppress malaria and provide sufficient food to enable settlers to plant and harvest one crop. A minimum of support services would be provided and after the first crop year the settlers would be largely on their own. The second alternative provides the same initial services, augmented by additional infrastructure and Minimum Package Program type services such as credit, marketing, etc.

The first approach is favored by the Ministry of Land Reform and the second by the Ministry of Agriculture which views the objective as one of area development and increased production through settlement.

The process of developing either alternative is the same in the early stages, i.e., identify areas of high potential, land adjudication, and develop plans to exploit the areas identified.

The IBRD, in cooperation with the Ministry of Land Reform, is proceeding with a settlement project in the central-western lowlands. There is no geographical overlap with the areas included in the Ministry of Agriculture request to A.I.D.

Country: Ethiopia

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$300)
Agricultural Sector Loan V	Food and Nutrition	7,000
	KIND OF LOAN Sector	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

The proposed loan will support the Ethiopian Government's efforts to continue increasing the resource flow to the agricultural sector. This loan will support programs planned for the second year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1975-79). These programs include projects to increase agricultural production and marketing, rural public works, farm-to-market roads, local government administration improvement, and other efforts geared to agricultural development generally and small farmer agriculture in particular.

The Ethiopian Government and A.I.D. have long recognized the need to channel increasing resources to the agricultural sector. Previous sector loans have been designed to achieve this by requiring that agriculture capital spending increase at a rate that exceeds domestic revenue collections. During the period FY 1969 through FY 1972 annual capital expenditures for agriculture increased from \$20.2 million (Ethiopian dollars) to \$30.2 million. The increase from FY 1971 to FY 1972 was over 30%. This dramatic increased spending in the agricultural sector took place while domestic revenue collections increased between 6% and 9%. The conclusion is that agriculture is getting a larger share of domestic revenues than at any time in the past.

A.I.D. is of the opinion that the previous loans have had an impact on rechannelling these resources. A.I.D. now feels that more attention must be placed on the qualitative side, that of insuring an equitable distribution of the development benefits to be derived from this increased spending. Thus, this and future agricultural sector loans will reflect these concerns by inclusion of specific action requirements in areas such as land tenure, rural roads, and the use of government-owned lands for resettlement.

A fourth sector loan of \$8 million will be authorized in FY 1974 and a fifth loan, of \$7 million, is proposed for FY 1975. These loans are programmed for the first two years of the Government's Fourth Five-Year Plan. A.I.D. anticipates continuation of this type lending at least through the end of the plan period, FY 1979.

Country: Ethiopia

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE Recovery and Rehabilitation Ethiopia Drought	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 5,000
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

For the past three years, major parts of two northern Ethiopian provinces, with an estimated total population of 4.2 million, have been suffering from shortage of rainfall. The harvests in 1971 and 1972 were generally poor in these areas, where even under normal conditions food shortages occur. With reduced harvests and depletion of food reserves, famine conditions began to appear in 1973. With subsequent failure of the 1973 small rains which normally occur from March to April, famine conditions and related disease problems in the two provinces were greatly intensified, directly affecting an estimated 1.6 million highland villagers and lowland nomadic people. In December-January 1974, there has been evidence of expanding famine conditions affecting an additional 500,000 people in the southern and western provinces of Ethiopia.

Food grains, medical supplies, supervisory personnel and logistic support are being provided by foreign donors through an Ethiopian Government Relief Coordinating Office. The level of assistance now received by the Ethiopian Government has largely alleviated the emergency phase of the drought relief efforts. However, because of the ecological and sociological implications of serious drought, there will be a need for longer-term recovery and rehabilitation projects to prevent occurrence of drought and famine in the future.

In an attempt to identify longer-term needs for rehabilitation of Ethiopian drought-affected areas, the IBRD has sent a team to Ethiopia to survey requirements for development projects such as road construction, rural water supplies, reforestation, resettlement, and public health assistance to be carried out over a longer-term period. Using the results of the IBRD survey, USAID is tentatively programming a \$5 million loan in support of the longer-term development efforts.

TABLE V

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1973			Estimated FY 1974			Proposed Program FY 1975	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74			
Food and Nutrition												
Ada District Development	* 663-55-130-162	1971	1978	661	403	258	464	407	315	693	993	2,811
Pulses and Seed Production	* 663-55-130-166	1974	1978	-	-	-	1,127	40	1,087	158	614	1,899
Rural Agricultural Development	* 663-55-130-167	1972	1978	263	51	212	294	147	359	571	1,872	3,000
Agriculture Sector Planning	* 663-11-190-172	1974	1980	-	-	-	256	160	96	684	1,291	2,231
National Grain Marketing and Storage	* 663-55-150-178	1975	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	1,300	1,500
Borana Pilot Range Development	663-11-130-112	1965	1972	2,043	1,961	82	-	38	44	-	-	2,043
Agriculture Advisory Services	663-11-190-111	1965	1972	2,991	2,659	332	-	109	223	-	-	2,991
Population Planning and Health												
Health/Family Planning	* 663-11-580-xxx	1975	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	2,700	3,000
Education and Human Resources Development												
University General Support	663-11-660-138	1960	1976	7,673	4,955	2,718	1,771	1,740	2,749	1,311	1,055	11,810
Opportunities Industrial Center	663-13-670-175	1973	1975	100	35	65	112	112	65	120	-	33?
Customs Administration	663-11-750-147	1969	1974	474	467	7	100	107	-	-	-	574
Economic and Financial Planning	663-11-750-116	1965	1974	1,215	1,044	171	258	200	229	-	-	1,473
Government Budgetary Practices	663-11-750-158	1970	1974	488	365	123	-	123	-	-	-	488
							Total	4,382	3,183	5,167	4,037	

*Detailed project narrative--See Table III.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
A.I.D. employed	6	6	5
Participating agency	2	2	-
Contractor technicians	74	80	64
Total	82	88	69

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
Non-contract	128	131	109
Contract	1	2	-
Total	129	133	109

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 12/31/73

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Re-payment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/73		
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay- ments	Interest Collected
663-H-012	Finance Ind & Agric. Projects Two-Step	6/30/66	8/17/67	5 10	20 40	4 1	4 2½	US\$	5,705	5,475	-	155
663-H-013	Malaria Eradication	5/31/67	10/23/67	10	40	1	2½	US\$	5,800	5,714	-	257
663-H-013A	Malaria Eradication	6/27/69	11/20/69	10	40	2	3	US\$	3,000	2,949	-	139
663-H-013B	Malaria Eradication	4/30/71	6/09/71	10	40	2	3	US\$	4,900	3,509	-	54
663-H-013C	Malaria Eradication	5/08/73	5/12/73	10	40	2	3	US\$	4,800	104	-	-
663-H-014	University Expansion	6/17/68	6/17/69	10	40	2	2½	US\$	1,000	826	-	24
663-H-015	Civil Aviation Improvements	6/27/69	9/24/69	10	40	2	3	US\$	9,000	7,906	-	289
663-H-017	Highway Equip. Repair Facility	11/18/69	3/24/70	10	40	2	3	US\$	3,500	3,213	-	70
663-H-017A	Highway Equip. Repair Facility	6/23/72	3/19/73	10	40	2	3	US\$	1,200	-	-	-
663-H-019	Construct Dormitories	5/27/71	6/09/71	10	40	2	3	US\$	3,700	2,987	-	44
663-H-019A	Haile Selassie University	5/18/72	6/05/72	10	40	2	3	US\$	1,200	-	-	-
663-H-021	Ada Agricultural Development	6/28/71	11/08/71	10	40	2	3	US\$	1,300	-	-	-
663-H-022	Ethiopia-Agricultural Sector	4/27/72	6/29/72	10	40	2	3	US\$	15,000	4,221	-	37
663-H-023	Fifth Highway Project	6/23/72	1/31/73	10	40	2	3	US\$	9,300	20	-	-

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

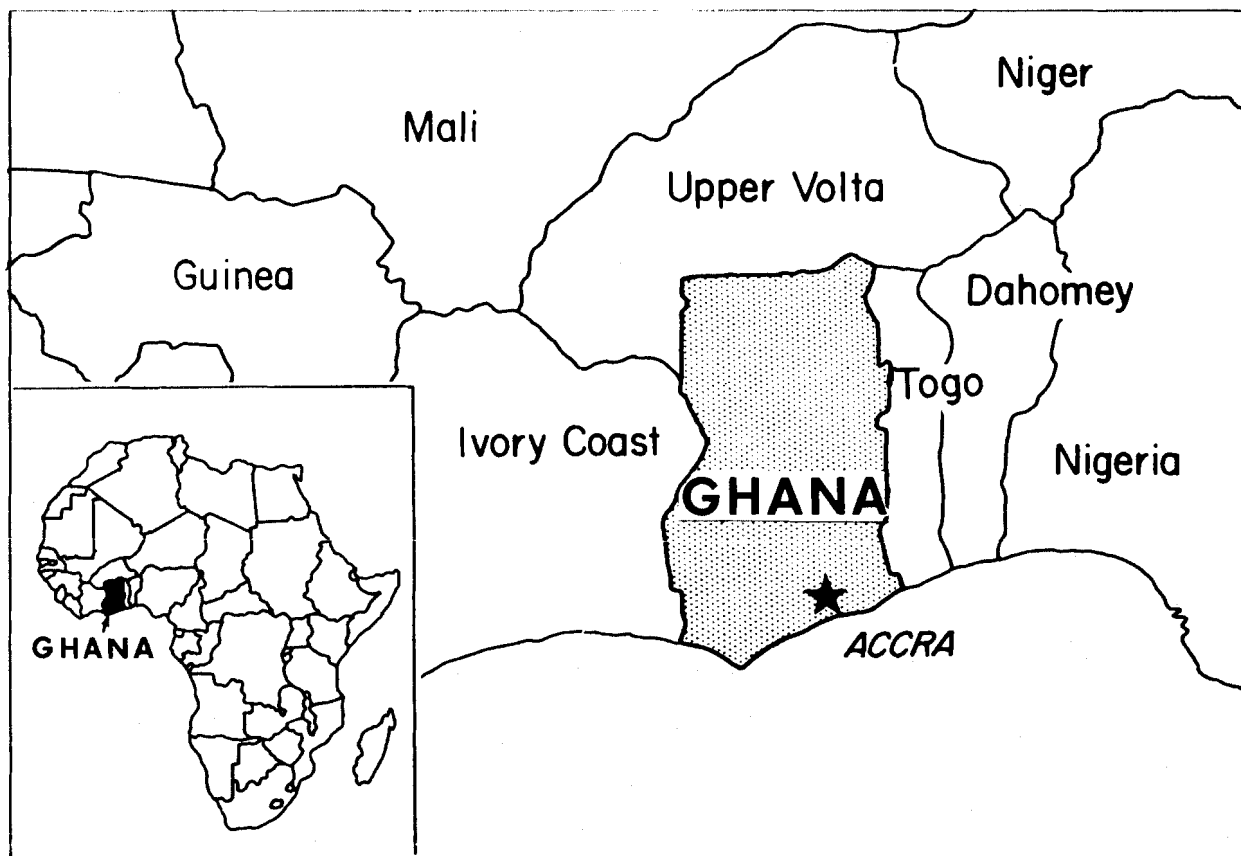
PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1973	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1972	1973	TOTAL 1946-1973				
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE^a - TOTAL	33.0	12.0	281.7	28.8	252.9		
Loans	26.7	4.8	123.4	28.8	94.6		
Grants	6.3	7.2	158.3	-	158.3		
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	31.1	8.8	222.8	25.4	197.4		
Loans	26.7	4.8	116.9	25.4	91.5		
Grants	4.4	4.0	105.9	-	105.9		
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(3.3)				
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.8	1.0	28.3	2.9	25.4		
Title I - Total	-	-	6.1	2.9	3.2		
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	5.6	2.8	2.8		
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	0.5	0.1	0.4		
(Total Sales Agreements, incl. U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(0.8)	(-)	(0.8)		
Title II - Total	0.8	1.0	22.2	-	22.2		
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	0.7	0.9	18.1	-	18.1		
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.1	0.1	4.2	-	4.2		
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.1	2.2	30.6	0.5	30.1		
Peace Corps	1.1	2.2	30.2	-	30.2		
Other	-	-	0.4	0.5	-0.1		
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	11.5	9.2	196.3	-	196.3		
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-		
Grants	11.5	9.2	196.3	-	196.3		
a. MAP Grants	11.0	8.5	181.2	-	181.2		
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-		
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-		
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	0.5	0.7	9.6	-	9.6		
e. Other Grants	-	-	5.5	-	5.5		
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	44.5	21.2	478.0	28.8	449.2		
Loans	26.7	4.8	123.4	28.8	94.6		
Grants	17.8	16.4	354.6	-	354.6		
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	25.2	22.5	2.7		
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	25.2	22.5	2.7		
b. All Other	-	-	-	-	-		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES				
	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1946-73	DONOR	CY 1971	CY 1972	CY 1960-72
TOTAL	35.5	25.8	254.7	TOTAL	16.9	24.4	152.0
IBRD-World Bank	10.8	-	108.6	Italy	6.1	5.2	55.9
Int'l. Finance Corp.	-	1.7	15.5	Sweden	6.8	7.2	46.2
Int'l. Dev. Association	21.7	22.0	88.2	Germany	-	7.1	32.8
UN Development Program	2.0	2.1	34.7	Other	4.0	4.9	17.1
Other UN (CY)	1.0	-	7.7	ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1972 (Calendar Year)	-		
				1973 (Calendar Year)	-		
				Cumulative thru 1973	203		

^a Less than \$50,000.

⁴ Official Development Assistance (ODA) - Official concessional aid for development purposes.

Ghana

Ghana



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1973</i>)	10.0
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	3.1
Population in Urban Areas	33
(<i>Percent - 1972</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	55
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>) - 1972.	265
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	48
People Per Doctor.	15,300
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	25
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	44
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

GHANA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1973							
Loans	19,000	-	-	-	-	19,000	-
Grants	2,433	242	1,090	1,101	-	-	-
Total ^{a/}	21,433	242	1,090	1,101	-	19,000	-
1974							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,864	725	1,478	661	-	-	-
Total	2,864	725	1,478	661	-	-	-
1975							
Loans	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,746	1,000	1,902	744	100	-	-
Total	13,746	11,000	1,902	744	100	-	-

a/ Program totals for 1973 are attributed according to the new functional appropriation structure and exclude operating expenses to permit comparison with 1974 and 1975 levels.

Since the overthrow of Nkrumah in 1965, Ghana has been beset with political change and financial uncertainty. Three governments have attempted to move the nation away from Nkrumah's highly centralized government and to deal with a serious and chronic foreign exchange shortage exacerbated by a foreign debt of about \$1 billion. In spite of a diversified and beneficial resource base, these factors are considered the primary constraints to development programs. The foreign exchange constraint is directly related to structural imbalances in the Ghanaian economy which include (1) excessive reliance on imports for consumption and for production; (2) fluctuating export receipts with over-reliance on a few traditional commodities, particularly cocoa, for both export earnings and budgetary revenues and (3) the slow growth in government revenue and rapid growth in government expenditures.

In projections made well before the recent increases in

petroleum costs, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) estimated that Ghana would require both substantial debt relief and large-scale foreign assistance for modest growth. Debt relief is in sight. The Ghana Government and Western creditors reached agreement on March 13, 1974 on debt rescheduling which will ameliorate the foreign exchange problem and stabilize the economic climate for development efforts by Ghana and foreign donors.

Even with the debt rescheduling, Ghana's balance of payments problem is expected to extend for some period of time, and the country will require continued donor assistance which is expected to come primarily from the United States, Canada, West Germany, France, and the United Kingdom. World Bank estimates indicate that over \$100 million in foreign assistance will be available within 18 months of the debt settlement. It is hoped that the balance of payments elements of this assistance will provide sufficient help to enable a transition from balance of payments support to more concentrated assistance efforts in selected sectors. A.I.D. is now working with the Ghana Government in this direction, and within the overall economic framework provided by the IBRD, U.S. assistance will be aimed toward several pressing development problems: lagging agricultural production, especially in grains; a high population growth rate; and a shortage of middle level managerial and skilled manpower.

FY 1975 Program

In FY 1975, A.I.D. proposes a program of \$13.7 million, including \$10 million for an Agriculture Production Loan. The \$3.7 million technical assistance program will concentrate on development problems related to food and nutrition, population and health, and manpower development.

Food and Nutrition

Although food production has shown a steady increase, it has not been able to keep pace with the rate of population growth. Consequently, the per capita production in agri-

GHANA

culture has actually declined slightly, with resultant increases in domestic food prices and imports.

As one means of further reducing dependence on imports and of improving the living standard of its population, the Government of Ghana is giving priority attention to increasing food production, mainly grains. The effort focuses on small cultivators, who are responsible for more than 90% of agricultural production. The Ministry of Agriculture, which has been reorganized to better respond to this priority, is currently preparing a five-year production program for the agriculture sector.

The Ghanaian Government has also expressed a growing concern over the implications for Ghana of the ecological deterioration in the Sahel. While its impact within Ghana has not been as severe as in the Sahel itself, the existence of localized drought areas in the northern part of the country makes it necessary to address the problem within the context of the country's long-range agricultural planning.

Within the food and nutrition sector, A.I.D. is concentrating its assistance in two specific areas: First, to assist the process of resource allocation, as well as the implementation of programs designed to increase production, A.I.D. is providing support in planning, management, and manpower development to the Ministry of Agriculture. The result has been the creation of a Planning and Coordination Division within the Ministry which has become the focal point for development planning. As the planning capability of the Ministry has improved, its managerial and administration weaknesses have become more apparent. Thus, following Government of Ghana approval of a manpower development plan, A.I.D. will support Ministry of Agriculture efforts to develop manpower through in-country training programs and to strengthen the Ministry's supervisory and managerial capacities. Second, in support of Ghana's production efforts and its special concern for improvement of rural incomes, A.I.D. plans to assist the Ministry of Agriculture to develop a long-term grains and legumes production program. Additionally, recognizing Ghana's balance of payments problem and the constraint this will impose on

the agricultural sector, A.I.D. plans to assist the Ministry through a \$10 million Agriculture Production Loan to provide foreign exchange resources for imports required to support selected projects and programs in the agricultural sector - particularly the grains and legumes subsector. The proposed loan will be coordinated and integrated with the grains and legumes development grant project which will provide technical assistance in such areas as agronomic research, credit, extension services, marketing and storage.

Population Planning and Health

Ghana was the first African country to recognize explicitly the relationship between economic development and population growth and to adopt an official population policy. In the face of an estimated population growth rate of 3%, and recognizing its own inability to feed, educate, provide employment or health facilities for such a rapidly growing population, the Government of Ghana in May 1970 adopted a national voluntary family planning program. The National Redemption Council Government has continued to support it.

U.S. assistance relates directly to the program's objective of changing attitudes and integrating voluntary family planning into the other health services provided by the Ministry of Health. A.I.D. has financed population training and consultants in such areas as information, education, communication, and evaluation, and the foreign exchange cost of the contraceptives used in the nationwide program. Through a contract with UCLA, and in cooperation with the University of Ghana Medical School, A.I.D. is supporting operational research to determine the most cost-effective way to integrate voluntary family planning services into rural comprehensive health programs. Preliminary results of this research have already led to Government initiation of improvements in the supply and distribution of medicines in rural areas and recommendations for training and support for traditional birth attendants. In FY 1975 A.I.D. plans to provide \$1.3 million to assist in these activities.

The Government of Ghana is also concerned that despite a

GHANA

relatively high budgetary allocation to health and despite a skilled medical cadre, the rural population has only limited access to basic health services. The Ministry of Health is convinced that the delivery of rural health services could be substantially improved with better management techniques. In FY 1975, \$598,000 is planned for the rural health management project begun in FY 1974.

The University of Ghana Medical School will convene a multi-disciplinary conference on Nutrition and National Development in April 1974, which is expected to make recommendations for improving the nutritional status of vulnerable groups. A.I.D. proposes to assist Ghanaian efforts to develop a national nutrition strategy which may follow from that conference. In addition, PL 480 Title II grant assistance of about \$634,000 provided through Catholic Relief Service will supplement these health and nutrition activities through a program of preschool feeding activities, maternal and child health clinics, and nutritional education.

Education and Human Resource Development

Despite its relatively extensive and well-developed educational infrastructure, Ghana has both a shortage of middle-level managerial and vocationally skilled manpower. To support A.I.D.'s program of assisting the stabilization of the economy, economic and financial management training has been provided to staff members from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, the Bank of Ghana, the Central Bureau of Statistics, and the Ministry of Trade and Industry. Returned participants are now in key positions in each of these organizations.

A.I.D. will continue its support of an experimental effort to provide practical vocational training through the Opportunities Industrialization Center, a U.S. nonprofit organization engaged in this field. The training program is receiving financial support from local private groups as well as \$400,000 in grant funding in FY 1975 from A.I.D. Training is offered incountry in such trades as carpentry, secretarial sciences, plumbing, and electricity.

Country: GHANA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE National Agricultural Planning	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 352	
NUMBER 641-11-190-048	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 36, FY 1974 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen the Ministry of Agriculture's staff capacity in the management and administrative skills required for planning, implementing and evaluating agricultural programs through the development of 1) a coordinated planning/management system under the Ministry and 2) a closely linked institution-based training/research capability outside the Ministry to provide an adequate flow of skilled personnel to sustain the system which has been handicapped by key personnel remaining outside the country for extended periods in order to obtain advanced training. This project is assisting the Ministry's efforts to develop an integrated agricultural development plan setting forth policies and strategies in such fields as production, extension, credit, marketing and research.

Progress to Date: With A.I.D. assistance, a Planning and Coordination Unit has been established and has become the focal point both for project planning and for the budgeting process within the Ministry of Agriculture. The 13 Ghanaian staff members are also relied upon for evaluation and advice on key policy issues. In order to utilize resources effectively, both on-the-job and U.S. training have been provided in agriculture economics, statistics and administration. The three man U.S.-provided planning assistance team will be phased out early in FY 1975.

With A.I.D. assistance, in FY 1973 the Ministry prepared a manpower development and training plan defining future manpower requirements. To follow up on the re-

port's recommendations for meeting those needs, the Mission proposes to expand the project to include a four-man university contract team to assist the Ministry develop its in-country training program. Initial funding for this activity will be provided in the fourth quarter of FY 1974.

During FY 1973, the project also funded a feasibility study carried out by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) on the alternatives for processing and distributing fertilizer in Ghana. In FY 1974, two short-term advisors from TVA are being provided to assist the Ghana Government implement the recommendations made in that study. Another short-term consultant evaluated the existing seed industry in Ghana to assess the feasibility of enlisting the participation of foreign seed companies in order to strengthen seed production and development programs in Ghana. The consultant's recommendations are currently under consideration by the Ministry.

FY 1975 Program: Funding is requested for continuation of the four-man team working with the Ministry's Manpower and Training Unit (\$216,000); for short-term consultants to assist initial planning efforts in such areas as agronomic research, credit, marketing and storage (\$46,000); for commodities (\$25,000); for participants (\$45,000); and for other costs (\$20,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/73	676	506	170								Near East Foundation PASA - Tennessee Valley Authority
Estimated FY 74	725	244		U.S. Technicians	9	599	608	-	262	262	
Estimated through 6/30/74	1,401	750	651	Participants	50	-	50	45	-	45	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	42	42	-	25	25	
				Other Costs	25	-	25	20	-	20	
Proposed FY 75	352	700	2,453	Total Obligations	84	641	725	65	287	352	

Country: GHANA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
Grains/Legumes Development	Food and Nutrition	648	
NUMBER 641-11-110-067	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	p. 37, FY 1974 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1975	FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To increase real income for small farmers producing grains and legumes. Since increased production by itself is not a guarantee of higher rural income, a comprehensive program for providing inputs such as improved seeds and fertilizer, production incentives and marketing links is necessary. It is planned that such a comprehensive program can be initiated in conjunction with the proposed \$10 million Agricultural Production Loan. This project will provide technical assistance to support this program.

Grains and legume production increases in Ghana over the past ten years have been modest. With increasing population, supply has failed to keep pace with demand, and Ghana has been faced with increased imports and higher food prices. Increased output in the grains and legumes subsector will help alleviate this situation and improve nutritional standards through direct consumption and through the use of grain as livestock feed. Improved production efficiency is also expected to provide a more economically viable, higher protein substitute for the traditional diet.

In recent discussions with the Ghanaian Government, the nature and scope of the problems in the grains and legumes subsector have been evaluated and several high priority activities have been identified as most appropriate for U.S. assistance efforts: agronomic research, agricultural credit, marketing and storage, fertilizer production and distribution, and extension service support.

Over the next year this project will provide financing for long-term consultancy services and technical advisors necessary to develop the planning and institutional structures to be further supported by the proposed Agricultural Production Loan. Such assistance is envisioned, for example, in developing Ghana's existing agronomic research capability and in improving existing agricultural credit facilities by helping the Agricultural Development Bank initiate in-service staff training courses. Technical assistance in support of a national fertilizer program will be provided to extend planning work already undertaken by the Tennessee Valley Authority under the National Agricultural Planning project. The TVA will assign an advisor to Ghana to assist the Ghanaian Government implement the recommendations made by short-term consultants and to assist in establishing an efficient fertilizer distribution system. Other components of the project will address needs in the fields of maize research, soybean development, and seed production and distribution.

FY 1975 Program: Funds are requested to provide contract technicians in the fields of agronomic research, seed production development, and manpower development, and also to finance a specialist in fertilizer production and utilization under a TVA PASA (\$463,000); participant training in various agronomic fields (\$75,000); research commodities (\$85,000); and other costs (\$25,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/73	-	-	-							To be selected. PASA - Tennessee Valley Authority International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
Estimated FY 74	-	-	-							
Estimated through 6/30/74	-	-	-							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 75	648	1,592	2,240				75	573	648	

Country: GHANA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
Danfa Rural Health/Family Planning	Population Planning and Health	816	
NUMBER 641-11-580-055	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	p. 38, FY 1974 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1969	FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To expand voluntary family planning on a scale sufficient to stabilize and then reduce Ghana's population growth rate by determining the optimal method, based on cost effectiveness, of increasing the availability and acceptance of rural health and family planning services. A research project is being carried out by the Ghana Medical School in cooperation with the University of California, Los Angeles School of Public Health to test and demonstrate methods and techniques of providing varying levels of health care and family planning services in four different rural areas. At the completion of the project a body of data will exist which will demonstrate which level of services is the optimal cost effective approach to rural health and family planning in Ghana. In addition, data will be available which demonstrate the most cost effective method of operating a comprehensive rural health center since that is one of the approaches being measured within the overall scope of the project.

Progress to Date: The project is now in its fourth year of field operations. A complete baseline census of the population in the four rural areas involved has been completed. A records system has been designed and introduced at the Danfa Health Center, and staff trained to implement and utilize the system. Family planning and health education teams have been trained and are delivering information and services in the research areas. The

program has also demonstrated that given a minimum of basic training, unskilled traditional birth attendants can become an important resource in providing improved birth delivery and family planning services. The Ghana Government is now considering a national training program for such individuals.

As of September 1973, it is estimated that in Area I, having a population of about 10,000 people, 10% of the fertile women and 13% of the couples have accepted family planning since the beginning of the family planning program (15 months). Originally this 10% figure had been the five year objective of the project.

The scheduled final obligation date has been extended to FY 1977. The field research, including the final baseline census, will require more time than initially anticipated, and the final conference will take place in CY 1978.

FY 1975 Program: A.I.D. finances services provided by the University of California, Los Angeles School of Public Health. Funds are requested for one year's contract forward funding (\$816,000) which includes funds for six technicians (\$675,000); two long-term and three short-term participants in such fields as public health records, health education, public health medicine, and health operations research (\$34,000); office supplies and equipment (\$26,000); and other costs such as computer time and vehicles for travel within test areas (\$81,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1974	Proposed FY 75		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/73	2,486	1,465	1,021					
Estimated FY 74	648	860						
Estimated through 6/30/74	3,134	2,325	809	U.S. Technicians	-	558	558	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	65	65	
				Commodities	-	25	25	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 75	816	1,789	5,739	Total Obligations	-	648	648	
						816	816	

University of California
Los Angeles

Country: GHANA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
Management of Rural Health Services	Population Planning and Health	598	
NUMBER 641-11-590-068	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	p. 39, FY 1974 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1974	FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To raise the quality of planning and management within Ghana's existing health care system and thus improve the effectiveness of the rural health delivery system.

Within the Ghanaian health delivery system a disproportionate amount of attention and available resources are directed at the urban centers serving only 20 percent of the population. Improving the rural health delivery system in concert with other developmental efforts would substantially contribute to development in the rural areas. Given the fairly well developed capital health facilities in Ghana and the high proportion of trained health professionals, significant improvement in the delivery of rural health services can be attained by raising the quality of planning and management, and thus, the cost effectiveness of the Ministry of Health's health care system.

The project design was completed in FY 1974 and resulted in the decision to implement the project in two phases. A contract is being negotiated with the University of California at Los Angeles, and should be signed in the fourth quarter of FY 1974. A senior health management specialist is expected to arrive in Ghana in April. Activities during the first 12 months will concentrate on identifying the specific areas in health which would be most significantly affected by improved operational planning and management; designing a management system appropriate for the Ghanaian Ministry of Health, and designing

the second five-year phase of the project which will provide for the actual installation and development of such a management system.

During Phase I the services of one full-time senior health management professional will be provided as well as short-term consultant services in such fields as bio-statistics, budget and administration, and organization and manpower. This phase of the project, which is expected to be completed in late FY 1975, will include some initial participant training in order to provide support for interim organizational and management reforms.

Beginning in the fourth quarter of FY 1975, Phase II will be directed towards the full implementation of a management and planning system within the Ministry of Health. The senior health planning advisor will be joined by an economist and budget advisor and a regional health planning specialist. Short-term consultant services will be provided in organization and manpower, in data systems analysis, and in management and evaluation. Participant training will be provided in related fields.

FY 1975 Program: Funds are requested to provide the initial funding for Phase II of the project, including three full-time contract technicians (\$306,000); short-term consultants services (\$112,000); participant training (\$113,000); commodities (\$60,000); and other costs (\$7,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1974	Proposed FY 75			Total	
Through 6/30/73	-	-	-		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency
Estimated FY 74	407	45		U.S. Technicians	-	235	235	-	418	418
Estimated through 6/30/74	407	45	362	Participants	-	130	130	-	113	113
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	37	37	-	60	60
				Other Costs	-	5	5	-	7	7
Proposed FY 75	598	1,238	2,243	Total Obligations	-	407	407	-	598	598

University of California
at Los Angeles

Country: GHANA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Science Research for Development	FUNDS Selected Development Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 100	
NUMBER 641-15-110-069	PRIOR REFERENCE --	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop a Ghanaian institutional capacity for addressing selected priority development problems through research.

Ghana has both human and capital resources available for scientific research, and the government supports a number of scientific organizations involved in research efforts. Following the positive reception accorded the workshops conducted jointly by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences (NAS) and the Ghanaian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), a preliminary analysis indicated that a foundation developed outside of the official infrastructure could serve as a catalyst in stimulating the existing institutions to apply their knowledge and resources to selected development problem areas. NAS is continuing its dialog with CSIR and other Ghanaian research institutes on the feasibility of establishing such a foundation.

As presently envisaged, the foundation would be broadly based and capable of playing the role of a catalyst in more than one sector. In accordance with Ghana Government and A.I.D. priorities, however, U.S. assistance would be limited to the agricultural and agro-industrial sector. Grants would be made to individual Ghanaian researchers, research institutions, or universities undertaking research directed toward the solution of priority development problems which also have some measure of financial support from, or linkage with, a user institution or enterprise. The foreign exchange provided by A.I.D. would be

utilized to pay costs essential to the achievement of the research objective, such as the cost of technical data, consultant services or imported supplies and equipment.

In order to minimize A.I.D.'s management role, and to encourage local participation, the grant agreement will both specify the disciplines in support of which project funds could be utilized and delineate appropriate procedures for monitoring and evaluation of the research undertaken. It is envisioned that NAS, through its on-going activities in Ghana, would play an important advisory function in the establishment of the foundation.

FY 1975 Program: Funds are requested for an initial institutional grant to a Ghanaian science research foundation (\$75,000); for short-term consultant services to assist in the establishment of the foundation (\$10,000); and for participant training (\$15,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1974	Proposed FY 75		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/73	--	--	--					
Estimated FY 74	--	--		Cost Components				
Estimated through 6/30/74	--	--	--	U.S. Technicians	--	--	10	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	--	--	15	
				Commodities	--	--	--	
				Other Costs	--	--	75	
Proposed FY 75	100	350	450	Total Obligations	--	--	90	
						10	100	

National Academy of Sciences

Country: GHANA

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
Agriculture Production Loan	Food and Nutrition	10,000
	KIND OF LOAN	INITIAL OBLIGATION
	Sector	FY: 1975

The Agricultural sector of the Ghanaian economy, particularly that concerned with the small-scale farmer, has been basically neglected since independence. The results of this neglect can be seen in the general stagnation of food crop production in recent years which has led to rising local food prices. Perhaps the most serious constraints to agricultural development are limited management capacity in the Ministry of Agriculture, which has inhibited the planning and formulation of a comprehensive agricultural program, and the scarcity of foreign exchange which affects all sectors of the Ghanaian economy. A.I.D. is addressing these problems through the Agricultural Planning Project and direct balance of payments support. The debt rescheduling concluded in mid-March will hopefully ease the balance of payments problem and facilitate more comprehensive assistance efforts in the agricultural sector. Given the complexity and integrated nature of Ghana's agricultural problems and the level of Ghanaian capacity to address major development efforts, A.I.D. recognizes that it may not be possible to complete a shift from direct balance of payment support to agriculture programs in FY 1975.

To the extent possible, however, A.I.D. intends to develop agriculture programs as a sector of major concentration. To enable the Ghana Government to address the development needs of the agricultural sector, and in order to provide complementary assistance to policy initiatives taken by the Ministry of Agriculture, the proposed \$10 million Agriculture Production loan will be structured to provide foreign exchange for the importation of needed commodities and services in the agricultural sector, local currencies for direct support of agreed upon projects and programs, or capital elements of projects or programs. Discussions with concerned Ghanaian Ministries have identified the grains and legumes sub-sector as the most desirable for A.I.D. loan assistance, and constraints in the areas of agronomic research, agricultural credit, marketing and storage and fertilizer production and distribution are currently under study by A.I.D. and the Ministry of Agriculture. During FY 1975

planning for the A.I.D. loan will be undertaken in conjunction with the Grains and Legumes Development Project and the studies necessary to support loan financing completed.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: GHANA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1973			Estimated FY 1974			Proposed Program FY 1975	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74			
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>												
Agricultural Extension and Production	641-11-110-007	1958	1972	3,748	3,744	4	-	4	-	-	-	3,748
Faculty of Agriculture	641-11-110-041	1966	1972	857	718	139	-	85	54	-	-	857
National Agricultural Planning	*641-11-190-048	1969	1980	676	506	170	725	244	651	352	700	2,453
Grains/Legumes Development	*641-11-110-067	1975	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	648	1,592	2,240
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>												
Danfa Rural Health/Family Planning	*641-11-580-055	1969	1977	2,486	1,465	1,021	648	860	809	816	1,789	5,739
Population Program Support	641-15-580-064	1971	CONT	372	268	104	423	300	227	488	CONT	CONT
Management of Rural Health Services	*641-11-590-068	1974	1980	-	-	-	407	45	362	598	1,238	2,243
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>												
Economic Development Management	641-11-790-062	1972	1976	638	306	332	256	403	185	344	300	1,538
Opportunities Industrialization Center	641-13-610-063	1970	1975	1,216	891	325	288	395	218	400	-	1,904
Public Safety	641-15-710-066	1972	1974	325	280	45	117	147	15	-	-	442
<u>Selected Development Problems</u>												
Science Research for Development	*641-15-110-069	1975	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	350	450
Total							2,864	2,483	2,521	3,746		

*Detailed project narrative—See Table III.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
A.I.D. employed	2	-	-
Participating agency	-	-	1
Contractor technicians	22	22	23
Total	24	22	24

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
Non-contract	115	112	100
Contract	4	9	17
Total	119	121	117

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 12/31/73

COUNTRY: GHANA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/73		
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay- ments	Interest Collected
641-H-002	Volta River Project	9/1/61	2/8/62	1	30	3½	3½	US \$	2,966	2,851	-	471
641-H-013	Program Loan	2/6/70	12/7/70	10	40	2	3	US \$	15,039	14,195	-	425
641-H-016	Program Loan	2/21/71	9/4/71	10	40	2	3	US \$	16,000	14,569	-	260
641-H-017	Program Loan	6/29/73	-	10	40	2	3	US \$	19,000	-	-	-

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1973	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1972	1973	TOTAL 1946-1973				
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE^a - TOTAL	15.1	24.4	279.0	45.5	233.5		
Loans	9.5	19.0	220.2	45.5	174.7		
Grants	5.6	5.4	58.6	-	58.6		
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	2.6	22.0	185.1	40.1	145.0		
Loans	-	19.0	159.6	40.1	119.5		
Grants	2.6	3.0	25.5	-	25.5		
<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	10.7	0.9	80.4	5.4	75.0		
Title I - Total	9.5	-	62.5	5.4	57.1		
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	9.5	-	31.8	1.2	30.6		
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	30.7	4.2	26.5		
<i>(Total Sales Agreements, incl. U.S. Uses)</i>	(-)	(-)	(38.9)	(-)	(38.9)		
Title II - Total	1.2	0.9	17.9	-	17.9		
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	-	-	4.8	-	4.8		
Voluntary Relief Agencies	1.2	0.9	13.1	-	13.1		
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.8	1.5	13.5	-	13.5		
Peace Corps	1.8	1.5	13.5	-	13.5		
Other	-	-	-	-	-		
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	*	0.1	0.3	-	0.3		
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-		
Grants	*	0.1	0.3	-	0.3		
a. MAP Grants	*	0.1	0.3	-	0.3		
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-		
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-		
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-		
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-		
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	15.1	24.5	279.3	45.5	233.8		
Loans	9.5	19.0	220.2	45.5	174.7		
Grants	5.6	5.5	58.9	-	58.9		
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	0.7	45.8	41.1	4.7		
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	45.1	41.1	4.0		
b. All Other	-	0.7	0.7	-	0.7		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES				
	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1946-73	DONOR	CY 1971	CY 1972	CY 1960-72
TOTAL	1.0	17.7	130.8	TOTAL	39.7	32.1	294.3
IBRD-World Bank	-	-	53.0	Germany	10.4	12.5	109.2
Int'l. Dev. Association	-	15.6	47.3	U.K.	16.7	4.4	79.0
UN Development Program	0.9	1.1	25.4	Canada	7.7	11.6	45.2
Other UN (CY)	0.1	1.0	5.1	Italy	0.1	0.2	19.4
				Other	4.8	3.4	41.5
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1972 (Calendar Year)	-		
				1973 (Calendar Year)	-		
				Cumulative thru 1973	235		

* Less than \$50,000.

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

Kenya



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1973</i>)	13.1
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	3.3
Population in Urban Areas	11
(<i>Percent - 1972</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	80
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	163*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	49
People Per Doctor	8,300
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	20-25
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	37
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

*-1973, in 1972 prices and February 28, 1973 exchange rates.

KENYA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1973							
Loans	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Grants	1,697	1,442	155	100	-	-	-
Total ^{a/}	11,697	1,442	155	100	10,000	-	-
1974							
Loans	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,920	1,718	1,089	113	-	-	-
Total	12,920	11,718	1,089	113	-	-	-
1975							
Loans	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,493	1,873	500	120	-	-	-
Total	7,493	6,873	500	120	-	-	-

^{a/} Program totals for 1973 are attributed according to the new functional appropriation structure and exclude operating expenses to permit comparison with 1974 and 1975 levels.

During the first decade of independence, Kenya has been remarkably successful in achieving rapid economic growth. Since 1964, the Gross National Product has grown at an average rate of 7% a year, and despite one of the highest population growth rates in the world, annual per capita incomes have increased from \$120 to almost \$165. The Government of Kenya has created the politically stable atmosphere for a high level of private investment and has exercised consistent and sound management of the economy.

While overall development performance has been good, serious imbalances in this process are evident. The most significant problem is a failure to distribute widely the benefits of development. A population growth rate of 3.3% and lack of employment opportunities in rural areas have stimulated large urban migrations which cannot be

absorbed easily into the economy. There is a growing problem of unemployment. In both urban and rural areas, more and better food is needed to improve nutritional levels, feed the increasing population, and deal with the cyclical droughts again threatening the country's more arid areas. Programs are required that will reach a larger number of rural poor.

As an agrarian country endowed with only minimal resources, Kenya is placing increasing development priority on agricultural programs. Very recently, Kenya officially and publically accepted the pressing need to curb its population growth rate and has designed a major five year family planning program. The United States is responding to Kenya's requirements with an assistance program which concentrates in the food production and nutrition sector and emphasizes livestock, and in the population and health sector in support of the Kenyan family planning program. Agriculture and livestock development offers the greatest potential for providing employment opportunities and increasing the domestic and foreign exchange revenue needed to maintain a high rate of economic growth. The family planning emphasis is intended to relieve the growing pressure of an increasing population on a relatively limited resource base. Both the family planning and livestock assistance programs were developed and are being implemented either jointly or parallel with those of the United Kingdom, Canada, World Bank, and United Nations.

As in other areas of Africa, for the past nine months Kenya has been suffering the effects of abnormally low rainfall. In areas of the country principally populated by nomadic peoples, large losses of livestock and significant decreases in subsistence crop production have occurred. Because stocks of corn, the country's staple food, are high as a result of fairly good crops in past years, availability of storage facilities, and cessation of all corn exports, Kenya thus far has been able to deal with the problem without assistance. If the spring rains this year are adequate, it is expected the problem can continue to be contained by the Government. If the rains again fail, however, there probably will be a need for external assistance.

FY 1975 Program

For FY 1975 A.I.D. proposes \$2.5 million in grants to finance technical assistance for agriculture, population, and education projects. A \$5 million development loan is proposed for construction of an abattoir as part of a multi-donor assistance program in livestock.

Food and Nutrition

Kenya's considerable potential to meet domestic and foreign demand for livestock cannot be realized without improved animal husbandry and range management practices. The Government, relying heavily on A.I.D. technical assistance and large capital inputs by a number of donors including the United States, is attempting to increase productivity by achieving a balance between livestock and water and natural forage resources, and by improving animal health practices and marketing systems.

To date, A.I.D. has assisted in improving range management and water development in northeast Kenya. In this area, time for cattle to reach maturity is being shortened, and about a 20% rate of return on investment is expected.

A.I.D. now plans to provide major assistance to Kenya's National Livestock Development Program. The Kenyan program includes a total estimated capital requirement of \$52 million and increased technical advisory services. Designed with the assistance of A.I.D. agriculture advisors, it aims at increasing beef production through ranch development, range management and water development, and meat processing. A.I.D. will assist the program by providing technical assistance through its National Range and Ranch Development Project as well as through loan assistance. The Range and Ranch Development project will help increase the northeast Kenya portion of the national program from 7 to 14 million acres and expand the program to coastal and central regions of the country. A \$10 million loan is under review in FY 1974 for development of water sources and grazing schemes in the northeast and formation of approximately 200 communally owned ranches in other areas. The \$5 million development loan proposed

in FY 1975 for construction of an abattoir is also part of this program. The Kenya Government anticipates additional capital assistance from the United Kingdom, Canada, and the World Bank which will provide about \$26 million. The Government will finance the remaining portion of the capital requirements.

Complementing the livestock production program, A.I.D. is continuing to assist the veterinary faculty of the University of Nairobi in undergraduate curriculum development and graduate research efforts while training more Africans to staff the faculty. Students graduating with B.S. degrees in Veterinary Science have increased from 11 in 1964 to 56 in 1973. Total enrollment has increased from fewer than 50 undergraduate students in 1964 to 279 undergraduate and 20 graduate students in 1973.

In the important area of agricultural credit, A.I.D. provides three of the four area supervisors for Kenya's principal agricultural lending institution, the Agriculture Finance Corporation. Another A.I.D. technician will be responsible for appraising all loans, expected to exceed \$25 million, made under the National Livestock Development Program. In the short time since 1971 that this project has been underway, 12 of the 32 branch offices have been authorized to administer the loan process from approval to collection of loans up to \$2,000. This both expedites and extends credit to many small farmers who previously had to wait many months for headquarters approval of relatively small loans which are often required by small farmers operating with limited funds. Since 1971, the number of loans to farmers and ranchers have increased from 13,000 to 19,000 and the time to process a loan has decreased from an average of six to four months.

In an effort to stimulate rural development, A.I.D. advisors are working in the Vihiga Division of western Kenya, one of six areas selected by the Government for test programs. They are assisting in a pilot program to identify and address rural development constraints. In Vihiga, experimental efforts are underway to help determine the most effective means to increase production

KENYA

of corn and livestock, create small-scale industries, provide health and family planning services, and construct rural roads. Vihiga and the other pilot programs will help form the basis for a national program under the new 1975-1979 Five Year Development Plan.

In its 1975-1979 Development Plan, the Government of Kenya will include a section on nutrition which will underscore the importance of the problem. PL 480 Title II child feeding programs will be included in the Government's nutrition program. In FY 1975, these Title II programs will receive about \$300,000 and will reach over 100,000 children. The Government now is evaluating the possibility of requesting new technical assistance in preparing a national nutrition strategy.

Population Planning and Health

One of the highest population growth rates in the world is preventing Kenya from making even more encouraging economic growth than it has so far. The Government has shown increasing concern with this problem, and has designed a major five year campaign to plan population growth along with economic activity. The goal is to reduce the annual population increase from the present 3.3% to 3.0% by 1978. To achieve this target, a major expansion of family planning activities of the public health service is necessary. The World Bank has appraised the five year program and estimates the total cost including capital requirements at \$30 million. The World Bank plans to finance most of the capital requirement of the project, \$13 million, and the United Nations Family Planning Association and Sweden are considering financing \$3 million and \$4 million respectively. Other large contributors are expected to be Norway and Denmark.

A.I.D. intends to provide support to the Kenyan program with U.S. training for family planning personnel, technical and commodity assistance for the Ministry of Health's public health education activities, and continuation of technical assistance in the area of demographic studies. In addition to these A.I.D. supported elements, Kenya also will require large in-

infusions of external assistance from A.I.D. and other donors to expand staff to carry out the program. In FY 1974, A.I.D. increased its population program to \$1.1 million. New aspects of the program include U.S. and incountry training for larger numbers of Kenyan family planning personnel, commodities for an intensive family planning education campaign, and local salary support of new family planning personnel. In FY 1975 A.I.D. will provide approximately \$500,000 to continue this project.

Education and Human Resources Development

Unemployment in Kenya is a serious problem in both rural and urban areas. In the urban centers there is a need to provide Kenyans with the skills basic to establishing and operating small enterprises and to train labor to serve the growing industrial community. In cooperation with the Opportunities Industrialization Center of Philadelphia, A.I.D. will provide \$120,000 in FY 1975 which will fund a program of preliminary training in basic education skills followed by training in entrepreneurial or secretarial skills. The intent of this project is to establish a self-sufficient nongovernment skills training program similar to the parent U.S. program. A.I.D. involvement is intended to be of relatively short duration and limited to assisting the Kenya program achieve rapid self-sufficiency.

Country: KENYA

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE Nakuru Abattoir--Kenya Livestock Development Program	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) \$5,000
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

The objective of this project is to help the Government of Kenya expand its meat processing industry to provide increased foreign exchange earnings.

To develop the growth potential of the livestock sub-sector, the Government of Kenya has completed a National Livestock Development Program which was favorably appraised by the IBRD. The program will be a broadly based, integrated five-year project aimed at increasing beef production through ranch development, meat processing, improving essential infrastructure, and by wildlife conservation and development. The total cost of the project package is approximately \$52 million of which the Government of Kenya and other domestic beneficiaries will contribute about \$16 million. The balance, \$36 million, is expected to be provided by various donors of which the IBRD will be the largest.

This is a second loan in support of Kenya's integrated and multilateral National Livestock Development Program. A loan being considered in FY 1974 for \$10 million is intended to support two production aspects of the livestock program which are range management and water development schemes in the northeast area, and ranch development in the coastal and central regions.

AID is considering financing of up to \$5 million for the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) abattoir in FY 1975. The Government of Kenya will contribute approximately \$2 million. The Kenya Meat Commission, a parastatal arm of the Ministry of Agriculture, represents the most important single segment of the meat processing industry in Kenya. KMC is the sole exporter of meat and meat products from Kenya. About 50% of meat processed through the four KMC plants is exported. In October 1972, exports comprised about 10,000 metric tons of canned corned beef, 150 metric tons of meat extract, and 2,500 metric tons of chilled and frozen beef. Most of the canned beef is shipped to the United Kingdom and the

chilled and frozen beef has recently been able to enter Spain and Italy. Access of fresh chilled and frozen beef to the Northern European markets, where the possibilities for the expansion of Kenya's exports are greater, has not been possible because of strict quarantine regulations. Existing plants processing beef for export are either in or near foot and mouth disease endemic areas, and on occasion accept animals for slaughter from these areas. Neither situation would permit entry to Northern European markets.

This loan provides for the construction of an abattoir meeting strict sanitary standards and located in the center of the Disease Free Zone at Nakuru. This plant, designed to process up to 70,000 head of cattle per year, would be restricted to export production only. Foreign exchange earnings from this new plant are estimated at \$7 million annually by 1985.

TABLE V

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: KENYA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1973			Estimated FY 1974			Proposed Program FY 1975	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74			
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>												
Higher Agriculture Education	615-11-110-102	1960	1971	1856	1845	11	-	11	-	-	-	1856
Agriculture Planning	615-11-190-133	1965	1972	424	420	4	-	4	-	-	-	424
Rural Development	615-11-810-147	1971	1975	964	615	349	382	401	330	735	-	2081
<u>Agriculture Credit</u>												
National Range and Ranch Development	615-11-140-148	1971	1979	527	406	121	247	215	153	202	777	1753
University of Nairobi Vet Faculty	615-11-130-157	1973	1979	386	257	129	495	520	104	515	1081	2477
Kenya Meat Commission Abattoir Feasibility	615-11-110-158	1971	1978	1068	739	329	494	470	353	421	330	2313
	615-11-130-160	1973	1973	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	100
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>												
Opportunities Industrialization Centers	615-11-420-159	1973	1975	100	40	60	113	120	53	120	-	333
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>												
Population Dynamics	615-11-580-141	1969	1979	982	781	201	1089	296	994	500	2690	5261
Total							2920	2137	1987	2493		

*Detailed project narrative--See Table III.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
A.I.D. employed	5	2	2
Participating agency	6	10	9
Contractor technicians	18	21	20
Total	29	33	31

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
Non-contract	9	24	31
Contract	2	11	11
Total	11	35	42

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 12/31/73

COUNTRY: KENYA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Re-payment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/73		
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay- ments	Interest Collected
615-H-007	Program Loan	2/30/73	3/2973	10	40	2	3	U.S.	10,000	-	-	-

KENYA

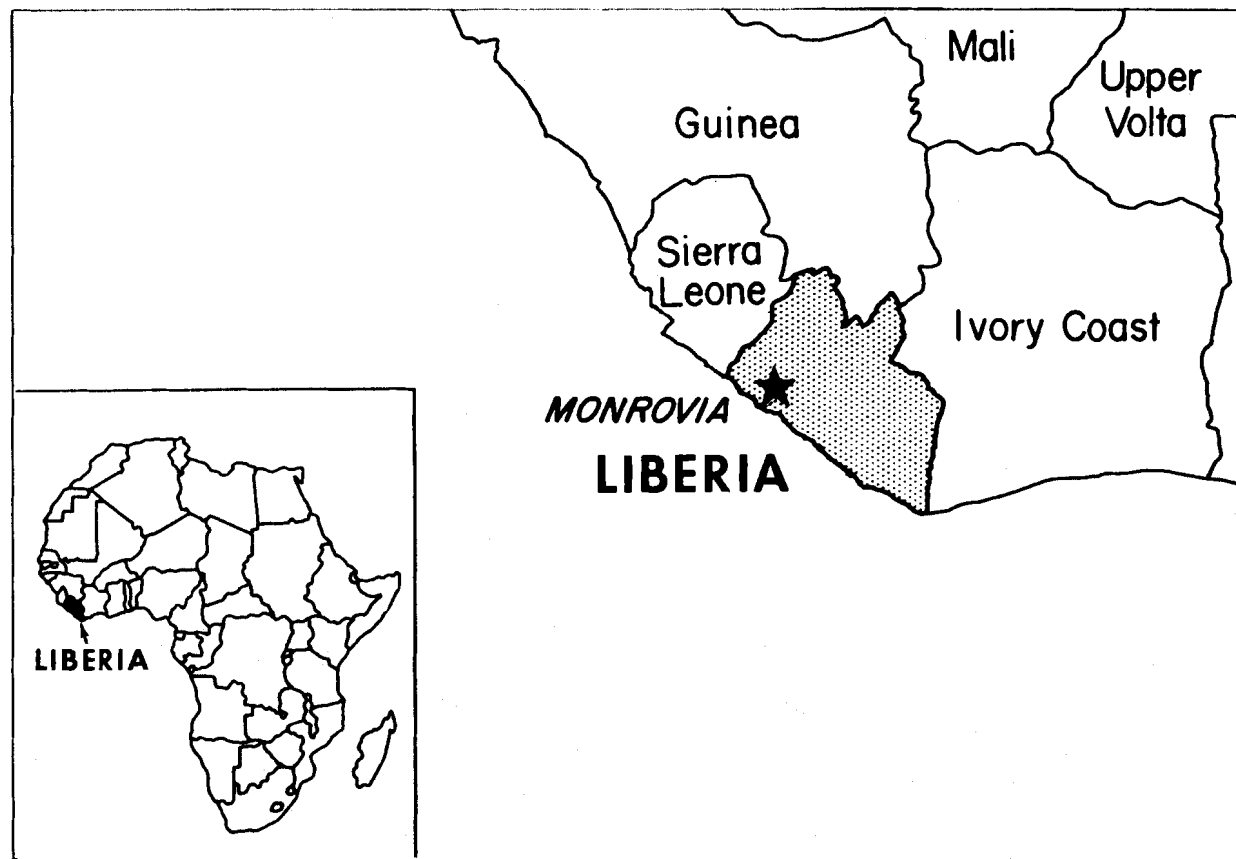
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1972	1973	TOTAL 1946-1973	1946-1973			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE^a - TOTAL	4.4	14.4	98.0	8.1	89.9		
Loans	-	10.0	29.0	3.1	20.9		
Grants	4.4	4.4	69.0	-	69.0		
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	2.1	12.2	50.9	0.2	50.7		
Loans	-	10.0	16.0	0.2	15.8		
Grants	2.1	2.2	34.9	-	34.9		
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.5	0.4	33.0	7.9	25.1		
Title I - Total	-	-	13.0	7.9	5.1		
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	13.0	7.9	5.1		
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-		
(Total Sales Agreements, incl. U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		
Title II - Total	0.5	0.4	20.0	-	20.0		
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	-	-	13.0	-	13.0		
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.5	0.4	7.0	-	7.0		
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.8	1.8	14.1	-	14.1		
Peace Corps	1.8	1.8	14.1	-	14.1		
Other	-	-	-	-	-		
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL							
Credits or Loans							
Grants							
a. MAP Grants							
b. Credit Sales under FMS							
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants							
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks							
e. Other Grants							
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE							
Loans							
Grants							
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	0.8	0.8	13.8	1.4	12.4		
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	0.8	0.8	13.8	1.4	12.4		
b. All Other	-	-	-	-	-		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES				
	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1946-73	DONOR	CY 1971	CY 1972	CY 1960-72
TOTAL	59.3	10.8	244.3	TOTAL	54.7	95.0	646.5
IBRD-World Bank	29.0	-	95.0	U.K.	23.9	61.1	496.5
Int'l. Finance Corp.	2.5	2.9	21.3	Germany	6.8	6.1	49.4
Int'l. Dev. Association	22.0	6.0	88.7	Sweden	3.6	7.7	26.0
African Dev. Bank	3.0	-	6.6	Other	20.4	20.1	72.6
UN Development Program	2.0	1.9	26.5				
Other UN (CY)	0.8	-	6.2				
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1972 (Calendar Year)			
				1973 (Calendar Year)			
				Cumulative thru 1973			

^a Less than \$50,000.

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

Liberia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1973</i>)	1.7
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	3.4
Population in Urban Areas	11
(<i>Percent - 1972</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	74
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>) - 1972	260
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	53
People Per Doctor	11,500
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	9
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	26
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

LIBERIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
<u>1973</u>							
Loans	12,900	-	-	-	12,900	-	-
Grants	2,494	223	1,372	379	520	-	-
Total a/	15,394	223	1,372	379	13,420	-	-
<u>1974</u>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,148	513	1,845	700	90	-	-
Total	3,148	513	1,845	700	90	-	-
<u>1975</u>							
Loans	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,206	626	1,616	964	-	-	-
Total	7,206	4,626	1,616	964	-	-	-

a/ Program totals for 1973 are attributed according to the new functional appropriation structure and exclude operating expenses to permit comparison with 1974 and 1975 levels.

The Liberian economy has realized impressive, but uneven, economic progress since the early 1960s. Measured in real terms the growth rate over the past five years has been 6%-7% per year. However, most of the growth has occurred in the foreign-dominated iron-ore, rubber, and logging industries. The urban elite, comprising less than 5% of the population, has generally benefited from the economic progress because of their control of the economy. In contrast, development in the traditional sectors of the economy has been slow, and village life continues as it has in the past.

This marked disparity in growth rates can be attributed to past Government agriculture development policies, which were largely confined to attracting foreign investment into plantation agriculture, paid little heed to traditional, small-farmer agriculture, and failed to provide the incentives and institutional infrastructure needed either to

increase production or to move rural people into a modern monetized economy. President Tolbert continues to support the role of foreign investment, but, concurrently, is directing his government's efforts to the problems of spreading the benefits of development to Liberia's rural population. The primary obstacles restraining production, and, by extension, the real incomes of farmers, are lack of accessibility to markets, marketing incentives, credit, and extension services.

A.I.D. assistance in Liberia is focussed on rural development and public administration, priority development objectives of Liberia's National Planning Council. In total, A.I.D. is requesting \$3.2 million in grants and \$4 million in loans for FY 1975.

FY 1975 Program

Food and Nutrition

A.I.D. proposes in FY 1975 to assist Liberia's efforts to stimulate rural development and is coordinating its assistance planning closely with related efforts by the World Bank. The latter is financing a feasibility study to identify rural development projects in upper Lofa and Bong counties, the two counties considered to have the greatest agricultural potential. The study, which will address a program of integrated development activities, principally in agriculture, but also in education and health, is currently estimated to be completed in mid-FY 1975. Its investment recommendations are expected to provide the basis for capital assistance loan inputs by A.I.D. (\$4 million) and other donors, including the World Bank.

The rural development activities to be proposed by the study will also be supported by A.I.D. technical assistance projects in agriculture, and health and family planning, and by on-going efforts in rural road construction. A.I.D. has accorded priority emphasis over the past five years to Liberia's Rural Road Program, which links agricultural areas with market centers. Under two A.I.D.

LIBERIA

loans, over 155 miles of rural roads have been built. Road maintenance equipment has been provided under a third loan to complement maintenance training programs undertaken by West Germany and the IBRD. Studies are now underway for the third phase of the Rural Road Program.

During FY 1975 A.I.D. will continue technical assistance to strengthen the capability of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) to plan and manage its development programs and to provide technical services to farmers through the Agriculture Program Development Project. This project will continue existing activities at the Ministry in marketing, statistics and soils technology. Beginning in late FY 1974 the project will also include assistance in rural development planning for the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs (MPEA). An A.I.D. advisor will assist the MPEA to analyze and evaluate rural development project proposals and to coordinate resource inputs in rural projects. He will work as part of a joint assistance effort to be financed by A.I.D. and the UNDP and managed by the IBRD.

In addition to the \$4 million loan, A.I.D. is proposing \$626,000 in grants for the Food Production and Nutrition Sector in FY 1975.

Human Resource Development

A.I.D. in FY 1975 will continue to assist the Government in its efforts to modernize and improve the efficiency of its antiquated Civil Service. The weakness of Liberia's public administration, caused primarily by a lack of skilled, middle-level managers, has been a serious impediment to administration of development activities, particularly those in rural areas.

A.I.D. will continue its support in FY 1975 to the Government's Institute of Public Administration (IPA) which was established in 1973 as the central research, training, and consultancy source for the public service. The IPA will thus have a leadership role in improving management practices. During 1973 the Institute provided services to government agencies on such subjects as organizational structure, personnel staffing, and operating methods. The

Institute also conducted conferences and seminars on management, financial administration, and local government.

Further, in support of Liberia's efforts to improve its administrative capabilities, A.I.D. in late FY 1974 proposes to develop a project in civil service development. A.I.D. advisors, beginning in FY 1975, will assist the Civil Service Agency, created by a legislative act passed in 1973, to develop personnel classification and examination systems and to devise personnel management mechanisms which will result in a more responsible and effective public service. The need for a Civil Service Agency to be responsible for establishing and enforcing merit selection of personnel, standardized job classifications and pay scales, and job certification was recognized by President Tolbert as a necessary step to prevent abuses of personnel standards.

In FY 1975 A.I.D. is proposing development grants totalling \$964,000 for these activities.

Population Planning and Health

A.I.D. will continue to support the A.I.D.-financed National Medical Center (NMC) to make it more effective as a nucleus of medical service, training and research in Liberia. The Center includes the 271-bed John F. Kennedy Hospital, student dormitories, a para-medical training center, a 150-bed maternity unit, a tuberculosis sanitarium and a mental rehabilitation hospital. All elements of the NMC are operational and the Outpatient Clinic is now treating 1,400 persons a day, an increase of 100% over original expectations. Development grant aid is providing advisory and operational personnel to the Center, although at a reduced level from the last fiscal year, U. S. training for the Center's staff, and limited medical supplies to assure successful management of the Center during its initial years of operation.

To maximize the utilization and to extend to rural peoples the preventive and curative services of the NMC, A.I.D. will in FY 1975 continue to provide financing for a project which is initially to be funded in late FY 1974 to develop

LIBERIA

an "outreach" program of rural health services, including family planning. Assistance activities will initially be started in Lofa County on a pilot basis. After the "outreach" program has been designed and tested and Liberian personnel trained, the program will be expanded in about 1977, to Bong County and ultimately over a 10-year period to the rest of Liberia. As the project is extended to other countries, it is hoped that it will in combination with other rural development activities being planned in agriculture and education form part of a comprehensive and integrated rural development program.

In FY 1975 A.I.D. is proposing \$1.6 million in development grants for Population Planning and Health.

Country: LIBERIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Agriculture Program Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 626	
	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 59, FY 1974 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976
NUMBER 669-11-190-123			

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs (MPEA) to plan and manage the Government's high priority agricultural and integrated rural development programs through the provision of advisors and participant training in rural development planning, statistics, marketing and soils technology. These programs are designed to address the primary constraints to a more equitable distribution of the benefits of development to Liberia's rural population and include: a shift from traditional agricultural methods to modern practices, improved agricultural inputs and technology, accessibility to markets and agricultural credit. This AID project will be implemented in conjunction with UNDP and IBRD efforts in agriculture and rural development. These efforts are directed at providing three advisors to the MPEA to help formulate and direct national development plans and programs. The AID project will, in total, finance seven advisors one of which, a rural development specialist, will be recruited and supported under the IBRD program with the MPEA, and will be specifically concerned with the planning and coordination of MPEA resource inputs for rural development programs.

Progress to Date: Six AID-financed technicians are at post and effectively working with the MOA. To date, these advisors have participated in and contributed to

the following: a Five Year Plan for the MOA, establishment of an Economic and Evaluation System Division within the Ministry, developed a planning system, studied and made recommendations on the methodology for agricultural surveys, doubled the MOA's budget over the past two years, upgraded the Planning Division of the MOA and expanded the division to 20 employees, prepared 20 new projects for FY 1975 consideration, established a rice-grading system and undertook a study of rice yields, established a pricing system for the Liberian Produce and Marketing Corporation, planned a fourth rice processing center and conducted an agricultural census. The technician to be affiliated with the IBRD project in the MPEA is presently being selected.

FY 1975 Program: Under the MOA project element, FY 1975 funds are required for six technicians under a participating agency agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture: senior agricultural economist, agricultural planning economist, agricultural statistics advisor, senior marketing economist, and two classification and mapping soil scientists (\$385,000); training in the U.S. for 13 participants from the MOA (\$110,000); basic equipment, materials, and supplies for a soils laboratory (\$26,000); other costs (\$5,000). Under the MPEA element, FY 1975 funds are required for one rural development specialist (\$60,000) and the training of five participants in the U.S. (\$40,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1974	Proposed FY 75		
Through 6/30/73	527	467	60		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	U. S. Department of Agriculture
Estimated FY 74	513	387			Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/74	1,040	854	186	U.S. Technicians	60	350	410	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	80	-	80	
				Commodities	23	-	23	
				Other Costs	-	-	5	
Proposed FY 75	626	432	2,098	Total Obligations	163	350	513	
					241	385	626	

Country: LIBERIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE JFK Outreach Program	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 478	
NUMBER 669-11-530-125	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 60, FY 1974 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Liberia (GOL) in developing a system of preventive and curative services of the JFK National Medical Center to rural areas. The project will assist in upgrading the health delivery system and family planning practices of rural health posts and health units (comprising five or six health posts) staffed by paramedical personnel and strategically located to serve population concentrations in the rural areas. The health services currently available to the rural population are limited, rudimentary, and restricted to curative health; there is no access to preventive family planning services. Starting in late FY 1974, four advisors will begin assisting in development of health education and family planning programs, and improving preventive services and medical care at the rural health post level. Further, the advisors will work with the health units to upgrade their capabilities to provide limited inpatient, laboratory and comprehensive family planning services and supervisory services for surrounding health posts. Two phases of the JFK Outreach Program are contemplated and financing is being requested at this time only for Phase I. During Phase I, health delivery systems, including family planning services, will be developed and instituted in one area, Lofa County, which encompasses approximately 10% of Liberia's population. These systems will, in combination with other efforts in agriculture, education and

transportation being undertaken by the GOL (some with AID and IBRD support), provide a comprehensive rural development program. The second phase of the program visualizes expanding the prototype health and family planning delivery systems developed in Lofa County to two additional counties; however, implementation of this phase will be dependent upon the effectiveness of the Lofa County program as measured by a comprehensive evaluation at the end of two years of project life. Final plans for AID support are still being developed, but we anticipate project approval and initial funding in the fourth quarter of FY 1974.

FY 1975 Program: Requested FY 1975 funding will provide for 15-18 months of Phase I activities to supplement four advisors already funded in FY 1974 (\$252,000), for one year. Both 1974 and 1975 funding includes Title X funds. FY 1975 funding will cover: four health and family planning advisors under a host-country contract (\$360,000); training in the U.S. for two long-term and eight short-term participants in fields such as family planning, health education and health administration (\$43,000); medical supplies, contraceptives and equipment for rural health posts and units; teaching aids and communications equipment (\$75,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75		
Through 6/30/73	-	-	-		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated FY 74	445	75		U.S. Technicians	-	252	252	-	360	360
Estimated through 6/30/74	445	75	370	Participants	-	43	43	43	-	43
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	100	50	150	75	-	75
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 75	478	477	1,400	Total Obligations	100	345	445	118	360	478

Country: LIBERIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Civil Service Development	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 432	
NUMBER 669-11-730-124	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 61, FY 1974 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Liberia in its efforts to modernize and improve the efficiency of its Civil Service Agency. The lack of an adequate institutional structure for public administration has been recognized by both Liberia and the U.S. as a major impediment to Liberia's development efforts. This project will provide assistance to the Civil Service Agency for the establishment of: (1) an improved recruitment, testing and selection process to place qualified personnel, (2) personnel policies and procedures, (3) a rational systematic base for fixing compensation and (4) a reliable and accurate system of personnel records.

FY 1975 Program: FY 1975 funds are requested for one year's forward funding for four long-term advisors under a host country contract: chief of party, two general personnel advisors and one examination advisor, and up to six man-months of short-term consultant services (\$294,000); training in the U.S. in the field of Public Administration for 12 long-term and two short term participants (\$113,000); and testing, training and research materials and equipment such as office equipment, books and publications for the Civil Service Agency (\$25,000).

Progress to Date: A major precondition for the implementation of this project was the enactment by the Liberian legislature of an effective Civil Service Law that would provide a basis for the AID development project. This legislation was signed into law by President Tolbert on October 23, 1973. In addition, a member of policy and administration changes have already been identified as a result of the President's Executive Conference on Public Administration held in Monrovia in November 1973. Most necessary studies and coordination for the project have been completed, and contractor selection is expected to commence in late FY 1974.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/73	-	-	-								To be selected
Estimated FY 74	500	145		U.S. Technicians	-	405	405	-	294	294	
Estimated through 6/30/74	500	145	355	Participants	-	65	65	-	113	113	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	30	30	-	25	25	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 75	432	351	1,283	Total Obligations	-	500	500	-	432	432	

Country: LIBERIA

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
Integrated Rural Development	Food and Nutrition	4,000
	KIND OF LOAN	INITIAL OBLIGATION
	Sector	FY: 1975

Outside of the urban centers in Liberia, development progress has been slow and village life today is much the same as in the past. For the most part, agriculture is practiced by traditional methods, health services extend only to curative medicine, and education is largely limited to the primary grades. In order to enable the rural areas of the country to move into the modern, monetized economy, and to receive the benefits of Liberia's growth and development, the Government of Liberia has accorded top priority to rural development activities. These activities are to be planned and coordinated by the Ministry of Rural Development. Identification and planning of rural development assistance is already underway by the IBRD which is studying the feasibility of an integrated rural development project in Lofa County incorporating agriculture, health, education, transportation and other requirements. Lofa County was selected for the initial studies because of its agricultural potential and the rural development activities initiated by a private iron ore concessionaire. IBRD plans to extend its assistance to Bong County after prototype projects are developed in Lofa. Other assistance in the rural development sector is being provided by U.S. and UNDP/IBRD support of planning efforts in the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs. The proposed AID loan of \$4 million would support activities to be identified and developed by the IBRD study in Lofa County and coordinated with the concerned Ministries. AID financing will be primarily directed towards agricultural and supporting infrastructural services.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1973			Estimated FY 1974			Proposed Program FY 1975	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74			
<u>Food and Nutrition</u> Agriculture Program Development	* 669-11-190-123	1972	1976	527	467	60	513	387	186	626	432	2,098
<u>Population Planning and Health</u> National Medical Center	669-51-540-054	1961	1977	6,513	5,842	671	1,400	1,387	684	1,138	238	9,289
Maternal-Child Health Training	669-11-540-110	1969	1973	359	331	28	-	28	-	-	-	359
JFK Outreach	* 669-11-530-125	1974	1977	-	-	-	445	75	370	478	477	1,400
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u> Public Safety	669-51-710-027	1957	1973	3,851	3,818	33	-	33	-	-	-	3,851
Institute of Public Administration	669-11-770-122	1972	1981	674	17	657	200	491	366	532	3,132	4,538
Civil Service Development	* 669-11-730-124	1974	1977	-	-	-	500	145	355	432	351	1,283
<u>Selected Development Problems</u> Telecommunications Management	669-11-270-111	1971	1973	1,885	1,136	749	-	749	-	-	-	1,885
Feasibility Road Study	669-12-312-116	1973	1975	60	-	60	90	100	50	-	-	150
Total								3,148	3,395	2,011	3,206	

*Detailed project narrative—See Table III.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
A.I.D. employed	-	-	-
Participating agency	16	18	12
Contractor technicians	16	31	37
Total	32	49	49

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
Non-contract	46	19	52
Contract	10	10	14
Total	56	29	66

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 12/31/73

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Re-payment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/73		
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
669-H-017	Roberts International Airport	6/10/69	12/18/69	10	40	2	3	US \$	4,000	3,568	-	116
669-H-017A	Roberts International Airport	6/23/72	8/31/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	3,500	183	-	-
669-H-019	Rural Access Roads - Phase II	6/23/72	8/21/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	3,400	-	-	-
669-H-020	Highway Maintenance Equipment	2/16/73	2/26/73	10	40	2	3	US \$	4,400	-	-	-
669-H-021	Telecommunications Expansion Two-Step	6/15/73	6/27/73	5 10	30 40	3½ 2	3½ 3	US \$	8,500	-	-	-

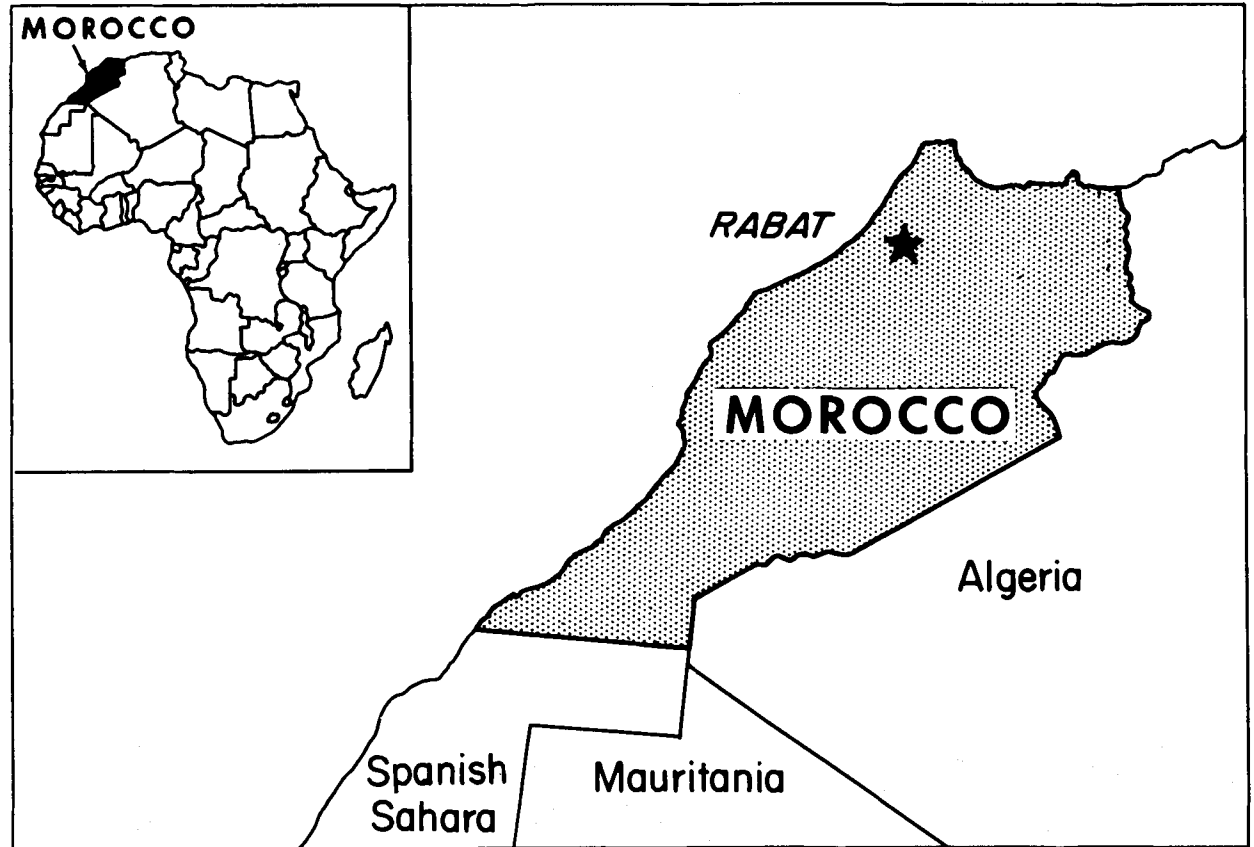
LIBERIA
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1973	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1972	1973	TOTAL 1946-1973		
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE^a - TOTAL	17.3	18.6	212.1	4.9	207.2
Loans	8.1	12.9	88.3	4.9	83.4
Grants	9.2	5.7	123.8	-	123.8
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	12.3	16.1	168.9	2.7	166.2
Loans	6.9	12.9	76.2	2.7	73.5
Grants	5.4	3.2	92.7	-	92.7
<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	2.9	0.5	10.8	1.4	9.4
Title I - Total	1.2	-	4.4	1.4	3.0
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	1.2	-	4.4	1.4	3.0
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-
<i>(Total Sales Agreements, incl. U.S. Uses)</i>	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II - Total	1.7	0.5	6.4	-	6.4
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	1.3	0.1	2.1	-	2.1
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.4	0.4	4.3	-	4.3
c. Other Economic Assistance	2.1	2.0	32.4	0.8	31.6
Peace Corps	2.1	2.0	23.8	-	23.8
Other	-	-	8.6	0.8	7.8
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	2.4	0.2	11.6	0.5	11.1
Credits or Loans	2.0	-	3.1	0.5	2.6
Grants	0.4	0.2	8.5	-	8.5
a. MAP Grants	0.4	0.2	8.4	-	8.4
b. Credit Sales under FMS	2.0	-	3.1	0.5	2.6
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	*	*	0.1	-	0.1
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	19.7	18.8	223.7	5.4	218.3
Loans	10.1	12.9	91.4	5.4	86.0
Grants	9.6	5.9	132.3	-	132.3
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	9.4	111.5	101.4	10.1
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	9.4	111.5	101.4	10.1
b. All Other	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS					
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES	
	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1946-73	DONOR	CY 1971
TOTAL	16.4	9.3	58.2	TOTAL	16.3
IBRD-World Bank	5.7	3.0	24.0	Germany	11.3
Int'l. Finance Corp.	-	-	0.2	Japan	3.5
Int'l. Dev. Association	8.4	2.6	11.0	Other	1.5
African Dev. Bank	0.5	1.0	2.8		1.3
UN Development Program	1.8	1.6	16.7		9.8
Other UN (CY)	-	1.1	3.5		
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)	
				1972 (Calendar Year)	-
				1973 (Calendar Year)	-
				Cumulative thru 1973	-

*Less than \$50,000.

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

Morocco



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1973</i>)	17.5
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	3.4
Population in Urban Areas	36
(<i>Percent - 1972</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	61
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	282*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	53
People Per Doctor	12,400
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	14
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	25
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

*-1973, in 1972 prices and February 28, 1973 exchange rates.

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PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1973							
Loans	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,256	354	789	113	-	-	-
Total a/	11,256	10,354	789	113	-	-	-
1974							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,922	1,012	910	-	-	-	-
Total	1,922	1,012	910	-	-	-	-
1975							
Loans	13,000	13,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,210	1,460	750	-	-	-	-
Total	15,210	14,460	750	-	-	-	-

a/ Program totals for 1973 are attributed according to the new functional appropriation structure and exclude operating expenses to permit comparison with 1974 and 1975 levels.

General

Following a period of relatively slow growth during much of the 1960s, the Moroccan economy accelerated over the period of the 1968-1972 Development Plan. GDP growth averaged 5.7% a year, exceeding the Plan's target of 4.3%. To a large extent, this was the result of favorable weather conditions during the early part of the period which stimulated a 6% growth in agricultural output per year.

A reorientation of Morocco's development policies was initiated in a major speech by King Hassan II on August 4, 1971. While maintaining the priorities pursued in the past--agriculture, tourism, and education--the new orientation stressed a number of social objectives, including the need to expand education and to adapt it to the needs of the country; to improve income distribution; to

accelerate land reform; and to reform the civil service. Some progress was made in this direction in 1971-1972 when the Government raised wages and salaries in the public sectors, increased minimum wages in industry and agriculture, broadened social security coverage, accelerated the distribution of land to landless farmers, and introduced a progressive complementary income tax.

The current 1973-1977 Plan relies to a large extent on private investment in the main economic sectors. Its main objective is to achieve a real growth of the economy of 7.8% per year during 1973-1977, which would be based mainly on a rapid increase in exports and a large increase in investment. The distribution of growth benefits among the Moroccan people is to be accomplished mainly through further land distribution in agriculture, more emphasis on the exploitation of water available for irrigation as well as improvements in dry-land farming, the replacement of expatriates with Moroccans in industry and services, changes in the prices of basic agricultural commodities, and large increases in government spending on social services and low-cost housing.

FY 1975 Program

The A.I.D. strategy in Morocco is to support the Government's Five Year Plan by assisting in the implementation of development-oriented policies in the areas of food and nutrition and family planning. In an effort to extend irrigation farming to medium and small farmers, A.I.D. proposes to assist in the development of two irrigation perimeters given priority status in the Plan. In addition, assistance will continue in developing agricultural manpower capabilities and agricultural research, and in improving the nutritional base through activities under PL 480, Title II, and a new project to assist in formulating and establishing a Moroccan nutrition program. At the request of the Government, assistance will also continue in family planning and demographic research in cooperation with other donors. For these activities, A.I.D. is proposing a program of \$15.2 million in FY 1975. Of this amount, \$13 million in loans is planned for the two irrigation projects. In addition, A.I.D. plans a \$10 million

MOROCCO

PL 480 Title I program and a \$7.8 million Title II program.

Food and Nutrition

The major focus of A.I.D. development assistance in FY 1975 in this sector is to promote increased food production, better nutrition, greater opportunity for the smaller farmer to benefit from his efforts, expanded irrigation facilities for the smaller farmer, and development of Moroccan capabilities to carry out agricultural programs.

If present trends in production and consumption continue, the country faces the prospect of large and increasing deficits in agricultural production--notably food grains and livestock. The result will be an ever-increasing underprivileged nutrient status of the population with attendant retardation in mental and physical development. This will occur rapidly, severely, and often with irreversible effects in the most vulnerable group--children--that now comprises more than 50% of the population. Over 40% of the rural population is estimated to be suffering from malnutrition which effects this sector more than it effects the population of urban centers.

Morocco is well suited in climate and soils for the production of a variety of crops that can provide food resources for the people. A.I.D. advisors have helped identify 17 new food crops which can be grown in Morocco. These crops can help supply the recommended dietary requirements prescribed for normal growth.

Another problem lies in the two highly different sectors in Moroccan agriculture--the modern and the traditional. Development has been biased toward the market-oriented modern sector, much of which is in the irrigated areas. Irrigation, combined with the use of modern equipment and farming techniques, makes possible a high level of productivity and a broad range of outputs. In contrast, the traditional sector is based essentially on dry-land subsistence production of cereals and livestock. Farming methods are archaic, plots are small, and underemployment is endemic. The problem is especially serious because the traditional sector comprises about 80% of all cultivated

land and nearly all the grazing land and involves most of the farmers. In terms of output, the traditional sector produces about 75% of cereals and nearly 95% of total livestock.

The two development activities identified by the Government and A.I.D. as offering the greatest promise for increasing agricultural production in the near future are (1) establishing a systematic program to improve rainfed agriculture, and (2) completing and optimizing operations of major irrigation facilities that are already under construction. A.I.D. proposes to support efforts to modernize traditional farming by providing training to extension agents working with small farmers through a new project for extension training. In order to provide Morocco with assistance in solving specific production problems, A.I.D. will make consultants available as requested under an agricultural research and training project which will finance sources from a world-wide network of international agricultural research institutes. This will include assistance in rangeland management which will build on experience gained during the successful rehabilitation of rangeland carried out under a prior A.I.D. project. Training of agricultural research scientists in specialties of particular interest to Morocco will also be provided under the project.

A.I.D. plans two loans in FY 1975 for completing facilities at two irrigation perimeters. The first, in the Triffa section of the Lower Moulouya area of northeastern Morocco will enable the Government to put about 6,200 hectares into irrigated agricultural production. The second, the Doukkala region of northwestern Morocco south of Casablanca, will enable the Government to make an additional 10,500 hectares available for irrigated farming. These irrigated areas will benefit about 16,000 traditional small farmers.

A.I.D. will continue the assistance to higher agricultural education project which aids the Hassan II Agronomic Institute in planning its curriculum and in developing advanced teaching and research capabilities in soil and plant sciences relevant to Morocco's agricultural development needs.

MOROCCO

In order to reinforce Morocco's capability to cope with its nutrition problem, A.I.D. proposes working with the Secretariat for Planning under a nutrition grant with the dual objective of developing a strategy and a policy and of working toward the development of local planning capabilities in nutrition. Nutrition improvement options will be identified and their feasibility tested. Such efforts are likely to include (1) bread improvement through fortification, (2) nutrition education programs, and (3) manpower training in selected areas. The Ministry of Public Health is currently formulating a new nutrition policy for its network of delivery services to recipients of preschool and primary school age children and food-for-work participants. Part of the grant would assist in initial steps toward its implementation.

Morocco must continue to import food in the foreseeable future. In recent years, these food imports have been financed by the Moroccan government's own foreign exchange, commodity import loans, and by Title I and Title II programs. Last year, approximately one million tons of wheat (the staple food of Moroccans) was imported. The Title II program offering grant assistance for the lowest income segments who suffer most in food deficit situations, reaches some 800,000 recipients of whom 600,000 are children; the rest are handicapped workers, seasonally unemployed farmers, mothers and trainees.

Population Planning and Health

The introduction of modern concepts like family planning into the traditional Moroccan society has been beset with numerous problems and obstacles. Morocco's population growth rate of 3.2% inhibits economic growth, drains budgetary resources for the growing population's educational and health service requirements, and burdens Morocco's food production.

During the 1968-1972 Five Year Plan period, A.I.D. assisted in the population census and provided commodities including contraceptives, training, a \$300,000 local currency grant which is being utilized to pay part of the construction costs of a National Family Planning Center expected to open

during 1974, and assistance in developing informational campaigns.

The 1973-1977 Plan calls for strengthening the administration and organization of family planning services through the appointment of qualified technical staff; establishment of Family Planning Reference Centers in all provinces and prefectures; improving training and education; expanding the public information and communication program; and improving the statistical and evaluation program through follow-up surveys of family planning acceptors.

A.I.D. will continue to support the development of a small Moroccan government office concerned with the gathering and evaluation of demographic data for another year or two. The U.S. assistance program will also continue commodity contributions to the gradually developing national family planning program and will provide technical information on matters relating to their utilization as requested. The Government's effort is directed at the overriding constraint in Morocco's long-term economic development, i.e., its present 3.2% annual population increase.

Other Programs

Given a national need of 391,000 houses in 1973 and an anticipated increase in demand of an additional 600,000 by 1977, the 1973-1977 Plan calls for the construction in the cities of 120,000 dwellings with public financing and technical supervision; 130,000 houses with public technical supervision and private financing; and for 40,000 rural units. The program will require an estimated total investment for five years of DH 77,313 million (\$19.5 million). A \$5 million Housing Guarantee loan to the Moroccan government in FY 1975 will be applied to low-cost housing that will provide the poor employed in Moroccan cities with healthy living conditions, promote employment, and result in visible qualitative support of an objective shared by A.I.D. and the Moroccan government.

Country: MOROCCO

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE ASSISTANCE TO HIGHER AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION NUMBER 608-11-110-088	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 450	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 68, FY 1974 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action. To assist the Hassan II Agronomic Institute in planning its curriculum and in developing Moroccan advanced teaching and research capabilities in soil and plant sciences relevant to Morocco's agricultural development needs.

Progress to Date. Since the inception of the project in 1970, the University of Minnesota soil scientists, jointly with Belgian and French colleagues, have designed and equipped soil science laboratories and planned and initiated research projects designed for student teaching, dealing with agronomic problems of immediate importance to Morocco. The U.S. advisors have assisted in developing course curricula and have given lectures and laboratory training to third cycle students. In plant sciences, the U.S. professors have developed laboratories and planned and initiated applied research on problems of improving strains of barley and identifying virus diseases of Moroccan vegetable and fruit crops. Their research is planned and oriented for third cycle (6th year) training of students in research planning, methodology, and techniques. Other countries, particularly France and Belgium, are also assisting the Institute on a substantial scale in plant and soil science by providing complimentary laboratory and classroom facilities and equipment, eight professors for teaching and research, and participant training in their countries.

The project is being extended to provide for modifications and changes found desirable after three years of operation. The principal changes are (a) to recognize the desirability of the U.S. professors participating in 5th year (2nd cycle) instruction, (b) to broaden U.S. training to include selected 5th year students, (c) to expand the Minnesota team to include two horticulturalists, and (d) to reduce emphasis on training to the Ph.D. level in the U.S.

Estimated total cost of the project is \$4.3 million with the Government of Morocco providing an additional \$13.6 million and other donors another \$2.0 million over this period.

FY 1975 Program. \$55,000 for the direct-hire project manager and secretary; \$345,000 to extend the six-man contract team plus consultants for one year; \$40,000 for 5 long-term and 4 short-term participants; and \$10,000 for commodity procurement including special research and training equipment and spare parts.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75
Through 6/30/73	682	507	175		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	University of Minnesota
Estimated FY 74	542	395		U.S. Technicians	55	317	372	
Estimated through 6/30/74	1224	902	322	Participants	-	70	70	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	100	100	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 75	450	2623	4297	Total Obligations	55	487	542	
					55	395	400	
							40	
							10	
							-	

Country: MOROCCO

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE EXTENSION TRAINING IN FOOD CROP PRODUCTION NUMBER 608-11-130-120	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 445	
	PRIOR REFERENCE "	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action. To upgrade the professional training of agricultural extension agents in the Division of Agricultural Extension. Training will include basic information on agricultural credit, supply of production inputs and market possibilities. Training will also include crop diversification.

This effort will serve to reinforce the principal accomplishments of the "Increase in Cereals Production" project which were: (1) increased wheat yields in Morocco by an average of 12% per year since the beginning of the project (assisted by generally favorable weather); (2) a research program which developed high-yielding cereals varieties which are being multiplied and used; (3) at least 75% of increasing demand for certified seed is being satisfied; and (4) a doubling of the amount of fertilizer used per hectare as recommended by the extension services.

The transfer of known technology into small-farmer practice is a remaining bottleneck to increasing food crop production. A better trained, highly motivated and adequately equipped Agricultural Extension Service is the best mechanism for farmer training as recognized in the Plan. The Government of Morocco has taken steps through recently announced economic incentives to address the problem of low productivity and income of small farmers. The Government has requested U.S. assistance in

this effort. Specifically, the U.S. technicians would assist in: (1) assembling a core of basic research and other information needed for the training program; (2) design and preparation of training materials; (3) conduct of extension agent training programs; and (4) development of functional work guidelines for extension agents.

It is anticipated that by the end of the projected three year period 600 extension agents would be given intensive training in (a) technology of modern food crop production and (b) methods and technique of agricultural extension (food crops).

Estimated total cost of the project is \$1.1 million with the Government of Morocco providing an additional \$10.0 million over this period.

FY 1975 Program. \$65,000 for the direct-hire project manager, agronomic advisor and three local program assistants; \$220,000 to cover the services of a five man contract team plus consultants for one year; \$45,000 for 3 long-term and 5 short-term participants; \$45,000 for commodities including an offset printing press and miscellaneous demonstration materials; and \$70,000 for local services contracts.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 74	Estimated through 6/30/74	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1974		Proposed FY 75		
Proposed FY 75					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	65	220	285
	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	45	-	45
	-	-	-	Commodities	-	-	-	45	-	45
	-	-	-	Other Costs	-	-	-	70	-	70
	445	615	1060	Total Obligations	-	-	-	225	220	445

To be selected.

Country: MOROCCO

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING GRANT NUMBER 608-11-110-122	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 315	
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action. This project is designed to assist several divisions of the Ministry of Agriculture such as the Research Division (DRA) and other agencies dealing with food crop production and livestock. This project will provide Morocco with advisory assistance in solving specific agricultural problems. A.I.D. will make consultants available from a worldwide network of international agricultural research institutions.

The project would help the DRA in problem solving approaches and help it overcome deficiencies in specialized talent. Requests from the DRA could involve one or several of the following: plant breeding, seed technology, cultural practices, soils and fertilizers, plant pathology, entomology, food chemistry, range management and livestock production and marketing. The food crops of interest to Morocco covered by the networks comprise rice, wheat, corn, sorghum, barley, potatoes, sweet potatoes, beans, and soybeans.

FY 1975 Program. \$225,000 would provide for the estimated cost of 5 man-years of advisory service; \$90,000 for about 19 participant training grants, 5 long-term and 14 short-term

U. S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected.			
Through 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 74	Estimated through 6/30/74	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1974		Proposed FY 75		
Proposed FY 75					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
	-	-	-		U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	40	185
	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	90	-	90
	-	-	-	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	315	545	860	Total Obligations	-	-	-	130	185	315

Country: MOROCCO

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE NUTRITION GRANT	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 250	
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977
NUMBER 608-11-190-123			

Project Target and Course of Action. To assist the Government of Morocco by providing technical assistance to formulate and to develop a Moroccan Nutrition Program aimed at improving the nutritional health of the Moroccan people.

In April 1974, a nutrition-planning team is going to Morocco for a period of two weeks to advise and assist interested Government of Morocco ministries and the USAID in formulation and development of a nutrition strategy. Depending on the recommendation of the team, the services of various consultants may be required.

The Ministry of Public Health is currently formulating a new nutrition policy for its network of delivery services to recipients of pre-school and primary school age children and food-for-work participants. In the past, much of their effort has been expended on curative medicine for victims of malnutrition, but there is now evidence of a greater appreciation of the need for a broader preventive and educational approach to the whole field of nutrition. A.I.D. expects that part of the grant would assist the Ministry of Public Health to plan this new approach and to take initial steps toward its implementation.

The Government of Morocco organization responsible for social welfare services is Entraide Nationale (EN). EN

has established 150 MCH centers throughout the country to provide nutrition education and food supplements to 95,000 children aged 2 to 5 and their mothers. The American voluntary agency, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), has worked closely with EN in establishing these centers. CRS has provided technical assistance and supervision and distributes PL 480 Title II at the centers. Each center has two Moroccan "monitrices" who monitor the normal physical development of the baby. The mothers receive simple instructions on basic nutrition. The centers are unsophisticated but effective. CRS has requested a grant to upgrade the EN/Maternal Child Health centers. With A.I.D. assistance in providing a series of seminars, the "monitrices" would be better prepared to instruct the mothers in the understanding and practice of good nutrition for their children. The number of monitrices will be increased from the present 300 to 400 in FY 1975 to take care of an additional 105,000 children and their mothers.

Estimated total cost is \$0.8 million with the Government of Morocco providing an additional \$2.7 million over this period.

FY 1975 Program. \$15,000 to cover the estimated cost of seven man-months of consultancy; \$140,000 for the Ministry of Public Health program; and \$95,000 for the Entraide Nationale/Maternal Child Health program.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1974		Proposed FY 75			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/73	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 74	-	-								
Estimated through 6/30/74	-	-	-							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 75	250	500	750	Total Obligations	-	-	-	250	250	

Country: MOROCCO

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
TRIFFA IRRIGATION	Food and Nutrition	\$5,000
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Purpose of Loan. To assist in financing goods and services required to continue and complete the Triffa pump service of the Lower Moulouya Irrigation Perimeter.

Since 1960 construction of the Lower Moulouya Perimeter in northwestern Morocco where the Triffa Plain is located has been financed by a series of A.I.D. loans which now total \$48.7 million plus the equivalent of \$5.2 million in counterpart funds. The total Lower Moulouya Irrigation Perimeter consists of 50,000 hectares utilizing the gravity flow of water from the existing Mohamed V (A.I.D.-financed) and Mechra Homadi dams.

The cost of the Triffa project has been estimated at \$11 million and is now about 29 percent complete. AID proposes to provide \$5 million to help complete the remaining portions of Triffa.

Through this proposed loan, work required to complete the Triffa pump service consists of about 6,200 hectares of land located at the foothills of the Beni Snassen mountains which are to be irrigated by pumping water from the Triffa main canal. Water will be pumped to two canals located at higher elevations and will then flow by gravity to the areas to be irrigated.

It is estimated that approximately 6,000 farm people will eventually benefit from the development of this area into farm plots which will have an average size of 5 to 8 hectares. The Triffa area will also supply farm produce for canning factories located in Berkane, contribute to increased employment both on the farm and in industry and in the service sector that will form itself around the new case economy of the area.

Country: MOROCCO

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IV

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
DOUKKALA IRRIGATION	Food and Nutrition	8,000
	KIND OF LOAN	INITIAL OBLIGATION
	Project	FY: 1975

Purpose of Loan. To assist in financing goods and services required to continue development already begun by the Government of Morocco in the Doukkala irrigation perimeters.

The Doukkala irrigation perimeter is a 450,000 hectare plain lying near the Atlantic Ocean between Casablanca and Agadir. Presently, about 22,800 hectares are under irrigation. There is ample water available to support another 10,500 hectares by expanding the main canal, adding new secondary canals, and providing drainage.

The Doukkala with over 100 inhabitants per square kilometer has one of the densest populations in Morocco in a semi-arid climate. The struggle for survival on rain-fed agriculture is causing the poor of the region to migrate toward the slums of nearby cities.

Development of irrigation in this area would enable numerous small farmers to help themselves earn a better living from irrigated agriculture.

The Government of Morocco's decision to develop irrigation in this area reflects the Government's Development Plan's strategy to maximize irrigation works and to de-emphasize new dam construction. The Office Regional de Mise en Valeur Agricole (ORMVA), with whom A.I.D. has worked successfully will continue its support in agricultural development.

The Government of Morocco total request for U.S. assistance is estimated at \$17 to 20 million. The Government of Morocco contribution is equivalent to \$22 million. However, this request is for only \$8,000.

This irrigation project includes the cost of two studies to be made; the first study will cover land redistribution, main canals, and civil works, and the second will include secondary canal/distribution networks and drainage, grading, levelling, and soil preparation.

This project offers an opportunity to accomplish a necessary improvement in the productive potential of Moroccan agriculture. In this respect, the small farmers will directly benefit from the eventual full development of approximately 33,500 hectares of irrigated lands.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1973			Estimated FY 1974			Proposed Program FY 1975	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74			
<u>FOOD AND NUTRITION</u>												
Increase in Cereals Production	608-11-130-058	1968	1974	1359	1197	162	335	247	250	-	-	1694
Livestock and Rangeland Improvement	608-11-130-078	1968	1974	471	466	5	135	55	85	-	-	606
Assistance to Higher Agricultural Education	* 608-11-110-088	1970	1980	682	507	175	542	395	322	450	2623	4297
Extension Training in Food Crop Production	* 608-11-130-120	1975	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	445	615	1060
Agricultural Research and Training Grant	* 608-11-110-122	1975	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	315	545	860
Nutrition Grant	* 608-11-190-123	1975	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	500	750
<u>POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH</u>												
Demographic Research Center	608-11-570-109	1970	1975	469	329	140	195	250	85	180	-	844
Family Planning Support	608-11-580-112	1971	1977	523	246	277	715	412	580	570	662	3055
Total							1922	1359	1322	2210		

*Detailed project narrative--See Table III.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
A.I.D. employed	5	6	5
Participating agency	1	-	1
Contractor technicians	9	13	19
Total	15	19	25

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
Non-contract	32	5	36
Contract	7	11	11
Total	39	16	47

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 12/31/73

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/73		
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
608-H-031	Irrigation Project II	03/29/68	6/28/68	10	40	2	2½	US \$	5,000	2,868	-	40
608-H-041	Agriculture Support	04/30/71	4/19/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	10,000	8,918	-	49
608-H-042	Agriculture Support	06/29/73	9/25/73	10	40	2	3	US \$	10,000	-	-	-

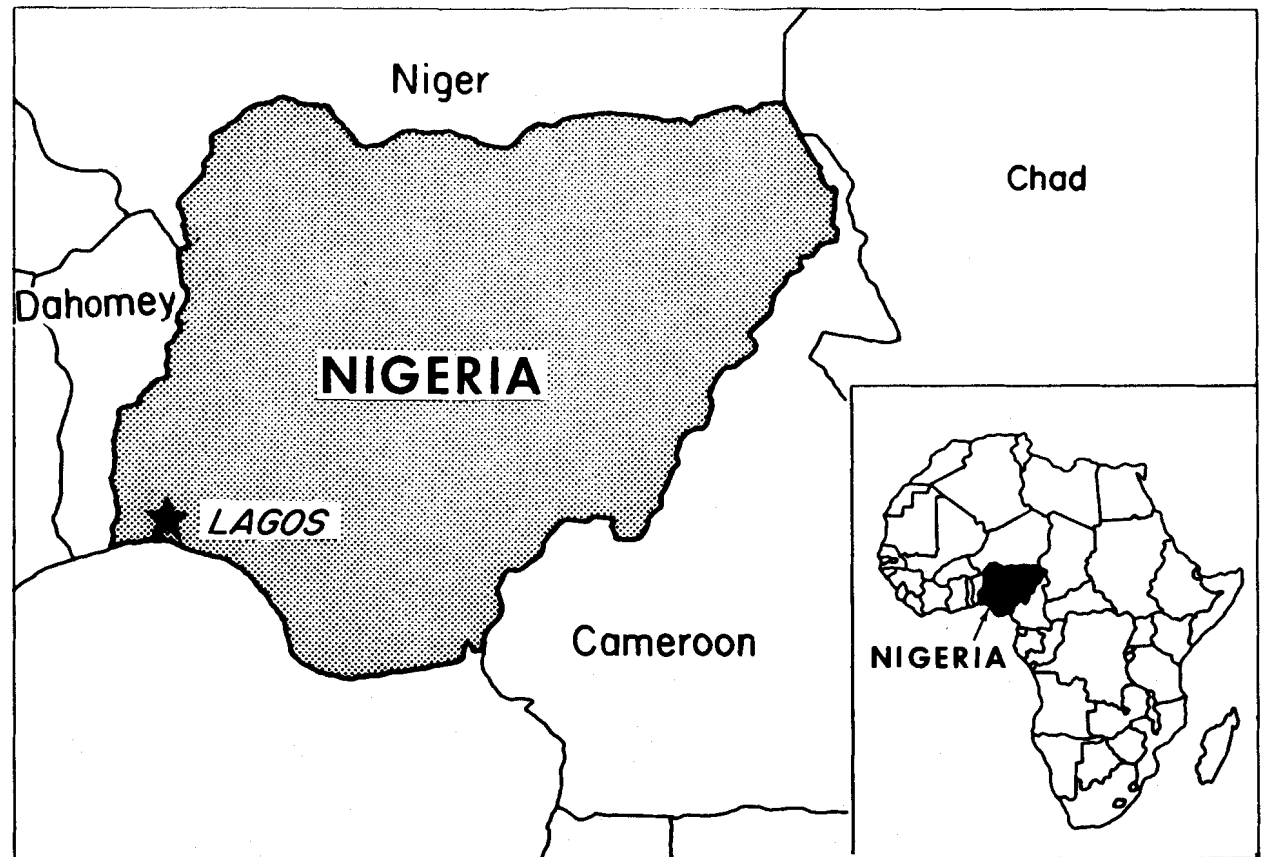
MOROCCO
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1973	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1972	1973	TOTAL 1946-1973				
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE^a - TOTAL	38.4	29.6	805.6	150.7	674.9		
Loans	27.9	18.0	463.7	150.7	313.0		
Grants	10.5	11.6	341.9	-	341.9		
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	1.6	11.7	322.0	124.8	227.2		
Loans	-	10.0	321.7	124.8	196.9		
Grants	1.6	1.7	30.3	-	30.3		
<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>	(-)	(-)	(71.1)	-	-		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	35.7	16.7	443.5	25.9	417.6		
Title I - Total	27.9	8.0	142.1	25.9	116.2		
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	27.9	8.0	90.9	12.7	78.2		
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	51.2	13.2	38.0		
<i>(Total Sales Agreements, incl. U.S. Uses)</i>	(-)	(-)	(72.9)	(-)	(72.9)		
Title II - Total	7.8	8.7	301.5	-	301.5		
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	-	0.4	182.9	-	182.9		
Voluntary Relief Agencies	7.8	8.3	118.6	-	118.6		
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.1	1.2	10.1	-	10.1		
Peace Corps	1.1	1.2	10.1	-	10.1		
Other	-	-	-	-	-		
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	15.9	9.9	112.4	18.9	93.5		
Credits or Loans	15.0	9.8	69.5	18.9	50.6		
Grants	0.9	0.1	42.9	-	42.9		
a. MAP Grants	0.9	0.1	38.9	-	38.9		
b. Credit Sales under FMS	15.0	9.8	69.5	18.9	50.6		
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-		
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	4.0	-	4.0		
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-		
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	54.3	39.5	918.0	169.6	748.4		
Loans	42.9	27.8	533.2	169.6	363.6		
Grants	11.4	11.7	384.8	-	384.8		
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	19.2	3.5	83.8	49.7	34.1		
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	2.3	3.5	36.8	16.5	20.3		
b. All Other	16.9	-	47.0	33.2	13.8		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES				
	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1946-73	DONOR	CY 1971	CY 1972	CY 1960-72
TOTAL	26.0	110.3	373.8	TOTAL	86.3	65.2	602.3
IFRD-World Bank	15.0	96.0	288.8	France	35.3	41.3	408.2
Int'l. Finance Corp.	-	-	2.8	Germany	41.4	14.8	146.3
Int'l. Dev. Association	8.5	10.0	36.8	Italy	2.1	0.5	17.9
African Dev. Bank	-	3.0	5.8	Canada	5.3	5.5	16.4
UN Development Program	1.7	1.3	32.4	Other	2.2	3.1	13.5
Other UN (CY)	0.8	-	7.2				
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1972 (Calendar Year)	-		
				1973 (Calendar Year)	-		
				Cumulative thru 1973	128		

^aLess than \$50,000.

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

Nigeria



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1973</i>)	58.9
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.4
Population in Urban Areas	24
(<i>Percent - 1972</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	67
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>) - 1972	150
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	39
People Per Doctor	24,000
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	25
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	21
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

NIGERIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1973							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	8,220	4,036	830	3,354	-	-	-
Total ^{a/}	8,220	4,036	830	3,354	-	-	-
1974							
Loans	700	-	-	700	-	-	-
Grants	3,430	2,057	491	882	-	-	-
Total	4,130	2,057	491	1,582	-	-	-
1975							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,682	1,394	700	1,588	-	-	-
Total	3,682	1,394	700	1,588	-	-	-

^{a/} Program totals for 1973 are attributed according to the new functional appropriation structure and exclude operating expenses to permit comparison with 1974 and 1975 levels.

During the past year, Nigeria's preeminent economic and political position in Africa has become increasingly evident. General Gowon, head of Nigeria's Federal Military Government, was selected as Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, and Nigeria has asserted formative influence over negotiations toward economic cooperation in West Africa and on Africa's future economic relationship with the European Economic Community. The projected increase from about \$2 billion to as much as \$7.5 billion in oil revenues in 1974 will greatly expand the financial resources available for Nigeria's development program and relieve her dependence on external donors for development assistance.

Nonetheless, severe constraints on Nigeria's economic development efforts are still posed by the acute shortage of trained personnel to plan and implement development

programs, by the virtual stagnation of the agricultural sector which is producing less per capita than it was ten years ago, growing inflationary pressures, a high birth rate, and by an inadequate economic infrastructure. With nearly 60 million people having annual per capita incomes of about \$150, Nigeria remains a poor, underdeveloped country and is likely to remain so for some time.

The spectacular growth in Nigeria's petroleum industry cannot be translated overnight into development throughout the economy, much of which has benefited little from Nigeria's growing oil revenues. Much work needs to be done if the quality of life for the majority of the people is to be improved. Although Nigeria has already received extensive economic assistance from the U.S. and other donors since 1960, the next few years will be crucial for Nigeria's development. While concessional capital assistance will not be appropriate in most instances, selected technical assistance in the short term will be critical if Nigeria is to use its capital and natural resources effectively. Of particular importance will be the contribution of foreign experts and technicians engaged to assist Nigeria while her own people are being trained at home and abroad.

FY 1975 Program

A.I.D.'s proposed \$3.7 million economic assistance program in FY 1975 continues the effort begun in FY 1971 to modify the program in recognition of the growing capacity of the Nigerian Government to determine its own developmental priorities and to pay for the services required. The FY 1975 program also reflects A.I.D.'s recognition that Nigeria is still confronted with major developmental problems in agriculture, manpower development, and health and that these will remain although oil revenues continue to increase. While no new technical assistance or loan projects are proposed for FY 1975, we propose to add a second increment to the Program Grant to assure completion of activities begun under the initial FY 1973 grant. As for the remainder of the ongoing program, four of the seven projects in the current program will receive their

NIGERIA

final tranche of funding in FY 1975 and two in FY 1976.

The introduction of the Program Grant and the phasing out of the institution-building projects financed over the last decade represent the first steps in A.I.D.'s effort to restructure the Nigeria program. The Nigerians will shortly be able to pay for whatever technical assistance they require, and A.I.D. is working to facilitate their access to American expertise on a reimbursable basis. However, in the immediate future A.I.D. will continue to provide the assistance necessary to help Nigeria plan and implement projects which will effectively utilize its resources.

A.I.D.'s FY 1975 program will continue emphasis on finding solutions to Nigeria's most fundamental problems. In food production, the importance of which has been underlined by the growing seriousness of the drought in northern Nigeria, the A.I.D.-assisted food production project will supply the first steps toward implementation of the Nigerian National Accelerated Food Production Program. In the human resources development sector, U.S. experts and consultants and participant training provided through the Program Grant will help ease Nigeria's trained manpower shortage. In the health area, there is a growing awareness of the need for better health care and A.I.D.'s maternal and child health project, which is designed to encourage the establishment of health centers in several parts of the country, is being emulated by the Nigerians in expanding health services.

Food and Nutrition

Increasing urbanization, a high birth rate, inflated costs and the recent pressures on food supply caused by the continuing loss of food crops and livestock to the drought in the northern part of the country have made food production a matter of great concern in Nigeria. Although projected government investments in agriculture during the Third Development Plan period (1975-1980) indicate a sharp rise from previous levels, past performance suggests that

actual investments will fall below expectations unless a greater technical capacity for planning and implementing agricultural projects is developed. In FY 1975 the A.I.D.-sponsored food production project which was approved late in FY 1973, is expected to come into full operation as a key element in Nigeria's five year, \$23 million Accelerated Food Production Program. This project, under the leadership of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, will focus on the research and extension aspects of the production of maize, rice, sorghum/millet, wheat and cassava. In addition, a comprehensive national plan for food crop production will be developed as a part of this project. The importance of A.I.D.'s assistance in the food production field has been underlined by the increased damage being done to food and commercial crops by the drought in northern Nigeria. As a result of the drought the Nigerian Government has banned all exports of ground nuts to assure that sufficient food is available for those affected.

A.I.D. will continue support of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at Ahmadu Bello University. The importance of this institution and U.S. support has been underlined in recent months as a large percentage of livestock imports from the Sahelian countries to the north have been curtailed as a result of the drought. Since one-third of Nigeria's meat traditionally comes from the Sahel, Nigeria must now expand its domestic livestock industry. The 25 veterinarians who completed their studies at the university this year represent about half the number entering the profession in Nigeria. Most of these are remaining to work in Northern Nigeria where raising livestock is a way of life for a significant part of the population.

A.I.D.'s support for the establishment of the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Ife is terminating this year after over a decade of assistance. The Faculty now graduates about 50 agriculturists annually, a significant contribution to the development of Nigeria's agriculture sector.

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Education and Human Resources Development

General Gowon recently expressed his intention to use Nigeria's rapidly increasing financial resources to expand the country's economic infrastructure. Unfortunately, the acute shortage of trained manpower, which has sharply curtailed public investment in recent years, still prevails. The existing educational system and training facilities remain inadequate to meet the country's growing requirements, and major improvement will take time. If the government is to attain its development goals, large numbers of foreign experts will have to be recruited and Nigerians will have to be specially trained at home and abroad on an unprecedented scale. A.I.D.'s Program Grant was designed specifically to help bridge this manpower gap.

During FY 1975, a significant number of U.S. experts, advisors and consultants will be made available for service in Nigeria as a result of the Program Grant. In addition, as many as 77 Nigerians are expected to receive training of various kinds in the United States under the grant.

The A.I.D.-financed Opportunities Industrialization Center project is providing badly needed vocational training in Lagos. Other A.I.D. projects at the University of Lagos, at the University of Ife and at Ahmadu Bello University are contributing to the development of professional education and agriculture skills. The Public Services Training Course at the University of Ife was expanded last year to include on-the-job training for 50 Western State employees. In FY 1975, that training will be provided in three other states.

Population Planning and Health

The Federal Military Government is becoming increasingly concerned with the health problems of its nearly 60 million people. In an effort to improve the existing health services and facilities throughout the country, studies are now underway to determine how best to improve the availability and quality of medical care for both urban and rural

citizens. An A.I.D.-assisted project, which began in FY 1973, focuses on the improvement of a system of delivering maternal and child health care. This is being done primarily by strengthening the capacity of the Institute of Child Health at the University of Lagos to train auxiliary health manpower from all parts of Nigeria. They will form a core of trained staff around which similar training centers will be established at the state level. The A.I.D. project provides special grants to assist individual states in establishing these centers.

Country: NIGERIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Public Services Training, University of Ife NUMBER 620-11-790-214	FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) \$136	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 79, FY 1974 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: Through 1970 the primary purpose of this project was to fund training in the United States for selected Nigerians in public administration. In 1971 the project was restructured to provide a more direct contribution in teaching Nigerian public servants badly needed skills in project preparation and analysis. To accomplish that purpose, a course staffed by U.S. instructors was established at the Institute of Administration at the University of Ife. Four Nigerian participants were to be trained within the life of the project to replace the Americans and continue the work they had begun.

Progress to Date: During the first two years of the revised project, the contract team of three with assistance from the Institute of Administration staff developed the curriculum and conducted a 16-week course in project analysis. In addition, the team prepared the manual to be used in teaching the course. The manual, which is to be published in book form, will not only be a useful instructional tool at the Institute but it will provide guidance in project preparation to working civil servants and public corporation employees throughout Nigeria. Three separate sessions of the 16-week course were offered to 79 trainees during the first two-year period. In addition to the formal, in-class courses given at the Institute, nearly 40 civil servants working in the Western State Government were given on-the-job training over the past year.

In April 1973, the effectiveness of the project was evaluated and it was decided that two new activities should be added. These were, (1) a training-of-trainers course to obtain a multiplier effect, and (2) in-service training programs designed to have a saturation effect in three additional states. Having established the program and helped to expand it the original contract team departed in October 1973, with the expectation that a second team would arrive shortly.

However, recruiting difficulties caused unexpected delays and additional delays in obtaining Nigerian visas prevented the new team from arriving until March 1974. Therefore, in order to attain the objectives of the project and to permit the completion of full two year terms for the second team, we are proposing to extend the year of final obligation from FY 1974 to FY 1975.

FY 1975 Program: These funds represent final funding for three U.S. specialists (\$97,000), contract other costs (\$4,000), and a special grant to the University of Ife for participant training and logistic support of the UConn/UMass contract team (\$35,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75
Through 6/30/73	2,223	2,166	57		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	University of Connecticut University of Massachusetts
Estimated FY 74	375	120		U.S. Technicians				
Estimated through 6/30/74	2,598	2,286	312	Participants . . .	-	319	319	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .	55	1	56	
Proposed FY 75	136	-	2,734	Total Obligations	55	320	375	
					35	101	136	

Country: Nigeria

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Program Grant (Training and Technical Services)	FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) \$1,000	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 83 FY 1974 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975
NUMBER 620-11-740-818			

Project Target and Course of Action: The Program Grant was designed to provide the Nigerian Government with funds which it could use to establish and meet its own priorities and requirements in obtaining the services of U.S. technicians and in training Nigerians in this country. Specifically, the objectives of the Program Grant are to: (1) strengthen Nigeria's capacity in the planning and management of developmental activities; (2) provide required technical skills and training in key areas; and (3) increase Nigeria's capacity to utilize her own resources to plan and implement programs and projects vital to economic growth.

Prior to the Nigerian civil war the emphasis of U.S. assistance to Nigeria was focused on institutional development projects in agriculture, education, and administration and on infrastructure improvement in water, roads, power, and communications. As the pace of Nigeria's recovery from the effects of the civil war quickened and ever-increasing oil revenues strengthened Nigeria's capacity to finance a greater share of its capital development requirements, A.I.D. began phasing out of the traditional program. In its place the Program Grant was introduced to provide the Nigerians greater flexibility in the selection of the training and technical services required to implement their Second Development Plan. The Program Grant was signed in December 1972.

The Federal Military Government has had difficulty coordinating this form of assistance among federal

agencies, state governments, universities and other institutions and implementation of the Grant has been slow. The original Grant Agreement was amended in July 1973 to provide for the funding of an ongoing transportation planning project designed to enhance planning capabilities of the Nigerian Ministry of Transportation. The contract to implement this portion of the Grant was signed by the Nigerian Government and Nathan Associates, Inc. in December 1973. Also in 1973, the Ministry for Economic Development and Reconstruction allocated \$600,000 of the Grant for participant training and, at the Government's request A.I.D. has agreed to handle the placement of participants in the United States through its Office of International Training. The first participants have begun their studies; however, most training programs will not begin until the 1974-1975 academic year. Finally, the Nigerian Government has selected a U.S. consulting firm to handle the recruitment of technicians under the Grant and signed the contract March 1.

FY 1975 Program: In view of the delays in the implementation of the Grant, no additional funds were programmed for obligation in FY 1974. FY 1975 funds will be used for additional training (\$500,000) and advisory services (\$500,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1974	Proposed FY 75			Total	
Through 6/30/73	2,500	-	2,500	U.S. Technicians Participants	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency
Estimated FY 74	-	400			Commodities	-	-	-	-	500
Estimated through 6/30/74	2,500	400	2,100	Other Costs		-	-	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost			-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 75	1,000	-	3,500	Total Obligations	-	-	-	500	500	1,000

Host country contracts with 1) R.R. Nathan Assoc., Inc., and 2) TransCentury Corp.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1973			Estimated FY 1974			Proposed Program FY 1975	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74			
<u>Food Production and Nutrition</u>												
Faculty of Agriculture & Institute of Agriculture and Research Training, Univ. of Ife	620-11-110-742	1965	1974	5390	4845	545	598	692	451	-	-	5988
Faculty of Agriculture & Non-Degree Schools, Ahmadu Bello Univ.	620-11-110-743	1965	1973	7207	6300	907	-	727	180	-	-	7207
Agricultural Economics and Marketing	620-11-110-768	1963	1972	636	623	13	-	13	-	-	-	636
Agricultural Extension - North Nigeria	620-11-110-770	1966	1972	4693	4687	6	-	6	-	-	-	4693
Rice/Maize Production	620-11-110-798	1971	1975	892	485	407	675	135	947	499	-	2066
Veterinary Faculty, Ahmadu Bello Univ.	620-11-110-817	1971	1976	1642	1055	587	784	798	573	895	977	4298
<u>Population and Health</u>												
Family Health Training	620-11-580-789	1973	1976	830	-	830	491	500	821	700	500	2521
<u>Education & Human Resources Development</u>												
Public Services Training - Univ. of Ife	* 620-11-790-214	1966	1975	2223	2166	57	375	120	312	136	-	2734
Zaria Institute of Administration	620-11-770-740	1961	1972	3515	3327	188	-	143	45	-	-	3515
Educational Planning and Advisory Services	620-11-699-747	1961	1972	4518	4484	34	-	29	5	-	-	4518
Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello Univ.	620-11-660-788	1971	1975	491	274	217	70	175	112	19	-	580
Advanced Professional Studies, Univ. of Lagos	620-11-660-792	1972	1975	461	295	166	190	147	209	235	-	886
Opportunities Industrialization Center	620-11-610-802	1970	1975	1314	956	358	247	320	285	198	-	1759
Program Grant	* 620-11-740-818	1973	1975	2500	-	2500	-	400	2100	1000	-	3500
Total							3430	4205	6040	3682		

*Detailed project narrative--See Table III.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
A.I.D. employed	8	4	3
Participating agency	48	43	33
Contractor technicians			
Total	56	47	36

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
Non-contract	31	54	95
Contract	61	77	83
Total	92	131	178

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 12/31/73

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Re-payment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/73		
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
620-H-004B	Ibadan Water Supply	6/17/68	2/18/69	10	40	2	2½	US \$	5,100	5,086	-	195
620-H-004C	Ibadan Water Supply	7/10/70	3/9/71	10	40	2	3	US \$	2,500	1,676	-	22
620-H-005B	Calabar - Ikom Road	6/27/69	11/14/69	10	40	2	3	US \$	2,800	2,694	-	51
620-H-007	Port Harcourt School	4/14/64	12/29/64	10	40	3/4	2	US \$	1,800	90	-	5
620-H-007A	Port Harcourt School	10/30/73	-	10	40	2	3	US \$	700	-	-	-
620-H-009	Teacher Training Schools	6/23/64	8/31/65	10	40	3/4	2	US \$	3,800	3,705	-	55
620-H-009A	Northern Teacher Training Schools	4/30/70	12/19/70	10	40	2	3	US \$	1,700	393	-	1
620-H-017	Ahmadu Bello University	3/30/72	2/7/73	10	40	2	3	US \$	7,000	-	-	-

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1972	1973	TOTAL 1946-1973	1946-1973			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE^a - TOTAL	25.1	11.0	402.1	5.2	396.9		
Loans	16.4	-	93.1	5.2	87.9		
Grants	8.7	11.0	309.0	-	309.0		
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	24.9	10.6	311.8	5.0	306.8		
Loans	16.4	-	92.9	5.0	87.9		
Grants	8.5	10.6	218.9	-	218.9		
(Security Supporting Assistance)							
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.2	0.4	61.3	-	61.3		
Title I - Total	-	-	-	-	-		
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-		
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-		
(Total Sales Agreements, incl. U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		
Title II - Total	0.2	0.4	61.3	-	61.3		
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	*	0.4	47.0	-	47.0		
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.2	-	14.3	-	14.3		
c. Other Economic Assistance	*	*	29.0	0.2	28.8		
Peace Corps	*	*	28.8	-	28.8		
Other	-	-	0.2	0.2	-		
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	0.1	-	1.8	0.3	1.5		
Credits or Loans	-	-	0.3	0.3	-		
Grants	0.1	-	1.5	-	1.5		
a. MAP Grants	0.1	-	1.5	-	1.5		
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	0.3	0.3	-		
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-		
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-		
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-		
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	25.2	11.0	403.9	5.5	398.4		
Loans	16.4	-	93.4	5.5	87.9		
Grants	8.8	11.0	310.5	-	310.5		
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	14.7	4.3	33.9	6.3	27.6		
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	14.7	4.3	33.9	6.3	27.6		
b. All Other	-	-	-	-	-		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES				
	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1946-73	DONOR	CY 1971	CY 1972	CY 1960-72
TOTAL	127.4	10.9	566.7	TOTAL	50.8	47.3	493.6
IBRD - World Bank	119.6	-	458.0	U.K.	17.3	16.4	249.8
Int'l. Finance Corp.	-	-	5.8	Germany	8.4	12.6	96.1
Int'l. Dev. Association	-	-	35.3	Canada	13.4	12.0	46.3
African Dev. Bank	3.4	-	5.0	Other	11.7	6.3	101.4
UN Development Program	2.2	2.9	42.2	ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
Other UN (CY)	2.2	5.1	20.4	1972 (Calendar Year)	-	-	-
				1973 (Calendar Year)	-	-	-
				Cumulative thru 1973	45		

*Less than \$50,000.

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

Rwanda

Rwanda



BASIC DATA

Population (*millions - mid-1973*) 3.9
Annual Growth Rate (*percent*) 2.8

Population in Urban Areas 0¹/₁
(*Percent - 1972*)

Labor Force in Agriculture 91
(*Percent*)

Per Capita GNP (*dollars*) - 1972 72

Life Expectancy (*years*) 43

People Per Doctor 58,100

Literacy Rate (*percent*) 10

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

¹/₁ Below .4%.

RWANDA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1973							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975							
Loans	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-

With almost four million people, Rwanda is the most densely populated country in Africa. About the size of Vermont, landlocked and mountainous, its economy is centered on coffee which accounts for about 50% of total exports. Income from tin mining, tea, and pyrethrum (used for the production of insecticides) is growing steadily, but Rwanda will remain heavily dependent on external assistance to finance development activities. Rwanda is currently preparing its second Five Year Development Plan which focuses on the pressing need to increase food production. Exacerbated by Rwanda's high population growth rate, increasing food supplies is a problem of paramount concern for which solutions must be found if widespread famine by 1980 is to be averted. Belgium is the single most important external donor; other major donors are the IBRD, the UNDP, the European Development Fund of the European Economic Community and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Independent since 1962, Rwanda has maintained a friendly relationship with the United States and limited U.S. assistance was extended to Rwanda in the early 1960's. More

recently, P.L. 480, Title II assistance to Maternal and Child Health and School Feeding programs has been provided on a moderate basis, and a small effort has been launched under Title X, Special Self-Help funds for Population program activities.

FY 1975 Program

In response to a request from the Government of Rwanda, and in furtherance of the U.S. promise to the United Nations to direct more aid to the least developed of the developing countries, A.I.D. plans limited economic assistance to Rwanda. A number of possible projects have been identified, although agreement has not been reached with the Government of Rwanda on specific activities for A.I.D. support. Proposals include food grains storage and marketing; Lake Kivu regional development; an integrated rural development scheme to accelerate food production and other agriculture and forestry projects in the area; tourism infrastructure to open up to tourism and to preserve the scenic grandeur of the National Park of the Volcanoes; and human resources development to help develop manpower so urgently needed in all fields and at all levels of economic activity.

In FY 1975 A.I.D. proposes \$2.5 million in loan assistance for Rwanda to take the form of participation in, or close relationship to activities in which other donors are actively involved. Although Rwanda has a limited absorptive capacity for external assistance, the new government, critical of the slow pace of development, has substantially improved the atmosphere for bilateral negotiations. Subject to final agreement with the Government of Rwanda, the probable initial focus of A.I.D. assistance will be on problems in the rural areas, developing a basic marketing and storage system for staple food commodities. An important constraint to development in Rwanda is the absence of any organized agricultural marketing system, with the exception of cash crops for export. The introduction of a basic marketing and storage system could help stimulate increased food production and greatly facilitate food distribution, especially to growing urban centers.

Country: RWANDA

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IV

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
Grain Storage and Marketing	Food and Nutrition	2,500
	KIND OF LOAN	INITIAL OBLIGATION
	Project	FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide for the construction of food grain marketing and storage facilities within Rwanda in order to develop a greater degree of price stability for food grain. Part of the domestic food crop is sold for cash, at prices that fluctuate considerably, both seasonally and from year to year. These fluctuations hurt the farmer, both as a producer and as a consumer. If the prices could be stabilized the remuneration to the farmer would increase and thus encourage him to expand his output; it would also improve his nutrition and consequently his capacity to work. The Rwanda Government proposes to increase the degree of price stability by buying food crop production after the harvest at the floor price and selling prior to the next harvest when supplies are low. This would require the establishment of a Rwandan Government marketing agency, development of price policies and the construction of storage facilities. Improved centralized storage would also reduce present storage losses, which may be as high as 25% for some crops. In FY 1974 a feasibility study will be conducted to further define the project. This probably would require a reconnaissance survey followed by U.S. expertise in the further design of the project. No A.I.D. advisors are required except for the study.

The estimated \$2,500,000 would provide for the design and construction of about eight prefecture level storage warehouses located such that all producing areas would be within 30 kilometers of a storage facility. The warehouses could also be distribution centers for production inputs. The crops stored initially may be various pulses; maize, wheat, soybean, and other nonperishable food crops may be added later as experience is gained. Market intervention policies and credit requirements could be developed. The new marketing system might operate parallel to the existing system comprised of cooperatives and private traders dealing with exportable commodities.

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1972	1973	TOTAL 1946-1973	1946-1973	
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE^a - TOTAL	0.5	0.3	8.3	-	8.3
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.5	0.3	8.3	-	8.3
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	*	0.1	2.9	-	2.9
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	*	0.1	2.9	-	2.9
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(1.1)	-	-
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.5	0.2	5.4	-	5.4
Title I - Total	-	-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, incl. U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II - Total	0.5	0.2	5.4	-	5.4
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	-	-	2.2	-	2.2
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.5	0.2	3.2	-	3.2
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL					
Credits or Loans					
Grants					
a. MAP Grants					
b. Credit Sales under FMS					
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants					
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks					
e. Other Grants					
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE					
Loans					
Grants					
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-
b. All Other	-	-	-	-	-

No Military Programs

OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS

ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES			
	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1946-73	DONOR	CY 1971	CY 1972	CY 1960-72
TOTAL	11.4	19.9	77.1	TOTAL	19.0	22.3	139.8
Int'l. Dev. Association	3.0	-	12.3	Belgium	12.8	15.0	108.3
UN Development Program	0.6	0.2	8.8	Canada	1.3	1.8	8.2
Other UN (Cy)	0.2	0.6	2.3	Germany	1.7	1.8	8.1
EEC	7.6	19.1	53.7	France	1.2	1.4	5.8
				Other	2.0	2.3	9.4
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1972 (Calendar Year) 22			
				1973 (Calendar Year) 1			
				Cumulative thru 1973 23			

* Less than \$50,000.

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

Sudan

Sudan



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1973</i>)	17.2
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	3.1
Population in Urban Areas	11
(<i>Percent - 1972</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	80
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>) - 1972	114
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	51
People Per Doctor	14,300
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	10-15
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	15
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

SUDAN

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1973							
Loans	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-	-
1974							
Loans	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-
Grants	285	285	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,285	285	-	-	5,000	-	-
1975							
Loans	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Grants	850	700	150	-	-	-	-
Total	10,850	700	150	-	10,000	-	-

a/ Program totals for 1973 are attributed according to the new functional appropriation structure and exclude operating expenses to permit comparison with 1974 and 1975 levels.

The economic growth of the Sudan, one of the largest and least developed countries in Africa, continues to be severely handicapped by low productivity in the agricultural sector, acute lack of foreign exchange reserves, price instability, and lack of adequate transportation. The situation in Sudan is further aggravated by shortages of trained manpower, lack of well formulated investment projects, limited domestic revenues to finance development programs, and a high population growth rate.

In March 1972, 17 years of civil strife with three dissident provinces were settled by granting a large measure of political autonomy to a Southern Regional Government which now has a legislature and executive. In 1973 the Government restored political and economic relations

with the United States and Western Europe. The Government also has reversed an earlier policy of nationalization and confiscation of foreign private investments, promulgated a new investment law which recognizes the private sector with foreign participation as an important component of national economic growth, and embarked on a program of compensation to enable private owners to resume operations.

The Government of Sudan is firmly committed to the achievement of national integration and rapid economic development for its people. The system of local government has been overhauled to include popular participation in formulation of policies. New legislation and taxation measures have been adopted to improve domestic capital formulation and savings.

Sudan is heavily dependent upon agriculture which employs 75% of the total labor force, accounts for approximately 40% of gross domestic product, and provides almost all of the country's export receipts. Expanding production in this critical sector will involve surmounting diverse problems including transportation, water supply, crop storage and farm labor constraints. Sudan also continues to face a serious balance of payments problem despite a sharp rise in cotton export prices in 1973. Gross reserves of convertible foreign currencies have fallen to the point that they cover only about one month of import requirements. To meet this problem, the Government has taken steps to improve fiscal and monetary policies, meeting International Monetary Fund criteria during 1973.

The 1970-1975 Development Plan gives priority emphasis to promotion of modernized farming in the rainfed areas, extension and diversification of irrigated areas, exploitation of livestock and development of agriculture support services. The Planning Organization has been restructured to integrate national, regional, provincial and sectoral interests. The 1973/4 Development Budget, reflecting priorities of the Five Year Plan, calls for disbursements of US \$126-140 million equivalent of which about half is foreign exchange. Over two-thirds of the Development Budget is allocated to priority sectors of agriculture (30%);

SUDAN

transportation (26%); and industry (13%). The Government hopes to achieve an annual growth rate of 4% through 1977.

The FY 1975 Program

In FY 1975 A.I.D. will continue to provide selective development assistance in support of Sudanese efforts to ease the effects of the foreign exchange problem, attain higher agricultural productivity, and improve maternal and child health and family planning services. The United States is concentrating technical and capital assistance on projects which are consistent with the Government's effort to expand and diversify domestic food production and increase rural sector income, which directly support larger-scale other-donor contributions, and which lend themselves to adaptation of U.S. technology and resources.

Foreign Exchange Problem

The deficit in Sudan's balance of payments has resulted from inadequate growth of commodity exports, rapid increases in the price of consumer and intermediate goods, lagging foreign investment with consequent rapid growth of the country's debt service. The deficit has been aggravated by low domestic food production which has necessitated an increase in imports. Even after reversing previous economic and investment policies which had led to a steady decline in net capital inflows and attempting to increase exports to convertible currency areas, especially Western Europe and the United States, the Sudan was forced to draw on its limited reserves to finance essential expenditures. Sudan's foreign reserves are now practically nil. Development expenditures have been reduced and the Government has been forced to contract several short-term commercial loans on unfavorable terms. The International Monetary Fund is providing stand-by assistance and guidance on improving Sudan's economic policies.

In FY 1975, A.I.D. plans a \$10 million Program Loan to

help meet the continuing foreign exchange problem. This loan will help Sudan increase the resources available for internal economic development programs. This assistance will also provide support for the IMF stabilization program and commodities, including agricultural equipment, while helping to overcome the present food production deficit. In FY 1975, a PL 480 Title I wheat sale of \$2.7 million is planned.

Food and Nutrition

Agriculture dominates the Sudanese economy. However the level of agricultural production has remained relatively constant since 1969, while per capita productivity is estimated to have been declining since 1970 and falling to 1955 levels during 1973.

Commercial agriculture is fairly modern and highly organized - particularly in the case of cotton production - while traditional farming has changed little over the years.

The Government has now determined that much greater attention will be given the traditional farming area with the objectives of bringing the subsistence farmer into the cash economy, diversifying production, and increasing food production and per capital income.

The \$11 million loan for equipment for the Rahad Irrigation Scheme, provided by A.I.D. in FY 1973 in cooperation with the World Bank and the Kuwait Development Fund, directly supports efforts to benefit the traditional farmer. The Rahad project will bring an estimated 14,000 traditional farmers into cash farming through developing and extending irrigated agriculture over 300,000 acres in the central provinces.

In 1974, two technical assistance projects are to begin which will develop training centers to help train local farmers and to increase and diversify agricultural production. Through research, demonstration, extension and training, the centers will provide services in (1)

SUDAN

the irrigated commercial area adjacent to the Rahad Irrigation Scheme; and (2) the rainfed subsistence agriculture areas of Equatoria Province in the South and Darfur Province in Western Sudan. These projects will affect subsistence agricultural areas inhabited by over 3.5 million persons. Funding for continuation of these projects is requested in FY 1975.

Population Planning and Health

Estimates of the rate of growth of Sudan's population vary from a 2.7% to 3.1% per annum. Firm data are also lacking on birth rates, fertility patterns, infant mortality rates, death rates and disease prevalence. While the Sudanese Government devoted minor attention to maternal and child health and family planning programs in the past, it has recently demonstrated a greater awareness of the implications of rapid population growth on the country's efforts to increase agricultural production, expand educational opportunity, and spread the benefits of development to depressed areas of the economy.

Limited family planning services are available in Sudan through the Family Planning Association, a private organization, which operates seven family planning centers within the city of Khartoum. The Government has granted tax free customs status to the Family Planning Association for all medical and education equipment and supplies for the program.

The objective of the new project proposed for FY 1975 will be to expand and improve basic health services for mothers and children in rural areas and to provide family planning services. During FY 1975, a low-cost demonstration center will be created to provide these services to the inhabitants of a selected rural area.

Relief and Rehabilitation

Since the termination of the 17-year Civil War in March 1972, the U.S. Government has cooperated with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and 17 other donors in providing relief and rehabilitation for some 639,000 southern refugees seeking to return to their villages and farms from the bush and neighboring countries. In FY 1974, the U.S. Government approved \$867,000 in humanitarian relief through American private voluntary agencies to assist the remaining 72,000 refugees to return and to aid the 200,000 still not reintegrated into the southern economy. A.I.D. is continuing food assistance to the war-ravaged south, complementing efforts of the Sudanese and other donors.

Country: Sudan

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Agricultural Production & Training	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	550	
NUMBER 650-11-110-101	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	P. 90, FY 1974 AFR PDB	FY: 1974	FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action. To assist the Ministry of Agriculture in developing the means to increase food production and introduce more balanced farming systems in the outlying Equatoria and Darfur Provinces. These provinces are inhabited by 3.5 million people who are dependent upon barest subsistence agriculture for their livelihood and have not benefited from commercial agricultural development in the Central Provinces. Major constraints are lack of experimentation facilities and lack of knowledge on the part of farmers to make more effective use of available agricultural resources to become self-supporting.

The Government of Sudan has allocated over 30% of its annual development budgets during the current national Five Year Plan covering 1970-75 for modernization and extension of agriculture.

Under this project A.I.D. will help the Ministry establish one model farmer training center in each province to serve farms within a 50km radius - for later replication by the Sudanese. The centers will carry out with local farmers applied research, demonstration and practical training needed to develop the methodology necessary to maximize and diversify food output. Two provincial centers, Maridi in Equatoria and Zalin-

gei in Darfur, have been selected for this project, based on the December 1973 findings of an A.I.D.-funded USDA survey team.

Under an A.I.D. financed contract, nine specialists and supporting short-term consultants will provide assistance in the fields of horticulture, range management, developing basic farm implements, entomology, extension and training. Other sources of support in complementary activities include UNDP and the World Bank.

The U.S. specialists will initially concentrate on formulating and implementing work plans for increased food output, and go on to selecting and developing other agricultural produce with local farm leaders. The project will utilize audio-visual training aids, and plant materials and methodology developed at international research institutions, including the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture located in Nigeria.

FY 1975 Program. Funds are requested to finance the contract services of the nine specialists to March 1976 (\$490,000); three participants (\$30,000); commodities such as field trial equipment for the two centers (\$25,000); and logistic support costs (\$5,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75		
Through 6/30/73	-	-	-		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated FY 74	-	-	-		U.S. Technicians	-	175	175	-	490
Estimated through 6/30/74	235	60	175	Participants	-	-	-	-	30	30
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	50	50	-	25	25
Proposed FY 75	550	1,892	2,677	Other Costs	-	10	10	-	5	5
				Total Obligations	-	235	235	-	550	550

To be selected

Country: Sudan

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Agricultural Diversification and Research NUMBER 650-11-110-102	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 150	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 91, FY 1974 AFR PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action. To assist the Ministry of Agriculture in determining Sudan's long range research needs for diversification of irrigated agriculture, and implementing selected portions of the agricultural research program related to diversified commercial crop production in the Central Provinces. The Central Provinces account for over one half of Sudan's agricultural production - primarily cotton.

The Sudanese Government places high priority on extension of irrigated agricultural production in order to diversify a largely single crop economy, make better use of agricultural resources, and reduce food imports. In 1973 the Government initiated the \$80 million Rahad Irrigation Scheme in the Central Provinces to bring an additional 300,000 acres under water command and employ 14,000 families in increasing and diversifying agricultural production with capital assistance from the World Bank, Kuwait Development Fund and A.I.D.

A.I.D. plans to help the Ministry with irrigated research planning and implementation through a study of soils and water relationships and the development of new crops and diversified farming systems. This project, aimed at modernization and diversification of the fertile central region, will initially con-

centrate on food crop research which reflects Sudanese priorities and the selection of crop varieties to be used as the basis for adaptive research. Project technicians will also utilize plant materials developed at the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA). They will concurrently develop improved agromonic practices to be used by Sudanese farmers.

Other sources of support for research efforts include UNDP/FAO and the World Bank.

A.I.D. negotiations are underway with USDA to provide the requested specialists (a senior research agronomist/crops and research agronomist/soils supplemented by short-term specialists). It is expected that they will begin to arrive in Sudan in late FY 1974. They will work closely with trained Sudanese specialists at established stations in the Central Provinces.

FY 1975 Program. \$150,000 is required to provide: 18 months services of two agronomists (\$72,000); four man-months of short-term consultant services (\$18,000); training for four participants in the US (\$50,000); and commodity support (\$10,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
	Estimated FY 74	50	50		-	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75			
						Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/74	50	50	-	U.S. Technicians	-	30	-	-	90	90	To be selected	
				Participants . . .	-	-	-	50	-	50		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	20	-	-	10	-	10		
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Proposed FY 75	150	1,000	1,200	Total Obligations	20	30	50	60	90	150		

Country: Sudan

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE	Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning (MCH/FP)	FUNDS	Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	150
NUMBER	650-11-580-xxx	PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1975	FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action. To assist the Ministry of Health to improve and expand the delivery of MCH/FP services to the rural people, principally by helping develop a low-cost demonstration MCH/FP center which will provide maternal and child health services and family planning, and which could be replicated in other parts of Sudan.

Sudan's population is currently estimated at 17.2 million and is growing at the rate of 3.1% per annum. Total population is expected to double in about 22 years. Expansion of health services, particularly for mothers and infants, has fallen behind the rapid increases in population growth.

The Family Planning Association of Sudan (FPA) provides MCH/FP services within the city of Khartoum. There are now seven MCH/FP centers functioning in addition to a clinic attached to the Association's central office. MCH/FP services have also been introduced to two provinces, Wad Medani and another at Port Sudan, and are also available at Khartoum University Hospital. In 1972, Sudan had only about 2,302 acceptors of various contraceptive methods, an insignificant figure in a country with approximately 3.5 million females of reproductive age.

An A.I.D. Study Team will visit Sudan in late FY 1974 to discuss the technical assistance, training and commodity support requirements for establishing a low-cost demonstration center to provide MCH/FP services to the inhabitants of a selected rural area of Sudan.

U.S. assistance to the development of rural MCH/FP services is proposed over a five-year period to support an integrated multi-donor program of assistance to the Government in which the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) would also collaborate.

FY 1975 Program. \$150,000 will provide for: Development of MCH/FP Center (\$55,000); participants - 7 short-term (\$20,000); commodities - contraceptives (\$75,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS							
				Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated FY 74											
Estimated through 6/30/74											
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 75	150	850	1,000								
				Cost Components							
				U.S. Technicians				-	-	-	
				Participants				20	-	20	
				Commodities				75	-	75	
				Other Costs				55	-	55	
				Total Obligations				-	-	150	

Country: SUDAN

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IV

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
Program Loan	Selected Countries and Organizations	\$10,000
	KIND OF LOAN	INITIAL OBLIGATION
	Program Loan	FY: 1975

Even after reversing previous economic and investment policies and attempting to increase exports to convertible currency areas, especially Western Europe and the United States, the Government of Sudan has had to draw on its limited foreign exchange reserves to finance essential expenditures. Rapid increases in prices of consumer and intermediate goods have not been offset by adequate and steady growth of commodity exports, resulting in a rapid growth of the debt service ratio, projected at 17% of expected export earning by the end of 1974. Sudan's foreign reserves are now practically nil, amounting to less than one month's supply of imports. Development expenditures have been reduced and the Government has been forced to contract several short-term loans on unfavorable terms.

Sudan's balance of payments deficit totalled \$60.1 million equivalent in 1970-1971. Although the deficit declined to \$17.3 million equivalent in 1972-1973, due largely to import restrictions and sharp rises in the prices of exports, import requirements are likely to increase substantially in 1974 as a result of the need to replenish inventories and increase development outlays. The magnitude of the deficit has also been greatly influenced by low domestic food production which has given rise to increases in the volume of food imports during a period of increasing commodity prices.

Another factor aggravating the balance of payments position of Sudan has been the inability of the Government to keep recurrent expenditures within reasonable bounds while generating sufficient revenues to support investment and development programs. During the period 1961-1971 recurrent expenditures rose at an annual rate of 12.3%. Revenues from indirect and direct taxes as well as custom duties also increased at an annual rate of 11.8%, reflecting the strong efforts made to mobilize internal resources, but they were insufficient to alleviate deficit financing through borrowing from local banks.

In the new stand-by agreement with the International Monetary Fund in August 1973, the Government of Sudan agreed to the adoption of certain fiscal and monetary measures to limit the growth of internal credit, decrease government budget deficits and reduce the balance of payments deficit. The IMF, in turn, authorized the Government to purchase foreign exchange equivalent of \$24.0 million Special Drawing Rights over a 12-month period. An IMF Mission recently returned from a visit to the Sudan with evidence of Sudanese adherence to the recommendations for its continuation.

The proposed A.I.D. development loan of \$10 million will provide essential support for the IMF stabilization program and will also help ease the effects of the balance of payments problem. The local currency proceeds of the Program Loan will furnish additional resources for local expenditures for development programs. The Program Loan will be coordinated with the assistance efforts of other bilateral and international donors under the consultative group to ensure coordinated development assistance.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: SUDAN

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1973			Estimated FY 1974			Proposed Program FY 1975	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74			
<u>FOOD PRODUCTION AND NUTRITION</u>												
Agricultural Production and Training	* 650-11-110-101	1974	1979	-	-	-	235	60	175	550	1,892	2,677
Agricultural Diversification and Research	* 650-11-110-102	1974	1980	-	-	-	50	50	-	150	1,000	1,200
<u>POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH</u>												
Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning	* 650-11-580-xxx	1975	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	850	1,000
							Total	285	110	175	850	

*Detailed project narrative--See Table III.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
A.I.D. employed	-	-	-
Participating agency	-	-	2
Contractor technicians	-	-	9
Total	-	-	11

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
Non-contract	-	-	11
Contract	-	-	3
Total	-	-	14

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 12/31/73

COUNTRY: Sudan

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/73		
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
650-H-017	Rahad Irrigation	2/14/73	2/26/73	10	40	2	3	US \$	11,000	300	-	-

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1972	1973	TOTAL 1946-1973	1946-1973	
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE^a - TOTAL	0.1	15.3	113.1	8.5	104.6
Loans	-	13.1	43.4	8.5	34.9
Grants	0.1	2.2	69.7	-	69.7
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	-	11.0	85.5	7.1	78.4
Loans	-	11.0	24.5	7.1	17.4
Grants	-	-	61.0	-	61.0
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.1	4.3	27.6	1.4	26.2
Title I - Total	-	2.1	23.3	1.4	21.9
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	2.1	2.1	-	2.1
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	21.2	1.4	19.8
(Total Sales Agreements, incl. U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(37.9)	(-)	(37.9)
Title II - Total	0.1	2.2	4.4	-	4.4
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	-	0.6	2.3	-	2.3
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.1	1.6	2.1	-	2.1
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	-	-	2.2	1.2	1.0
Credits or Loans	-	-	1.5	1.2	0.3
Grants	-	-	0.7	-	0.7
a. MAP Grants	-	-	0.7	-	0.7
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	1.5	1.2	0.3
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	0.1	15.3	115.3	9.7	105.6
Loans	-	13.1	44.9	9.7	35.2
Grants	0.1	2.2	70.4	-	70.4
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	7.9	15.6	22.2	2.8	19.4
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	1.3	10.3	10.3	-	10.3
b. All Other	6.6	5.3	11.9	2.8	9.1

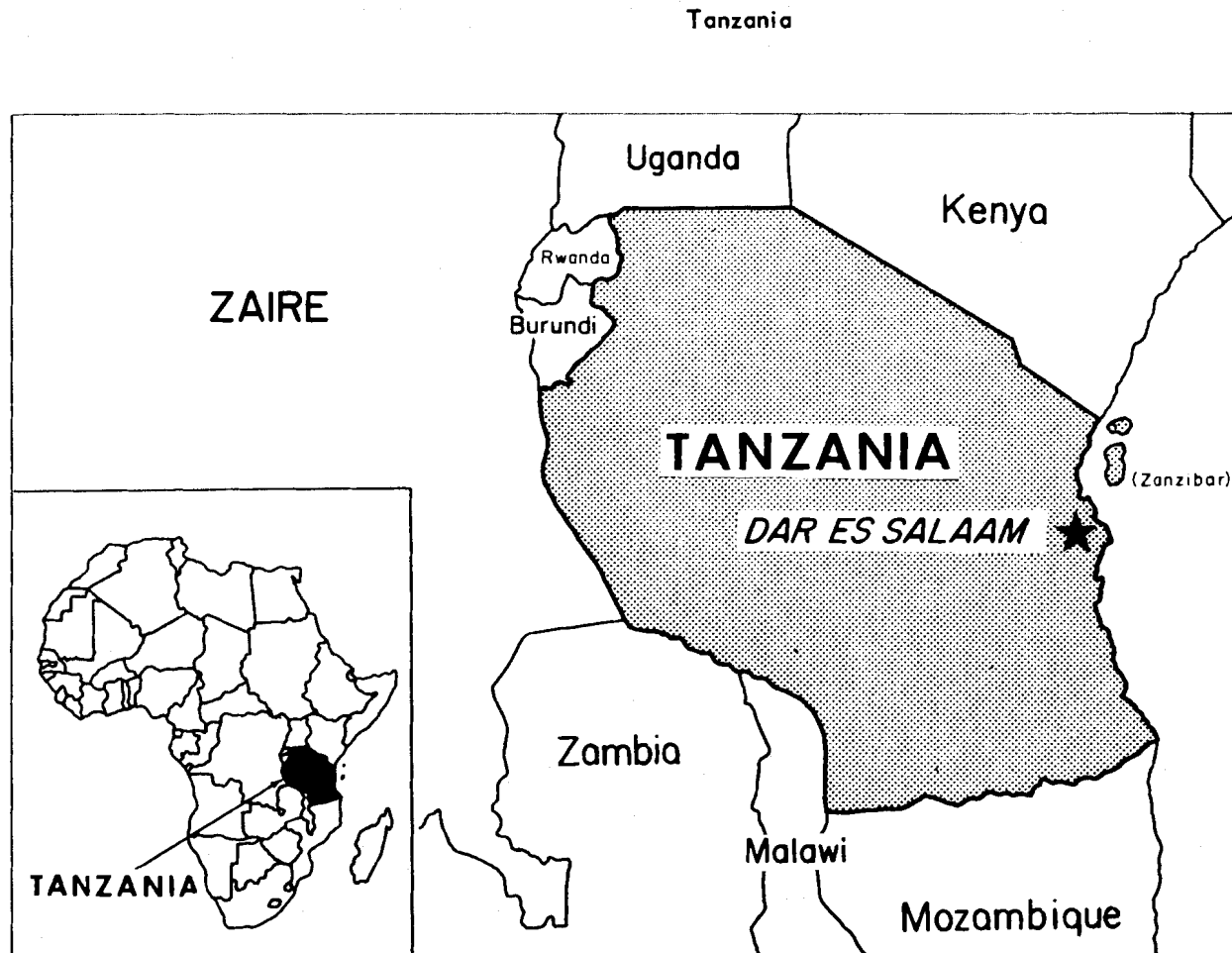
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS

ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES			
	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1946-73	DONOR	CY 1971	CY 1972	CY 1960-72
TOTAL	19.3	51.5	250.1	TOTAL	5.4	13.2	112.3
IBRD - World Bank	-	-	127.2	Germany	0.5	6.1	42.0
Int'l. Finance Corp.	1.5	-	2.2	U.K.	1.7	2.5	30.0
Int'l. Dev. Association	11.2	49.0	81.1	Italy	1.9	0.4	22.5
African Dev. Bank	2.8	-	3.6	Other	1.3	4.2	17.8
UN Development Program	1.6	2.3	28.8				
Other UN (CY)	2.2	0.2	7.2				
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1972 (Calendar Year)	-		
				1973 (Calendar Year)	-		
				Cumulative thru 1973	299		

* Less than \$50,000.

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

Tanzania



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1973</i>)	14.4
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.7
Population in Urban Areas	7
(<i>Percent - 1972</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	86
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	115*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	44
People Per Doctor	29,100
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	15-20
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	19
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

*-1973, in 1972 prices and February 28, 1973 exchange rates.

TANZANIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1973							
Loans	2,600	2,600	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	4,291	1,227	3,064	-	-	-	-
Total a)	6,891	3,827	3,064	-	-	-	-
1974							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,698	2,608	90	-	-	-	-
Total	2,698	2,608	90	-	-	-	-
1975							
Loans	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,659	3,079	580	-	-	-	-
Total	10,659	10,079	580	-	-	-	-

a/ Program totals for 1973 are attributed according to the new functional appropriation structure and exclude operating expenses to permit comparison with 1974 and 1975 levels.

Background

Tanzania is one of the 25 least-developed countries identified by the United Nations. Its leaders have stressed self-sufficiency and the need for self-reliance as individuals and as a nation to achieve broad economic and social improvement for its citizens. The Government recognizes that the pool of trained manpower is not yet sufficient to mobilize and direct the human and material resources to achieve self-reliance, and that Tanzania, despite impressive self-help efforts, still requires considerable foreign assistance to maintain its development efforts.

The Government is attempting to involve greater numbers of people in the development process and to insure wider distribution of benefits from development. Responsibility for planning, financing, and administering development

activities has been assigned to 18 regions throughout the country under the supervision of the Prime Minister's Office. There is a determined effort to plan development programs which give priority to the needs of the poorest Tanzanians, especially those in the rural areas. In health, for example, investment in large urban hospitals oriented toward curative medicine has been sharply curtailed in favor of a network of smaller facilities designed to make basic health care available to the rural population.

Tanzania faces a major challenge to stimulate increased economic growth, which has continued at a modest rate of about 5% over the last few years. However, agricultural growth has been less than 2% per year, while population growth is estimated at 2.5%-3.0% per year. In an effort to meet its most pressing problems, the Government's five year plans have given highest priority to the development of the agricultural sector, emphasizing increased food-crop and livestock production and rural development.

FY 1975 Program

A.I.D.'s assistance in agriculture is almost exclusively focused on efforts to help Tanzania achieve self-sufficiency in food crop and livestock production. In FY 1975 A.I.D. is proposing a program of \$10 million to assist agricultural development, including a sector loan for \$7 million. A.I.D. is also assisting a major effort in the field of maternal and child health and family planning which is part of the Tanzanian health program intended to provide basic health care in rural areas. A.I.D. proposes \$580,000 in FY 1975 to assist this population program.

Food and Nutrition

A.I.D. technical and capital assistance funds support programs to increase production of food crops and livestock, increase availability of credit to small farmers through cooperatives, and improve marketing of crops and livestock.

TANZANIA

Three ongoing projects support food crop production. An agriculture research project helps to select and develop high-yielding varieties of food crops, primarily maize and legumes, for the various ecological zones of the country. This A.I.D.-financed project is being implemented through a contract with the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA). This arrangement has the advantage not only of drawing on IITA's capability in agriculture research, but of fostering a permanent relationship between IITA and the Tanzanian Ministry of Agriculture.

A seed multiplication project has established two foundation seed farms. Standards for seed certification and seed quality, a seed laboratory and seed storage facilities, and improved agronomic practices for major food crops are being developed. In 1972, 500 acres of improved seed crops were planted and harvested on the first seed farm; 750 acres of seed were planted in 1973 and in 1974. On the second farm 300 acres of foundation seeds were planted in 1973 and some 800 acres are being planted in 1974. The Government plans to establish two additional foundation seed farms to serve other ecological zones when the first two farms are in full production. The Tanzania Seed Company, Ltd., formed in 1973, has the responsibility for commercial production of improved seeds and their distribution to Tanzanians farmers. Production and certification of quality seed is regulated by a seed law passed in 1973.

A marketing development project provides assistance in pricing, marketing, accounting and grain storage to the National Milling Corporation (a state-owned corporation) which handles the purchasing, processing and sale of food crops for domestic consumption.

Three new projects are to be initiated during FY 1974. An Agriculture Manpower Development project will help meet the need for trained professional and subprofessional agricultural technicians in the Ministry of Agriculture and in the para-statal organizations handling food and agricultural products by strengthening two of the Ministry's Agricultural Training Institutes. One Institute trains technicians specializing in food crops and general agri-

culture, the other in livestock husbandry.

The agriculture credit project will provide technical assistance to the Development and Operations Departments of the Tanzania Rural Development Bank to enable it to improve technical preinvestment appraisals and administration of its loan programs, particularly loan funds to be provided under the A.I.D. Agriculture Sector Development Loan planned for implementation in FY 1975. Loan funds will be channeled through the Bank to cooperatives and district development corporations to finance farm inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, and machinery for small farms, water development, farm-to-market transport, and livestock disease control.

The Agricultural Planning project will provide assistance to the government, particularly in the Arusha Region, to assist in the formulation of regional plans for the development of agriculture and livestock production and to train Tanzanian staff to plan, finance, and administer regional and district agricultural development projects.

Assistance in the livestock subsector is being carried out through two complementary projects. The Masai Livestock and Range Management project, started in FY 1970, is helping to develop ranching associations in selected areas of the Masai tribal lands through introduction of improved livestock husbandry, range management and marketing practices. Eight ranching associations have been registered; range management and water development planning as well as disease control and livestock marketing concepts are being introduced. This effort promises to increase livestock production and to bring the Masai more fully into the Tanzanian economy.

The new Livestock Marketing Development project, which is to be started in FY 1974, complements the Masai Livestock project. It assists the national para-statal livestock marketing corporation to establish and operate over a hundred primary and secondary livestock markets, to develop planned stock routes to the larger markets and holding grounds for consolidating trail herds nearby in order to provide better marketing services to the cattle producers.

TANZANIA

This project provides technical assistance in conjunction with capital development provided under the \$18.5 million IDA livestock credit negotiated in 1973.

Population Planning and Health

Tanzania recognizes the value of combining family planning with its national health program. The Government puts particular emphasis on a national maternal and child health/family planning program to include midwife services, nutrition education and family planning information. As a part of a multidonor rural health program, aimed at eventually providing basic health care facilities within walking distance of about 65 percent of the country's rural population A.I.D. has provided funds to finance construction of 18 regional training centers. These centers will provide training for midwives and other paramedical personnel to staff rural dispensaries and health centers throughout the country. A.I.D. financing also provides technical assistance in planning and instruction, training for instructors in country and abroad, as well as furnishing supplies and equipment for the training centers. A.I.D. will provide operating costs for the training centers on a rapidly decreasing scale when the centers are in operation.

In support of the program to introduce nutrition education and support the Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning effort, A.I.D. will provide approximately \$1.3 million for PL 480 Title II foodstuffs through a program operated by a voluntary agency. This program puts increasing emphasis on the MCH program with a corresponding decrease in school and institutional feeding.

Country: TANZANIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Agriculture Marketing Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 310	
NUMBER 621-11-150-099	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 103, FY 1974 AFR PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture establish institutions and procedures which will lead to sound pricing policies and improved marketing practices, with particular emphasis on staple food crops.

Under this project, at the request of the Government, A.I.D. undertook to provide assistance in accounting marketing, storage and pricing policy to the National Agriculture Products Board (NAPB) which handles maize, rice, wheat, and oil seeds. In mid-1973 the Government divided the functions of the NAPB among three new Government corporations. Project personnel were transferred to the National Milling Corporation (NMC) which handles the purchasing, storage, processing and sale of agriculture products for domestic use. Other corporations handle the export of various agricultural products. The U.S. technicians are assigned to operational positions within the Corporation, and carry duties which would normally be assigned to Corporation officers; they provide on-the-job training for corporation personnel.

A.I.D. also provides training in accounting in East African schools and in the U.S. in management, economics, marketing and administration for NMC staff, some of whom will replace the U.S. technicians. In FY 1975 it is planned to add a farm-to-market transport specialist.

Other donor assistance includes UNDP/FAO help in establishing a cooperative development center and a

marketing research bureau and some training in Ministry personnel in this field. The Nordic Group also furnishes advisors to the cooperative system. These activities are closely coordinated to prevent duplication of donor effort.

Tanzania provides support amounting to about \$8,000 per U.S. technician per year, as well as the entire budget for operation of the NMC which totals more than \$1 million per year.

All four technical specialists are on board. The accounting specialist has revised the fiscal reporting system and is working on a more accurate accounting system for both funds and materials. The other specialists are involved in developing more effective programs in their areas. One participant has completed training in marketing economics and five others are in the process of selection for training in marketing, storage and economics.

FY 75 Program: Funds are requested to provide one year funding for the four personnel on board, for a specialist in farm-to-market transportation and two short-term consultants (\$200,000); eight man years of participant training (\$80,000); supplies and equipment (\$15,000); and for other costs (\$15,000) for a total of \$310,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75			
					Direct AID	Contract Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract Other Agency	Total	American Cooperative Development International
Through 6/30/73	533	182	351								
Estimated FY 74	160	295									
Estimated through 6/30/74	693	477	216	U.S. Technicians	-	40	40	-	200	200	
				Participants	90	-	90	80	-	80	
				Commodities	10	-	10	15	-	15	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	20	-	20	15	-	15	
Proposed FY 75	310	782	1785	Total Obligations	120	40	160	110	200	310	

Country: TANZANIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Agriculture Credit	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 107, FY 1974 AFR FDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977
NUMBER 621-11-140-117		50	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Tanzania to develop an agriculture credit structure to increase the flow of resources into the agriculture sector.

Tanzania is one of the twenty-five least developed countries. The rate of growth of the agriculture sector during the past five years has averaged about one percent. A.I.D. proposes to provide technical assistance to the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB) in conjunction with an Agriculture Sector loan in FY 1975 to finance inputs for crop and livestock production. The TRDB will make loans available to small farmers and livestock men through their cooperatives. The funds channeled through the TRDB, and repayments for loans will be used to strengthen the Bank's capability to promote rural development through an effective lending program.

The project will provide assistance to the Operations Department of the TRDB in evaluation of loan applications, and the negotiation and administration of agriculture development loans to rural cooperatives, district development corporations and other agricultural organizations.

The TRDB has general authority to make loans for rural development to farmers, cooperatives, organized village communities, local development corporations and agro-industries. Priority as a matter of policy goes to cooperatives or public ventures but seed capital is

scarce and manpower is short to expand their operations. If the Bank is to expand to provide credit through cooperatives it requires (1) short-term operational help and in-service training, (2) a trained staff capable of evaluating applications and administering a loan program, and (3) funds to make loans. TRDB is organized into five departments: Administration, Finance, Development, Operations and Regional Offices. The Operations Department is responsible for overall implementation of loans. AID will provide technical assistance to strengthen the Operations Department by financing the costs of operational agriculture credit specialists for up to two years each; this will include a department manager or assistant manager and a procurement officer in FY 1974, and a rural credit specialist in FY 1975. In FY 1974 the U.S. financed technicians will assist the TRDB to develop loan procedures and strengthen its capability to evaluate loan applications and negotiate loan agreements, through in-service training of the TRDB staff in addition to performing operational roles.

FY 75 Program: Funds are requested to provide 18 months funding for the third member of the A.I.D. financed contract staff, a rural credit specialists, who will work with the staffs of the TRDB branches in processing loans.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected
Through 6/30/73	-	-	-								
Estimated FY 74	200	-									
Estimated through 6/30/74	200	-	200	U.S. Technicians Participants	-	170	170	-	50	50	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	20	-	20	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	10	-	10	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 75	50	700	950	Total Obligations	30	170	200	-	50	50	

Country: TANZANIA

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IV

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
Agricultural Sector Loan	Food and Nutrition	7,000
	KIND OF LOAN Sector	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

The proposed loan will support the Tanzanian Government's effort to increase the flow of resources to the agriculture sector. This will support programs planned to be implemented in the final year of the Second Five Year Plan and those being formulated in the Third Five Year Plan (1975-80), now in preparation. These programs include activities to increase food crop and livestock production and marketing, develop an agricultural credit structure, and finance capital equipment for water development and grain storage.

The Government has identified agriculture and rural development as its priority development concern, but there is insufficient generation of government revenues needed to expand agricultural activities. It is planned that the bulk of the loan funds will be channeled through the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB). The Bank makes loans to cooperatives and district development corporations to cover the foreign exchange costs of such items as seeds, fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, seed cleaning and processing equipment and storage facilities in connection with the Tanzanian seed company's certified seed program and in support of the general food and livestock production program. The Bank makes short term loans for seasonal farm inputs, medium term loans up to five years for machinery, vehicles and equipment, and long term loans of five to fifteen years for irrigation systems, storage facilities and livestock development. Interest terms are $8\frac{1}{2}$ percent for short and $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent for medium and long term loans. The Bank will finance up to 75 percent of the project or input cost. The projects must be financially and technically sound, and consistent with the national priorities. Borrowers must be judged to have the character and capability to manage the loan and the capital to cover at least 25 percent of the total cost. Funds repaid to the Bank are relented to other borrowers.

Other loan funds not channeled through the TRDB

will finance equipment in support of the Seed Multiplication, Masai Livestock, Agriculture Marketing and Agriculture Manpower projects.

Preliminary reports from two studies now in progress, and expected to be completed in mid-1974, support the need for increasing the flow of resources to the agriculture sector. These are (1) a Food Crops Sub-sector study financed by A.I.D. being made by a University of Missouri team, and (2) an Agriculture Sector study by a World Bank team. The Tanzanian Government has submitted a formal application for a loan to be channeled through the TRDB, and is now planning to expand this application to cover a sector loan in the light of the findings of the above studies. The revised application is expected in early FY 1975.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1973			Estimated FY 1974			Proposed Program FY 1975	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74			
<u>Food Production and Nutrition</u>												
Agriculture Research	621-11-110-107	1970	1980	634	107	527	79	197	409	330	1656	2699
Seed Multiplication	621-11-130-092	1970	1979	785	476	309	376	390	295	467	1892	3520
Masai Livestock Development	621-11-130-093	1970	1979	898	448	450	618	305	763	453	1325	3294
Agriculture Marketing Development	* 621-11-150-099	1971	1979	533	182	351	160	295	216	310	782	1785
Agriculture Materials & Services	621-11-190-101	1970	1973	1271	970	301	-	206	95	-	-	1271
Agriculture Manpower Development	621-11-190-119	1974	1981	-	-	-	466	40	426	546	2346	3358
Livestock Marketing Development	621-11-130-122	1974	1981	-	-	-	435	-	435	485	1827	2747
Agriculture Planning	621-11-140-113	1974	1981	-	-	-	274	-	274	438	1622	2334
Agriculture Credit	* 621-11-140-117	1974	1977	-	-	-	200	-	200	50	700	950
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>												
MCH Training	621-11-580-121	1973	1979	3064	-	3064	90	440	2714	580	2466	6200
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>												
Education Materials and Services	621-11-660-065	1965	1971	886	833	53	-	40	13	-	-	886
Management and Engineering Services	621-11-790-098	1970	1972	928	698	230	-	192	38	-	-	928
<u>Selected Development Programs</u>												
Feasibility Study - Food Crops Subsector	621-11-190-101	1973	1973	152	75	77	-	65	12	-	-	152
*Detailed project narrative--See Table III.							Total	2698	2170	5890	3659	

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
A.I.D. employed	-	-	-
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	18	31	55
Total	18	31	55

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
Non-contract	33	47	41
Contract	-	16	34
Total	33	63	75

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 12/31/73

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/73		
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
621-H-015	Agricultural Projects Support I	6/26/70	2/8/71	10	40	2	3	US \$	1,000	258	-	-
621-H-016	Tsetse Fly Eradication	2/8/71	5/25/71	10	40	2	3	US \$	800	521	-	4
621-H-017	Agricultural Project Support II	6/29/73	6/30/73	10	40	2	3	US \$	2,600	-	-	-

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1972	1973	TOTAL 1946-1973	1946-1973	
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE^a - TOTAL	3.1	8.8	86.0	1.9	84.1
Loans	-	2.6	16.5	1.9	14.6
Grants	3.1	6.2	69.6	-	69.6
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	1.9	7.2	42.0	1.9	40.1
Loans	-	2.6	16.5	1.9	14.6
Grants	1.9	4.6	25.6	-	25.6
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	1.2	1.6	34.5	-	34.5
Title I - Total	-	-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, incl. U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II - Total	1.2	1.6	34.5	-	34.5
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	-	0.4	17.7	-	17.7
Voluntary Relief Agencies	1.2	1.2	16.8	-	16.8
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	9.5	-	9.5
Peace Corps	-	-	9.5	-	9.5
Other	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL					
Credits or Loans					
Grants					
a. MAP Grants					
b. Credit Sales under FMS					
c. Military Assistance Service-fundad (MASF) Grants					
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks					
e. Other Grants					
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE					
Loans					
Grants					
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-
b. All Other	-	-	-	-	-

No Military Programs

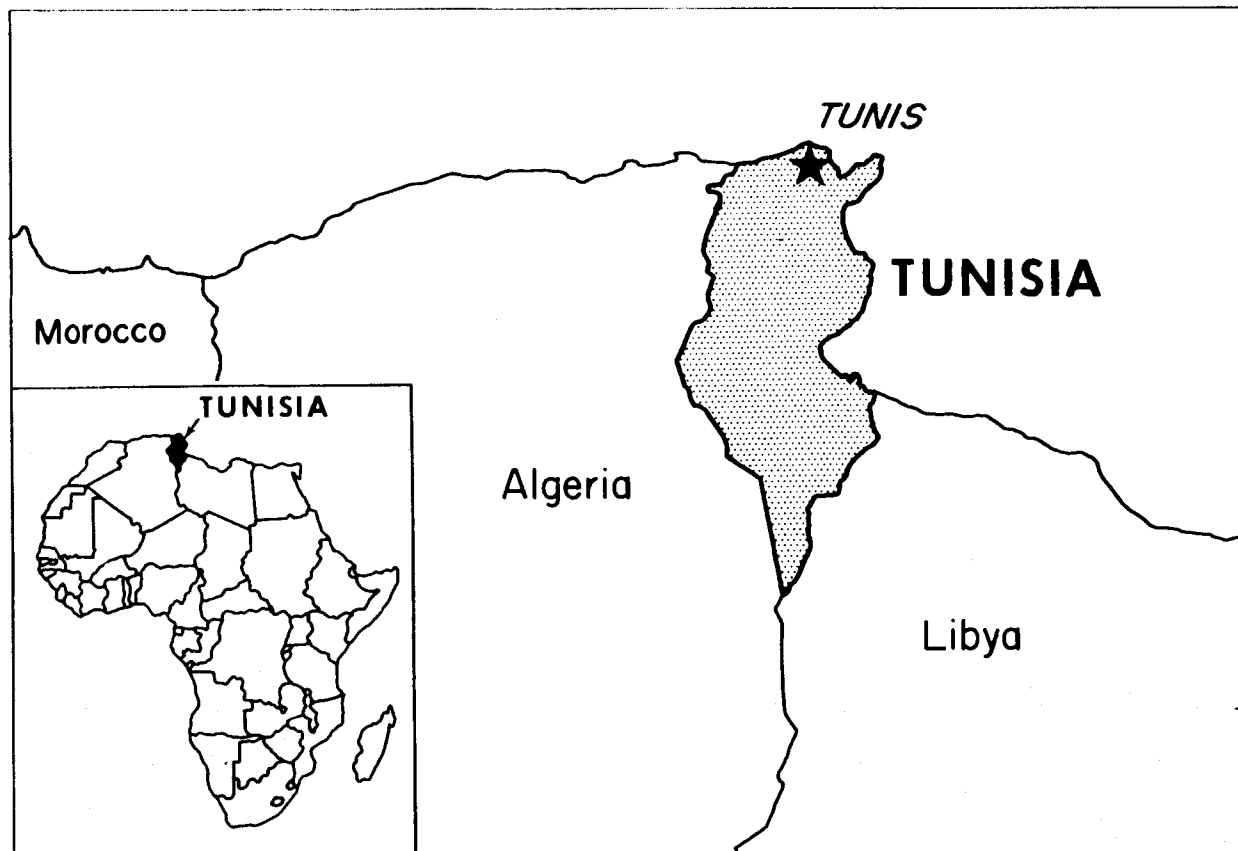
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS

ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES			
	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1946-73	DONOR	CY 1971	CY 1972	CY 1969-72
TOTAL	19.1	32.0	186.9	TOTAL	43.1	47.7	390.4
IBRD - World Bank	-	-	42.2	U.K.	5.2	4.3	188.9
Int'l. Finance Corp.	-	-	4.1	Sweden	10.7	16.5	53.6
Int'l. Dev. Association	17.3	28.8	106.8	Germany	7.0	7.0	51.8
African Dev. Bank	-	1.5	4.5	Italy	5.3	0.4	27.6
UN Development Program	1.8	1.7	23.8	Other	12.9	19.5	68.9
Other UN (CY)	-	-	5.5				
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1972 (Calendar Year)	7		
				1973 (Calendar Year)	-		
				Cumulative thru 1973	289		

^aLess than \$50,000.

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

Tunisia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1973</i>)	5.5
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.2
Population in Urban Areas	46
(<i>Percent - 1972</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	46
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	436*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	55
People Per Doctor	7,300
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	30
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	57
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

*-1973, in 1972 prices and February 28, 1973 exchange rates.

TUNISIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,905	831	885	189	-	-	-
Total ^{a/}	1,905	831	885	189	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,593	1,653	783	157	-	-	-
Total	2,593	1,653	783	157	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,809	1,787	925	97	-	-	-
Total	5,809	4,787	925	97	-	-	-

a/ Program totals for 1973 are attributed according to the new functional appropriation structure and exclude operating expenses to permit comparison with 1974 and 1975 levels.

Tunisia's economy continues to improve. The Gross National Product increased 3.3% during 1973 following the phenomenal 1972 growth rate of 17.1%. The forecast for 1974 is bright. However, while the growth in the industrial sector continued at the respectable rate of 10%, the growth of the agricultural sector slowed down considerably from its accelerated rate of the previous two years. The balance of payments showed an overall surplus in 1973 and foreign exchange reserves as of the end of December 1973 were \$265 million representing six months' coverage of imports.

Increased worldwide demands for Tunisia's products -- petroleum, phosphates, fertilizer, zinc, and lead -- at continuing high prices should contribute significantly to the economy's growth during 1974. On the negative side,

however, chronic unemployment remains one of the most difficult problems. The tourist industry and emigration to Europe traditionally absorb a portion of the unemployed segment of the population, but a tightening of Europe's economy will result in a serious decrease in both the Tunisian tourism industry and in the demand for Tunisian labor in the European market.

Although the financial indicators of the economy are optimistic, these increases in the growth rate flow from a base in 1967 when a negative growth rate was registered. Hence, Tunisia has recouped its losses and is only now beginning to expand its economic base. In order to maintain the momentum, Tunisia will continue to need external assistance.

Tunisia requires capital and technical assistance from the donor community within the framework of the World Bank Consultative Group, and from others outside the group in order to help resolve the problems of unemployment at home, inadequate agricultural production, high population growth rate, and a scarcity of managerial and technical manpower. Although the U.S. share of the total assistance is sharply declining, AID remains an important contributor to the food and nutrition sector as well as to population planning and to specialized manpower programs.

FY 1975 Program

A.I.D. assistance is directed toward three major goals: increased agricultural production and improved nutrition, reduced population growth, and expanded middle-level management training. In FY 1975, A.I.D. is proposing \$3 million for a loan in support of the Government's efforts to improve and expand its grain storage facilities and \$2.8 million in grants for agriculture, education, and family planning projects. PL 480 Titles I and II, including World Food Programs, are estimated at \$10.6 million for FY 1975. Soybean oil and grain products are sold under Title I, while donations to maternal and child health, school feeding, and other programs are provided under Title II.

TUNISIA

Food and Nutrition

A.I.D.'s resources in the food and nutrition sector support the Government's plans to accelerate the rate of food production, extend more economic opportunities to small farmers, and increase cultivation of irrigated lands. By building upon and expanding successful wheat production technology and operating techniques, A.I.D. will further assist the Government in taking a package of production practices to the smaller farmer to enable him to increase his food production. This will be done both with cereals production efforts throughout the country and through intensified and integrated efforts in selected areas such as irrigable perimeters. Likewise, these improved production practices will apply to livestock raising. U.S. expertise is particularly suitable for these needs and is requested by the Government.

A.I.D. provides technical assistance for: (1) an accelerated cereals development program aimed at increasing wheat production to satisfy the domestic market; (2) livestock production which incorporates forage and feed grain production to increase the supply of meat and thereby provide better nutrition to Tunisians and to meet the needs of the expanding tourist trade; (3) demonstration of a package approach to small farm development; and (4) development of manpower capabilities in agricultural economics and planning.

Past commodity import loans, used in part for fertilizer for the agricultural sector, have also generated local currencies for loans to credit institutions which in turn provide credit to the farmer and augment the Government's services to increase production. A project loan of \$3 million is planned for FY 1975 to assist Tunisia improve and expand rural cereals storage and marketing facilities.

Technical assistance is also provided to the National Institute of Food Technology which, among other activities, is conducting a study through a Harvard University contract to determine the nutritional effect of fortifying

wheat with lysine, an essential amino acid in protein, which is lacking in wheat. The Institute, with the assistance of A.I.D. consultants, is also conducting a nationwide survey which will form the base of a new A.I.D.-assisted initiative in nutritional planning.

Population Planning and Health

Tunisia, with a population approaching six million, has plans aimed at reducing the current birth rate of 3.1% to 2.4% by 1981. Consistent with its overall development plans, the Government at the same time will be striving to increase and improve the quality of health facilities, and particularly maternal and child health services.

To assist the family planning program, A.I.D. is providing \$783,000 during FY 1974 to help meet the costs of maternal and child health facilities, family planning services, technical assistance, commodities, and training. The FY 1975 requirements are estimated at \$925,000 for these same components. In addition, A.I.D. made a grant for \$3 million in 1972, \$2 million to help finance the local currency costs of renovating existing maternal and child health care centers, and \$1 million for local costs in support of IDA's \$4.8 million credit for construction of new facilities. Other donors providing assistance to Tunisia include the Population Council, Ford Foundation, International Planned Parenthood Federation, and WHO.

Approximately 300 health centers throughout the country are currently dispensing family planning services, with more than 100,000 women participating in the program. The composite of all family planning efforts is expected to assist the Government in achieving its goal of reaching approximately 62,000 and 69,000 new family planning acceptors in 1975 and 1976 respectively.

Education and Human Resources Development

The continued shortages of specialists in agriculture, business management and economics are impediments to the sound growth of the Tunisian economy. An A.I.D. contract

TUNISIA

with the University of Illinois is providing better training for business managers and executives for both the public and private sectors. Staff from the University of Illinois are expanding and improving the training program at the Institut Supérieur de Gestion (ISG) by upgrading the course of study, conducting seminars for businessmen, and improving the library facility. Prospective faculty members for the ISG are receiving training at accredited U.S. universities.

A.I.D. is also assisting Tunisian trained qualified economists through a contract with the University of Minnesota. This training is given at the Faculty of Economics, University of Tunis, where Minnesota is assisting with the development of a research facility and improving the quality of instruction by participating in both preservice and inservice training programs for faculty.

Housing Guaranty Program

In February 1972, A.I.D. guaranteed a \$10 million loan to Tunisia's Housing Authority, repayable over a 25-year period, which provides long-term mortgage finance for low-cost housing. A guaranty of up to \$20 million is planned for 1974 to assist the institutional development of the Tunisian Housing Authority and a newly organized Tunisian savings and loan system. In turn, these agencies will provide long-term financing for lower cost housing projects in Tunis and other urban centers. Limited technical assistance may also be required.

Country: TUNISIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE NUMBER	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Agricultural Production and Research (Cereals) 664-55-130-205	Food and Nutrition	\$160
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	P. 115, FY 1974 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1965	FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Tunisian Government increase wheat production and to strengthen its agricultural agencies' scientific research and production programs. The Economic and Social Development Plan (1973-76) indicates that the Government is seeking an increase of about 33% in cereals production by 1976. This increase will help to meet domestic needs and supply tourist market demands in Tunisia. An extension of this project through FY 1976 will coincide with the current Four-Year Development Plan.

A pilot farm credit program is being carried out under this project to enable small farmers to utilize modern technology.

The Tunisian Government is providing physical facilities, manpower, and policy guidance through the Office of Cereals under the Ministry of Agriculture. Other donors include the Food and Agriculture Organization, West Germany, and France.

Progress to Date: A.I.D. has provided support in research and production of cereals, with emphasis on bread wheat, and is also providing technical advice on high-yielding semidwarf varieties. New varieties planted increased from about 25,000 acres in 1965 to 275,000 acres in 1973.

Wheat production in Tunisia for the past 10 years has averaged about 2,800,000 acres. National consumption of wheat has increased from 623,000 metric tons in 1965 to 920,000 metric tons in recent years, which indicates a 50% increase, or about 7% a year.

The Tunisian Government has established an Office of Cereals within the Ministry of Agriculture which functions as a center for marketing, storage, and production.

The Cereals Office plans to build more rural storage facilities for seed collection and distribution.

Fifteen Tunisian officials received short-term training at CIMMYT in Mexico. Also, project personnel received academic training in the U.S., especially at the M.S. degree level. Local currency generated by PL 480 Title I sales has been used to help finance this activity.

A proposed loan in FY 1975 will further help support this project.

FY 1975 Program: \$160,000 required to fund a Project Manager (\$45,000); 6 participants in fields such as cereals production, marketing and storage (\$80,000), short-term Consultants (\$10,000), and Commodities such as seeds, extension and demonstration supplies (\$25,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1974	Proposed FY 75			Total		
Through 6/30/73	1,436	1,369	67	U.S. Technicians Participants	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 74	212	121			43	40	83	45	10	55	
Estimated through 6/30/74	1,648	1,490	158	Commodities	104	-	104	80	-	80	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	25	-	25	25	-	25	
					-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 75	160	160	1,968	Total Obligations	172	40	212	150	10	160	

Country: TUNISIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Nutrition Planning	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) \$200	
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979
NUMBER 664-11-560-284			

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Tunisia 1) to develop a capacity to incorporate nutrition considerations into sectoral and national planning analyses and 2) to design and implement programs aimed at improving the country's nutritional base, particularly for the neediest population groups. The Tunisian Government has established poverty as including those families whose income is the equivalent of \$160 or less per year. These groups are estimated to be 40% of the population. The specific project design will be drawn up after a feasibility study, to take place in late FY 1974, has been completed. Tunisia's nutrition problems include both an insufficient amount of calories and an inadequate supply of protein, vitamins and minerals. Those most seriously affected are found in the rural areas and on the fringes of the large cities and include expectant and nursing women, infants, and pre-school children.

This project will provide advisory services and training in the formulation of comprehensive nutrition planning. U.S. consultants will assist Tunisian specialists to determine an appropriate course of action. This is to be accomplished by analyzing the data from a current national nutrition survey being conducted with AID assistance, which will identify areas of need and deficiency in terms of relative priority. Cost-effectiveness analysis will be applied to assess agricultural policy alter-

natives, child feeding, wheat fortification, and other potential interventions, to provide the basis for investment decisions. Evaluation, including continued monitoring of the nutrition status of the population, will be built into ongoing operations.

Under discrete projects, AID has and is providing technical assistance in agricultural production, cereals, poultry, livestock, and agricultural research and planning. In the specific field of nutrition AID has assisted the Government of Tunisia to create, equip, and staff a National Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology. The Institute is undertaking a national nutrition survey and is engaged in a number of studies including the fortification of wheat with lysine, the improvement of weaning food and pre-school and school feeding programs.

FY 1975 Program: \$200,000 planned for this project in FY 1975. Funding will cover one resident Nutrition Planning Specialist and short-term consultants (\$120,000), six participants to study in the U.S. (\$60,000) and commodities (\$20,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
Through 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS				
	Estimated FY 74				Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75	
	-	-	-		U.S. Technicians	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/74	-	-	-		Participants	-	-	120	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	60		
				Other Costs	-	-	20		
Proposed FY 75	200	800	1,000	Total Obligations	-	-	80		
							120		
							200		

Country: TUNISIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Management Education	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) \$97	
NUMBER 664-55-770-228	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 115, FY 1974 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Tunisia increase productivity and management services in the public and private sectors. A.I.D. assistance is to improve instruction at the Graduate School of Business (GSB) which includes graduate training for a selected number of participants, improve the curriculum, and strengthen library services.

A.I.D. assistance, through a contract with the University of Illinois, has provided long and short-term advisors who have furnished administrative guidance, assisted in preparation of participants for U.S. study, developed case studies, taught classes, organized seminars, and initiated library improvements.

Progress to Date: The two-year GSB course of study has been adopted using the "case study" method of instruction. Most case studies have been developed.

Of the 19 U.S.-trained participants needed for this project (13 Ph.D. and 6 MBA), 4 Ph.D.'s and 3 MBA's have completed training and are now teaching at the GSB. Four Ph.D. candidates are still in training. Eighteen of the 24 planned executive seminars have been sponsored by the GSB for Tunisian businessmen. The remaining 6 will be completed in FY-74.

All 50 members of the three graduating classes have found professional employment in Tunisia.

Participants of this project will represent one-half of the teaching personnel of the Graduate School of Business. The issue of proper recognition of U.S. earned degrees created by a French-oriented bias, which was a hinderance in the past, is now resolved assuring equality in recruitment of new faculty members. Legislative prospects also appear bright for promotion opportunities of the U.S.-trained degree recipients. This project is extended to provide time for participants to complete their training, as well as for initially planned library improvements to be made, both of which were included in the original goals.

FY 1975 Program: A total of \$97,000 is required to fund participants -- 4 continuations and 5 new starts for the Ph.D. level; 3 new starts at the MBA level (\$60,000); short-term consultants (\$10,000); contract support costs (\$22,000), and Commodities (\$5,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75
Through 6/30/73	1,183	1,034	149		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	University of Illinois - Contract
Estimated FY 74	157	245		U.S. Technicians	32	81	113	
Estimated through 6/30/74	1,340	1,279	61	Participants	-	38	38	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	6	6	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 75	97	100	1,537	Total Obligations	32	125	157	
					65	32	97	

Country: TUNISIA

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IV

TITLE Rural Grain Storage Facilities	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) \$3,000
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

This loan is to assist the Tunisian Government improve economic conditions of subsistence farmers. The strategy for reaching small and medium farmers will include: (1) improving rural and village storage facilities and transportation of grains from traditional farming sectors to commercial markets; (2) and changing marketing and distribution systems in order to motivate small farmers to increase production and household income. Tunisia lacks sufficient rural and village facilities in the grain producing areas permitting small farmers to get their production into covered storage and to the commercial sector rapidly and efficiently. However, the parameters of this project will be identified during a feasibility study scheduled to be carried out later this year. The feasibility study will also focus on analyses of domestic production and marketing of fertilizer as well as marketing and processing of grain production. USAID's input will be determined following completion and analysis of proposed study.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: TUNISIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1973			Estimated FY 1974			Proposed Program FY 1975	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74			
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>												
Agricultural Production & Research (Cereals)	* 664-55-130-205	1965	1976	1,436	1,369	67	212	121	158	160	160	1,968
Agriculture Economic Research	664-11-110-237	1967	1976	1,944	1,581	363	376	430	309	510	500	3,330
Accelerated Livestock Production	664-11-130-276	1971	1980	524	407	117	353	400	70	450	1,641	2,968
Integrated Agricultural Development	664-11-120-277	1973	1977	180	-	180	298	331	147	367	875	1,720
Food Fortification and Nutrition	664-11-560-255	1969	1975	958	804	154	414	441	127	100	-	1,472
Nutrition Planning	* 664-11-560-284	1975	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	800	1,000
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>												
Family Planning	664-11-580-224	1968	1977	3,561	2,668	893	783	950	726	925	1,728	6,997
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>												
Management Education	* 664-55-770-228	1966	1977	1,183	1,034	149	157	245	61	97	100	1,537
Total							2,593	2,918	1,598	2,809		

*Detailed project narrative—See Table III.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
A.I.D. employed	10	9	9
Participating agency	5	11	11
Contractor technicians	10	9	8
Total	25	29	28

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
Non-contract	25	63	98
Contract	37	42	17
Total	62	105	115

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 12/31/73

COUNTRY: TUNISIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Re-payment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/73		
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
664-H-015A	University of Tunis Amend	06/28/67	07/27/68	10	40	1	2-1/2	US \$	170	25	-	1
664-H-020	Chott Maria Agr School	04/20/64	09/02/64	10	40	3/4	2	US \$	1,999	1,946	-	75
664-H-020A	Chott Maria Agr Amend	06/28/67	07/27/67	10	40	1	2-1/2	US \$	220	113	-	4
664-H-034	Electrical Equipment Two-Step Loan	06/27/67	10/03/67	5	25	4-1/2	4-1/2	US \$	6,200	5,955	-	233
				10	40	1	2-1/2	US \$				
664-H-043	Carthage International Airport	03/07/69	05/06/69	10	40	2	3	US \$	6,200	6,085	-	233
664-H-047	Program Loan	09/30/70	12/11/70	10	40	2	3	US \$	10,000	9,414	-	207
664-H-050	Agricultural Development Loan	03/31/72	01/16/73	10	40	2	3	US \$	11,000	466	-	-

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1972	1973	TOTAL 1946-1973	1946-1973	
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE^a - TOTAL	41.2	17.0	740.9	60.1	680.8
Loans	28.4	9.4	337.7	60.1	277.6
Grants	12.8	7.6	403.2	-	403.2
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	17.1	2.5	332.1	33.2	298.9
Loans	11.0	-	198.0	33.2	164.8
Grants	6.1	2.5	134.1	-	134.1
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(11.6)	-	-
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	23.5	13.7	398.3	26.9	371.4
Title I - Total	17.4	9.4	147.1	26.9	120.2
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	17.4	9.4	75.2	7.6	67.6
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for	-	-	71.9	19.3	52.6
Country Use	-	-	(92.5)	(-)	(92.5)
(Total Sales Agreements, incl. U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	-	-	-
Title II - Total	6.1	4.3	251.2	-	251.2
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World	-	-	-	-	-
Food	4.0	2.2	226.4	-	226.4
Voluntary Relief Agencies	2.1	2.1	24.8	-	24.8
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.6	0.8	10.5	-	10.5
Peace Corps	0.6	0.8	10.5	-	10.5
Other	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	4.1	1.8	46.8	3.4	43.4
Credits or Loans	2.2	-	5.0	3.4	1.6
Grants	1.9	1.8	41.8	-	41.8
a. MAP Grants	1.8	1.8	38.8	-	38.8
b. Credit Sales under FMS	2.2	-	5.0	3.4	1.6
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	0.1	*	3.0	-	3.0
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	45.3	18.8	787.7	63.5	724.2
Loans	30.6	9.4	342.7	63.5	279.2
Grants	14.7	9.4	445.0	-	445.0
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	7.6	0.7	29.2	20.7	8.5
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	7.6	4.6	3.0
b. All Other	7.6	0.7	21.6	16.1	5.5

OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS

ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES			
	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1946-73	DONOR	CY 1971	CY 1972	CY 1960-72
TOTAL	35.6	41.3	272.7	TOTAL	61.4	86.3	526.2
IBRD - World Bank	27.0	28.0	155.6	France	26.6	37.2	259.8
Int'l. Finance Corp.	0.1	2.3	17.0	Germany	16.2	21.1	97.5
Int'l. Dev. Association	5.0	10.0	58.7	Italy	3.6	2.3	68.0
African Dev. Bank	0.9	-	3.6	Canada	6.1	13.6	36.9
UN Development Program	1.9	1.0	30.9	Other	8.9	12.1	64.0
Other UN (CY)	0.7	-	6.9				
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1972 (Calendar Year)	36		
				1973 (Calendar Year)	-		
				Cumulative thru 1973	143		

*Less than \$50,000.

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

Zaire



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1973</i>)	18.9
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.3
Population in Urban Areas	18
(<i>Percent - 1972</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	78
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	125*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	44
People Per Doctor	28, 300
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	15-20
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	51
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

*-1973, in 1972 prices and February 28, 1973 exchange rates.

ZAIRE

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1973							
Loans	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
Grants	1,110	148	309	653	-	-	-
Total ^{a/}	3,110	148	309	653	2,000	-	-
1974							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,587	578	350	659	-	-	-
Total	1,587	578	350	659	-	-	-
1975							
Loans	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,013	403	601	9	-	-	-
Total	6,013	5,403	601	9	-	-	-

a/ Program totals for 1973 are attributed according to the new functional appropriation structure and exclude operating expenses to permit comparison with 1974 and 1975 levels.

As a result of rising copper prices, successful monetary reform, and renewed industrial and agricultural activity, especially in mining, Zaire has made a major economic recovery from the difficult years of the early 1960s. However, serious problems still persist in the agriculture and transport sectors. Zaire's vast network of river and road transport deteriorated badly in the years subsequent to independence in 1960. Many roads are still impassable during the rainy season and river craft and ports remain inadequate, thus inhibiting the growth of trade and boosting prices. This constraint is particularly felt in agricultural commerce as 60% of the 668,000 tons of cargo transported by river in 1972 were products such as rice, corn, manioc, coffee, wood, palm oil, and rubber.

Recognizing that a good transportation system is a major precondition for accelerated agricultural development, A.I.D. and other donors have emphasized this sector.

There are currently two A.I.D. loans (\$10 million each for road and river facilities) being implemented as part of a larger multinational program led by the World Bank.

FY 1975 Program

In 1975, a grant program of \$1,013,000 will continue support for ongoing technical assistance projects; a final river transport loan of \$5 million is proposed; and \$336,000 is planned for PL 480 Title II assistance.

Food and Nutrition

Agriculture has not kept pace with the overall economic recovery. Once self-sufficient, and even occasionally a net exporter of principal food crops, Zaire in recent years has begun importing such items as rice (approximately 50,000 tons in 1973) and maize (150,000 tons). Constraints to agricultural production include high transport costs, poor seeds, wornout soils, and a weakness in planning capability within the Department of Agriculture.

As indicated above, A.I.D. has focused assistance on the transport constraint through loans for river and road facilities. The provision of water transport equipment such as diesel marine engines, machine tools, and dry dock facilities will increase the capacity for river transport of Zaire's vital food supplies as well as mining products which are prime sources of foreign exchange. Food production can also be expanded through improved planning and management within the Department of Agriculture. Three U.S. agricultural advisors are assisting the top echelon of the Department to plan programs, analyze budgets, determine priorities, and allocate resources. Additional advisors have been requested by the Government to help form an Economic Policy Analysis Unit within the Department of Agriculture. These activities will cost \$323,000 in FY 1975.

A \$5 million loan is proposed for FY 1975 to support the agriculture sector through improvement of river transport

ZAIRE

facilities in the Mbandaka-Bumba zone of the Zaire River in order to facilitate the flow of food and other produce in the area. Preliminary engineering and design for these facilities has been completed.

A.I.D. has made an agricultural reconnaissance survey of the East Kasai Region and during FY 1975 will refine plans to assist Zaire's National Maize Program. We anticipate both grant and loan assistance for this activity.

There are serious protein and calorie deficiencies in the diet of Zairians. In Kinshasa the overall caloric deficit is estimated at 25% of minimum daily requirements according to FAO standards and the protein deficit at 40%. In view of this, the Zaire National Council of Health, which was created in December 1973, requested the services of a U. S. nutrition specialist who undertook a preliminary analysis of the nutritional situation. As a result, A.I.D. plans to finance an advisory team in FY 1975 to determine the best method of combating malnutrition throughout Zaire, to gather baseline data, and to design a pilot project to begin the following year. The estimated cost of this team is \$80,000.

Population Planning and Health

Zaire's population growth rate is estimated at between 2.3% and 2.5% a year. The Government is becoming aware of the implications that this potential increase in population can have in light of education budgets, the unemployment

situation, migration patterns, and food needs. An A.I.D. pilot project will continue to provide assistance (a) to establish a maternal and child health training division in Kinshasa General Hospital, (b) to prepare and distribute family planning education information through local TV and radio, (c) to establish a distribution network for contraceptive devices, and (d) to develop six model clinics (two new structures and two renovated clinics in Kinshasa, and two renovated clinics outside Kinshasa). Food supplements and nutrition programs at the clinics will utilize food imported under the PL 480 Title II program. The estimated cost of A.I.D. support through this project is \$601,000 in FY 1975.

Other Programs

A.I.D. has authorized up to \$25 million in a housing investment guaranty to help ease the housing and credit problems of low-income workers. The initial \$10 million loan obtained under this guaranty is providing capital to launch a new national savings and loan bank and to finance the first of 1,000 housing units to be constructed in Kinshasa. In 15 months of existence, the bank has received savings deposits of more than \$1.8 million equivalent from more than 27,000 clients. Also, advance sales of the housing units are running well ahead of construction.

Country: ZAIRE

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Planning and Management Services	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 323	
NUMBER 660-11-740-050	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 133, FY 1974 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action. The purpose of this project is to assist the Government of Zaire in allocating and managing the country's development assistance resources in the agriculture sector. Because of inadequate trained manpower in Zaire, management/planning advisors from the United States are being provided to help Zairian staff in developing medium and short-term plans, in identifying and overcoming obstacles to effective use of capital funds, and in assuring effective utilization of external assistance to the Republic of Zaire.

Three U.S. agriculture advisors are helping to coordinate planning within the Department of Agriculture. Within the past year, they have provided in-service training for Zairian staff in the areas of project planning and evaluation, budget formulation, coordination of multidonor projects, and other areas of ongoing operations; they have encouraged joint planning with the Department of Finance, the Department of Economy and Planning, and the Office of the President; and they also initiated a comprehensive review and evaluation of agricultural studies made by various donor groups in recent years but never properly considered. Within the coming year they will help refine plans to assist Zaire's National Maize Program.

This project will be revised toward the end of FY 1974 and extended one year to acquire an expanded role which emphasizes agricultural economics, longer-range planning, and special research. The project will (1) retain two of the U.S. advisors to assist the Director General of the Department of Agriculture, chiefly with project analysis and evaluation and budget formulation; and (2) forward fund for about 18 months a contract for four agricultural economists and short-term consultants to assist the Department in establishing the Agricultural Policies and Studies Division, which includes four units having responsibility for macro-economic analysis, collection and analysis of agricultural statistics, project analysis, and project development. FY 1974 funds will also provide advanced training for Zairians to staff the Division and finance basic micro-economic agricultural studies needed for sound planning.

FY 1975 Program. Requested FY 1975 funding of \$323,000 includes \$105,000 for two U.S. advisors; \$100,000 for two man-years of contract funding for four agricultural economists and short-term consultants; \$80,000 for eight participants to be trained in the areas of management/planning and agricultural economics; \$23,000 for commodities such as calculators and accounting machines for the statistical section; and \$15,000 for logistic support.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1974		Proposed FY 75				
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/73	148	29	119		-	488	488	-	205	205	1. U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2. Contractors to be selected.
Estimated FY 74	578	205		U.S. Technicians	80	-	80	80	-	80	
Estimated through 6/30/74	726	234	492	Participants	-	-	-	23	-	23	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	10	-	10	15	-	15	
Proposed FY 75	323	648	1,697	Other Costs	90	488	578	118	205	323	
				Total Obligations							

Country: ZAIRE

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE	Nutrition Improvement	FUNDS	Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	80
NUMBER	660-11-560-054	PRIOR REFERENCE	-	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1975	FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action. This project is intended to improve the nutrition of infants, pre-school children, and pregnant women in Zaire through assisting Government agencies in researching protein supplements and fortification foods, and applying research results in a rural and urban pilot project.

The initial input in FY 1975 will finance a planning effort, an advisory team of six people to: determine the best method(s) of combating malnutrition throughout Zaire, gather base-line data, and design a four-year pilot project to commence the following year. The team members will have expertise in agriculture, medical nutrition, health and sanitation, economics, sociology, and quantitative analysis.

The team, along with Zairian counterparts, will work closely with the Zaire National Council of Health, use the "systems" approach to determine as accurately as possible the nature and extent of malnutrition throughout Zaire, study indigenous patterns/crops/projects, analyze potential interventions, and set up monitoring and evaluation methods for the interventions selected. While

making this study, the U.S. team will assist Government of Zaire decision makers in developing a systematic approach to planning national nutrition objectives and programs.

Long-term advisory assistance will be required to help implement the pilot project and to help the Office of National Research and Development to develop protein food supplements from locally available products such as fish and soya.

The Government of Zaire anticipates having one pilot project concentrated on infants, pre-school children, and pregnant women in Kinshasa, which has 10% of the population. A second concentrated nutrition campaign will be conducted in a rural area of Zaire which is particularly affected by malnutrition, and will be based on utilization of locally available food, extension education, and limited target groups.

FY 1975 Program. FY 1975 funding of \$80,000 will provide between 18 and 20 man-months of specialized services for the first-year study described in the second and third paragraphs above.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be determined.
Through 6/30/73	-	-	-								
Estimated FY 74	-	-									
Estimated through 6/30/74	-	-	-								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 75	80	1,240	1,320	Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	80	80	

Country: ZAIRE

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IV

TITLE River Transport	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 5,000
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Zaire's river transport system, one of the largest and best natural waterways systems in the world, is vital to the national economy. Totalling about 9,400 miles, it constitutes 20% of Zaire's surface transport network. In 1972, of the 668,000 tons of cargo transported by river, 60% were products such as rice, corn, manioc, coffee, wood, cotton, palm oil, and rubber. With an inadequate and badly deteriorated road system, the waterways also serve as the main link between scattered rural populations in the vast interior areas and the commercial centers. Accordingly, improvement of Zaire's river transport system has been accorded high priority by the Government of Zaire as well as by the primary aid donors, and is considered a precondition for agricultural and rural development.

The purpose of this loan is to increase the efficiency of transportation on the Zaire River between the northern regions of the country and urban markets to the southwest.

Port facilities at Bumba will be expanded to handle a greatly increased volume of agricultural produce arriving at the port by a recently completed railway. Shipyard facilities at Mbandaka, a large commercial center, will be improved and modernized to handle the repair and maintenance of lighters and barges serving the upper Zaire River, which otherwise would have to go all the way to Kinshasa for repair. Finally, equipment will be provided to improve dredging operations and buoy maintenance on the 360 miles of river between the two cities.

Loan funds will finance the foreign exchange cost of equipment, participant training, and engineering and construction services needed to modernize and expand the Boyera Shipyard at Mbandaka, to expand and improve the port facility at Bumba, and to procure various items of equipment to improve dredging and buoy maintenance on the Zaire River between Mbandaka and Bumba.

TABLE V

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: ZAIRE

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1973			Estimated FY 1974			Proposed Program FY 1975	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74			
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>												
Planning and Management Services	* 660-11-740-050	1973	1976	148	29	119	578	205	492	323	648	1,697
Nutrition Improvement	* 660-11-560-054	1975	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	1,240	1,320
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>												
Maternal Child Health/Family Planning Svcs	660-11-531-049	1972	1976	858	-	858	350	450	758	601	275	2,084
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>												
Specialized Post-University Training	660-15-660-016	1961	1972	3,051	2,960	91	-	74	17	-	-	3,051
Public Safety	660-11-710-014	1964	1975	5,018	4,676	342	659	697	304	9	-	5,686
				Total			1,587	1,426	1,571	1,013		

*Detailed project narrative--See Table III.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
A.I.D. employed	10	4	-
Participating agency	2	3	2
Contractor technicians	1	2	8
Total	13	9	10

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
Non-contract	40	35	12
Contract	-	-	-
Total	40	35	12

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 12/31/73

COUNTRY: ZAIRE

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Re-payment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/73		
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay- ments	Interest Collected
660-H-011	Water Transport	6/30/70	11/30/70	5	30	2	3	US \$	10,000	304	-	-
660-H-012	Road Transport	3/31/71	6/21/71	10	40	2	3	US \$	10,000	4,818	-	29
660-H-013	Civil Aviation	1/10/73	5/25/73	10	40	2	3	US \$	2,000	232	-	-

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1973	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1972	1973	TOTAL 1946-1973		
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE^a - TOTAL	5.5	9.2	446.8	17.9	428.9
Loans	2.0	4.7	162.4	17.9	144.5
Grants	3.5	4.5	284.4	-	284.4
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	2.0	3.6	294.2	5.9	288.3
Loans	-	2.0	92.6	5.9	86.7
Grants	2.0	1.6	201.6	-	201.6
<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>	(-)	(-)	(251.9)	-	-
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	2.0	3.2	148.4	12.0	136.4
Title I - Total	2.0	2.7	110.8	12.0	98.8
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	2.0	2.7	37.3	9.4	27.9
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	73.5	2.6	70.9
<i>(Total Sales Agreements, incl. U.S. Uses)</i>	(-)	(-)	(85.0)	(-)	(85.0)
Title II - Total	0.3	0.5	37.6	-	37.6
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	-	0.1	16.9	-	16.9
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.3	0.4	20.7	-	20.7
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.2	2.4	4.2	-	4.2
Peace Corps	1.2	2.4	4.2	-	4.2
Other	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	2.4	6.4	49.7	-	49.7
Credits or Loans	2.0	6.2	21.5	-	21.5
Grants	0.4	0.2	28.2	-	28.2
a. MAP Grants	0.4	0.2	26.5	-	26.5
b. Credit Sales under FMS	2.0	6.2	21.5	-	21.5
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	1.7	-	1.7
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	7.9	15.6	496.5	17.9	478.6
Loans	4.0	10.9	183.9	17.9	166.0
Grants	3.9	4.7	312.6	-	312.6
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	0.4	42.4	56.6	1.6	55.0
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	0.4	42.4	56.6	1.6	55.0
b. All Other	-	-	-	-	-

OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES			
TOTAL	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1946-73	DONOR	CY 1971	CY 1972	CY 1960-72
IBRD - World Bank	-	-	121.6	Belgium	57.1	73.3	761.5
Int'l. Finance Corp.	-	-	0.8	Japan	15.2	7.2	42.2
Int'l. Dev. Association	35.5	8.5	62.0	Germany	1.3	3.8	24.1
African Dev. Bank	-	2.5	2.5	Italy	3.9	4.5	24.0
UN Development Program	2.6	4.2	32.2	Other	7.9	9.2	49.3
Other UN (CY)	-	1.5	6.5				
EEC	20.2	21.4	148.9				
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1972 (Calendar Year)	-		
				1973 (Calendar Year)	100		
				Cumulative thru 1973	100		

^aLess than \$50,000.

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

Central & West Africa
Regional & Sahel

CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1973							
Loans	9,000	-	-	-	9,000	-	=
Grants	6,400	3,050	1,552	301	1,383	114	-
Total ^{a/}	15,400	3,050	1,552	301	10,383	114	-
1974							
Loans	14,000	-	-	-	14,000	-	-
Grants	33,836	2,475	2,101	362	2,692	206	26,000 ^{b/}
Total	47,836	2,475	2,101	362	16,692	206	26,000
1975							
Loans	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	21,874	16,868	3,704	290	934	78	-
Total	26,874	21,868	3,704	290	934	78	-

^{a/} Program totals for FY 1973 are attributed according to the new functional appropriation structure and exclude operating expenses to permit comparison with 1974 and 1975 levels.

^{b/} \$25 million for Sahel Program; \$1 million, Gabon Hospital.

West and Central Africa encompass a vast arc stretching from Senegal east to Chad and thence south to the Congo River. U.S. assistance is provided through a regional program encompassing 20 countries inhabited by 100 million people in an area larger than the United States. Most of the countries are characterized by subsistence farming and nomadic livestock raising, a deteriorating ecological base, and staggering problems in health and development administration. A number are among the world's least developed-- defined by criteria of per capita income, structure of GNP and literacy. But more significantly, and perhaps more hopefully, an interdependence of geography, peoples, and economy has bound the area in common relationships susceptible to regional analysis, planning, and development.

The A.I.D. program for the region has sought collaboration

with the countries of Central and West Africa to meet commonly perceived concerns and to associate U.S. assistance in a multilateral framework with other donors. Rapid population growth, declining agricultural productivity, losses in cash crop income, and long-term deterioration in the productive base readily mark food production as the core development problem in the region. Problems of poverty and unemployment are closely tied to the rural sector. It provides employment for most of the work force, contains the majority of poor people, and is the birthplace of many of the urban poor. Furthermore, in countries not endowed with exploitable minerals, the foreign exchange earnings from agricultural exports are frequently of critical importance to development. The other predominant concern is health, with its close relationship to nutrition and development. While pervasive disease and chronic epidemics continue to plague the region, declining death rates are also beginning to lead to a sharper focus on continued high birth rates and the resulting upward pressures on population growth.

Drought in the Sahel

The continuing drought in the sub-Saharan region of Africa and the hardships it is bringing to the people who live there is one of the world's great tragedies. While other countries in the region are partially affected, the Sahelian states of Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Niger, Upper Volta, and Chad are hardest hit.

In the last two years alone, there has been a failure of rainfed crops. Lakes and rivers have dried up, eliminating flood cropping and drastically reducing yields on irrigation schemes. Cereal production in river areas is estimated at less than 30% of normal and, for the first time in 50 years, this relatively sure source of production failed. Total grain losses from rainfed and river areas are estimated at a minimum of 1.1 million tons, equivalent to 25% of total production in a normal year. Reserves of grain, including seed stocks, have vanished, and there has been a large migration of people in search of food and water.

Cattle weakened by successive years of drought have died

CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

or joined the massive migrations southward in search of water. For example, in Mauritania, only some 400,000 of a national herd of about two million cattle may still remain in the country. Informed authorities predict losses of between five to seven million cattle and a similar number of sheep and goats, or a total loss of 20% - 30% of the economic livestock of the six countries.

FY 1975 Program

U.S. assistance in this region has focused on basic institutional and research support to government and regional organization programs primarily in food production and nutrition and in population planning and health. The validity of this approach was demonstrated during the drought emergency when seed developed through the Major Cereals and West Africa Rice projects was distributed to drought-afflicted farmers; donor and domestic grains were marketed and distributed through grain marketing boards supported with A.I.D. funds; animal vaccines were immediately available from the A.I.D.-supported Central Veterinary Laboratory in Mali; and measles vaccines were available through channels established during the successful Measles-Smallpox Program financed by A.I.D. To continue these and other projects focused on fundamental development problems, A.I.D. is requesting \$12.9 million in FY 1975.

The drought has brought a new dimension to the problem, however, and added urgency to the need to improve agricultural practices and health services in the region. While basic long-term projects continue relevant, the disaster has required major attention to the immediate problem of delivering adequate food to avoid starvation and providing medical services to nutritionally deprived populations. This problem continues since the rains failed again this past year and last autumn's harvests were again substantially deficient.

In addition to emergency food programs, attention must be given to the expansion of current recovery programs to forestall or mitigate the impact of the drought on the

people and surviving livestock. Medium-term programs need to be directed to fundamental adjustments in patterns of living in order to protect the fragile ecology of the region. A.I.D. provided \$26 million for emergency purposes in FY 1973 using PL 480 and Disaster Relief funds. Another \$78 million in PL 480 and \$25.0 million for emergency, recovery, and medium-term activities has already been programmed in FY 1974. Programming of additional emergency and development programs for the region is proceeding in anticipation that the Congress will complete the authorization action currently under consideration for \$50 million already appropriated.

At this time, the extent to which the development impetus in the Sahel will be affected cannot be assessed. For the short term, much will depend on the 1974 harvest. Information available suggests continued dislocation and economic hardship. For the moment, the entire energies of the region are devoted to survival. Thus there are dim prospects for short-term development in most of the six countries. Based on these prospects, \$14.0 million is requested in FY 1975 for continued recovery and medium-term programs. Should the rains fail again this year with an accompanying poor harvest, it would be necessary to undertake additional food shipments and, perhaps, to seek additional funding for emergency programs.

Long-term prospects for development in the Sahel depend on the continued availability of external assistance and on regional cooperation to help restore past production levels and to protect the area against future drought catastrophes. Building on the institutional base currently assisted by A.I.D.-financed projects, new production efforts can be designed with the innovative application of what has been learned from experience in the region and elsewhere in the world. However, given the fragility of the soil and the environment, the availability of substantial river resources for which the cost of development is very high, the inadequacy of knowledge of groundwater resources and similar factors, it is important that the affected countries and the donor community have a more solid informational and analytic basis upon which longer-term, large-scale investment decisions can be made.

CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

A.I.D. has already engaged the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to undertake a systematic review of development options which can provide the governments of the region with a foundation for their longer-term planning and support from the donor community in their common efforts.

Food Production and Nutrition

A.I.D. programs in the region have been primarily centered in recent years on the cereal grain and livestock subsectors, with emphasis given to strengthening the role of traditional small farmers and herdsman. If, in fact, improved marketing systems can be introduced which assure improved prices and if traditional farmers can have access to new technology with high pay-off, traditional agriculture can become far more efficient.

For these reasons, A.I.D. has initiated innovative price stabilization programs in Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, and Niger. Utilizing PL 480 grains and counterpart resources, grant funds and development loans, A.I.D. has supported the establishment of national grain marketing organizations, encouraged use of buffer stocks for price stabilization, provided increased storage capacity, and sponsored technical meetings which give signs of leading to a West African cereals common market.

The introduction of farm technologies is a more complicated task. But A.I.D. is supporting research on millet, sorghum and rice. Major efforts to date in livestock have been to strengthen regional institutions, particularly the Entente Livestock Community, the Senegal River Basin Commission, and the Lake Chad Basin Commission, to provide more integrated production, marketing, and animal health programs.

In FY 1975, A.I.D. is proposing \$2.6 million in development grant assistance for the ongoing regional projects, plus \$200,000 to initiate a new cereals project in the Lake Chad Basin. While some of the projects included in the sector program have impact on one or more of the Sahelian states, they are of a longer-term institutional character and broader regional significance than those funded within the

Sahelian recovery program. A.I.D. also proposes a \$5 million loan to Gabon for construction of feeder roads to augment the impact of a proposed railroad on rural populations.

Population Planning and Health

The health problems of the region are dominated by preventable diseases of mothers and children who make up 65% of the total population. Infectious and nutritional disease predominate. While certain infectious diseases, such as malaria and onchocerciasis, strike all populations severely, the virulence of others, such as measles and cholera, is accentuated by nutritional deficiency.

A.I.D. programs in the health sector took a significant turn during FY 1974. A strategy for integration of health control programs and development activities was initiated with inauguration of an onchocerciasis program in West Africa. Human onchocerciasis (river blindness) is a parasitic disease causing eye lesions, often leading to impairment of vision and total blindness. An estimated one million people suffer from onchocerciasis in the zone to be covered by the control program, and of these as many as 60,000 may be blind.

The significant aspect of the program, however, is the close association of economic and health benefits. The heaviest economic costs of onchocerciasis are associated with the retreat of population from heavily infested river valleys which contain some of the most fertile land in West Africa. As a result there is now an excessive concentration of population in the less fertile uplands, combined with a regular stream of emigration composed mainly of young people toward the towns and plantations in the more humid zone to the south.

Overcropping has reduced yields in the over-populated uplands, while an estimated 65,000 square kilometers of land in the valleys have been lost to agriculture. If onchocerciasis can be controlled, there is a reasonable expectation that most of this abandoned land can be brought back into cultivation. A.I.D. proposes to commit

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\$2.0 million during FY 1975 to a multidonor program led by the World Health Organization to control the disease. Associated development investments will be proposed as onchocerciasis is brought under control.

Recognizing that its smallpox eradication program had been successful to the extent that no new cases of smallpox had occurred in West and Central Africa since May 1970, A.I.D. has terminated the program as such. In addition to the disease control results achieved, the operation of the program has begun to provide some of the participating countries with knowledge and resources for further developing their own capacity to control communicable diseases. Therefore, a new project is proposed to strengthen the capabilities of public health systems rather than just providing support for categorical disease control programs. Assistance efforts are being coordinated with those of other donors for maximum effect and with regional organizations service the area, encompassing in concept all forms of health, population and family planning assistance. This program, Strengthening of Health Delivery Systems, will require \$1.2 million in FY 1975.

Other health projects with the Central African regional health organization to establish preventive health centers and extension services to rural populations will also be continued together with assistance to the University Center for Health Sciences in Cameroon. FY 1975 funding for these projects will require \$494,000.

Education and Human Resources Development

A.I.D. education and manpower training projects in Central and West Africa, for the most part outside the formal education system, are directed toward the region's weakness in development administration. These activities supplement and support basic A.I.D. programs in the other sectors. In FY 1975, \$290,000 is sought to continue funding for Training for Project Design and Management - a program for professional and technical staffs of governments and regional organizations throughout West and Central Africa.

Selected Development Problems

Transport and communications investments have high priority in the development planning of the Central and West African countries. Interregional transport investments for the period 1970-1975 amount to some \$500 million, most of which are financed by the World Bank group, France, and other countries of the European Economic Community. Although A.I.D. is concentrating on problems of food production and health, transportation remains relevant to A.I.D. programs because of its significant relationship to development. In FY 1975 A.I.D. is seeking \$539,000 for continued support to the regional Road Maintenance Training Center in Togo which has attracted significant participation from more than 20 African countries. A.I.D. is also requesting \$395,000 for its ongoing African Enterprises project--a multilateral activity sponsored regionally by the Entente Fund in West Africa to associate capital and technical assistance in innovative programs for entrepreneurial development.

Sahel Drought Recovery Programs

The U.S. Government played a leading role in the international relief effort which has succeeded in averting mass famine in the Sahel following the drought and crop failures of late 1972. By November 1972, the United States had already committed a substantial increase in food shipments to the area. By the time the six affected governments formally called for worldwide help in March 1973, the first U.S. pledge of over \$21.0 million in 156,000 metric tons of food was beginning to arrive. The Agency also provided \$5.0 million in contingency funds to speed up the delivery of this food to the rural areas in greatest need. Other donors quickly joined in these relief efforts to provide food, medicines and other assistance. The total international effort in 1973 was over \$120 million.

A major limitation on effective relief in 1973 was not the level of relief aid, but the capacity of West African ports and transport to move food and other supplies inland to the drought-afflicted areas. This capacity was

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augmented by airlifting food in planes from Belgium, United Kingdom, West Germany, Canada, U.S.S.R. and the United States.

The United States and its partners in the international relief effort are already acting to assure that food, transport, medicines, and other essential supplies are available to meet needs foreseen for 1974. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations estimates that over 550,000 tons of food grains will be needed this year before the October harvest. The United States in FY 1974 has already committed 350,000 tons of food to meet this need, most of which will arrive this spring. Food commitments from other donors and the United States should more than meet the FAO target of minimum essential need.

The Congress has authorized an appropriated \$25 million in special funds for the Sahel and another \$50 million has been appropriated and is being considered by the Authorization Committees. This total of \$75 million will be used for emergency recovery and medium-term programs. An additional \$14 million is sought for FY 1975. The immediate short-term program seeks to assure that imported and domestic food can be transported to the areas of most dire need, that storage is available in remote areas, that short-term agricultural production is increased and that the medical needs of a malnourished population are met. Short-term rehabilitation projects are being planned to accompany food distribution programs. Approximately \$38.0 million in FY 1974 will be devoted to these activities, and an additional \$4.0 million is requested for FY 1975.

While these short-term projects are now being developed specifically within a recovery context, they will also, of course, have longer-term effects: Grain storage facilities for prepositioning grain will be available for renewed stabilization programs; lessons learned in food distribution programs will help longer-term marketing programs; grain boards have gained new experience and strength during this emergency period; investments in Earth Resources Technology satellites for short-term crop

forecasting can be developed into longer-term forecasting and marketing instruments.

However, beyond the concentration on immediate recovery and rehabilitation efforts, it is necessary to help with steps for renewed development activity. The disastrous drought situation in the Sahel presents a more difficult and complex problem than do disasters such as floods and earthquakes. In these latter cases, that which is destroyed can often be rebuilt. The situation in the Sahel is more complex because of deterioration of the land. Also, the drought afflicted countries are among the poorest in the world. Merely to regain their pre-drought status, would leave the majority of these peoples malnourished, without adequate medical attention, and with few educational or employment opportunities.

Funds are needed for medium-term programs to augment efforts of the national governments to carry out activities having an impact on the economy during the next 24-30 months. Agriculture will be given priority, including the production of food and feed grain crops and the reconstruction of livestock herds in a manner which will improve the land/animal ratio. For example, the establishment of seed multiplication units through which proven high yielding varieties of seed grain can be introduced on a wider scale might be undertaken. A number of activities are under discussion which would promote the integration of cropping and sedentary livestock operations. Reforestation both for the provision of firewood and for the protection of land against wind erosion is another type of activity which should be encouraged. To address the lack of scientific knowledge about the area medium-term programs will include activities designed to extend basic data on the region's resource potential and the effective application of known scientific and technological tools. Approximately \$37.0 million in FY 1974 will be devoted to these medium-term activities, and an additional \$10.0 million is requested for FY 1975.

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GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Central Veterinary Laboratory (CVL)	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) \$197	
NUMBER 625-11-190-610	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 144, FY 1974 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action. To provide the Malian Livestock and Animal Health Service with an adequate supply of the major cattle disease vaccines.

Of immediate importance to the Central Veterinary Laboratory (CVL) is the provision of vaccines for the 1974-1975 vaccination campaign which is a vital part of the Sahelian drought recovery effort. In addition, longer-term changes have been taking place in consumption patterns in West Africa. The increasing demand for beef will result in major price increases for Malian cattle and income gains for the livestock producers. The animal health protection effort, of which the CVL is an indispensable component, will help determine the extent to which Mali will benefit from this opportunity. Finally, the Mali livestock sector is receiving increasing attention from external donors, including FED, FAC, and IBRD.

The project is intended to strengthen CVL's capacity to serve vaccination production needs by (1) technical assistance for the management of the laboratory, increasing its efficiency and out-put, and training its professional and technical staff; (2) technical assistance to strengthen the Laboratory's equipment maintenance and repair capability; (3) research to be carried out through the joint efforts of a UN-provided immunologist and U.S.-provided microbiologist who, with their Malian counterparts, will seek to improve the quality and shelf-life of locally produced vaccines; and

(4) procurement of spare parts and supplies to complement the equipment maintenance and repair program.

Progress to Date. A direct-hire U.S. veterinary advisor serves as the senior technical advisor to the CVL Director on overall planning and operation of the total facility, and a U.S. microbiologist under contract serves as advisor to the Malian in charge of the vaccine production facility. Installation of equipment and construction of an auxiliary water supply system were undertaken. In addition, funds have been provided for two participants and limited commodities.

FY 1975 Program. One direct hire veterinary advisor (\$60,000); training in the United States for two participants (\$16,000); commodities, including a freeze-dryer, refrigeration equipment, spare parts for laboratory equipment, maintenance tools, vehicles and spare parts (\$20,000); and other costs which include a third country national mechanical engineer (\$90,000 for a two-year contract with the Organization for Rehabilitation and Training), and local labor costs (\$11,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated							
				Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75			
Through 6/30/73	312	167	145	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Personal services contract; Organization for Rehabilitation and Training
Estimated FY 74	246	289		60	120	180	60	-	60	
Estimated through 6/30/74	558	456	102	16	-	16	16	-	16	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	39	-	39	20	-	20	
				11	-	11	11	90	101	
Proposed FY 75	197	444	1,199	126	120	246	107	90	197	
				Total Obligations						

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Grain Production and Marketing	Food and Nutrition	\$200
NUMBER	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
625-11-150-802	p. 150, FY 1974 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1975	FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action. To increase the production and availability of basic cereal crops through improved production techniques, storage, marketing, and pricing systems on a regional basis. Production of basic food grains remains a core development problem in this region. Productivity levels remain low, providing only a limited income to the rural populations engaged in cereal production. Grain losses on the farm and in the marketing process are an excessive drain on available production. Pricing and marketing systems are inadequate either as a stimulus to increased output or as a means of assuring the movement of food grains in response to demand. The recent drought situation in the Sahel, with the consequent heavy demand for emergency food imports, has brought starkly to the fore the fragility of the food production base and the need for a concerted effort to increase the output of cereals in grain producing areas.

In 1973 a study of the cereals sector in the Central African region was undertaken to more clearly define the problems and identify means of addressing them. The report of the recently completed study pointed to the need for the establishment of seed multiplication capacities in Cameroon, the Central African Republic, and Chad, using varieties already identified by the A.I.D.-financed Major Cereals Research Project and by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in order to counter a degradation in planting materials throughout the region. It indicated the need to

accompany the distribution of improved varieties with supportive extension efforts and credit facilities. Early attention was recommended in addressing the problems of grain storage and handling at various levels to reduce current losses. Responsible government pricing policies were seen as essential to the long run success of efforts in this field.

Project design will build upon the approaches identified by the study in developing a comprehensive and regionally cohesive effort working through both national bodies and interstate organizations such as the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the Central African Economic and Customs Union. It will continue to draw upon the applied research and adaptive trials being undertaken through the Major Cereals Project centered at Zaria, Nigeria and the research base offered by IITA in Ibadan, Nigeria. Extensive involvement of other donors is seen as the means for extending the impact and reach of this project. Project design will also take closely into consideration parallel activities being planned under the Sahel Relief and Recovery Program.

FY 1975 Program. FY 1975 funds would provide for an initial minimum input of two-year personal services contracts for an agronomist and an extension advisor to initiate action under the proposed project (\$200,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
Through 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
	Estimated FY 74	Estimated through 6/30/74	Proposed FY 75		Estimated FY 1974			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Proposed FY 75	200	2,500	2,700	Total Obligations	-	200	200	

To be selected

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GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Central Africa Livestock and Meat Marketing	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	\$359	
NUMBER 625-11-130-803	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	p. 114 FY 1974 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1971	FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action. To improve livestock production among traditional herdsmen in a limited pilot zone located just south of Lake Chad in Cameroon and Chad. The project will develop methods for increasing livestock production which will be applicable in similar areas on the Lake Chad Basin. The project involves the UNDP/FAO, the French Assistance program (FAC), and A.I.D., with the regional Lake Chad Basin Commission as sponsor.

This project is unique in that it is an integrated program, combining all essential elements for improved livestock production, and it focuses on the traditional herdsmen and the methodology for motivating them to the adoption of improved practices.

Project activities are to be implemented through cooperative village groupings of herdsmen which will develop and control programs of land and water use, procure and distribute mineral and vitamin supplements and supplementary veterinary medicines, organize introduction of culling and other herd improvement practices, and develop group marketing of cattle. Veterinary Services staff and facilities are also to be strengthened. The project will also test the practicability of methods of range reseeding and regeneration, and of introducing the use of silage and feed supplements.

Progress to Date. The U.S.-financed Serbewel Sector Chief has been on location since February 1973. A U.S.-

funded socio-economic study to identify constraints to, and methods for, the introduction of new practices among the traditional populations of the area began in September 1973 and is nearing completion. An agrostological study of vegetation characteristics of the zone has been completed. Project National Coordinating Committees have been established, and work has begun to establish the basis for group actions. Construction has begun on project facilities at the Serbewel headquarters site, and locations have been selected for subordinate facilities. The first four of eight planned participants began training in veterinary medicine in October 1973. Because of conditions brought on by the current drought situation, it has been necessary to revise plans for water development and adopt a program of artesian well construction, supplementing existing and planned shallow wells. A contract for construction of artesian wells is under negotiation.

FY 1975 Program. FY 1975 funds will continue the services of the U.S. advisor (\$60,000), provide for a follow-up survey by the social anthropologist (\$5,000), continue the training of four participants and initiate the training of four participants (\$34,000), provide for commodities including veterinary supplies and feeding supplements (\$32,000), provide for the construction of two artesian wells and eight cement-lined shallow wells (\$200,000), for the services of a local cooperative advisor (\$2,000) and for other support costs (\$11,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/73	340	92	248		-	49	49	-	65	65	Near East Foundation
Estimated FY 74	364	160			15	-	15	49	-	49	
Estimated through 6/30/74	704	252	452	U.S. Technicians	112	-	112	32	-	32	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	184	4	188	211	2	213	
				Commodities							
				Other Costs							
Proposed FY 75	359	263	1326	Total Obligations	311	53	364	292	67	359	

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GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE National Advanced School of Agriculture	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) \$328	
NUMBER 625-11-110-530	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 155, FY 1974 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action. The purposes of this project are to: (1) develop an academic program in Agricultural Economics, at the National Advanced School of Agriculture, including a curriculum of instruction and library resources in Agricultural Economics; (2) train and develop African professionals in Agricultural Economics; (3) staff the Department with Cameroonian professional agricultural economists, and (4) develop the capacity of the Department for providing leadership in stimulating, supporting and guiding agricultural development in the Central Africa Region. Under a contract with Southern University A.I.D. is providing three professors to help establish teaching and research programs in agricultural economics at the school, research associates to assist with the research program, and participant training.

Progress to Date. At present approximately 60 students are enrolled. With the construction of dormitories and other assistance by other donors, enrollment is expected to double within two to three years. Courses in agricultural economics have been developed; research activities in marketing of staple food crops, land tenure, rural sociology, production economics, farm price policies, and poultry and dairy production have been initiated; extension services through teaching and research field laboratories, field services and ad-hoc courses were begun, and a service library was developed

in prior years. Over the past year these activities have been continued and expanded.

The project has been extended one year for a total extension of two years because of the delayed arrival of the Southern University contract team, although total project costs and targets remain virtually the same.

FY 1975 Program. FY 1975 funds (\$328,000) are for the extension of the contract with Southern University, including \$239,000 for the technical team composed of three professors, two long-term research associates, and two short-term research assistants; \$48,000 for seven participants, five continuing and two new, attending graduate schools in the United States; \$8,000 for commodities, including library materials and office equipment; and \$33,000 for local personnel and other support costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1974	Proposed FY 75					
Through 6/30/73	780	505	275		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Southern University			
Estimated FY 74	236	312			Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total				
Estimated through 6/30/74	1016	817	199	U.S. Technicians	-	182	182		-	239	239
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	29	29		-	48	48
				Commodities	-	-	-		-	8	8
				Other Costs	-	25	25		-	33	33
Proposed FY 75	328	310	1654	Total Obligations	-	236	236		-	328	328

TITLE Onchocerciasis Control	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Population Planning and Health	\$2,000	
NUMBER 625-11-510-908	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	P. 158, FY 1974 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1974	FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action. To support an international effort to control onchocerciasis (river blindness) in the Volta River Basin. A.I.D. participation will be in the form of a contribution to an international trust fund, the Onchocerciasis Fund.

Onchocerciasis, a parasitic disease that often leads to blindness, is transmitted by blackflies that breed in fast flowing rivers. The largest endemic areas are in tropical Africa, particularly in the Volta River Basin. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that one million people suffer from onchocerciasis in the Basin and, of these, as many as 60,000 may be blind. Another serious economic cost is the retreat of population from the heavily infested fertile river valleys. If this disease can be controlled, most of this land can be brought back into cultivation.

In July 1968, WHO, A.I.D. and OCCGE (Organization de Coordination et de Cooperation pour la Lutte Contre les Grandes Endemies) held a conference in Tunis on onchocerciasis. Seven African governments (Dahomey, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Togo and Upper Volta) moved to participate in a program to control the disease, and the UNDP agreed to establish a Preparatory Assistance Group Mission. The Mission's recommendations constitute the basis of the control program for the Volta River Basin. Under the Operational Agreement signed in Accra in November 1973, a Program Unit is to be located in

Ouagadougou, Upper Volta. The coordination of actions by the interested agencies (WHO, IBRD, FAO, UNDP) will be ensured through the Inter-Agency Steering Committee.

The Mission estimated that the vector (larvae) control operations will have to be carried out over a period of 20 years at an estimated cost of \$120 million. The first phase (1974-1979) is estimated at \$41 million, of which the first year's requirement will be about \$7.5 million. The Government of Ghana has made an initial pledge of \$230,000 towards local costs, and all seven African Governments have indicated their readiness to provide support in the form of land, buildings, services or other facilities. In addition, Canada has provided \$500,000; France, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom \$1 million each; and the IBRD and its Association \$750,000. West Germany has pledged \$1 million.

The A.I.D. contribution is directed toward support of the program's first phase, with any subsequent support to be pursuant to evaluations of progress. A.I.D. funds will be used during Phase I to carry out vector control operations, including aerial spraying, supplying insecticides, training and research, surveillance and evaluation, and for personnel and local costs. The U.S. contribution to the Phase I campaign, which will not exceed 20 percent of its cost, is estimated at \$8.2 million, of which \$1 million was obligated in FY 1974.

FY 1975 Program. Grant funding of \$2.0 million is requested for FY 1975.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1974	Proposed FY 75		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/73	-	-	-					
Estimated FY 74	-	-	-					
Estimated through 6/30/74	1,000	1,000	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	
				Participants	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	1,000	-	1,000	
Proposed FY 75	2,000	5,200	8,200	Total Obligations	1,000	-	1,000	
					2,000	-	2,000	

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GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Regional Public Health Training	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Population Planning and Health	\$419	
NUMBER 625-11-540-510	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	p. 114 FY 1974 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1969	FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action. To help the Organization for Control of Endemic Diseases in Central Africa (OCEAC) extend and make more effective the range of services which it offers its member states (Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Gabon and Congo Brazzaville) by introducing health education activities into the health services programs available to the public. Within the financial and manpower limits of the member countries, OCEAC seeks to improve health conditions by finding practical means of increasing popular awareness of, and control over, the environmental factors at the root of many of the common endemic diseases of the region.

A.I.D. is assisting in this effort by funding a contract with the University of Pittsburgh to operate a health education program in three pilot zones - two covering essentially rural areas in the Central African Republic (C.A.R.) and Cameroon, and the other an urban area adjacent to Ndjamena, Chad. OCEAC headquarters in Yaounde serves as the channel for incorporating the results obtained from the pilot zones into its own training program in Yaounde and for disseminating results to the member countries.

Progress to Date. Currently the contract team consists of a physician team leader located at the OCEAC headquarters, a public health educator and a nurse-health educator in the C.A.R., and a health educator and a sanitary engineer in Chad. The team members have developed information concerning the health knowledge, attitudes, and

practices of the populations of the three pilot zones and have incorporated this knowledge into in-service and formal training programs operated by the Governments in the pilot zones, at the OCEAC headquarters, and in the respective Governments' training institutions. The U.S. technicians are responsible for the health education component of these training programs.

The first two participants were selected for third-country training for one year under the contract beginning in October 1973, and two participants will begin training in the United States late in FY 1974. All participant training is in the field of health education. **FY 1975 Program.** FY 1975 funding requirements (\$419,000) include \$296,000 for one year's extension of the five-member contract team; \$48,000 for training two continuing and two new direct participants in the U.S.; \$10,000 for travel costs only for 25 short-term contract third-country participants; \$30,000 for commodities, including audiovisual equipment, training aids, and office supplies; and \$35,000 for other costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES University of Pittsburgh			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/73	1252	1037	215							
Estimated FY 74	524	443		U.S. Technicians	-	430	430	-	296	296
Estimated through 6/30/74	1776	1480	296	Participants	27	-	27	48	10	58
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	16	16	-	30	30
				Other Costs	-	51	51	-	35	35
Proposed FY 75	419	342	2537	Total Obligations	27	497	524	48	371	419

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GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Regional Road Maintenance and Improvement.	FUNDS Selected Development Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) \$539	
NUMBER 625-11-610-180	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 145 FY 1974 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action. To assist in the development of a regional road maintenance training institution capable of producing trained road maintenance personnel for West African countries. In the late 1960's the Entente States realized that their road networks were deteriorating as a result of the lack of adequate maintenance. In FY 1969 the Mutual Assistance and Guaranty Fund of the Entente States addressed this problem by incorporating a road maintenance training center in their regional program. The regional center trains public works personnel up to the rank of foreman in maintenance, repair and supervision at the Center in Lome, Togo. A mobile training unit also offers on-the-job training. While the project is primarily directed to the five Entente States (Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger, Togo and Dahomey), personnel from 18 African countries have been trained.

A.I.D. finances a contract with Philco-Ford Corporation to provide direction and a teaching staff of 14 for the Center and the mobile unit. A.I.D. also provides the funds for student scholarships and training seminars, as well as U.S. road-building and shop equipment for teaching purposes. The Entente States pay annual contributions to the operations budget of the Center. Other African governments finance the expenses of personnel sent to the Center from their respective countries.

the Africanization of the Center's staff and self financing. The Entente States responded to this request by increasing their annual contributions to the operations budget from \$13,000 per member state in 1972 to \$21,000 in 1973 and \$36,000 in 1974. A plan to increase the training of African instructors and administrators has also been approved by the Council of Ministers of the Entente which sets policies for the Fund and the Center. Implementation of the plan began in FY 1973. Four African instructors were assigned as counterparts to Philco-Ford personnel in 1972. Three additional counterparts were assigned in 1973, and the Center is actively recruiting six more. FY 1975 A.I.D. programming is based on the expectation that the process of Africanization will be sufficiently advanced to permit completion of the Philco-Ford contract activities in December 1975. The final obligation date is extended to FY 1976 to fund the U.S. direct-hire project manager to the same date.

FY 1975 Program. Funds are required for the U.S. direct-hire project manager (\$60,000), the Philco-Ford contract team (\$303,000), scholarships (\$116,000), and logistic support for the mobile units (\$60,000).

Progress to Date. A.I.D. requested in FY 1972 a plan for

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/73	4,663	3,536	1,127	60	790	850	60	303	363	Philco-Ford Corporation
Estimated FY 74	1,271	1,589		296	-	296	116	-	116	
Estimated through 6/30/74	5,934	5,125	809	50	-	50	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	75	-	75	60	-	60	
Proposed FY 75	539	30	6,503	481	790	1,271	236	303	539	
				Total Obligations						

Country: CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Accra-Lome Telecommunications NUMBER 625-12-225-172	FUNDS Selected Development Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) -	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 124, FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Progress Target and Course of Action. The project will provide engineering design, supply and installation of equipment for a radio link for telephone, telegraph and telex service between Accra (Ghana) and Lome (Togo). The present communications link between Ghana and Togo consists of overhead wire lines crossing the border and tying into the internal systems of both countries. This circuit is out of service approximately 50% of the time due to line failure.

The project consists of the establishment of a radio circuit which will provide a reliable telecommunications link with at least a twelve-channel capacity between Accra and Lome and will be capable of transmitting telephone, telegraph and telex messages.

Progress to Date. An agreement was signed in July 1971 with the Governments of Ghana and Togo to provide funding for the systems design, preparation of design specifications and supervision of the installation of the link. Teleconsult, Inc. was subsequently selected as the contractor for this work. However, progress on the project was delayed for almost a year because of the complexity of the analysis and international negotiation required to assess the alternative systems proposed by Teleconsult. Delay resulted in the deobligation of \$88,000 of the original obligation because the terminal date for disbursement of the funds passed. With the agreement by the two governments on an acceptable design

alternative in August 1973, it is proposed to restore these funds as part of the FY 1974 program. The governments have selected the most economic link for service between Accra and Lome - the construction of a microwave link from Ho (Ghana) to Palime (Togo), connecting with an existing microwave circuit linking Ho to Accra and one between Palime and Lome. Teleconsult is now preparing bid specifications for commodity procurement and will supervise installation of the link. FY 1974 funding of \$180,000 will be utilized for the procurement of commodities, including the terminal and relay station equipment, spare parts and interfacing equipment to tie the link into the existing systems at each terminal. It is estimated that construction will be completed by April 1975.

FY 1975 Program. None.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1974		Proposed FY 75				
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/73	155	41	114		-	-	-	-	-	-	Teleconsult, Inc.
Estimated FY 74	180	15			-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/74	247	56	191	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Commodities	180	-	180	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 75	-	-	247	Total Obligations	180	-	180	-	-	-	

Country: CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Entente African Enterprises	FUNDS Selected Development Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) \$395	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 154, FY 74 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976
NUMBER 625-15-920-717			

Project Target and Course of Action. To foster the development in the Entente countries (Ivory Coast, Togo, Niger, Dahomey, and Upper Volta) of a class of African entrepreneurs capable of playing an increasingly larger role in the development and expansion of the private sector. After nearly fifteen years of political independence, the private sector in the Entente countries is still dominated by foreign firms.

This project is associated with the African Enterprises Promotion Loan of \$7.5 million authorized in June 1972. The loan funds will provide the credit to meet the needs of African enterprises. The project described herein helps to assure that (a) the national development banks will be able to undertake an intensive program to promote African enterprises; (b) bank staffs will be adequate to evaluate the increased number of loan applications which the AID loan will generate; (c) a coordinated program will exist between the banks and promotion centers; and (d) African entrepreneurs will be provided with assistance during the study, preparation, and implementation of projects.

Centers for the promotion of national enterprises are operating in the Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, and Togo and are receiving assistance from FAC, UNIDO, and other international organizations. A promotion center is being established in Dahomey. In Niger the development bank plans to establish a special division for the promotion of Nigerien enterprises.

The participating national development banks and promotion centers are relatively strong in terms of organization and general experience. However, their knowledge of commercial sector development and local marketing/distribution systems is fragmented.

The total AID technical assistance requirement for Phase I is estimated at \$1,090,000 over a three year period. During the second phase of the project needed technical assistance will be financed by the Entente Fund.

In FY 1974 AID will provide for a U.S. project coordinator for the Entente Fund (\$60,000), a U.S. management consulting firm to assist with the Ivory Coast program (\$30,000), a U.S. commercial advisor and short-term commercial specialists (\$50,000), U.S. training advisors (\$75,000), training aids (\$10,000), short-term local management, financial and technical services (\$25,000), and \$100,000 to match a contribution from FAC for a contract with a local firm, SATEC, for two technical advisors to the development banks in Niger and Dahomey. FY 1975 Program. \$395,000 is required to continue the U.S. project coordinator (\$60,000), the U.S. management consulting firm for the Ivory Coast program (\$75,000), the commercial advisor and short-term specialists (\$75,000), U.S. training advisors (\$125,000), training aids (\$10,000), and the short-term local services (\$50,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Personal Services Contract; Consulting firms to be selected.	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/73	-	-	-					
Estimated FY 74	350	30		U.S. Technicians	-	215	215	
Estimated through 6/30/74	350	30	320	Participants	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	10	-	10	
				Other Costs	-	125	125	
Proposed FY 75	395	345	1,090	Total Obligations	10	340	350	
						10	385	
							395	

Country: CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Lake Chad Basin Telecommunication NUMBER 625-12-225-501	FUNDS Selected Development Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) -	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 145 FY 1974 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action. A technical and economic feasibility study financed by A.I.D. formed the basis of a June 1970 offer to the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) for A.I.D. to grant finance a tele-communications link between Fort Lamy (Chad), Fort Fouereau (Cameroon), and Maiduguri (Nigeria). This project will establish a direct link for telephone, telegraph and telex services between these States. As such, the project signals the beginning of major tele-communications links between francophone states as well as access to existing internal, regional and inter-national circuits.

will be executed in late FY 1974. The amount of the Grant Agreement, covering construction and construction supervision, is tentatively projected at \$863,000.

FY 1975 Program. None.

Progress to Date. A reevaluation in late 1971 revealed increased costs for the project, due mainly to higher prices. The member states and A.I.D. have agreed to an engineering schema and also to jointly absorb the increase in costs. Time required for feasibility studies of future organization and management of the links as well as local contractor selection procedures for engineering design have caused considerable delay in commencing project activities. Consequently project funding has been extended one year to FY 1974. A.I.D. has tentatively selected, and the commission has endorsed, a candidate for a contract with A.I.D. to begin the engineering design in the third quarter of FY 1974. Based on the engineering design, a Grant Agreement with the Lake Chad Basin Commission for financing construction

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1974		Proposed FY 75			
					Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/73	97	48	49							
Estimated FY 74	863	49								
Estimated through 6/30/74	960	97	863	U.S. Technicians Participants	-	26	26	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 75	-	-	960	Other Costs	-	837	837	-	-	-
				Total Obligations	-	863	863	-	-	-

Country: CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IV

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
Gabon Feeder Roads	Food and Nutrition	\$5,000
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

The Government of Gabon has long planned to link, by a 336-mile railway, the iron ore deposits at Mekambo/Belinga with the ocean port of Owendo. In 1968, the Gabonese proposed that building a railway as far as Booue (200 miles inland), along with a timber port and associated feeder roads, would be economically feasible even without mining development. The underlying strategy was to accelerate mining development by construction of a heavy railway capable of ultimately carrying 15-20 million tons of iron ore per year, but simultaneously realizing the economic and financial benefits from hauling timber.

Economic analyses indicate that a railway project would intensify logging activities as compared with a more conventional road/river transport system. Specifically, the railway project would substantially intensify the current practice of logging only a small quantity of high-value okoume while considerable quantities of other less valuable species in the forest would remain unmarketable because of high truck transport costs.

The cost of the railroad is estimated at \$158 million. Associated costs related to port, feeder road, and building construction will bring total project costs over \$200 million. The contribution of A.I.D. will be in the form of a \$5 million loan to the Government of Gabon for economically feasible timber evacuation roads, including construction of new roads and repair of existing roads. In addition to the normal A.I.D. requirements, the loan authorization is contingent upon success by the Government of Gabon in obtaining assured financing for the entire project from other donors and private sources and upon commencement of railroad and port construction.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1973			Estimated FY 1974			Proposed Program FY 1975	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74			
Food and Nutrition												
Area Office - Dakar												
West Africa Rice Production and Marketing	625-11-190-177	1968	1981	799	429	370	565	430	505	400	2,100	3,864
West Africa Regional Poultry	625-11-130-508	1970	1974	868	597	271	75	346	-	-	-	943
Grain Production and Marketing	625-11-150-600	1972	1978	368	54	314	60	178	196	131	571	1,130
Central Veterinary Laboratory	* 625-11-190-610	1973	1978	312	167	145	246	289	102	197	444	1,199
Livestock and Meat Marketing	625-11-130-601	1973	1973	107	99	8	-	8	-	-	-	107
Area Office - Niamey												
Grain Production and Marketing	625-11-150-161	1968	1978	708	365	343	318	349	312	385	1,789	3,200
Major Cereals Research	625-11-130-305	1970	1975	2,139	1,510	629	499	741	299	583	-	3,133
Livestock Marketing and Production	625-11-130-523	1970	1976	586	444	142	112	181	73	203	150	1,051
Water Resources	625-11-120-712	1973	1978	394	3	391	-	57	334	82	589	1,065
Area Office - Yaounde												
Grain Production and Marketing	* 625-11-150-802	1975	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	2,500	2,700
Central Africa Livestock & Meat Marketing	* 625-11-130-803	1971	1977	340	92	248	364	160	452	359	263	1,326
National Advanced School for Agriculture	* 625-11-110-530	1971	1976	780	505	275	236	312	199	328	310	1,654
Africa Drought Relief (Sahel)												
		1975	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000	-	14,000
Population Planning and Health												
Regionwide												
Strengthening of Health Delivery Systems	625-11-590-904	1973	1979	1,011	858	153	527	620	60	1,210	7,252	10,000
Onchocerciasis Control	* 625-11-510-908	1974	1979	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	2,000	5,200	8,200
				Total								

*Detailed project narrative--See Table III.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
A.I.D. employed	10	10	11
Participating agency	7	7	6
Contractor technicians	31	44	42
Total	48	61	59

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
Non-contract	228	161	226
Contract	29	61	88
Total	257	222	314

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY

TABLE Va

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1973			Estimated FY 1974			Proposed Program FY 1975	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/74			
<u>Population Planning and Health (Continued)</u>												
<u>Area Office - Yaounde</u>												
Regional Public Health Training	* 625-11-540-510	1969	1976	1,252	1,037	215	524	443	296	419	342	2,537
University Center for Health Sciences	625-11-550-531	1972	1976	2,580	96	2,484	50	170	2,364	75	75	2,780
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>												
<u>Regionwide</u>												
Training for Project Design and Management	625-11-790-905	1973	1977	80	-	80	198	105	173	290	600	1,168
<u>Area Office - Yaounde</u>												
Pan African Institute for Development	625-11-690-521	1971	1974	502	279	223	164	168	219	-	-	666
<u>Selected Development Problems</u>												
<u>Regionwide</u>												
Feasibility Studies	625-11-XXX-XXX	1972	1974	911	417	494	28	522	-	-	-	939
<u>Area Office - Niamey</u>												
Regional Road Maintenance and Improvement	* 625-11-610-180	1963	1976	4,663	3,536	1,127	1,271	1,589	809	539	30	6,503
Accra-Lome Telecommunications	* 625-12-225-172	1971	1974	155	41	114	180	15	191	-	-	247
Entente African Enterprises	* 625-15-920-717	1974	1976	-	-	-	350	30	320	395	345	1,090
<u>Area Office - Yaounde</u>												
Road Maintenance and Improvement	625-11-610-805	1971	1973	172	148	24	-	24	-	-	-	172
Lake Chad Basin Telecommunications	* 625-12-225-501	1970	1974	97	48	49	863	49	863	-	-	960
<u>Selected Countries and Organizations</u>												
<u>Area Office - Dakar</u>												
Support to Regional Organizations	625-11-755-602	1972	1973	115	10	105	-	105	-	-	-	115
<u>Area Office - Niamey</u>												
Support to Regional Organizations	625-11-755-506	1968	1975	290	239	51	206	94	163	78	-	574
<u>Area Office - Yaounde</u>												
Support to Regional Organizations	625-11-755-536	1970	1973	248	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	248
							Total	7,836	7,985	7,930	21,874	

*Detailed project narrative-See Table III.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 12/31/73

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/73		
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
688-H-002	Teacher Training College (Mali)	6/24/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	US \$	1,245	849	-	9
631-H-002	Mile 47-Mamfe Road (Cameroon)	4/26/65	2/22/66	10	40	1	2½	US \$	3,500	3,387	-	103
683-H-002A	Niger River Bridge (Niger)	9/26/67	10/23/67	10	40	1	2½	US \$	900	549	-	3
688-H-003A	Central Veterinary Lab (Mali)	4/12/68	7/24/68	10	40	2	2½	US \$	855	321	-	6
698-H-006A	TransCameroon Railroad	2/12/70	6/30/70	10	40	2	3	US \$	2,000	1,745	-	-
698-H-011	Entente Livestock	2/5/71	5/12/71	10	40	2	3	US \$	6,000	-	-	-
625-H-001	Bohicon-Parakou Microwave (Dahomey)	8/18/71	11/30/71	10	40	2	3	US \$	1,900	-	-	-
625-H-002	Parakou-Malanville Road (Dahomey)	5/31/72	7/28/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	8,000	-	-	-
625-H-003	Two Road Links (Lake Chad Basin)	5/31/72	--	10	40	2	3	US \$	1,000	-	-	-
625-H-004	Entente Grains Storage and Cereals Marketing	6/23/72	11/14/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	1,800	794	-	1
625-H-005	Bridge and River Port Construction (Gaya, Niger)	6/23/72	1/4/73	10	40	2	3	US \$	2,250	-	-	-
625-H-006	African Enterprises Promotion	6/27/72	3/9/73	10	40	2	3	US \$	7,500	-	-	-
625-H-007	Bamako-Bougouni Road (Mali)	2/27/73	6/2/73	10	40	2	3	US \$	9,000	-	-	-

East Africa
Regional

EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	837	572	-	265	-	-	-
Total ^{a/}	837	572	-	265	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	928	315	-	613	-	-	-
Total	928	315	-	613	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,563	610	-	953	-	-	-
Total	1,563	610	-	953	-	-	-

a/ Program totals for 1973 are attributed according to the new functional appropriation structure and exclude operating expenses to permit comparison with 1974 and 1975 levels.

The East African Community links the Republics of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda to form a common market, to provide extensive common services and to share certain administrative functions. It is the first formal attempt by any independent African countries to form such an economic union, although a similar union existed among these three territories during the latter years of British colonial rule. The Community also has assumed research and planning responsibilities in the field of agriculture, fisheries, and industry; operational responsibility through public corporations for post and telecommunications, harbors, railways and airlines, weather services; development of the common market; and administration of customs and excise taxes and statistics. The Community is the largest single employer in East Africa with about 80,000 employees. Of these about 60,000 serve in the Corporations, the remainder

in the General Fund Services.

Since the establishment of the Community in 1967 a shift toward a more controlled economy has occurred in varying degrees in all three partner states, resulting in the end of a common currency, the collection of income taxes by the national governments, and a gradual shift from the original idea of a common market. Political problems arising out of the military takeover of the Government of Uganda have slowed the decision making process at the highest levels and the community could have more problems because of differences in approach. However, there are a number of areas, particularly in food production and nutrition, where cooperation is now and will be feasible and beneficial to all three countries. A.I.D.'s assistance to the Community is clear evidence of official U.S. support for greater intra-African cooperation.

In the period during and immediately following the formation of the Community, A.I.D. undertook to provide assistance to endeavors which involved two or more countries and gave promise of promoting greater economic integration in the common interests of the partner states. However, because of shifts in emphasis which have developed over the past six years, A.I.D.'s efforts have been narrowed to assistance in staff development, increasing EAC management ability and proficiency in conducting research to improve food crop production and in managing freshwater fisheries resources.

In food crop research and production, U.S. scientists, working with the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization and the Kenya research system, have helped select and develop high-yielding varieties of hybrid corn suitable for medium altitudes. Over 400,000 acres in EAC countries have been planted in hybrid corn which yields about 25% more per acre than traditional varieties. These gains have made Kenya self-sufficient in corn production and provided breeding stock for adaptation to areas with lower altitudes. Information and plant material developed under this program have been shared with other countries of Eastern and Central Africa.

EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

A.I.D. assistance in developing a modern supply management system for the Railway and Harbors Corporations was completed in FY 1974. New manuals covering modern supply procedures were adopted and personnel trained in more efficient supply procedures. Other A.I.D. assisted activities include training programs for staff development for Community administrative units, improvement of records and data management systems, and help in carrying out studies aimed at harmonizing agriculture policies.

FY 1975 Program

In FY 1975 A.I.D. proposes to provide \$1.6 million in grant assistance to help the Community continue developing its ability to carry out programs in food crops and freshwater fisheries research. In food crops research, A.I.D. will continue to support efforts to develop staff and expand research on food crop varieties and improvement of agronomic practices for the various ecological zones of all three countries. In addition, it is planned to finance a study of the research problems of all three countries in agriculture to determine whether new directions in present research or new research efforts are needed.

A.I.D. will also finance four fisheries biologists who are working on fish population studies, statistics, and related areas to develop data on which to plan for utilization of the lake and river fisheries resources of the area. These activities complement the activities undertaken in bilateral programs in Tanzania and Kenya. A.I.D. will also continue to implement various parts of the program initiated in 1974 as a result of a study made by a data management firm, to help the installation of a modern data processing system which will provide accurate and timely information to assist the Community in the fields of personnel management, supply management and in customs and excise tax assessment, collection, and accounting.

COUNTRY: East Africa Regional

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1973			Estimated FY 1974			Proposed Program FY 1975	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74			
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>												
East African Food Crop Research	618-11-110-657	1972	1983	651	373	278	315	384	209	610	3,248	4,788
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>												
East African Community Staffing & Mgt.	618-11-790-649	1970	1979	1,193	543	650	613	636	627	953	1,477	4,236
Total							928	1,020	836	1,563		

*Detailed project narrative--See Table III.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
A.I.D. employed	-	-	-
Participating agency	4	6	7
Contractor technicians	13	9	17
Total	17	15	24

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
Non-contract	72	113	116
Contract	-	-	-
Total	72	113	116

Southern Africa
Regional

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1973							
Loans	17,300	-	-	-	12,300	5,000	-
Grants	3,323	1,484	524	1,244	71	-	-
Total a/	20,623	1,484	524	1,244	12,371	5,000	-
1974							
Loans	12,750	750	-	-	12,000	-	-
Grants	2,284	620	74	1,590	-	-	-
Total	15,034	1,370	74	1,590	12,000	-	-
1975							
Loans	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	5,123	2,935	318	1,870	-	-	-
Total	10,123	7,935	318	1,870	-	-	-

a/ Program totals for 1973 are attributed according to the new functional appropriation structure and exclude operating expenses to permit comparison with 1974 and 1975 levels.

The five countries included in this subregion all have significant geographic relationships with the white-minority-ruled areas of South Africa. Lesotho is a completely surrounded enclave within the Republic of South Africa. Swaziland is also a South African enclave but has a 50 mile common border with Portuguese-controlled Mozambique. Botswana is bordered by South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and Namibia (South West Africa) with only a small point of contiguity with Zambia. Independent for less than a decade, these three small countries also have significant economic relationships with South Africa, sharing a common currency and central banking system and belonging to a common market. Malawi and Zambia have long common borders with Portuguese areas, and the former is dependent on them for access routes to the sea. A.I.D. technical assistance in this subregion has been concentrated chiefly in

Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (identified as the BLS countries), which are among the least-developed nations in the world. Malawi and Zambia have received limited loan assistance.

Agricultural productivity is comparatively low in the predominantly agricultural societies of these countries. There are serious shortages of qualified African manpower at all levels, with heavy dependence upon expatriate services. For the most part, road transport systems are inadequate to meet minimum needs for development of trade and agriculture. There is heavy dependence on external assistance to meet development requirements. The oil embargo of Southern Africa and the worldwide increase in oil prices will have adverse effects on the development activities of all five of these countries.

FY 1975 Program

In FY 1975, A.I.D. proposes a program of \$10.1 million, including a \$5 million loan for construction of an abattoir in Botswana. The \$5.1 million in grant assistance reflects a moderately increasing level as projects suitable to the objectives of the relatively new Southern Africa program are developed. The proposed assistance, undertaken in close cooperation with other international donors, is primarily concentrated on programs designed to maximize the participation of and to benefit the small rural farm family. Food commodities valued at \$3.2 million are planned to be provided under the PL 480 Title II Program, chiefly through the World Food Program.

Food and Nutrition

These countries are largely dependent upon subsistence agriculture, although in Zambia copper mining is a major element in the economy. In the BLS countries, in varying degrees, inefficient cropping practices, overgrazing of limited grasslands, and unchecked soil erosion continue to contribute to low agriculture production which perpetuates the need to import food. Yet each of these three countries possesses the potential to change the situation significantly. The soils and climate required to achieve

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increases in the production of staple food grains are there and their sizeable livestock resources represent a potential major source of income. Administrative incapacities and lack of supporting services and facilities for the small farmer severely hamper the modernization of agriculture. Consistent with these three countries' priorities, A.I.D. is assisting in projects formulated around small-farmer production.

In Lesotho, where severe soil erosion is taking on potentially catastrophic proportions, A.I.D. is participating with the World Bank in an extensive dry-land farming project involving some 12,000 farmers. In addition to increasing the production of staple food crops, the project will institute vitally needed soil conservation practices. Also A.I.D. is considering a new project for FY 1975 to help increase the Government's capacity to begin a long-range national conservation program to save Lesotho's soil resources and to provide essential conservation services to a number of agriculture production projects being assisted by other donors.

In Swaziland, A.I.D.'s assistance is concentrated on the Government's rural development program and is coordinated with that of the United Kingdom. In this potentially highly productive country, A.I.D. projects aim at improving land-utilization patterns to increase maize and livestock production in selected rural areas inhabited by some 35,000 people. A loan for small farmer credit was provided in FY 1974 as part of this production program.

In Botswana, where approximately three-quarters of the people own livestock and the fragile ecology of the semi-arid range is threatened, A.I.D.'s assistance is also focussed on livestock and rural development. One project aims at developing model systems of livestock and range management suitable to the Botswana setting thus providing opportunities for small farmers to participate more equitably in livestock and agricultural development. A new project is proposed for FY 1975 to strengthen the Division of Planning and Statistics within the Ministry of Agriculture, which is charged with overall planning, project design, and evaluation for the agricultural sector.

A loan is also proposed in FY 1975 to finance the construction of an abattoir in northern Botswana which would add facilities for processing the increasing number of cattle being marketed for export.

Education and Human Resources Development

Because manpower deficiencies are chronic and represent critical constraints, the development of education and training programs is high on the list of priorities of the countries of Southern Africa. These countries need more trained nationals and expatriates to help manage the economies, administer their governments, and implement their development programs. This need has led them to devote substantial portions of their resources to manpower development and education programs. A.I.D. is providing assistance to the BLS countries and Malawi designed to improve training facilities and educational methods to enable local institutions to provide more practical and technical oriented training programs.

The University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland is the major institution in the BLS countries for meeting skilled manpower needs. This unique regional university, jointly supported by the three governments, has its main campus in Lesotho with satellite campuses located in Botswana and Swaziland. The United States, in cooperation with the United Kingdom and Canada, has helped finance the construction and staffing of these facilities. The three governments and the University, with the assistance of A.I.D. and other donors, are evaluating the middle-level manpower training needs of each country to determine the appropriate next phase of development for the University.

The Government of Swaziland has established a national policy aimed at increasing the capacity of all those who attend primary school to assume a more economically productive and socially useful role in Swazi society. Education for rural livelihood is the primary hope for most rural youths. To meet this goal, a broad program of primary level curriculum reform and teacher training is being initiated in Swaziland with assistance from a number of donors. A.I.D. plans to participate in this fundamental

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effort at education reform. A curriculum development project is proposed for FY 1975 to provide U.S. education specialists to advise and help train Swazis in the development of new curriculum materials.

In Malawi, a national rural development program is being undertaken to increase agricultural development and to benefit rural underemployed and lower income groups. A major constraint is the scarcity of trained agricultural manpower to administer the substantial number of agricultural production and rural development projects now underway or being planned. Malawi's major institution for training this agricultural manpower is the Bunda College of Agriculture where A.I.D. has been providing limited assistance under a regional project. A new, expanded Bunda project is proposed in FY 1975 to help meet the growing demand for trained manpower.

The BLS countries are also assisted by U.S. operational technicians to meet the short-term needs for personnel. To date agricultural technicians have been provided to each of the three countries and a U.S. tax team helps staff the Botswana Tax Department. Operational technicians in the fields of education and rural development will also be furnished. Training for local personnel is being financed so they can ultimately fill these operational positions. In Lesotho, a project is proposed for FY 1975 to provide planning expertise and training to help the Government improve its national development planning capacity.

Population Planning and Health

As part of Botswana's national family planning program, A.I.D., in cooperation with the Government of Norway, is assisting in the development of a cadre of public health personnel trained in public health delivery systems to serve rural areas and to provide family planning services. Lesotho participates in an A.I.D. regional health project which furnishes integrated maternal and child health and family planning services in rural areas.

TITLE Botswana Agricultural Planning NUMBER 690-11-040-039	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 305	
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To help establish firmly the new Division of Planning and Statistics in the Botswana Ministry of Agriculture and enable it to discharge fully its important responsibilities within the rural sector of Botswana.

For the next decade, and longer, even with the exploitation of mineral resources and the maximum possible diversification of the economy, agriculture will remain the most important source of domestic income and employment for the mass of the population. The long term objective of the Botswana Government is to raise the general level of rural incomes, and to improve the quality of rural life. The government, recognizing the need to concentrate more of its limited manpower resources in this area, has reorganized its relevant ministries, establishing this new division.

The Division of Planning and Statistics is charged with overall planning, project design and evaluation, for the entire agricultural sector, including both livestock production and dryland farming. It will assemble as rapidly as possible reliable statistical and economic data so that projects can be assessed in a meaningful manner and the rising level of resources devoted to agriculture can be rationally allocated and utilized. This Division lies at the heart of declared government policy to maximize rural productivity in Botswana and represents the Government's most important initiative in focussing the central planning function on the problems

of agricultural/rural development. To date, the Division of Planning and Statistics has had difficulties in filling established positions, although it is scheduled to expand both in size and responsibility as rural development programs are developed.

While the Division has a wide scope of responsibility, A.I.D. assistance will be focussed on the planning and livestock development functions, which are most closely related to A.I.D.'s other activities in this sector. It is planned that the UNDP, as well as other donors, will also assist in staffing the Division.

This project is expected to provide the services of five salary supplemented technicians, two Agricultural Economists, a Livestock Marketing Planner, a Rural Sociologist and another Planning Specialist over a period of six years. A training component will also be included, covering academic training to prepare nationals to replace U.S. technicians, plus on-the-job training in project design and evaluation.

FY 1975 Program: This proposed grant would provide funds for 24 months of contract financing salary supplements for 2 Agriculture Economists and a Rural Sociologist (\$210,000), training for two participants (\$20,000), and local cost financing for housing accommodations for the three positions (\$75,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
Through 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	Estimated FY 1974		Proposed FY 75			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency
Estimated FY 74	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	210		210
Estimated through 6/30/74	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	20	-	20	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	-	-	75	-	75	
Proposed FY 75	305	1,645	1,950	Total Obligations	-	-	95	210	305	

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Land and Water Resource Development (Lesotho)	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	1,100	
NUMBER 690-11-620-048	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	-	FY: 1975	FY: 1981

Project Target and Course of Action: To increase the Government's capacity to administer a long-range national conservation program aimed at saving Lesotho's rapidly dwindling soil resources. Such a program would be undertaken in association with specific projects designed to increase agriculture production and rural incomes.

Soil erosion has been a major problem of Lesotho agriculture for at least a century. Torrential rains, faulty cropping patterns and overgrazing of livestock contribute to annual national soil losses greatly in excess of the acceptable levels. The problem is reaching potentially catastrophic proportions with experts' estimates projecting an irreversible loss of viability of Lesotho's arable land within two or three generations if the current rate of soil erosion is not checked.

The present small GOL staff of professional, middle level and lower level personnel has been unable to do more than "patch work" conservation -- providing requested assistance for small jobs. The present staff does not possess the engineering and management skills required to undertake an extensive land and water resource development program.

This project should strengthen the Soil Conservation Division Staff and broaden the approach to the problem. Pilot efforts will be undertaken to develop a number of methods suitable for nation-wide application. Much of the work is planned to be done in conjunction with several donor-assisted agriculture production/rural

development projects sponsored by the UNDP, Sweden, and A.I.D.--IBRD jointly. In this way a large number of farmers can be reached through the supporting mechanisms of organized projects thus increasing the likelihood of the effective application of conservation measures and their general acceptance.

The project is expected to provide a team of six U.S. specialists to staff the Soil Conservation Division, which will have the primary responsibility for carrying out the conservation program (two of these technicians are now being financed under the Southern Africa Development Personnel and Training Project). Training will be provided to prepare locals to succeed U.S. personnel and to fill the required supporting positions in the Ministry. In addition commodities essential to implementing the program will be furnished, including earth moving equipment, field and workshop maintenance equipment and tools, and survey and soils mapping instruments.

FY 1975 Program: This proposed grant would cover the following estimated project costs: Two-year contract costs of four U.S. specialists including Conservation Officers and Engineers and Soils Scientist (\$280,000); one-year training costs for four participants (\$30,000); Commodities -- all equipment and tools requirements for duration of project (\$680,000) and local costs chiefly for providing housing accommodations for U.S. technicians for duration of project (\$110,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75			
					Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/73	-	-	-								
Estimated FY 74	-	-	-								
Estimated through 6/30/74	-	-	-								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	U.S. Technicians							
				Participants	-	-	-	280	-	280	
				Commodities	-	-	-	30	-	30	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	680	-	680	
Proposed FY 75	1,100	1,800	2,900	Total Obligations	-	-	-	110	-	110	
					-	-	-	820	280	1,100	

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE	Lesotho Planning Research and Training	FUNDS	Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	300
NUMBER	690-11-140-047	PRIOR REFERENCE	-	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1975	FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the Government of Lesotho improve its capacity to plan, conduct research into, and manage the formulation of national development programs and activities in the country's key development sectors, chiefly agriculture. Through a contract with a U.S. institution the project will establish linkages between the Central Planning and Development Office and the planning sections of the Ministries of Agriculture, Education and Health.

Lesotho is one of the UNDP designated "least developed countries" of the world. The Lesotho Government is aware of its need to establish a much improved development planning mechanism of its own. Most planning is now carried out by donors who essentially work outside the government structure on specific studies that might lead to future projects. However, the Government even lacks enough skill or experience to evaluate such study results. This lack of planning skills has become a serious limiting factor in their capacity for utilization of national and international development resources.

These inadequacies cannot be tackled successfully by another group of advisors working outside the government structures. What is required is a development effort within the government, involving the local personnel and training them to assume their own planning burdens. This project will try to bring about that change by establishing a link between an American institution involved in development planning (and capable of providing skilled

short-term consultants who will also serve as on-the-job trainers) and the Lesotho Government.

Assistance provided will be centered around specific studies selected for their development priority and potential for training Lesotho staff. The U.S. will provide a full time development economist/research advisor, a number of short-term consultants, and on-the-job and academic training. The American technician will serve as special assistant for development planning and training to the Director of Central Planning and Development Office (CPDO), and will provide the point of continuity between the Government and the American institution. By the end of the project, the U.S. and Lesotho hope to have created in the CPDO and the planning sections of the Ministries of Agriculture, Education, and Health a well-trained Lesotho staff with on-the-job experience in planning, management and research.

FY 1975 Program: It is anticipated that \$300,000 will be required for a contract with an American institution covering 18 months of services of a senior planning advisor and 27 man-months of services of short-term consultants (\$215,000), supporting specialized small equipment and supplies chiefly for training purposes (\$30,000), training costs of 4 participant trainees (\$30,000), and local costs of housing accommodations for the senior advisor (\$25,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/73	-	-	-					
Estimated FY 74	-	-	-					
Estimated through 6/30/74	-	-	-					
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					
Proposed FY 75	300	1,000	1,300	Total Obligations	-	25	275	
							300	

To Be Selected

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE	Swaziland Curriculum Development	FUNDS	Education & Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	400
NUMBER	690-11-620-009	ICR REFERENCE	-	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1975	FY: 1981

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Swaziland to develop local capability to use modern educational technology in reforming the country's primary education system. This project will focus primarily on the education needs of rural people to better prepare school leavers for work in the predominantly rural Swazi economy.

The Government, recognizing that its education system falls short of meeting its present day needs, is undertaking a fundamental effort at education reform. It has adopted a national policy aimed at increasing the capacity of all those who attend primary and secondary school to assume a more economically productive and socially useful role in Swazi society. The terminal aspects of education for most Swazi children will be emphasized. The whole curriculum content will be given a rural bias.

The Government accordingly has taken first steps toward restructuring the education system. A high level National Education Commission to advise on education policy matters has been established. The Government has outlined a broad implementation plan on the basis of which it is discussing technical assistance projects with a number of donors. A pilot activity financed by A.I.D. which was begun approximately a year ago has now laid down a framework for a primary curriculum program which this proposed project assists. In line with this a Curriculum Coordinating Committee has been established to coordinate the curriculum reform program.

The project will emphasize reform. Vocational and

life-skills will be stressed such as agricultural methods, health and nutrition, and simple business mathematics, rather than preparatory skills for higher education. Increasing attention will be given to systems of non-formal training, since out-of-school education appears to be a more appropriate means of reaching populations which are disadvantaged educationally. The primary program will be articulated with the other components of the education system, i.e., between levels of the formal system and with the non-formal. The project will be designed to enable the GOS to carry on this extensive program with only minor external assistance after this initial phase.

On the basis of a favorable preliminary appraisal, the Government is preparing, with the assistance of the A.I.D. pilot activity personnel, a full project proposal for A.I.D. financing in FY 1975. The IBRD is expected to provide financing for the production of curriculum materials as part of a package of assistance to the education sector. A number of other donors, i.e., the United Kingdom, UNDP, Canada and others, are also expected to participate in this program.

FY 1975 Program: It is anticipated that about \$400,000 would provide initial financing for a contract with an American organization covering 18 months funding for four advisors, short term consultancies, participant training (3), and demonstration commodities.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/73	-	-	-							To Be Selected
Estimated FY 74	-	-	-							
Estimated through 6/30/74	-	-	-							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 75	400	2300	2700							
				Total Obligations	-	-	-	400	400	

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Bunda Agricultural College	FUNDS Education & Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 370	
NUMBER 690-11-110-026	PRIOR REFERENCE P 176 FY 74 Africa PDB (under UBLS)	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the further development of Bunda College of Agriculture in Malawi, in concert with other donors, by contributing to financing of capital development costs (equipment and construction) and strengthening the teaching capacity of staff.

The development of trained agricultural manpower is essential to Malawi as its economy will, for the foreseeable future, be primarily agricultural. A major constraint in the numerous rural development projects in Malawi is the scarcity of middle and high level trained agricultural manpower. Formal training at the diploma and degree level is available only at Bunda College. Bunda does not now have the capacity of training personnel beyond the generalist stage in crops and livestock. Substantial expansion of the college is thus accorded first priority by the Government.

Several large agriculture development projects have been sponsored by various donors (i.e. IBRD, United Kingdom, Germany) which will require increasing numbers of trained Malawians to replace expatriate personnel as these projects progress toward completion. In addition, the Government, is now planning a long range National Rural Development Program to begin after 1976 which will increase the need for trained Ministry personnel.

AID together with the United Kingdom, initially provided capital assistance for construction of Bunda in

the early 1960's as well as staff and training to help develop the school to a diploma level institution. Several years after this project was phased out AID, provided two instructors in January 1973, to help fill a critical need in the agriculture engineering department of the new degree level program. This was done under the regional University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (UBLS) project since arrangements were made to make the college at Bunda available for UBLS agricultural students. A requirement analysis study is planned in FY 75 to assist Bunda College to develop a long-term plan for faculty and facility requirements. If justified by the analysis, a capital grant would be considered for financing agricultural engineering facilities and equipment which are not now available, and for expansion of facilities for teaching crop production. In FY 75 it is proposed to furnish two additional senior staff to serve as heads of crop production and rural development departments, joining the two topped-up staff presently at Bunda. The Malawi Government is also discussing with the United Kingdom, Canada and other donors possible Technical and Capital assistance to Bunda.

FY 1975 Program: Proposed funds would cover 2 years contract financing for four technicians (\$280,000), contract costs to conduct requirements analysis (\$25,000), training for four participants (\$40,000), and instructional equipment and materials to support the U.S. Instructors (\$25,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1974	Proposed FY 75		
Through 6/30/73	-	-	-		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Estimated FY 74	-	-	-					
Estimated through 6/30/74	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	305	To Be Selected
				Participants	-	-	40	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	20	
				Other Costs	-	-	5	
Proposed FY 75	370	1,430	1,800	Total Obligations	-	-	65 305 370	

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IV

TITLE Botswana Northern Abattoir	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 5,000
	KIND OF LOAN Project Loan	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

AID is considering a Government of Botswana request for a loan to finance the construction of an abattoir and meat processing plant in northern Botswana. A technical/economic feasibility study, funded by AID and completed in 1973, recommended establishment of meat processing facilities in the north to supplement existing facilities in Lobatse on the southern border of the country.

Livestock is the most important industry in Botswana by most measures. The country is semi-arid and best suited to the raising of livestock. A large majority of the people own cattle, depending on it for a livelihood, though most of them are small holders (50 head or less). In its planning policies the Government recognizes that the livestock industry must serve as the economic underpinning for rural improvement and as the basic industry for national development.

Most of the national herd of approximately 2 million is in the northern half of the country. In addition to the growing numbers of cattle held, the rate of off-take has been increasing as world market prices for beef have gone up and the small farmers are becoming more cash-market oriented. While the Lobatse operations represent one of the more successful livestock enterprises in Africa, exporting to the United Kingdom, South Africa and other African markets, Lobatse does not have the capacity to process all the cattle which will be coming on the market. The country needs additional facilities and the Government believes that they should be constructed nearer the source of supply. The feasibility study team also concluded that slaughtering the cattle in the area where they are produced would have a number of economic advantages, including increasing the return to the small farmer.

AID is reviewing the proposal in light of more current information, including the possible effects of the current oil embargo on the Republic of South Africa which, in turn, may determine availability of oil for

Botswana. The rise in petroleum prices as it relates to increased transportation costs for the processed meat shipments must also be analyzed. The proposed \$5 million loan would enable Botswana to construct a plant with a capacity of approximately 150 head daily with provision for fifty percent expansion in view of projected increases in cattle off-take.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1973			Estimated FY 1974			Proposed Program FY 1975	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74			
Food and Nutrition												
Swaziland Rural Development	690-11-130-024	1972	1977	680	323	357	250	385	222	360	510	1,800
Botswana Livestock/Range Management	690-11-130-015	1973	1978	330	-	330	370	230	470	180	960	1,840
Botswana Agricultural Planning	* 690-11-140-039	1975	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	305	1,645	1,950
Thaba Bosiu Rural Development	690-11-120-031	1973	1978	1,060	2	1,058	-	740	318	690	1,050	2,800
Lesotho Land and Water Resources	* 690-11-620-048	1975	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	1,800	2,900
Lesotho Planning Research and Training	* 690-11-140-047	1975	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	1,000	1,300
Education and Human Resources Development												
Regional Testing Center	690-11-680-005	1969	1974	1,393	1,071	322	620	410	532	-	-	2,013
University of Botswana, Lesotho & Swaziland	690-11-660-004	1969	1978	1,843	1,147	696	190	625	261	300	1,167	3,500
Southern Africa Development Personnel/Trng.	690-11-720-030	1973	1978	733	224	509	780	300	989	800	2,687	5,000
Swaziland Curriculum Development	* 690-11-620-009	1975	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	2,300	2,700
Bunda Agricultural College	* 690-11-110-026	1975	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	370	1,430	1,800
Population Planning and Health												
Botswana MCH/FP Training	690-11-540-032	1973	1978	510	45	465	74	325	214	318	983	1,885
Total							2,284	3,015	3,006	5,123		

*Detailed project narrative—See Table III.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
A.I.D. employed	1	1	-
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	30	46	63
Total	31	47	63

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
Non-contract	7	30	68
Contract	4	8	7
Total	11	38	75

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 12/31/73

COUNTRY: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Re-payment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/73		
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay- ments	Interest Collected
698-H-009	Shashi Mining Development (Botswana)	7/10/70	6/30/71	10	40	2	3	US \$	6,500	6,186	-	-
698-H-010	Agricultural Equipment (Swaziland)	2/19/71	9/29/71	10	40	2	3	US \$	2,200	1,908	-	32
690-H-001	Botswana-Zambia Road	4/28/72	8/31/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	12,600	1,603	-	-
690-H-001A	Botswana-Zambia Road	6/11/73	6/13/73	10	40	2	3	US \$	4,000	-	-	-
690-H-002	Malawi Roads - Phase I	5/31/73	6/21/73	10	40	2	3	US \$	8,300	71	-	-
690-H-004	Zambia Program Loan	6/28/73	6/30/73	10	40	2	3	US \$	5,000	-	-	-
612-H-002	Lakeshore Road Phase II (Malawi)	6/7/68	7/17/69	10	40	2	2½	US \$	7,000	6,549	-	298
612-H-002A	Lakeshore Road	6/26/72	8/25/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	1,200	32	-	-
612-H-003	Malawi University Dormitories	6/26/72	8/25/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	1,200	140	-	-

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PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1973							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	13,856	220	3,556	6,664	1,750	1,666	-
Total ^{a/}	13,856	220	3,556	6,664	1,750	1,666	-
1974							
Loans	4,200	-	-	-	4,200	-	-
Grants	14,785	2,273	1,300	8,444	342	2,426	-
Total	18,985	2,273	1,300	8,444	4,542	2,426	-
1975							
Loans	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-
Grants	16,227	1,955	3,435	8,350	390	2,097	-
Total	22,227	1,955	3,435	8,350	6,390	2,097	-

^{a/} Program totals for 1973 are attributed according to the new functional appropriation structure and exclude operating expenses to permit comparison with 1974 and 1975 levels.

The Africa Regional Program consists of activities which contribute to the solution of basic problems common to large parts of Africa. This kind of program is designed to foster regional organizations, mobilize other donor assistance, and carry out research of broad geographic significance.

Major Regional Problems

For many Africans, hunger is a preoccupation, and unproductive lives continue to be commonplace. These problems are compounded by population growth which outpaces food production and by increasing difficulties among the more developed nations to assist Africans with food needs. Of particular significance is the problem of protein deficiency in African diets.

High birth rates, declining death rates, limited resources, and the strains of modernization and urbanization combine to produce an emerging population problem on the African continent despite vast, underpopulated land areas. Generally, growth rates are eroding the efforts of the continent to achieve improved standards of living despite technological advances in a number of areas, particularly agriculture.

Another impediment to accelerated development in Africa is the increasing need for skilled manpower, especially at the sub-professional and professional levels. Thus, heavy emphasis in the Africa Regional Program is placed on development of human resources. This investment ultimately will accelerate development in the other major areas of A.I.D. assistance.

FY 1975 Program

During FY 1975, A.I.D. proposes assistance of \$16.2 million in grants, primarily for Education and Human Resources Development (\$8.4 million) and Population Planning and Health (\$3.4 million); and \$6.0 million for one loan.

Food and Nutrition

Regional agricultural projects continue to focus on production research, oriented toward improving the quantity and quality of food for Africans. Emphasis is given to correcting protein deficiencies in African diets and increasing caloric intake, particularly cereal grains production in North Africa where the governments of Morocco, Tunisia, and Sudan are cooperating in an endeavor to increase production and expand the use of various cereal varieties. In addition, regional efforts include support for feasibility studies related to improvement and expansion of agriculture production and research, and for local level high impact activities of short duration which directly assist the small farmer.

A.I.D., in cooperation with the World Bank and other donor groups, is assisting in developing a network of

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international research institutes. The budget for the Institutes is presented in Agency's Interregional Presentation, and several of these institutes in Africa provide increasing support for A.I.D. programs.

The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, in Nigeria, continues to introduce modern technology in agriculture through research in cereals, root and tuber crops and grain legumes; training of African scientists; and assistance to governments in applying the results of research.

Another part of this network is the recently established International Livestock Institute to assist Africans in modernizing livestock production and in controlling animal disease. At present, the Institute consists of two elements: The International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases in Kenya, and the International Livestock Center for Africa, to be located in Ethiopia. Both elements plan to provide specialized assistance and exchange of information for cooperating African nations.

Population Planning and Health

The regional population program includes demographic studies, curriculum development and research in African universities, introduction of child spacing and family planning into family health services, and training for Africans to manage and staff population programs.

During FY 1974 four U.S. contract field teams began implementation of a program to improve maternal and child health care and family planning delivery systems in Gambia, Dahomey, Lesotho, and Niger; preliminary project designs were developed in connection with improved family planning curricula in health training institutions in Ghana, Nigeria, Zaire, Senegal, and the Sudan; at the University of Ghana, A.I.D. provided six population research grants; the Meharry Training Center in Tennessee conducted two maternal and child health care and family planning sessions for thirty-seven officials from twelve countries in Africa; and, since FY 1971, twenty-two African countries have benefitted from small short-term specialized population

activities including training, items of equipment, and some construction.

During FY 1975, A.I.D. proposes to continue assistance to programs concerned with population research and training; extension of family planning delivery systems to larger segments of the population; and in-service, on-the-job, and participant training for qualified professionals and para-professionals.

Education and Human Resources Development

Regional assistance focuses on training programs designed to help Africans meet their needs for skilled manpower. This assistance aids cooperative African efforts to address educational problems and help African leadership address the need for educational programs which are more closely related to the present and projected job market.

A major component of A.I.D.'s regional education assistance is partial financing of scholarship programs at the undergraduate and graduate levels to train personnel for the public and private sectors in priority development fields. Yearly, approximately 325 students complete their education in the United States or in Africa and return home to work. In FY 1975, A.I.D.-sponsored training will continue at African universities, especially at the undergraduate levels with about 700 students enrolled in the program administered by the Association of African Universities (AAU). A.I.D. assistance has been instrumental in launching the AAU in a role of effective cooperation in African education. AAU continues to attract support from other donors, and enjoys both the official and financial participation of most African universities. Through AAU, A.I.D. helps finance conferences and studies to help African and American education leaders to develop educational programs more relevant to African needs.

A.I.D. assistance at the graduate level provides opportunities for Africans to enhance their contribution to the development process through training in the United States in such development-related fields as economics, agriculture, health, business administration, and engineering,

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which are not available at many African universities. The need for this assistance is expected to continue for a number of years until African graduate schools are able to provide such training. At the beginning of FY 1974 over 750 Africans from 32 countries had participated in the program.

Another element of this program is non-formal manpower training and institution building. Through the African-American Labor Center (AALC), trade union and worker education, vocational training, and cooperative and community service activities are supported. This assistance aids the development of free trade unions and responsible collective bargaining systems that support national economic and social development. During the last three years, AALC, in cooperation with national labor organizations in Africa, has conducted basic trade union education programs employing local field labor educators and providing training for over 75,000 people.

Additional efforts toward human resources development include the following: (1) liaison activities among African universities to assist them in making their efforts more relevant to development needs - during FY 1974 these efforts resulted in the initiation of a series of rural development workshops and conferences which at present involve participants from 14 African countries; (2) non-formal training approaches to vocational education through local support from both the public and private sectors - this training which is tailored to country needs, currently is being conducted in Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya and Ethiopia; (3) introduction of new mathematics and science teaching concepts into primary and secondary schools, and provision for regional professional organizations to back-stop these efforts - during FY 1974 ten countries participated in the adaptation of over 50 textbooks and teaching units, and the training of approximately 700 teacher-trainers and supervisors.

Selected Development Problems

To assist with development of large areas of Tanzania and Zambia, the United States has provided a total of \$34.5

million for the engineering design, supervision, and construction of two sections of the Tanzania-Zambia Highway. The 146 mile section from Tunduma on the Zambian border to Iyayi was completed in December 1972, and the 112 mile section from Dar es Salaam west to Morogoro is still under construction.

Although not yet completed, the highway has become an essential link in the movement of copper and other commodities between Zambia and the Port of Dar es Salaam. Transport of copper averages about 27,000 tons per month and shipment of other goods is proportionately large. In addition, the highway serves as the primary means for providing access to large areas of the southern highlands of Tanzania for development of livestock and cereal crops.

Engineering and construction of the southern section has become more difficult than initially anticipated. Accordingly, A.I.D. proposes that an additional \$6.0 million be provided to assist the Tanzanian Government with the costs of completing the highway.

Selected Countries and Organizations

Continued support to certain key African organizations involved in capital development is planned. The main focus of the regional program in this area is the African Development Bank (AFDB). A.I.D. has provided grant financing to AFDB over recent years to support technical assistance to the Bank's staff and to fund feasibility and design studies for capital development projects which might be financed by the Bank itself or by its affiliate, the African Development Fund. This Fund, which became operational in 1973 with the support of several donors, serves as the "soft loan" window of the AFDB. The United States has been asked to join in participating with other donors in the fund and this currently is under review.

The least developed countries of Africa are being assisted in addressing their inadequacies in national planning for development through provision of multidisciplinary Development Advisory Teams (DATs). These teams will work in several disadvantaged countries and will provide planning

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advisory services to governmental planning and executing ministries to help improve the scope and quality of their development plans. These teams, to which other donors will also contribute personnel, will provide assistance through arrangements made by the Economic Commission for Africa.

In addition to these activities, A.I.D. also provides modest assistance to other regional organizations concerned with specialized aspects of development. For example, A.I.D. assists in supporting efforts of the Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa to promulgate technical knowledge and information among African agricultural scientists - membership now includes over 240 African scientists from 34 participating countries; provides funds for the development of agricultural and credit cooperatives - credit union officials and managers have been trained and pilot credit programs are being designed for Cameroon, Lesotho, and Zambia; and provides short-term advisors to train high level African officials in development administration.

Self-Help Program

The Self-Help Program supplements the resources of village level communities and institutions in 25 countries where local initiative exists for development activities. The United States inputs are designed to encourage the mobilization of local resources, both human and material, to the improvement of community life, particularly in rural agricultural areas. In FY 1975, \$1.5 million is proposed for these activities.

Country: Africa Regional

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE	Educational Advisory Services - Overseas Liaison Committee	FUNDS	Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	\$215
NUMBER	698-11-660-211	PRIOR REFERENCE	P. 186, FY 74 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1967	FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action. To enhance the role of African communities of higher education as contributors to the processes of national and regional development.

This target is achieved through a contract with the Overseas Liaison Committee (OLC) of the American Council on Education (ACE), which provides liaison between American higher education and other institutions interested in education in Africa. The contractor utilizes seminars, workshops, and special liaison activities to encourage the exchange of information. The OLC also provides advisory services to A.I.D. in response to specific requests, particularly as related to newly proposed development activities.

As an outgrowth of these efforts, the contractor together with African universities and governments has designed a "rural development network" through which it plans to encourage the development of a wide range of activities, particularly related to the rural poor.

Progress to Date. During FY 1974, the OLC accomplished the following: (1) Consultative and Advisory Services - Consulted with the American and African higher education communities regarding education in development and provided assistance on development to two Pan-African organizations, provided information and assistance to the gov-

erning councils of five universities in Africa, and involved 27 African universities in on-going development programs; (2) Specialized Liaison Activities - Completed an International Directory for Educational Liaison providing information on 225 organizations in Africa, including universities and private and governmental agencies and prepared a comprehensive list of African consultants who are available for specialized assistance; (3) International Seminar Series - Sponsored 21 African scholars in development-related seminars involving 114 U.S. universities; and (4) Rural Development Network - Convened a field trip/workshop in Ethiopia involving 14 African countries. The meeting provided for an exchange of information on rural development activities and also provided an opportunity for practitioners and theorists to share ideas and develop activities in which rural people can participate. This program is planned for expansion in FY 1975.

FY 1975 Program. A.I.D. will provide \$215,000 as follows: (1) a portion of the costs (\$88,000) of 11 U.S. contract employees and three man months of short-term contract services; (2) other costs (\$126,000) including travel, transportation, and rural development network conferences, workshops, and publications.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/73	922	709	213								Overseas Liaison Committee
Estimated FY 74	230	215									
Estimated through 6/30/74	1,137	924	228	U.S. Technicians	-	95	95	-	88	88	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	-	135	135	-	126	126	
Proposed FY 75	215	430	1,797	Total Obligations	-	230	230	-	215	215	

TITLE African Mathematics Program (AMP) NUMBER 698-11-690-356	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 186, FY 1974, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action. To improve the quality of mathematics instruction in Africa, particularly in Ethiopia, Kenya, Ghana, Liberia and Sierra Leone. This is accomplished through promotion of new approaches to teaching mathematics in elementary and secondary schools, including the following: (1) development of curricula and curricular materials; (2) upgrading the capability of teacher trainers and selected supervisory personnel; (3) developing teachers' manuals and textbook manuscripts and other teaching aids; and (4) improving the skills of selected personnel to edit and evaluate textual materials.

Under a contract with the Educational Development Center (EDC) A.I.D. has assisted Africans to modernize math curriculum and initiate regional training programs for African teachers. These efforts are providing Africans with a better understanding of how mathematics can be used to solve practical daily problems and are also providing a better base for the study of advanced mathematics.

African sponsorship and management of the activities are provided through two regional committees -- one in the East and one in the West.

Progress to Date. Since FY 1970, the AMP has conducted over 20 curriculum development institutes and workshops at which over 400 teacher-trainers, supervisors and teachers

received training in "new math" concepts and teaching materials preparation.

In addition, the institutes and workshops have resulted in the adaptation of 21 elementary and secondary school textbooks, the completion of four teacher training textbooks, and the revision of teacher training syllabi.

To help assure proper utilization of the materials, contractor personnel visit teacher-training institutions and other selected schools on an on-going basis. Generally, achievement of project targets are on schedule as they relate to promotion of curricular reform and to teaching new approaches. However, the need to broaden this base through increased pre-service and in-service training has now become apparent. Accordingly, efforts during the next three years will emphasize training for math educators, particularly as outlined by the two regional mathematics committees.

FY 1975 Program. A total of \$170,000 is requested for the following: (1) the services of six U.S. contract personnel (\$50,000) and other costs (\$80,000) to assist in completion of curriculum development and to provide advisory assistance at institutes and seminars; (2) the services of two short-term specialists (\$40,000) to assist the regional committees with pre-service and in-service training.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75
Through 6/30/73	1,166	912	254		Direct AID	Contract Other Agency	Total	Education Development Center
Estimated FY 74	385	385		U.S. Technicians	-	200	200	
Estimated through 6/30/74	1,551	1,297	254	Participants	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	-	185	185	
Proposed FY 75	170	250	1,971	Total Obligations	-	385	385	
					-	170	170	

Country: Africa Regional

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Economic Development Research Organizations	FUNDS	Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE	P. 186 FY 1974 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER 698-11-995-400			\$530	FY: 1972
				FY: 1977

Project Target and Course Action. To strengthen African capacity to conduct research activities relevant to development in Africa; to improve linkages between selected governments and universities regarding utilization of research findings; to assist African universities to become more responsive to the problems of development and national planning; to encourage cooperative research efforts between American and African scholars.

Development research and planning in Africa has been dependent on the use of expatriates. While considerable African talent is being developed, too often traditional academic approaches at universities are not relevant to development needs and, consequently, professional talents are under utilized.

This project helps correct this deficiency through government-endorsed research grants to universities to strengthen local research capability. It also responds to African needs for the identification of development problems which lend themselves to solution through collaborative study with American scholars and through joint African/American research. This is accomplished in part through the African/American Scholars Council (AASC), under a grant agreement with A.I.D., which provides grants to individual and team researchers to conduct special research studies relevant to Africa.

Progress to Date. A university research program is being implemented in Senegal and a second is planned for the University of Nairobi to develop its research staff and expand research activities. Three programs are planned for implementation in FY 1975 which will focus on rural development issues and/or their evaluation. In addition, 46 African and American scholars have received sub-grants for research in 16 African countries. To date, 23 have been completed, providing valuable insights and information related to such areas as maize production, irrigation systems, agricultural economics, technology transfer, and training and employment.

FY 1975 Program. A.I.D. will provide \$530,000 as follows: U.S. technician costs (\$65,000) for AASC staff personnel (4); commodities including research equipment, books, etc. (\$20,000); other costs including research grants for joint government/university projects (\$250,000), sub-grants for individual/team research (\$150,000), and research related travel, office equipment and supplies (\$45,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	African American Scholars Council
Through 6/30/73	621	292	329								
Estimated FY 74	580	472									
Estimated through 6/30/74	1,201	764	437	U.S. Technicians	-	65	65	-	65	65	
				Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Commodities	-	30	30	-	20	20	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	-	485	485	-	445	445	
Proposed FY 75	530	1,060	2,741	Total Obligations	-	580	580	-	530	530	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE ACCELERATED RURAL LEARNING NUMBER (698-11-690-XXX)	FUNDS EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) \$275	
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1982

Project Target and Course of Action. To enhance, through new and practical learning experience, the capability of Africans living in selected rural and semi-rural areas to improve their own social and economic development; to encourage non-governmental as well as governmental participation in the development of human resources, particularly as related to the rural poor.

These objectives will be achieved by providing rural people with new opportunities for increased income and employment through the acquisition and use of new skills, information, and techniques adapted to local conditions. Innovative practical training approaches will be used, with emphasis on the relevance of the training as related to the levels of understanding of the population and needs of their areas.

During the first year, three or four communities will be selected for trial demonstrations. Prior to initiation of activities, needs analyses and other feasibility studies will be conducted with the local people to assure that training is responsive to the felt needs of the community. Skills areas to be reviewed will include a variety of farm and cottage industry activities, and preparation for entrance into local level agricultural and other industries. Innovative training approaches including personalized instruction, role playing and on the job

training will be used which build on present institutional bases.

The project will be implemented through African governments and organizations currently involved in allied types of activities such as the Pan-African Institute of Development, Association of Teacher Education for Africa, Institute for Economic Development and Planning, institutes and schools of education, and associations.

Trial demonstrations in selected communities will be funded through grants from A.I.D. to the organizations responsible for implementation. It is expected that institutions and other organizations will make every effort to adapt successful demonstrations in other communities.

Funding for future years will be contingent on progress achieved during the initial phase of the project.

FY 1975 Program. A.I.D. anticipates providing \$275,000 for: Six short term U.S. contract technicians to assist and advise on feasibility studies and implementation plans (\$75,000), and three/four grants to African governments or institutions for implementing trial demonstrations (\$200,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/73	-	-	-								To be determined.
Estimated FY 74	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	75	75	
Estimated through 6/30/74	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	200	200	
Proposed FY 75	275	1,970	2,245	Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	275	275	

Country: Africa Regional

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IV

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
TanZam Highway	Selected Development Problems	\$6,000
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

The United States has provided a total of \$34.5 million for the engineering design, supervision and construction of two sections of the Tanzania-Zambia Highway within the borders of Tanzania. The 146 mile section from Tunduma on the Zambian border to Iyayi was completed in December 1972; the 112 mile section from Dar es Salaam west to Morogoro is still under construction. Although not yet completed, the highway is important in the movement of copper from Zambia to the port of Dar es Salaam and goods from the port to Zambia. It also provides a means of moving agriculture products and other goods to and from central and southern Tanzania. Copper shipments over the road have been over 27,000 tons per month and other goods shipments proportionately large. The road also serves as the primary artery for opening large areas of the southern highlands of Tanzania to development of livestock and cereal crops.

Engineering and construction of the southern section of the road proved to be much more difficult than anticipated, and as a result, disputes have arisen between the construction contractor and the Government of Tanzania regarding payment for additional construction costs. The contractor has presented claims amounting to some \$12 million. These claims are now being discussed with the view of settling them by negotiation or if necessary by arbitration.

It is possible that additional claims may be made concerning the Dar es Salaam-Morogoro section of the road.

Since the claims are still under discussion, A.I.D. has no means of predicting the results of these claims; however, it would appear to be prudent to anticipate that some awards could be made to the contractor and to provide for this contingency. In anticipation of the possible need to further assist the Government of

Tanzania complete the funding of the highway, it is proposed that \$6.0 million be reserved for this contingency. Amendments to the current loans will not be made until A.I.D. has thoroughly investigated the necessity of further assisting the Government in this matter and the Government has thoroughly justified its need for this assistance.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1973			Estimated FY 1974			Proposed Program FY 1975	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74			
FOOD AND NUTRITION												
North African Cereals Improvement	698-11-130-173	1968	1978	791	679	112	150	190	72	175	546	1,662
Rinderpest Eradication	698-11-130-617	1962	1974	4,269	4,269	-	300	300	-	-	-	4,569
Regional Program Support	698-11-999-099	1963	CONT	2/	2/	2/	50	50	-	-	CONTINUING	
Self Help Program	VARIOUS	1965	CONT	6,426	5,669	757	750	900	607	750	CONTINUING	
Regional Organizations Development	698-11-995-154	1965	CONT	116	102	14	40	25	29	-	CONTINUING	
Feasibility Studies	VARIOUS	1971	CONT	1/	1/	1/	983	1/	1/	1,030	CONTINUING	
POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH												
Univ. Teaching of Population Dynamics	698-11-570-360	1971	1977	1,034	236	798	600	650	748	500	2,471	4,605
Regional Population Support	698-11-580-166	1968	CONT	1,455	1,218	237	400	550	87	450	CONTINUING	
Maternal & Child Health Extension	698-11-580-358	1971	1977	3,261	1,220	2,041	-	1,100	941	985	2,564	6,810
F.P. Courses at Health Tng. Institutes	698-11-580-359	1973	1978	1,180	-	1,180	-	450	730	600	2,003	3,783
Training & Research Center Development	698-11-580-373	1971	1976	3,027	1,198	1,829	-	835	994	600	208	3,835
Special Population Activities	698-11-580-500	1971	CONT	416	186	230	300	350	180	300	CONTINUING	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT												
African Labor Development	698-11-490-363	1965	1976	9,889	8,285	1,604	1,950	1,936	1,618	2,000	2,000	15,839
Expanded In-Service Training	698-11-610-153	1968	1975	1,356	1,077	279	325	356	248	540	-	2,221
African Graduate Fellowship Program	698-11-660-062	1963	1978	8,012	6,824	1,188	1,515	1,420	1,283	1,500	4,290	15,317
African Higher Education Program	698-11-660-210	1967	1978	6,820	5,283	1,537	1,280	1,400	1,417	1,475	2,460	12,035
Educational Advisory Services	* 698-11-660-211	1967	1977	922	709	213	230	215	228	215	430	1,797
African Scholarship Prog. of Amer. Univs.	698-11-660-603	1961	1973	17,871	17,602	269	-	181	88	-	-	17,871
Education & Training Activities	698-11-680-186	1968	1978	5,407	4,832	575	711	666	620	620	1,512	8,250
African Mathematics Program	* 698-11-690-356	1970	1977	1,166	912	254	385	385	254	170	250	1,971
Public Safety Training	698-11-710-355	1971	1974	533	449	84	300	384	-	-	-	833
Economic Develop. Research Orgs.	* 698-11-995-400	1972	1977	621	292	329	580	472	437	530	1,060	2,791
African Primary Science Program	698-11-690-357	1971	1975	823	576	247	275	286	236	200	-	1,298
Accelerated Rural Learning	* 698-11-690-XXX	1975	1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	1,970	2,245
Regional Program Support	698-11-999-099	1965	CONT	2/	2/	2/	38	38	-	75	CONTINUING	
				Total								

*Detailed project narrative--See Table III.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
A.I.D. employed	6	7	8
Participating agency	1	-	-
Contractor technicians	27	26	42
Total	34	33	50

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
Non-contract	97	60	-
Contract	1,186	1,250	1,197
Total	1,283	1,310	1,197

1/ PRIOR TO OBLIGATION, FUNDS ARE ASSIGNED TO THE MISSION OR PROGRAM IN WHICH THE ACTIVITIES ACTUALLY TAKE PLACE.
2/ PRIOR TO FY 1974, THE COSTS UNDER THIS ACTIVITY WERE PRIMARILY FOR OPERATING COSTS.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V a

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1973			Estimated FY 1974			Proposed Program FY 1975	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74			
Self Help Program	VARIOUS	1965	CONT	6,427	5,669	758	750	900	608	750	CONTINUING	
Regional Organizations Development	698-11-995-154	1965	CONT	116	102	14	30	30	14	-	CONTINUING	
Feasibility Studies	VARIOUS	1971	CONT	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	75	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	-	CONTINUING	
<u>SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS</u>												
Feasibility Studies	VARIOUS	1971	CONT	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	222	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	340	CONTINUING	
Export & Tourism Development	698-11-950-358	1972	1974	331	271	60	117	150	27	-	-	448
Regional Program Support	698-11-999-099	1963	CONT	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	3	3	-	50	CONTINUING	
<u>SELECTED COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS</u>												
African Development Bank	698-11-920-127	1968	CONT	3,831	1,339	2,492	1,000	1,100	2,392	1,000	CONTINUING	
Economic Commission for Africa	698-11-995-340	1969	CONT	902	686	216	1,250	539	927	800	CONTINUING	
Regional Organizations Development	698-11-995-154	1965	CONT	930	811	119	176	50	245	297	CONTINUING	
				Total			14,785	15,911	15,030	16,227		

*Detailed project narrative—See Table III.

1/ PRIOR TO OBLIGATION, FUNDS ARE ASSIGNED TO THE MISSION OR PROGRAM IN WHICH THE ACTIVITIES ACTUALLY TAKE PLACE.
2/ PRIOR TO FY 1974, THE COSTS UNDER THIS ACTIVITY WERE PRIMARILY FOR OPERATING COST.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 12/31/73

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Re-payment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/73		
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
698-H-005	Great North Road (TanZam Highway)	6/28/68	7/20/68	10	40	2	2½	US \$	13,000	12,903	-	950
698-H-005A	TanZam Highway	5/7/71	5/25/71	10	40	2	3	US \$	3,800	3,800	-	132
698-H-005B	TanZam Highway	5/26/72	8/5/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	1,100	317	-	2
698-H-007	TanZam Highway	6/30/69	1/7/70	10	40	2	3	US \$	7,500	6,592	-	237
698-H-007A	TanZam Highway	6/26/70	8/28/70	10	40	2	3	US \$	2,600	1,803	-	35
698-H-007B	TanZam Highway	5/26/72	8/5/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	4,900	-	-	-

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 12/31/73

COUNTRY: MALAGASY REPUBLIC

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Re-payment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/73		
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
687-H-001	Railroad Improvement Two-Step	6/17/65	1/7/66	5 10	20 40	3½ 1	3½ 2½	US \$	2,700	2,436	-	59
687-H-001A	Railroad and Bridge Construction Two-Step	6/10/69	3/10/70	5 10	20 40	3½ 2	3½ 3	US \$	300	-	-	-
687-H-004	Telecommunications - Phase II Two-Step	7/20/73	7/23/73	5 10	20 40	3½ 2	3½ 3	US \$	1,200	-	-	-

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
 Authorized as of 12/31/73

COUNTRY: **SOMALIA**

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/73		
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay- ments	Interest Collected
649-H-005	Water Supply Project Two-Step	8/19/67	1/07/68	5 10	30 40	3½ 1	3½ 1½	US\$	8,000	6,989		117