



U. S. FOREIGN AID IN AFRICA

PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1973 PROGRAM

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL NOTE

This is an excerpt from the Agency for International Development's Program Presentation to the Congress outlining the President's foreign aid request for fiscal year (FY) 1973.

The terms "foreign assistance" or "economic assistance," as used in this volume, usually refer only to economic aid programs conducted under the Foreign Assistance Act and exclude other foreign assistance such as the Food for Peace Program under Public Law 480, the Peace Corps and the Military Assistance Program, as well as other economic programs such as those carried out by the Export-Import Bank.

Figures for fiscal years prior to 1972 are actual commitments. FY 1972 figures are estimates made at the time this volume went to press in June 1972. FY 1973 figures are illustrative proposed programs based on the FY 1973 appropriation request and anticipated receipts and recoveries.

Countries in Africa where AID proposed economic development programs for FY 1973 are shaded in the cover map.

AFRICA

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In millions of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Agricultural & Rural Development	Population & Health	Education & Manpower Training	Industry, Transportation & Urban Dev.	Non-Project Loans	Program Development & Support
1971							
Development Loans	91.8	14.5	9.0 ¹	3.7	28.6	36.0	--
Technical Assistance.....	58.1	17.1	3.5	17.4	6.0	--	14.1
Population	7.8	--	7.8 ²	--	--	--	--
Other.....	18.4	--	--	.2	--	15.0	3.2
Total.....	176.1	31.6	20.3	21.3	34.6	51.0	17.3
1972							
Development Loans	93.4	36.0	--	--	36.4	21.0	--
Technical Assistance.....	55.3	15.1	3.2	20.1	2.1	--	14.8
Population	10.7	--	10.7	--	--	--	--
Other	3.7	--	--	3.7	--	--	--
Total.....	163.1	51.1	13.9	23.8	38.5	21.0	14.8
1973							
Development Loans	100.0	41.0	3.0	--	26.0	30.0	--
Technical Assistance	62.7	19.2	3.4	20.0	4.7	--	15.4
Population	10.5	--	10.5	--	--	--	--
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total.....	173.2	60.2	16.9	20.0	30.7	30.0	15.4

¹ Excludes population grant programs.

² Funded from development loan funds.

AFRICA

Development assistance in Africa must face the question of how best to help the continent's 300 million people as they attempt to meet the challenges of this decade. The African nations have made great strides in the years since independence, but the gap in the 1960's between their well-being and stage of development and that of the developed world has widened.

At the time of independence, many African countries started their quest for development with the fewest schools, the least modern agricultural base, and the virtual absence of basic infrastructure. In the past decade, these countries have given high priority to development requirements. They have adopted long-range development plans and combined resources through cooperative regional programs. However, most African countries still must struggle to achieve their potential as prosperous, modern societies in the international community.

Most of the world's least developed nations are still to be found in Africa. Although the annual GNP growth rate exceeds 5% in some countries, this progress is substantially reduced by high population growth rates. Sustained movement toward a better and more productive life for the African people will occur only if adequate resources are focused on the priority restraints on development. Although some countries have made important progress in their efforts and not all are at the same stage of development, they all still share in varying degree problems that are far-reaching and serious.

Many African countries have already identified major obstacles to their growth. They have directed their energies to overcoming them with the help of external aid from many sources. A.I.D., in an effort to maximize the benefits of its assistance, has focused on critical problems or sectors of development which pose restraints faced by much of the continent. A.I.D. is increasingly narrowing its scope of activity to work on problems which the United States has a capacity to address and which African countries have identified as important.

In agriculture, almost 80% of Africans are engaged in subsistence farming. Their low level of productivity means meager incomes for their families and severely limits the resources which can be mobilized by governments to support development. Millions of farmers must be transformed into effective commercial producers, a task requiring a modern agricultural institutional base. Universities, governmental agencies, farmers' organizations, and agro-industries must be developed and expanded. Agricultural services – credit and marketing systems, extension services, veterinary and crop research, and training – must be expanded. Agricultural infrastructure – irrigation, rural roads, and storage facilities – must be constructed. As a contribution to this critical effort, in FY 1973, A.I.D. plans \$60 million to help Africans in the agriculture sector. This assistance will concentrate on livestock and food grain production, research, training technicians, and developing infrastructure.

In education, the basic problems require assistance for expanding educational opportunities for all Africans, improving the quality and kind of education available, and relieving the critical shortage of trained manpower. In most African countries, less than a third of school-age children are in school. The lack of technical and professional manpower in universities, ministries, and the private sector restrains achievement of greater development momentum. The need for expanding the institutional base continues, but in the 1970's the focus of aid must be on training Africans to staff and manage their institutions. Until then, foreign personnel continue to be needed to help carry on development programs. Another problem is that job and daily living requirements of many people cannot be met through traditional approaches in education. More effort is needed to design and develop educational techniques which are more relevant to Africans at economic costs they can bear. To help address these problems, in FY 1973 A.I.D. plans \$19 million to support education and manpower training programs principally through academic and training programs in the United States and Africa, and by providing technical and professional operating personnel to fill existing manpower gaps.

In the transportation sector, many countries' lack of infrastructure severely retards growth of their economies. Rural road links to stimulate agricultural trade and marketing are badly needed. River and rail facilities must be built to accelerate the pace of economic activity within countries and major regional areas, and to create new opportunities for exploiting resources which are inaccessible. As part of a multilateral effort to remove these restraints to development, in

FY 1973 A.I.D. proposes to provide \$26 million to expand transport facilities and services.

Expansion of health facilities and services responds to a major social and development need. The vast majority of rural Africans have practically no access to modern health care. While major campaigns to eradicate diseases like smallpox have been successful, little has been done to provide preventive health care services and education in the most rural areas. The pressure of rapid population growth rates intensifies the need for health services and also adversely affects problems of urban migration, education, and employment. There is a growing awareness of the population problem and the need to know more about demographic factors in development. In particular, there is increased receptivity to maternal and child health care programs and a related interest in family planning information. In FY 1973, A.I.D. plans \$16.9 million for population and health projects, most of it to support maternal and child health programs and the creation of rural health services.

To avoid further widening of the gap between Africa and the developed world considerable external resources will need to be devoted to major problem areas to support African efforts to develop higher incomes, more effective educational systems, more jobs and improved social services. Lack of progress in overcoming these problems along with continuing poverty and increased frustration, can only lead to social and political unrest.

FY 1973 PROGRAM

In FY 1973, A.I.D. proposes \$173.2 million for development loans, technical assistance, and population grants to support African development programs. A.I.D. assistance is a relatively small part of a growing international aid effort. While about half of the total annual aid flow from all sources to Africa is provided by individual bilateral donors, the major international institutions, such as the World Bank, now occupy the predominant role. The importance of the European Economic Community, already important in Francophone Africa, will be extended by the United Kingdom's entry into the Common Market. UNDP participation in aid coordination is growing as a result of its new country programming approach. A number of UNDP country programs have been submitted and are under UN review. In FY 1971 the total aid to Africa, bilateral and multilateral, exclusive of Communist aid, was nearly \$2 billion.

In order to utilize the flow of external aid resources effectively, the recipient African nations have developed a variety of cooperative mechanisms. Increasingly, they have recognized the need for well defined development plans to identify their priority requirements for external aid and as a basis for communicating with multi-donor groups. The smaller countries, many of which have few resources, have founded regional organizations to support collaborative approaches to problems. Cooperative institutions such as the African Development Bank, the Association of African Universities, and the West Africa Rice Development Association have emerged as important mechanisms for applying external aid to multi-nation programs.

The Consultative Groups are especially important mechanisms for aid coordination. The United States participates in World Bank-led Consultative Groups in nine countries: Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia, Zaire, and the East Africa Community States of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. These Consultative Groups meet regularly, foster continuing coordination among donors, and provide a multi-donor forum in which recipient countries present their development plans and priorities. Consultative Groups are also being organized functionally and geographically for other African countries, e.g. transport for Central Africa and livestock development for Africa in the region south of the Sahara. In addition to participating in these Consultative Groups, A.I.D. meets with other international donors and cooperative countries and with African regional organizations to develop programs, for example, on livestock development, cereals production, university training, and transportation.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

As Africa faces the future, with a growing population, burgeoning urban centers, and limited resources in many areas, agricultural productivity must be increased. Although no critical food shortages exist today, except in some areas of Central West Africa, growth in the agriculture sector is below potential levels. If daily life is to be improved for the vast majority of Africans, greater agricultural productivity must be stimulated. Increased productivity will mean more and better food, more jobs in agriculture and related industry, and more revenue for the economies.

While major problems exist in this sector, the capacity for increased production is developing. Over the last decade, new strains of food crops have been introduced, including wheat in North Africa, rice in

West Africa, and corn in East Africa. The institutional base for research and educational programs has expanded. A new international agriculture research institution, located in Nigeria, will link up with an emerging world-wide research network. Programs to provide support to the farmers – seed multiplication, credit, irrigation – are underway. Livestock development schemes including regional agreements on pricing, marketing, health, and customs administration are being initiated. Countries like Kenya and Ethiopia are starting broad rural development programs which include transport, health, and education services, in order to enhance rural life, reduce the flow of people to urban areas, and stimulate increased productivity.

During FY 1973, A.I.D. assistance will continue to focus on the major problems in the area of livestock and food crop production:

- (1) elimination of bottlenecks to increased production in order to increase farmer and governmental income,
- (2) expansion of research in tropical agriculture, adaptation of new seeds, and prevention of animal diseases,
- (3) continued support for development of training institutions and trained personnel to manage and staff programs.

Livestock: One of Africa's greatest assets is its livestock, but quality is poor and the supply does not meet demand. Problems of disease, shortages of feed and water, lack of adequate marketing methods, and inadequate management capacity inhibit the realization of Africa's full potential for livestock production. Increased production means increased consumption levels for Africans and increased revenue from meat and meat products exports.

A.I.D. is assisting major livestock production programs in countries of Central West Africa and Eastern Africa and more limited programs in North and Southern Africa. Our technical and capital assistance supports integrated programs which address the broad range of problems hindering increased production.

In Central West Africa, we are assisting the Entente Council (Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, Togo) through its Livestock Community to develop international agreements and regional marketing facilities to promote livestock production. The Community will seek common arrangements on pricing, customs, health, and other standards. Some initial agreements have already been reached. A.I.D. will be assisting a similar regional effort involving the Lake Chad Basin Commission. The promotion of these cooperative efforts

should help improve farmer earnings in this major livestock belt of Africa while meeting the growing demand for meat and meat products in the coastal areas of West Africa.

In East Africa, A.I.D. is continuing support for projects in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Ethiopia to stimulate improved range management, disease control, and marketing mechanisms. In Uganda, a comprehensive program to upgrade the livestock industry is underway to help diversify the agricultural economy. Progress has been achieved in clearing grazing land from diseases carried by the tsetse-fly, and increasing the quantity of livestock and the production of milk and beef. In FY 1972, A.I.D. authorized a \$3 million loan to expand the infrastructure of livestock ranches. In Kenya, assistance is being initiated to develop range-land and water resources to increase production to meet growing domestic consumption needs and to expand exports.

A major development for the African livestock sector is the planned creation of an international livestock research institute. Assisted by a consortium of private and governmental donors, this institute will have branches in West and East Africa. The institutions should eventually become the center of cooperative research programs in all aspects of livestock production in Africa as well as a vital link in a worldwide network of research centers.

Food Crop Research and Production: The introduction of new crop varieties and cultivation techniques, improved land utilization, and national marketing systems, along with adaptive research programs, are prerequisites to increasing food production throughout Africa. A.I.D. is concentrating its efforts primarily on food grains. During FY 1973, technical assistance funds will provide continued support for the accelerated wheat program in North Africa, the improved corn, sorghum, and millet research efforts in East and West Africa, and rice research in West Africa. A.I.D. is also contributing to the major crop research programs of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria. The Institute, assisted by private and government donors, is comparable to research centers in Mexico, the Philippines, and Colombia and supports long-range research in improved and more nutritional varieties, soil and crop management, and plant protection in tropical agriculture.

The small countries of Central and West Africa (Mali and Mauritania) are among the poorest countries of the world. In this region, A.I.D.

has undertaken a major program of assistance to expand food grain production.

Regional organizations are establishing grain stabilization programs to cover many of the 17 small countries of the region. Capital, technical, and P.L. 480 assistance is planned for FY 1973 to continue support for these programs. The focus is on helping these countries establish price incentives, storage and distribution facilities, and marketing mechanisms to encourage greater production.

In the same area, A.I.D. and other donors are supporting the West African Rice Development Association to encourage research on all aspects of rice production and marketing. Increasing production through better seed varieties and agronomic practices can end the need to import large amounts of rice each year.

In East Africa, A.I.D. will increase assistance to the Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization (EAAFRO) to support expanded research programs. The EAAFRO is concentrating on adaptive food grains research for the member states of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. Research may also include rice and food legumes. Its efforts support national programs in the member states, and its research will also be linked to programs of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA).

In North Africa, large-scale promotion of Mexican wheat varieties is underway. While the goal of self-sufficiency has not been attained in either Tunisia or Morocco, the dependence upon wheat imports is declining. Concentrated efforts are still needed to increase the availability of technical skills and of inputs such as water and fertilizer. A new project to expand irrigated land is being initiated in Tunisia.

Increased Productive Capacity: In FY 1973 greater emphasis will be given to supporting major, innovative programs to stimulate increased output in the agriculture sector. Emphasis will be on campaigns to increase production of particular crops or in selected pilot areas. Stimulating greater output requires the availability of a broad range of resources – water, seeds, credit, equipment, storage and marketing facilities, and roads. A.I.D. will provide capital and technical assistance for these intensive programs, particularly in North and East Africa.

Agricultural sector loans are planned for three countries: Morocco, Tanzania, and Zaire. These loans will provide the commodities to support production campaigns. In Morocco, the sector loan will provide funds to assist such activities as dry land farming, livestock production, and development of grain storage facilities. In Tanzania, the loan will provide foreign exchange for the import of goods for agricultural development as well as support for agricultural credit. In Zaire a loan will be considered to provide agricultural equipment, feeder roads, and other requirements. A sector loan to Ethiopia in FY 1972 will provide agricultural commodities and local cost support for pilot area production campaigns expected to double commercial output.

In Kenya, several technical assistance activities are designed to strengthen credit institutions, develop rural water schemes, and assist experimental rural development efforts. The latter, in the Vihiga district, includes farming, rural industries, nonformal education, feeder road development, and health and family planning. These activities are part of Kenya's efforts to increase production by one-third in five years and to provide viable alternative to urban migration. In the Southern Africa region -- Lesotho and Swaziland -- A.I.D. also will participate in multi-donor assisted efforts to develop land and water resources in these poor agricultural societies.

EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING

Africans are seeking the capacity to manage their own development efforts and to eliminate dependence on foreign experts. Considerable progress has been made in the last decade to foster and expand the educational systems, especially at the secondary and higher education levels. Today young Africans are graduating from indigenous institutions in increasing numbers, meaning that fewer need attend undergraduate colleges in the United States under A.I.D. auspices. However, severe shortages of skilled technical and managerial manpower still necessitate the presence of large numbers of foreign personnel in operational positions in many countries. As the institutional base expands, greater attention needs to be focused on improving the quality and kind of education available. A major challenge is to develop relevant curricula and educational techniques which relate to the jobs and practical needs of Africans.

In FY 1973, the A.I.D. program in this sector will address these problems by:

- (1) assisting institutions of higher education and programs of practical training to expand the skilled manpower base;
- (2) expanding public service training opportunities to improve the capacity of Africans to plan and manage development programs; and
- (3) providing technical and professional personnel to perform initial operational services.

Higher Education Training: A.I.D. continues to assist advanced education institutions which must supply Africa's needs for skilled manpower. In Ethiopia and the Southern Africa region, we are sharing costs of academic personnel for university faculties while African staff is being trained. The two universities—Haile Selassie I University and the University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland—are receiving technical and capital assistance from other donors. In Uganda and Nigeria, we are initiating efforts to develop and improve training of school teachers and administrators. As noted above, substantial assistance is being provided to develop agricultural faculties and schools throughout Africa.

College level education can increasingly be provided within Africa instead of sending students abroad. We are encouraging the Association of African Universities to expand its program of scholarships for college training within Africa. In FY 1972, 800 students will be supported by these scholarships. The first students enrolled in the program are now being employed by universities, ministries, and agricultural organizations. A.I.D. also provides funds for graduate and some undergraduate training in the United States. A.I.D.'s support for training young Africans is part of a larger effort contributed to by many other donors. The manpower shortage is so severe that multi-donor participation is essential if the need is to be met.

A.I.D. also is helping improve curricula at several levels of education. In FY 1973, A.I.D. will initiate curricula improvement efforts for engineering education in Tunisia and science education in the Southern Africa region. We will continue efforts to improve mathematics and science education in several countries.

Development Administration: While larger numbers of skilled personnel are needed, there is also an immediate need to upgrade and professionalize the existing cadres of public servants in Africa. A.I.D.

is expanding its assistance to help train public servants and strengthen training institutions. Emphasis is on introducing modern management tools and integrated approaches to planning and management.

In Nigeria, the University of Ife is being assisted to develop the capacity to train middle-level and top officials in development economics and project analysis. In Central West Africa, similar training is underway for technicians engaged in rural development at the community level. The training includes both academic study and field work related to extension services, cooperatives, and self-help activities. In Ethiopia and Ghana, A.I.D. supports training to strengthen the capacity of planning and finance ministries. Skilled staff are needed in these ministries to work with problems of investment, foreign trade, taxation, and industrial development. In Liberia, assistance is being given to creation of a national institute which is to become the central training, research, and consultant facility for the public service.

In recent years the primary objective of A.I.D. assistance has been to support regional cooperation among African states, especially the smaller countries. As these regional organizations have been formed, developing and maintaining their operational competency has become a major problem. A.I.D. is assisting the East African Community to upgrade its staff and improve its capability to perform some of the services—storage and retrieval of data, research, and common market operations—assigned to it by the three East African countries. A.I.D. is also assisting regional organizations in Central and West Africa to help them overcome common weaknesses in planning and management. A combination of advisors, training, and equipment is provided. A.I.D. is now exploring with countries in this region and other donors the possibility of expanding middle-level management training.

Expanding Non-Formal Training Opportunities: Formal education systems alone cannot respond to the pressing needs of African development. Frequently, formal academic education is not needed to enhance an individual's participation in development. What is needed is functional knowledge and practical skills. A.I.D. has initiated skills training projects in Nigeria and Ghana and in FY 1973 similar projects will be initiated in Kenya and Ethiopia. The projects are patterned after the Opportunities Industrialization Center's programs in the United States. This training seeks to provide middle-level job training for the unemployed in urban centers under

programs directed by local groups. Components will be added to rural development projects in Ethiopia and Kenya to experiment with several approaches to non-formal education.

Continued support is planned for the African American Labor Center (AALC) which seeks to improve trade union leadership and programs. Within their programs, there is emphasis on training of workers in manual skills and upgrading semi-skilled workers.

Meeting Short-Term Manpower Needs: The training programs supported by A.I.D. and other donors will take time to produce skilled cadres of technicians. In the short-run, critical manpower needs exist which can only be met by foreign personnel. In many of the projects by A.I.D., operational personnel are provided to fill positions vital to sustaining priority efforts. In some of the smaller Southern African countries, the shortage of educated, trained, and experienced personnel is a most serious restraint to governmental operations. For this area in FY 1973, A.I.D. will consider a new project to provide contract personnel for key administrative and technical operations. These personnel will fill positions while training local personnel to replace them as soon as possible.

TRANSPORTATION

In FY 1973 about one-fourth of our development loan request will be utilized for transport activities. In most of Africa the lack of adequate transportation facilities is a severe impediment to development. To realize the continent's potential, transportation networks must be developed which will serve the internal requirements of the countries and open up remote areas of the continent for the movement of agricultural, mineral, forest, and other products for sale in international markets.

Proposed capital assistance to the development of transport facilities in FY 1973 includes participation with a consortium of international agencies and other bilateral donors in financing the Gabon Railroad which will service the export of forest products and provide the first segment of a transport system to export rich mine deposits in the interior. In the Lake Chad Basin area, A.I.D. will support engineering studies as a prerequisite for the development of regional road links in the important agricultural area south of Lake Chad which will foster regional economic development and growth of trade in the area. A rural road loan is also planned for Ethiopia

to develop a feeder road system into potentially productive rural areas to stimulate commercial trade.

About 23% of the Nigerian Development Plan Budget is allocated for transportation. In FY 1973, A.I.D. is considering a \$15 million transportation sector loan which, together with local resources, will facilitate further development identified in the Government's four-year plan. The loan would provide for improved transport infrastructure in support of expanded agriculture and livestock production. Greater rural income, as a long-term result, will have a salutary effect on the problems of unemployment, food prices, and income distribution—all of which are key developmental issues in Nigeria.

In Southern Africa, we are planning a loan to assist in building major access roads for the Malibamatso water resources development project, which is receiving substantial support from the IBRD.

POPULATION AND HEALTH

Extending public health services is one of Africa's greatest social needs. There is also growing awareness of the problems of rapid population growth and the need to include family planning activities in health services. Existing medical facilities personnel are inadequate to serve the widely dispersed rural peoples of Africa. The severe shortage of personnel is heightened by their concentration in the urban areas, leaving most rural residents with practically no access to modern health care.

Preventive Health Care: A.I.D. is now able to terminate its successful assistance to the major campaigns against measles and smallpox in 20 countries of West Africa and is shifting emphasis toward broad preventive health care programs. Through utilization of the system and facilities developed under the measles/smallpox program, A.I.D. plans to initiate an activity in FY 1973 to develop a low-cost health delivery system to service the needs of the people in Central and West Africa, the poorest region of the continent. A.I.D. will also continue to assist a project in Central Africa to help health ministries upgrade the staffs of their mobile health care units and develop new techniques and training methods for rural health workers. In FY 1972, A.I.D. began assistance to develop a Center for Health Sciences as part of the University of Cameroon. The center will help stimulate public health delivery systems and train personnel to serve rural

areas. Its services include family planning and maternal and child health care.

A.I.D. will also continue other health projects which support a food fortification and nutrition program in Tunisia, a National Medical Center which is the nucleus of national health care programs in Liberia, and a malaria control program in Ethiopia.

Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning: Many African countries have recognized that maternal/child health care, combined with basic information about child spacing and limitation of family size, may provide a means to address long-range population growth problems. A.I.D. has responded by substantially increasing assistance to expand maternal and child health services and to broaden them to include family planning information. African governments are feeling the impact of the youthful population caused by recent rapid population growth, particularly in the form of demands for education and job opportunities. These demands increase budgetary pressures on the meager resources of most of these countries.

A.I.D. is assisting maternal and child health programs in many countries. These projects include efforts to establish units in health ministries for these programs, establish training centers, and preparation of analyses of how to incorporate these services on a low-cost basis into national health programs. In addition to the previously mentioned University Center for Health Services in the Cameroon, other projects will continue or be initiated in Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, and Uganda.

In Tunisia, A.I.D. is participating in multi-donor support for the national family planning program. A \$3 million program grant was approved to finance local costs in conjunction with IBRD assistance for constructing family planning centers. In Ghana, A.I.D. provides commodities to support the Family Planning Program and also is assisting a research project in rural areas to determine the cost-effectiveness of alternative means of extending health and family planning services.

In two countries, Kenya and Morocco, projects are underway assisting the governments to develop and test new measures for collection of population and demographic data. The information will provide a basis for planning national programs. Under a pilot regional project, smaller countries like Dahomey, Lesotho, and Gambia are

receiving assistance in developing maternal and child health-care services.

SELF-HELP FUND

Limited technical assistance funds will continue to be used to augment local resources for small, worthwhile projects supported by private or local organizations in African countries eligible for A.I.D. assistance. These programs range from \$5,000 to \$100,000 in each of up to 25 African countries.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT ECONOMIC PROGRAMS – SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY AREA AND COUNTRY
Fiscal Years 1971, 1972 and 1973
(in thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY	TOTAL			DEVELOPMENT LOANS			TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE			POPULATION			OTHER		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
AFRICA – TOTAL	176, 141	163, 074	173, 209	99, 622 ^a	93, 400	100, 000	58, 136	55, 300	62, 725	(7, 782)**	10, 674	10, 484	18, 383	3, 700	--
Regional Programs:															
Africa Regional	15, 514	15, 239	21, 855	5, 602	--	--	9, 912	13, 305	16, 075	(5, 602)	1, 934	5, 780	--	--	--
Central & West Africa	14, 734	29, 900	24, 085	6, 000	19, 900	15, 000	8, 734	7, 500	9, 000	--	2, 500	85	--	--	--
East Africa	9, 043	5, 805	1, 600	7, 600	4, 500	--	1, 443	1, 305	1, 600	--	--	--	--	--	--
Southern Africa	11, 141	14, 435	8, 200	8, 700	12, 000	5, 000	2, 221	2, 135	3, 200	--	--	--	220 ^a	300 ^a	--
Country Programs:															
Ethiopia	20, 380	19, 425	16, 550	14, 930	15, 000	11, 000	5, 450	4, 385	5, 350	(30)	40	200	--	--	--
Ghana	18, 580	17, 440	32, 370	16, 683	15, 000	30, 000	1, 897	1, 790	1, 370	(643)	650	1, 000	--	--	--
Kenya	2, 138	2, 150	2, 835	141 ^b	--	--	1, 997	1, 660	2, 450	(141)	490	385	--	--	--
Liberia	5, 470	4, 710	3, 709	222 ^b	--	--	5, 248	4, 450	3, 600	(222)	260	109	--	--	--
Morocco	12, 289	1, 605	17, 055	10, 889	--	15, 000	1, 400	1, 190	1, 580	(89)	415	475	--	--	--
Nigeria	32, 611	24, 830	23, 870	5, 000	13, 000	15, 000	9, 448	8, 430	8, 500	--	--	370	18, 163 ^a	3, 400 ^a	--
Somalia	283 ^a	--	--	--	--	--	283 ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tanzania	3, 061	1, 900	6, 400	800	--	4, 000	2, 261	1, 900	2, 400	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tunisia	12, 954	17, 200	3, 150	10, 858	11, 000	--	2, 096	2, 250	2, 150	(858)	3, 950	1, 000	--	--	--
Uganda	2, 861	5, 355	2, 530	100 ^b	3, 000	--	2, 761	2, 120	2, 100	(100)	235	430	--	--	--
Zaire	13, 350	1, 380	6, 950	12, 000	--	5, 000	1, 350	1, 380	1, 550	--	--	400	--	--	--
Self-Help Programs:															
Botswana	63	d	d	4 ^b	--	--	59	d	d	(4)	d	d	--	--	--
Burundi	189	d	d	62 ^b	--	--	127	d	d	(62)	d	d	--	--	--
Cameroon	80	d	d	--	--	--	80	d	d	--	d	d	--	--	--
Central African Republic	100	d	d	--	--	--	100	d	d	--	d	d	--	--	--
Chad	130	d	d	--	--	--	130	d	d	--	d	d	--	--	--
Dahomey	127	d	d	27	--	--	100	d	d	(27)	d	d	--	--	--
Gabon	50	d	d	--	--	--	50	d	d	--	d	d	--	--	--
Gambia	23	d	d	--	--	--	23	d	d	--	d	d	--	--	--
Guinea	63	--	d	--	--	--	63	--	d	--	--	d	--	--	--
Ivory Coast	25	d	d	--	--	--	25	d	d	--	d	d	--	--	--
Lesotho	37	d	d	--	--	--	37	d	d	--	d	d	--	--	--
Malagasy	90	--	d	--	--	--	90	--	d	--	--	d	--	--	--
Malawi	100	d	d	--	--	--	100	d	d	--	d	d	--	--	--
Mali	62	d	d	2 ^b	--	--	60	d	d	(2)	d	d	--	--	--
Mauritania	15	d	d	--	--	--	15	d	d	--	d	d	--	--	--
Mauritius	52	d	d	2 ^b	--	--	50	d	d	(2)	d	d	--	--	--
Niger	100	d	d	--	--	--	100	d	d	--	d	d	--	--	--
Rwanda	25	d	d	--	--	--	25	d	d	--	d	d	--	--	--
Senegal	50	d	d	--	--	--	50	d	d	--	d	d	--	--	--
Seychelles	--	d	d	--	--	--	--	d	d	--	d	d	--	--	--
Sierra Leone	93	d	d	--	--	--	93	d	d	--	d	d	--	--	--
Swaziland	50	d	d	--	--	--	50	d	d	--	d	d	--	--	--
Togo	100	d	d	--	--	--	100	d	d	--	d	d	--	--	--
Upper Volta	98	d	d	--	--	--	98	d	d	--	d	d	--	--	--
Zambia	10	d	d	--	--	--	10	d	d	--	d	d	--	--	--
Total Self-Help	(1, 732)	1, 700	2, 050	(97) ^b	--	--	(1, 635)	1, 500	1, 800	(97)	200	250	--	--	--

^a Supporting Assistance.
^b Population only.
^c Contingency Fund.
^d Included in Self-Help total.

* Includes development loan funded grants for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.
** Funded from development loan funds.
^a Funds programmed only for necessary expenses of winding up programs terminated under Section 617 of the Foreign Assistance Act.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY COUNTRY AND SECTOR

(in thousands of dollars)

TABLE II

REGION: AFRICA

COUNTRY	Total			Agricultural and Rural Development			Population and Health			Education and Manpower Training			Industry, Transportation and Urban Development			Non-Project Loans			Program Development and Support		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
ETHIOPIA	20,380	19,425	16,550	7,890	16,318	9,776	5,100	88	3,200	6,277	2,109	2,705	130	--	--	--	--	--	983	910	869
GHANA	18,580	17,440	32,370	1,001	673	36	643	650	1,000	213	593	759	176	66	--	16,040	15,000	30,000	507	458	575
KENYA	2,138	2,150	2,835	1,510	1,183	1,715	141	490	385	74	--	360	--	--	--	--	--	--	413	477	375
LIBERIA	5,470	4,710	3,709	310	257	376	1,301	1,568	1,351	1,134	1,134	349	1,716	801	770	--	--	--	1,009	950	863
MOROCCO	12,289	1,605	17,055	715	502	15,880	889	415	475	125	--	--	94	59	90	10,000	--	--	466	629	610
NIGERIA	32,611	24,830	23,870	3,919	10,705	2,847	2,500	--	370	2,006	5,305	3,153	2,974	--	15,000	15,000	6,000	--	6,212	2,820	2,500
TANZANIA	3,061	1,900	6,400	1,117	1,268	6,117	800	--	--	619	368	--	270	--	--	--	--	--	255	264	283
TUNISIA	12,954	17,200	3,150	726	11,879	985	1,110	4,230	1,215	445	425	350	--	26	--	10,000	--	--	673	640	600
UGANDA	2,861	5,355	2,530	1,771	4,281	1,719	100	235	430	685	475	113	--	--	--	--	--	--	305	364	268
ZAIRE	13,350	1,380	6,950	77	5	5,223	--	--	400	813	883	1,051	12,000	--	--	--	--	--	460	492	276
CENTRAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL	14,734	29,900	24,085	7,940	1,707	12,210	2,015	4,080	1,985	1,084	2,292	1,565	1,246	20,092	6,550	--	--	--	2,449	1,729	1,775
EAST AFRICA REGIONAL	9,043	5,805	1,600	562	342	705	--	--	--	333	797	740	7,600	4,500	--	--	--	--	548	166	155
SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL	11,141	14,435	8,200	2,240	420	940	--	--	--	1,190	1,550	1,810	7,350	12,060	5,000	--	--	--	361	405	450
AFRICA REGIONAL	15,514	15,239	21,855	1,791	1,590	1,650	5,607	1,934	5,780	6,365	7,867	7,075	1,075	855	3,300	--	--	--	676	2,993	4,050
SELF HELP	1,732	1,700	2,050	--	--	--	97	200	250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,635	1,500	1,800
SOMALIA REPUBLIC	283	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	283	--	--
Total	176,141	163,074	173,209	31,569	51,130	60,179	20,303	13,890	16,841	21,363	23,798	20,030	34,631	38,459	30,710	51,040	21,000	30,000	17,235	14,797	15,449

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

COUNTRY	POPULATION					HEALTH			EDUCATION				
	TOTAL (MID-1971)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	PERCENT IN URBAN AREAS		PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRI- CULTURE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	LIFE EXPEC- TANCY YEARS	INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STUDENTS				LITERACY RATE
	MILLIONS	PERCENT	1960	1970					1960	1969	1960	1969	AS PERCENT 5-19 AGE GROUP
					THOUSANDS								
Ethiopia	25.9	2.3	6	8	88	71,800	40	162	260	612 ^a	4	7 ^a	5
Ghana	9.3	3.2	23	31	56	13,330	45	122	686	1,458	30	50	25
Kenya	11.6	3.4	7	10	88	7,800	48	126	808	1,411	26	33	20-25
Liberia	1.6	3.0	n.a.	9	80	13,100	42	143	57	137 ^b	16	30 ^b	9
Morocco	16.4	3.3	29	35	54	13,300	51	145	882	1,411 ^a	20	25 ^a	14
Nigeria	56.5	2.5	18	23	80	24,000	41	157	3,079	2,837 ^c	20	16 ^c	25
Tanzania	13.6	2.7	5	7	95	29,000	39	168	478	810	13	17	15-20
Tunisia	5.4	2.7	41	43	63	7,300	52	120	509	992 ^a	38	52 ^a	30
Uganda	10.1	2.9	5	8	89	8,600	47	124	600	775	26	23	20
Zaire	18.2	2.4	11	16	69	27,700	48	115	1,611	2,510 ^c	34	43 ^c	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- 1968. ^b- 1970. ^c- 1967. Civil war period in Nigeria.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

II

COUNTRY	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT				AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE				
	TOTAL GNP 1971 ^a	PER CAPITA GNP 1971 ^a	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1966-71		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1966-71		EXPORTS (F.O.B.)		MAIN EXPORTS	IMPORTS (C.I.F.)	
			TOTAL GNP	PER CAPITA GNP	TOTAL	PER CAPITA	1966	1971 EST.		1966	1971 EST.
	\$ MILLIONS	DOLLARS	PERCENT		PERCENT		\$ MILLIONS		ITEM	\$ MILLIONS	
Ethiopia	1,810	70	2.3	1.5	2.6	0.4	111	125	Coffee	162	190
Ghana	2,540	272	2.6	-0.5	1.3	-1.9	268	375	Cocoa	352	510
Kenya	1,660	142	6.7	2.9	2.2	-1.2	255	300	Coffee; tea	345	530
Liberia	352 ^b	231 ^b	n.a.	n.a.	4.4	1.1	150	250	Iron ore; rubber	114	157
Morocco	3,515	215	6.3	2.9	8.8	5.5	428	500	Phosphates	477	690
Nigeria	5,800 ^b	105 ^b	n.a.	n.a.	0.4	-2.1	793	1,600	Petroleum and products	718	1,500
Tanzania	1,330	100	5.2	2.5	-0.2	-2.9	250	275	Coffee; cotton	226	375
Tunisia	1,320	246	4.6	1.8	9.9	7.0	140	200	Phosphates; petroleum	250	330
Uganda	1,323	131	4.5	1.5	1.5	-1.6	217	275	Coffee; cotton	166	240
Zaire	2,040	112	5.6	3.1	6.0	3.5	465	730 ^b	Copper	337	540

n.a. - Not available.

^a - Estimates based on 1970 prices and exchange rates. ^b - 1970.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

III

REGION: AFRICA

COUNTRY	GOLD & FOREIGN EXCHANGE ^a			CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES ^b							
				EXPENDITURES						DOMESTIC REVENUES	
	TOTAL		DEFENSE EXPENDITURES								
	1969	1970	1971	AMOUNT		AMOUNT		AS % OF GNP ^c		1970	1971
				1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971		
\$ MILLIONS			\$ MILLIONS				PERCENT		\$ MILLIONS		
Ethiopia	72	71	58	236	263	45	41	2.6	2.7	186	208
Ghana	76	53	57	428	485	45	39	1.8	1.5	480	412
Kenya	170	220	171	330	418	16	20	1.0	1.2	275	331
Liberia	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	60	62	4	4	1.1	n. a.	67	67
Morocco	114	141	176	862	908	108	121	3.2	3.4	681	696
Nigeria	135	224	432	1,274	1,373	441	300	7.6	n. a.	1,061	1,332
Tanzania	80	65	60	284	337	18	24	1.4	1.8	221	232
Tunisia	37	60	148	412	441	22	24	1.8	1.8	324	341
Uganda	52	57	44 ^d	211	272	24	26	1.9	2.0	152	180
Zaire	198	185	153	714	757	105	117	5.4	5.7	631	576

n. a. - Not available.

^a Official reserves, gross basis, end of year. End 1971 gold is valued at \$38 an ounce and foreign exchange at realigned exchange rates.

^b Converted at 1970 exchange rates; 1971 data are estimates.

^c Derived from current price data.

^d June.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

1A

COUNTRY	POPULATION					HEALTH			EDUCATION				
	TOTAL (MID-1971) MILLIONS	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE PERCENT	PERCENT IN URBAN AREAS		PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRI- CULTURE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	LIFE EXPEC- TANCY YEARS	INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STUDENTS				LITERACY RATE PERCENT
			1960	1970					1960	1969	AS PERCENT 5-19 AGE GROUP		
CENTRAL-WEST AFRICA													
Cameroon	5.9	2.1	14	20	84	25,300	50	110	484	937	31	50	10-15
Central African Republic	1.5	2.2	14	25	90	30,300	40	165	70	172	16	33	5-10
Chad	3.8	2.3	4	8	92	72,000	37	179	74	190	8	15	5-10
Dahomey	2.6	2.2	12	17	84	30,000	42	149	94	154 ^a	14	18 ^a	20
Gabon	0.5	1.2	12	21	84	5,900	37	185	60	97	43	64	12
Gambia	0.4	2.0	8	10	86	18,700	47	125	9	21	8	16	10
Guinea	4.0	2.3	8	11	85	41,600	41	216	106	209	11	15	5-10
Ivory Coast	4.3	2.8	15	21	86	17,300	41	154	250	477	24	33	20
Mali	5.2	2.5	10	12	90	37,000	40	190	70	203	4	11	5
Mauritania	1.2	2.2	2	2	90	30,000	44	155	12	28 ^a	4	9 ^a	1-5
Niger	4.0	3.0	3	3	96	53,400	42	148	28	87	3	7	5
Senegal	4.0	2.4	22	26	74	15,300	41	156	141	295 ^a	12	22 ^a	5-10
Sierra Leone	2.7	2.2	12	14	75	16,600	44	136	95	167	11	18	10
Togo	1.9	3.6	10	16	79	19,800	40	163	109	206	20	32	5-10
Upper Volta	5.2	1.7	4	5	87	85,000	37	181	60	110	4	7	5-10
SOUTHERN AFRICA													
Botswana	0.6	2.2	21	22	91	16,900	44	175	37	86 ^b	19	39 ^b	20
Lesotho	1.1	1.9	1	2	n. a.	26,300	41	137	139	185	43	50	n. a.
Malawi	4.6	2.5	3	5	81	44,700	41	119	288	345	23	23	22
Swaziland	0.4	2.9	3	4	60	7,700	44	168	36	72 ^b	29	45 ^b	36
Zambia	4.3	2.9	16	22	81	11,200	44	159	293	656	28	47	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.

^a1967. ^b1969.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

IIA

COUNTRY	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT		AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE					GOLD & FOREIGN EXCHANGE ^b		
	TOTAL GNP 1970 ^a	PER CAPITA GNP 1970 ^a	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1966-71		EXPORTS (F.O.B.)		MAIN EXPORTS	IMPORTS (C.I.F.)		1969	1970	1971
			TOTAL	PER CAPITA	1966	1970		1966	1970			
	\$ MILLIONS	DOLLARS	PERCENT		\$ MILLIONS		ITEM	\$ MILLIONS		\$ MILLIONS		
CENTRAL-WEST AFRICA												
Cameroon	990	170	2.7	0.6	145	226	Cocoa; coffee	146	242	48	81	74
Central African Republic ..	200	135	n. a.	n. a.	31	31	Diamonds; cotton; coffee	35	34	1	1	0.2
Chad	259	70	n. a.	n. a.	26	28	Cotton; livestock	48	62	1	2	11
Dahomey	235	94	2.7	0.6	11	33	Palm kernels & products	33	64	8	16	25
Gabon	209	630	n. a.	n. a.	105	121	Petroleum; wood; manganese	66	80	5	8	15
Gambia	46	125	n. a.	n. a.	17 ^c	16 ^c	Peanuts & products	20 ^c	17 ^c	8	15	25
Guinea	315	80	4.5	2.9	52 ^d	54 ^{d, e}	Alumina	47	70 ^{d, e}	6	8	10 ^e
Ivory Coast	1,424	338	6.1	3.3	311	469	Coffee; wood; cocoa	258	388	71	105	90
Mali	510	100	2.1	-0.2	13	35	Livestock; cotton	36	42	1	1	2
Mauritania	180	154	n. a.	n. a.	69	90	Iron ore	23	47	4	3	8
Niger	315	82	1.0	-2.0	35	32	Peanuts; livestock	45	58	7	19	34
Senegal	700	178	3.0	0.5	150	152	Peanuts & products	160	193	8	22	29
Sierra Leone	425 ^f	160 ^f	2.3	0.2	83	103	Diamonds	100	116	35	35	40
Togo	267	144	4.4	1.8	36	55	Cocoa; phosphates	47	64	26	35	41
Upper Volta	305	60	1.5	0.2	16	18	Livestock; cotton	38	47	23	36	43
SOUTHERN AFRICA												
Botswana	66	105	n. a.	n. a.	15	18 ^g	Meat & products; diamonds	26	43 ^g	0.5	0.5	1.0
Lesotho	94	90	n. a.	n. a.	6	5	Wool; livestock	32	32	0.5	--	0.4
Malawi	319	72	5.4	2.9	49	59	Tobacco; tea	86	99	21	29	33
Swaziland	90	215	n. a.	n. a.	54	73	Sugar; iron ore	34	62	1	--	--
Zambia	1,682	405	5.7	2.8	691	1,001	Copper	388	566	369	514	264

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

^a Converted at 1970 exchange rates.

^b Official reserves, gross basis, end of year. End 1971 gold is valued at \$38 an ounce and foreign exchange at realigned exchange rates.

^c Fiscal year ending June 30.

^d Fiscal year ending September 30.

^e September.

^f Fiscal year beginning April 1.

^g 1969.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523

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