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AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1980
MAIN VOLUME

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON

THE ADMINISTRATOR

February 1, 1979

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am pleased to transmit the Congressional Presentation of the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) for authorization for Fiscal Years 1980 and 1981 and for appropriation for Fiscal Year 1980.

U.S. economic development programs respond to the "New Directions" legislation enacted by Congress in 1973. These programs help the developing nations meet basic human needs of poor people by promoting equitable economic growth. Along with other instruments of U.S. foreign aid--P.L. 480, Peace Corps and programs of the multilateral development banks--U.S. bilateral economic assistance promotes international economic growth and cooperation. In addition, these programs serve important U.S. security interests.

The Congressional Presentation describes A.I.D.'s objectives and programs in detail.


John J. Gilligan

MAIN VOLUME

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**"A lasting peace cannot become reality when people
of many nations of the world suffer mass starvation."**

Jimmy Carter, President of the United States

INTRODUCTION

This Congressional Presentation (CP) sets forth A.I.D.'s budget request for FY 1980. Authorization and appropriation requests for each account are summarized in the Main Volume, Chapter II. Annexes I-V describe regional, country and centrally-funded programs while Annexes VI-VIII contain the same programs and projects by functional and other appropriation accounts.

The detailed project descriptions contained in the Congressional Presentation are based on programming material submitted by A.I.D. field missions many months before being sent to Congress and up to 28 months prior to obligation of funds. Invariably some projects will not go forward as planned, new ones will be added and some will undergo minor or substantial funding changes before agreement is reached with the recipient countries, but in each instance the appropriate committees will be given 15 days notice before such changes are ordered.

CHAPTER I

THE CHALLENGE OF DEVELOPMENT

"The Congress reaffirms the traditional humanitarian ideals of the American people and renews its commitment to assist people in developing countries to eliminate hunger, poverty, illness, and ignorance."

International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1978, Section 101

"To have sufficient food to live and work, to be adequately sheltered and clothed, to live in a healthy environment and be healed when sick, to learn and be taught--these rights too, must be the concerns of our governments."

President Jimmy Carter
Address to the Indian Parliament,
January 2, 1978

The challenge of development involves the spectre of hunger, disease and ignorance. World poverty remains pervasive over three-fourths of the globe, breeding pessimism and despair.

The quotations above reflect essential agreement between Congress and the Administration on the general nature and direction of U.S. assistance policy. America must remain committed to the elimination of world poverty. But the scope of that commitment and the American national interests to be served by it are subjects which merit reexamination.

America's dramatic success with the Marshall Plan in the recovery of post-war Europe created unrealistic expectations for progress in less developed countries (LDCs). At the same time, increased frustration with "foreign aid" obscured the real gains which poor countries have achieved over a brief quarter century. If America is to continue its leadership role in the development effort, both our citizens and the Congress must acquire a better understanding of world poverty, the means to address it and our national interest in the development process.

The Problem of Poverty

There are many ways to convey the magnitude of world poverty. In South Asia alone the number of people who exist in squalor and deprivation--in conditions which affront human dignity--is more than twice the U.S. population. In 39 poor countries (including India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, as well as the Sahel countries of Africa) average yearly income per person is not more than \$250. In 33 more, it does not exceed \$580. Even in countries with per capita incomes exceeding \$580 there are millions of people living in extreme poverty.

Distribution of Per Capita Income

Country	Per Capita (a)	Country	Per Capita (a)
Low Income Countries*		Other Countries	
Bhutan	70	Cape Verde	260 (1975)
Kampuchea	70 (1974) (b)	Togo	260
Laos	90	Egypt	280
Ethiopia	100	Yemen, P.D.R.	280
Mali	100	Cameroon	290
Bangladesh	110	Sudan	290
Maldives	110 (1975)	Angola	330
Rwanda	110	Equatorial Guinea	330
Somalia	110	Mauritania	340
Upper Volta	110	Western Samoa	350
Parma	120	Nigeria	380
Burundi	120	Thailand	380
Chad	120	Bolivia	390
Nepal	120	Honduras	390
Benin	130	Senegal	390
Guinea-Bissau	140	Botswana	410
Malawi	140	China, P.R.	410
Zaire	140	Philippines	410
Guinea	150	Tonga	410
India	150	Grenada	420
Afghanistan	160	Zambia	440
Niger	160	Liberia	450
Vietnam	160 (1975) (b)	Korea, D.P.R.	470
Lesotho	170	Swaziland	470
Mozambique	170	El Salvador	490
Pakistan	170	Papau New Guinea	490
Comoros	180	Sao Tome and Principe	490
The Gambia	180	Congo, P.R.	520
Tanzania	180	Albania	540
Haiti	200	Guyana	540
Madagascar	200	Morocco	540
Sierra Leone	200	Dominica	560
Sri Lanka	200	Ghana	580
Central African Empire	230		
Indonesia	240		
Kenya	240		
Uganda	240		
Solomon Islands	250 (1975)		
Yemen Arab Republic	250		

(a) Except as noted, data are from World Bank Atlas, 1977 edition; Atlas methodology; base 1974-1976.

(b) World Bank Atlas, 1976 edition; Atlas methodology; base 1973-1975.

*In its World Development Report, 1978, the World Bank has characterized countries with GNP per capita of \$250 or less as "Low Income Countries."

Seven hundred million people--almost one-fifth of humanity--are seriously malnourished. Almost twice that number lack safe drinking water and access to basic health care. Over half a billion adults are unable to read or write. One-quarter of a billion people in urban areas of the LDCs live in make-shift hovels. An even greater number are without adequate employment.

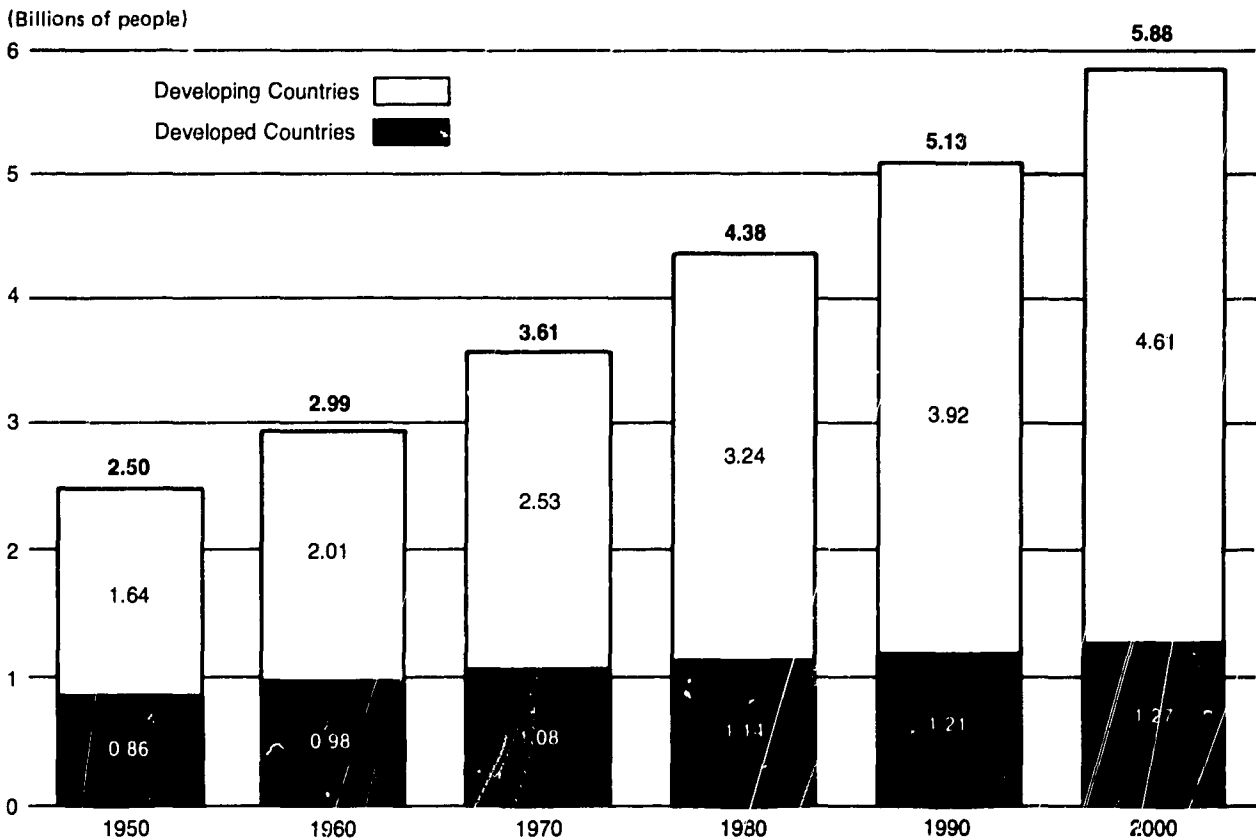
Compared with the inhabitants of developed nations, people in poor countries have:

- An infant mortality rate eight times higher;
- A life expectancy one-third lower;
- An adult literacy rate 60 percent less;

-- A nutritional level, for one of every two in the population, below minimum nutritional standards; and for millions of infants, less protein than is sufficient to permit full brain development.

At its present annual growth rate of just under two percent, the world's population of roughly four billion people will approach six billion at the turn of the century--a short 21 years from now--and will double in the second decade of the 21st century, when babies born today turn 41. An increasing population will severely increase the pressure on limited food supplies and a fragile environment. Because population growth rates are highest in developing countries, the world's poorest people will be most in jeopardy.

Population Growth In the Developing and Developed Countries



Projections through the year 2000 by AID's Office of Population

It is impossible to predict the state of mankind by the year 2000. But it is certain that the quality of life for our own children and grandchildren will be directly affected by:

- whether the quality of life gap between rich and poor nations narrows or widens;
- whether North-South relations become more cooperative or hostile;
- whether the environment endures or deteriorates;
- whether the poor people of the LDCs get enough food, shelter and health care to sustain life.

WHAT THIRD WORLD POVERTY REALLY MEANS

Fifteen years ago Robert L. Heilbroner, the economist, published a book entitled The Great Ascent: The Struggle for Economic Development in Our Time. In it he provided a powerful description of what underdevelopment means as a "living experience of daily life." That description is as relevant today as it was when it was written:

"Unless we can see the Great Ascent from the vantage point of those who must make the climb, we cannot hope to understand the difficulties of the march.

"It is not easy to make this mental jump. But let us attempt it by imagining how a typical American family, living in a small suburban house...could be transformed into an equally typical family of the underdeveloped world.

"We begin by invading the house of our imaginary American family to strip it of its furniture. Everything goes: beds, chairs, tables, television set, lamps. We will leave the family with a few old blankets, a kitchen table, a wooden chair. Along with the bureaus go the clothes. Each member of the family may keep in his "wardrobe" his oldest suit or dress, a shirt or blouse. We will permit a pair of shoes to the head of the family, but none for the wife or children.

"We move into the kitchen. The appliances have already been taken out, so we turn to the cupboards and larder. The box of matches may stay, a small bag of flour, some sugar and salt. A few moldy potatoes, already in the garbage can, must be hastily rescued, for they will provide much of tonight's meal. We will leave a handful of onions, and a dish of dried beans. All the rest we take away: the meat, the fresh vegetables, the canned goods, the crackers, the candy.

"Now we have stripped the house: the bathroom has

been dismantled, the running water shut off, the electric wires taken out. Next we take away the house. The family can move to the toolshed....

"But we have only begun. All the other houses in the neighborhood have also been removed; our suburb has become a shantytown....

"And still we have not reduced our American family to the level at which life is lived in the greatest part of the globe. Communication must go next. No more newspapers, magazines, books--not that they are missed, since we must take away our family's literacy as well....

"Now government services must go. No more postman, no more fireman. There is a school, but it is three miles away and consists of two classrooms. They are not too overcrowded since only half the children in the neighborhood go to school. There are, of course, no hospitals or doctors nearby. The nearest clinic is ten miles away and is tended by a midwife. It can be reached by bicycle, provided that the family has a bicycle, which is unlikely. Or one can go by bus--not always inside, but there is usually room on top....

"Meanwhile the head of our family must earn his keep. As a peasant cultivator with three acres to tend, he may raise the equivalent of \$100 to \$300 worth of crops a year. If he is a tenant farmer, which is more than likely, a third or so of his crop will go to his landlord, and probably another 10 percent to the local moneylender. But there will be enough to eat. Or almost enough. The human body requires an input of at least 2,000 calories to replenish the energy consumed by its living cells. If our displaced American fares no better than an Indian peasant, he will average a replenishment of no more than 1,700-1,900 calories. His body, like any insufficiently fueled machine, will run down.

"...And so we have brought our typical American family down to the very bottom of the human scale. It is, however, a bottom in which we can find, give or take a hundred million souls, at least a billion people.

"Of course, this is only an impression of life in the underdeveloped lands. It is not life itself. There is still lacking the things that underdevelopment gives as well as those it takes away: the urinous smell of poverty, the display of disease, the flies, the open sewers.... When we are told that half the

world's population enjoys a standard of living 'less than \$100 a year,' this is what the figures mean." -- From pp. 23-27 in The Great Ascent: The Struggle for Economic Development in Our Time by Robert L. Heilbroner. Copyright © 1963 by Robert L. Heilbroner, by permission of Harper & Row Publishers, Inc.

Towards a Solution

Past Progress. Referring to the quarter century from 1950 to 1975 Robert S. McNamara, President of the World Bank, recently observed:

"Never has so large a group of human beings--two billion people--achieved so much economic growth in so short a time."

The experience of the past 25 years demonstrates that development programs and foreign assistance can--and do--work.

Income per person in the less developed world has grown by almost three percent a year, compared to a two percent rate in the developed countries over the past century.

Changes in social conditions also reveal progress in the LDCs. Since 1950, average life expectancy has lengthened from about 40 years to 50 years. Despite the huge increase in world population, there is today--on the average--more food available per person than 25 years ago. The ability to read and write has increased from one third of the adult population in 1950 to more than half today. The number of pupils enrolled in primary schools has tripled and the number of students at secondary and post-secondary levels has increased sixfold.

The simple economic progress of some countries--Taiwan, South Korea and Brazil--has made it possible for the United States to terminate bilateral assistance. More significant is the fact that nations with almost one-fifth of the world's people have moved out of the "low income" category.

In short, economic development is possible when there is a strong commitment by the recipient country's leadership and provision of adequate resources by external donors.

New Directions and Basic Human Needs. In 1973 Congress enacted the "New Directions" legislation requiring A.I.D. to focus its efforts on helping poor people--especially the rural poor--in developing countries. Following this theme, amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act in 1978 called for:

"programs in support of countries which pursue development strategies designed to meet basic human needs and achieve self-sustained growth with equity."

A.I.D.'s New Directions and basic human needs strategy has three main elements:

(1) assisting poor people to increase their incomes: by raising their productivity, increasing their access to productive resources such as land, water, seed and fertilizer and expanding opportunities for employment;

(2) increasing the availability of food, shelter, health and education required to meet basic human needs; and

(3) making sure that the poor--women as well as men--participate in the development decisions which affect their lives.

This approach has meant that smaller-scale, people-oriented projects have replaced general budget support to LDC governments and larger infrastructure projects, the beneficiaries of which are not readily identifiable.

The Indonesia program is a good example of A.I.D.'s shift in strategy. Prior to 1973 most of our development assistance to Indonesia consisted of resource transfers aimed at improving the economy at large. In addition to general balance of payments support, major assistance activities included rehabilitation and expansion of basic infrastructure, particularly transport and power facilities. For example, of the \$114.7 million program in 1972, only \$6.6 million (roughly six percent) focused on basic human needs.

Since the New Directions of 1973, the profile of the Indonesian program has changed dramatically. All of our loans and grants have been devoted to benefiting poor people directly--by increasing rural employment, productivity and food production and by improving institutional manpower capability in key economic and social development sectors. In 1978, nearly 75 percent of the A.I.D. program to Indonesia was devoted to rural development and agricultural programs, with almost all of the remainder directed to family planning, health and PVO activities.

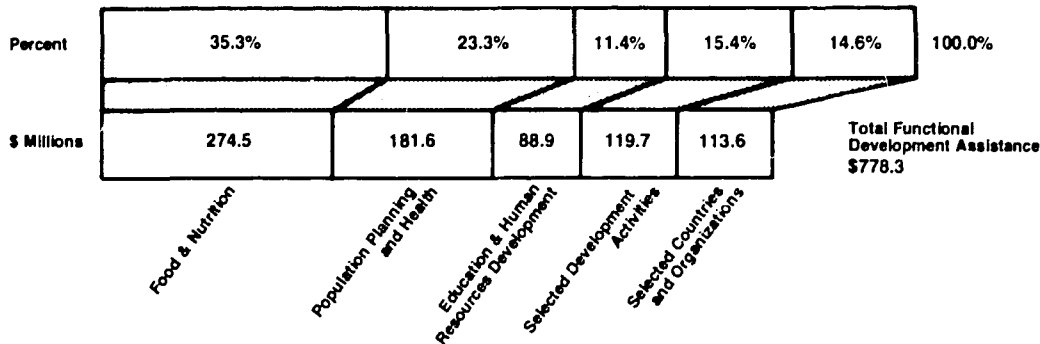
What has been true for Indonesia has also characterized Agency operations throughout the world. Comparison of A.I.D.'s allocation of funds for FY 1974, the year immediately following enactment of the New Directions, with FY 1979 appropriations, illustrates the shift to a basic needs program.

During the six years since New Directions, the Food and Nutrition account has more than doubled, while the Population and Health accounts (combined in 1973) have almost doubled.

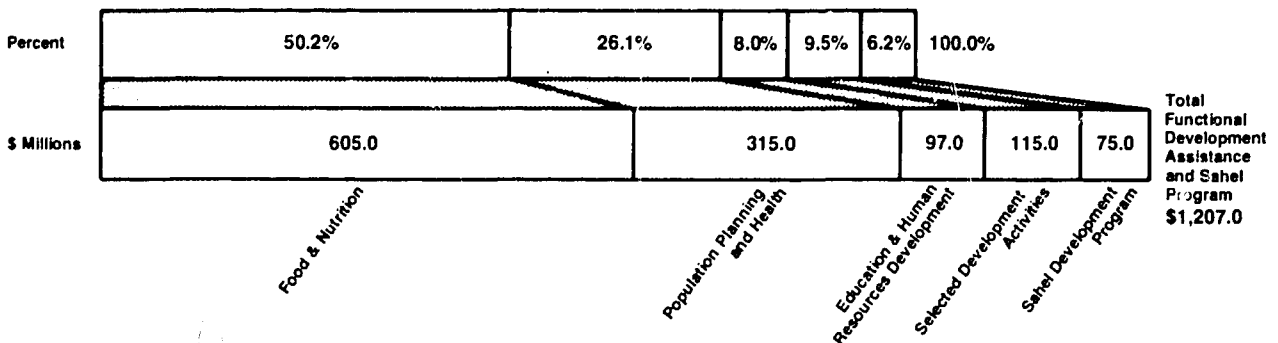
Basic human needs projects often take longer, are less predictable, more difficult to plan and execute and riskier than many of the capital projects of the previous decade. Because they are generally more complicated, they require more staff time to design, negotiate and implement.

Comparison of Functional Development Assistance and Sahel Programs (FY 1974 and FY 1979)

FY 1974 Actual



FY 1979 Appropriations



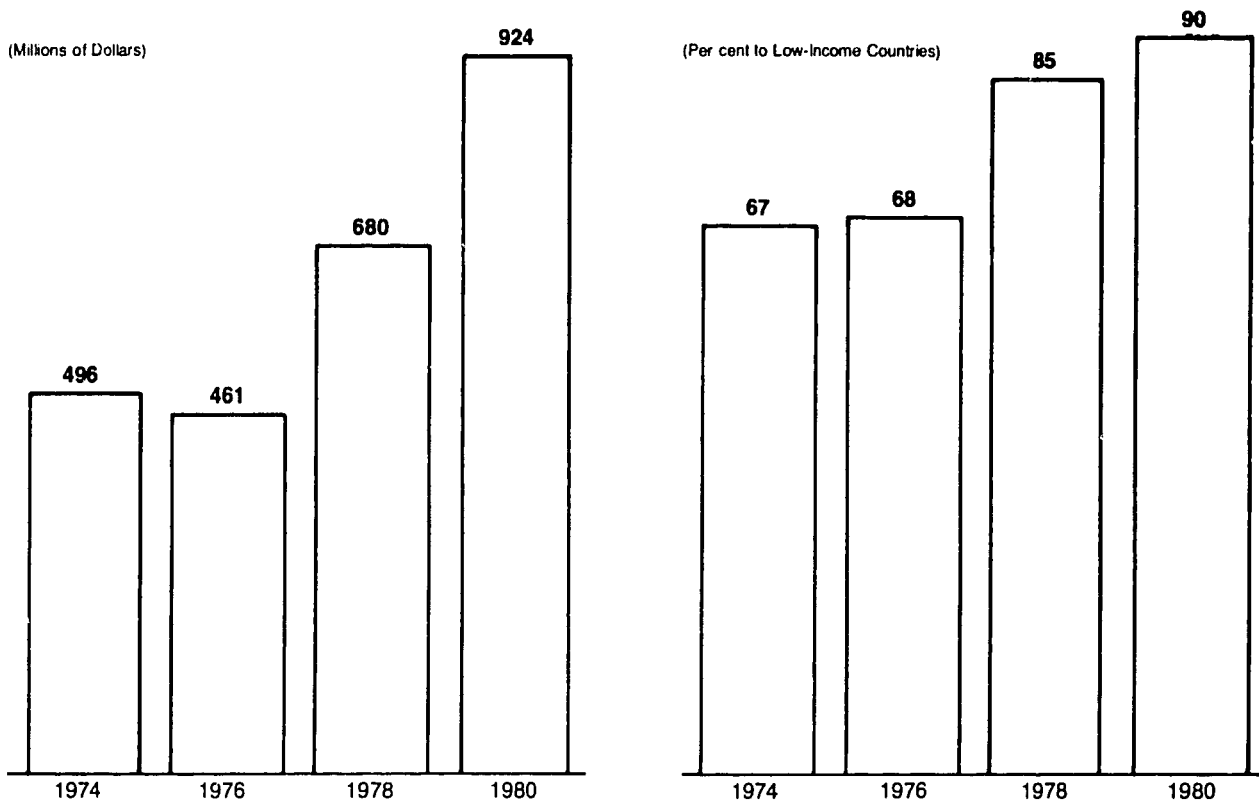
Evaluation. The verdict on New Directions is still out. Have A.I.D.'s projects succeeded? Has the quality of life improved for the poorest people? Six years' experience is too short a period for definitive answers. It has taken time to change the Agency's program, to win acceptance of those changes by LDC governments, to mount projects and to evaluate their progress. Nevertheless, certain gains are clear:

(1) Policy Influence. A.I.D. has joined with other donor agencies and host governments in helping to reorder international development goals and strategies toward meeting basic human needs. Many LDC development ministries have made substantial progress in tempering their drive for higher GNP with concerns for how new wealth will be distributed.

(2) A.I.D. Program Allocation. Since 1973 A.I.D. has increased its funding of food and nutrition and population and health programs. This has been accompanied by an overall shift of development assistance funding to the relatively poorer

countries. The chart below shows that A.I.D. has allocated increasing amounts of U.S. development assistance to countries with low per capita incomes.

A.I.D. Bilateral Development Assistance to the Poorest Developing Countries Compared with Total A.I.D. Development Assistance Direct to Countries



The developing countries designated as the poorest are those that meet the poverty criterion for eligibility for assistance from the International Development Association (IDA).

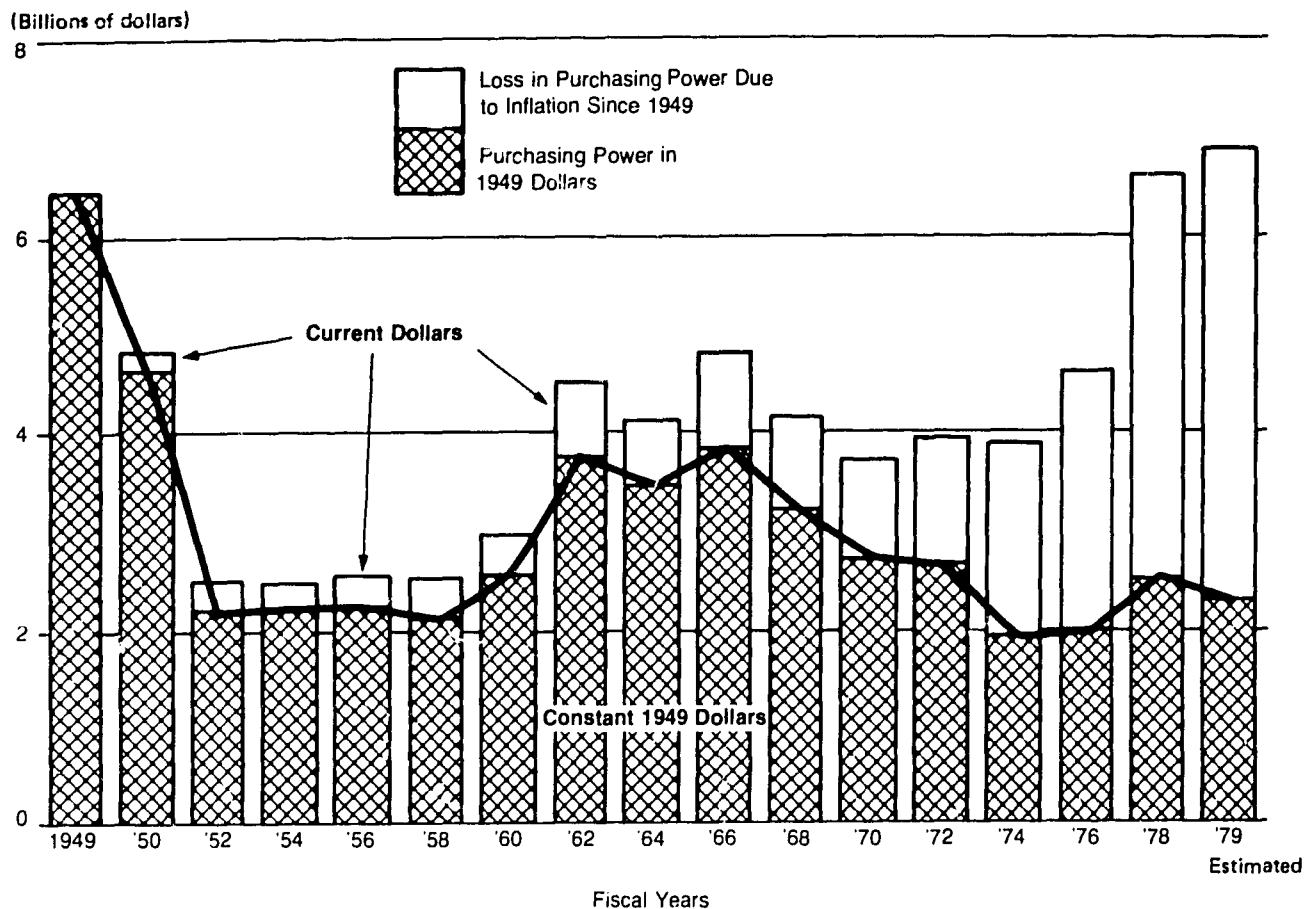
A.I.D. allocations, based on country requirements and host country commitment to basic human needs are described in Chapter IV.

(3) Project Experience. A.I.D.'s more than 1,300 projects in 66 countries are the cutting edge of bilateral development assistance. Activity Data Sheets for each project or "cluster" of related projects requiring FY 1980 funds may be found in Annexes I-V by region or centrally-funded category and in Annexes VI-VIII by appropriation account.

Although the projects have their own history and goals--and are separately justified to the Congress--they should not be viewed in isolation. Each project fits into A.I.D.'s country and regional strategies which are developed in collaboration with the host governments.

U.S. Economic Assistance Trends, 1949-1979

Obligations and Loan Authorizations in Current and Constant Dollars



In many cases, A.I.D. projects are "pilots". When they succeed, the World Bank and other donors often continue financing them on a country-wide or regional basis. Thus A.I.D.'s "venture capital" often attracts new resources from the host government and other donors: examples include the Bicol Development project in the Philippines, the Lampang health project in Thailand, and the Rural Electrification project in Bangladesh.

In response to both Section 125 of the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1978 and often stated Congressional desire for a strong evaluation program, A.I.D. has added new functions to its central Office of Evaluation. The Office oversees Agency-wide evaluation standards and is strengthening the process through which Washington and the field learn from project successes and failures. A.I.D.'s evaluation system is described in Chapter IV.

Cost and Efficiency. A generation ago, under the Marshall Plan for post-war recovery, America committed the equivalent of

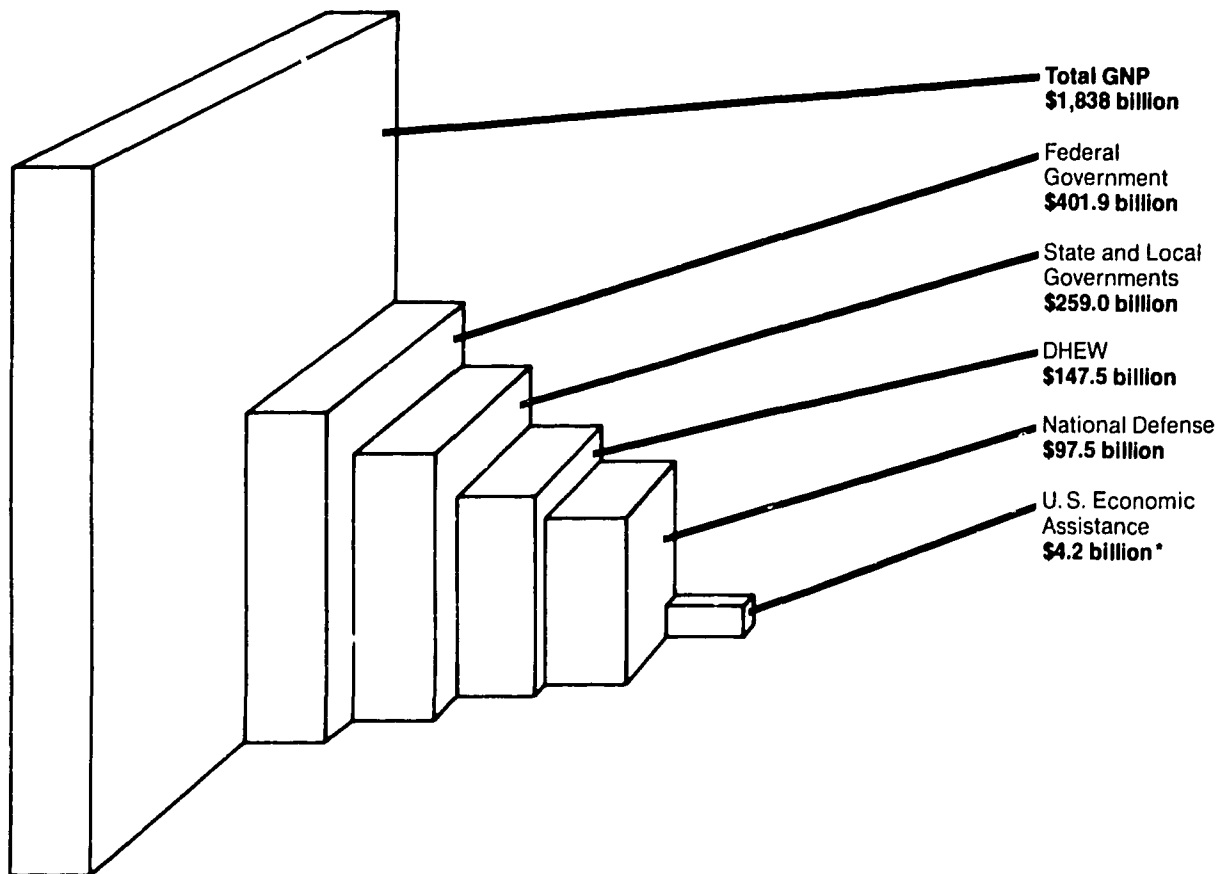
three percent of its GNP over five years to economic assistance. Fifteen years ago--with the establishment of A.I.D., the Alliance for Progress and the Peace Corps--we devoted about one-half of one percent of our GNP to foreign economic assistance.

Today, with a vastly larger economy and a much higher standard of living than 30 or 15 years ago, the United States contributes less than one-quarter of one percent of its GNP to official development assistance. On a percent of GNP scale, we now rank only 13th among 17 OECD donors.

It is also important to note how the real value of U.S. economic assistance has declined in recent years. (See chart above).

In relation to the Federal budget, U.S. economic assistance today constitutes only about one percent of government expenditures.

Relationship of Economic Aid to the U.S. Economy—FY 1977 (Expenditure Basis in Billions of Dollars)



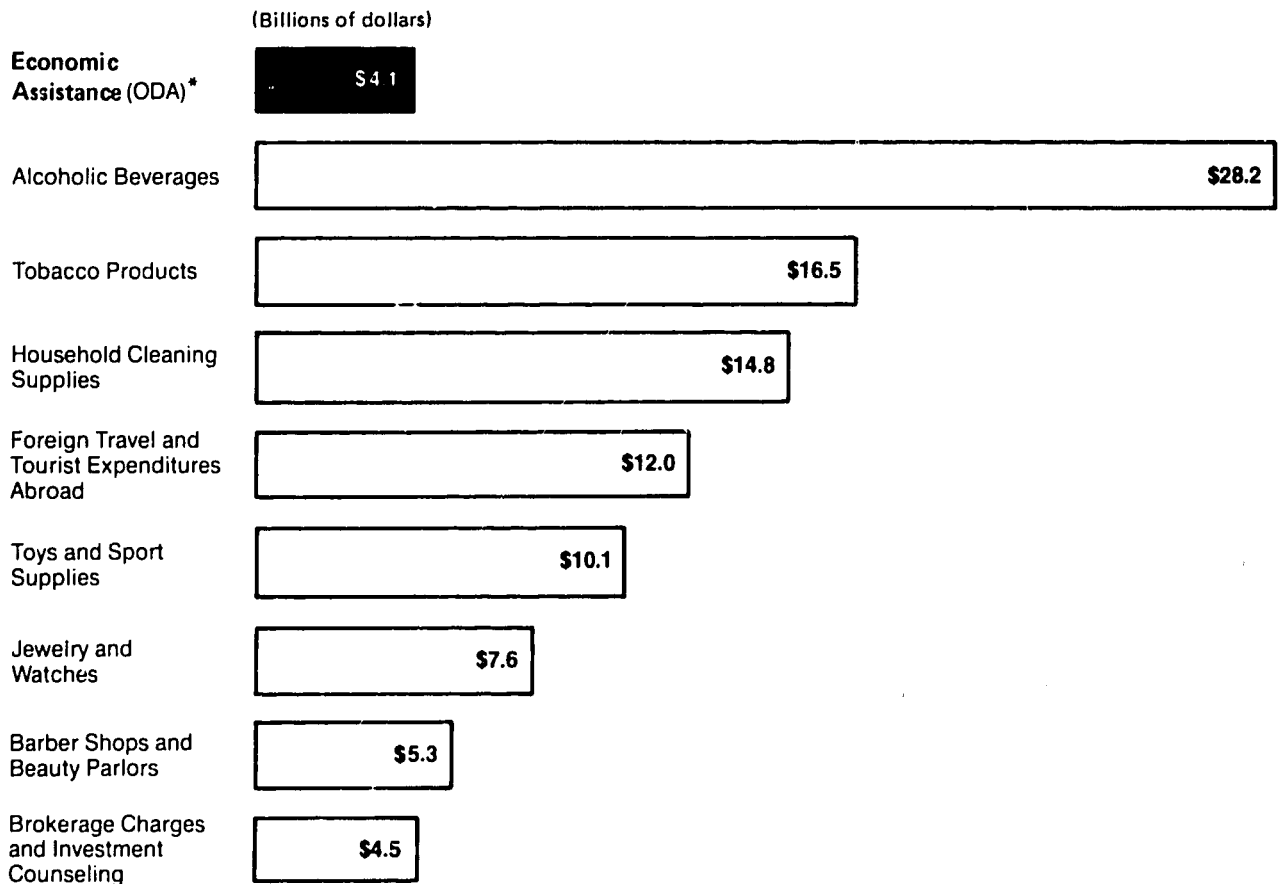
*Foreign economic and financial assistance—outlays for FY 1977 as reported in the 1973 Budget

Looking at the U.S. aid contribution in another way, in 1979 the average American will have \$18 of his roughly \$1,575 in Federal income taxes spent in bilateral and multilateral economic assistance. A.I.D.'s share of this sum is about \$5.00, the equivalent of a carton of cigarettes or two movie tickets. In a developing country, \$5.00 will:

- feed a malnourished child for two months; or
- provide basic health care to an entire family for six months; or
- teach vocational reading and writing to an unemployed person for one month.

Americans spend more on alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, pet food and cosmetics than on economic assistance for poor people in other countries. The chart below compares our FY 1977 aid with various products which Americans consume annually:

U.S. Economic Assistance Compared with Expenditures for Selected Items of Personal Consumption – 1977



* Official Development Assistance = concessional aid for development purposes, shown on a disbursements basis, net of loan repayments.

Adequate funding is essential to an effective aid program. But it is not the only requirement. Management efficiency makes our money go farther and builds public confidence in the program. A.I.D. is deeply conscious of its role as trustee of the taxpayers' dollars. Agency procedures have been streamlined, and we are moving to increase the proportion of A.I.D. personnel stationed abroad. Management and fiscal reforms are discussed in the "Operating Expenses" Section of Chapter II.

The National Interest

Successive administrations, Republican and Democratic, have reaffirmed the need for economic assistance programs on humanitarian, economic and security grounds. Nevertheless, American citizens and their representatives in Congress continue to ask: "Why foreign aid?"

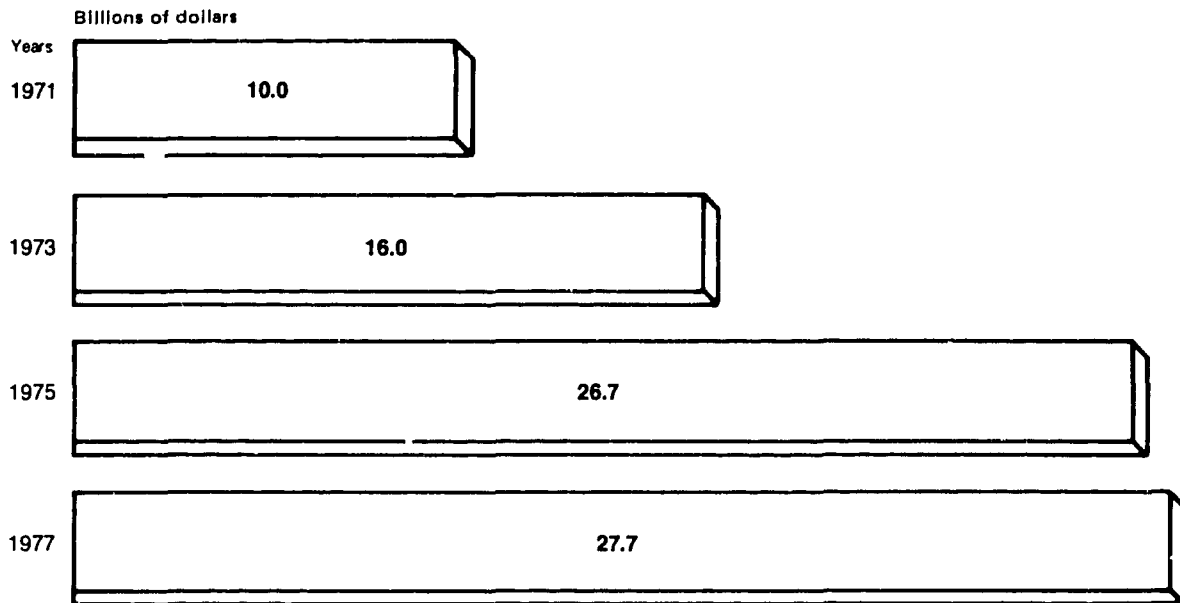
-- Foreign assistance expresses America's compassion and sense of justice.

Foreign economic assistance is a practical expression of the Judeo-Christian ethic of sharing one's abundance with those less fortunate. Economic assistance demonstrates our humanitarian concern for those who do not have even the basic human requirements of food, shelter and health care. And by helping others to help themselves, Americans have recognized that economic assistance can help build a world in which all peoples will have a better life.

-- Foreign assistance builds a prosperous economy.

Development assistance helps build a productive world economy in which international trade benefits all nations. Increasing by 15 percent a year, U.S. exports to the LDCs now constitute a full quarter of our total exports--more than to all of Europe and three times our exports to Japan. Put another way, the jobs of some two million American workers and farmers now depend on exports to developing countries. Expansion of these export markets depends on continued economic growth in the Third World, which is fueled in part by our economic assistance programs. Economists have projected that a three percent increase in the growth rates of the non-OPEC LDCs--through trade, investment and development assistance--would result in a one percent increase in the growth rates of the developed countries.

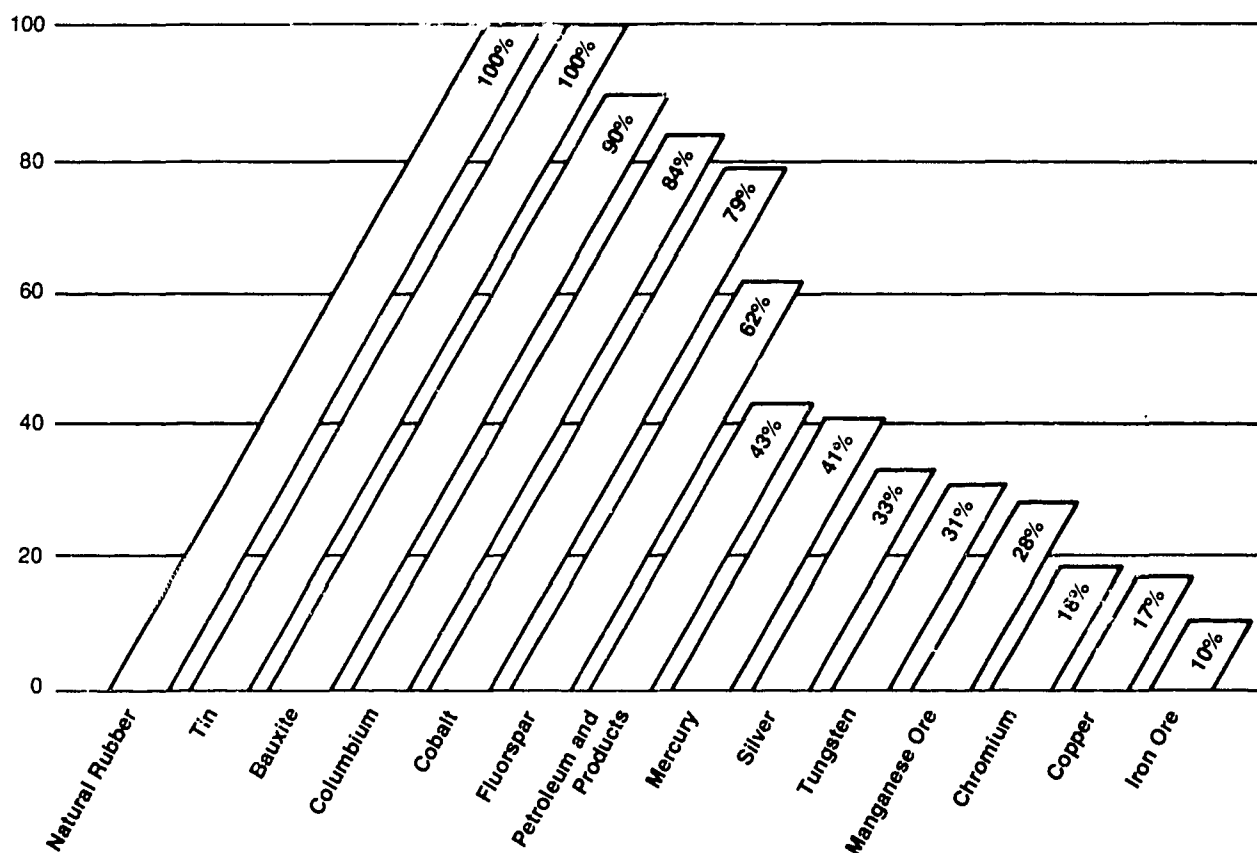
U.S. Exports to Non-OPEC Less Developed Countries



-- Foreign assistance helps assure access to natural resources.

Economic interdependence is implicit in a growing U.S. dependence on foreign oil and the increasing vulnerability of the U.S. economy to oil and other possible cartels of Third World nations. We import from the developing countries 90 percent of our bauxite, 100 percent of our tin, 79 percent of our cobalt and 100 percent of our natural rubber (see chart below). If these and other important raw materials--essential to our own industrial production and economic strength--were to be abruptly curtailed, the impact on our economy could be devastating. Foreign assistance helps maintain U.S. access to these resources by assisting some of the supplier countries and by promoting more favorable attitudes toward the United States among Third World nations and organizations in general. It also helps supplier nations expand their economies into new markets for U.S. exports.

**U.S. Dependence on Raw Materials from Developing Countries;
Imports from Developing Countries as Percent of U.S. Primary Consumption**



-- Foreign assistance helps eliminate the causes of illegal immigration.

As populations edge upward in the poor nations, the number of economic refugees to more prosperous countries increases. The United States has recently experienced an influx of undocumented aliens, mostly from Latin America and the Caribbean.

Stemming this flow from the LDCs is likely to depend more on generating employment in their own countries and on expanding family planning services to reduce population growth than on chainlink fences or enforcement measures in the United States.

-- Foreign assistance fosters North-South cooperation.

The North-South dialogue is testimony to the increasing political importance of the less developed countries. Critical issues to Americans--human rights, international terrorism, nuclear proliferation and law of the sea, to name a few--require the cooperation of Third World countries. While foreign aid rarely "buys" support in international forums, it does create a better climate for the discussion and resolution of issues.

Development assistance manifests America's concern and response to the Third World's most pressing struggle--that against poverty. It is on this issue that the future of North-South cooperation hinges.

-- Foreign assistance helps keep the peace.

More than half of the funds which A.I.D. administers--almost two billion dollars--is targeted for countries of special political importance to the United States. In the Middle East and southern Africa Security Supporting Assistance, which comprises the Economic Support Fund and Peacekeeping Operations of the FY 1979 appropriation, supports America's peace initiatives. (See "Security Supporting Assistance" discussed in Chapter II).

-- Foreign assistance is economical.

Almost 75 cents of every foreign aid dollar is spent in the United States for American goods and services--such as farm implements and agricultural expertise--used in development programs abroad.

About one-third of U.S. foreign assistance is provided in the form of low-interest loans. Since 1972, dollar reflows from old loans made by A.I.D. and its predecessor agencies have exceeded the annual amount of new development assistance loans. In two recent years, repayments (which are returned to the U.S. Treasury rather than A.I.D.) were as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Loan Repayments and Interest</u> (\$ millions)	<u>New Loans Authorized</u> (\$ millions)
1978	\$479.7	\$291.3
1979	518.7	403.0

For FY 1980 and the next several years, loan repayments and interest are projected at over \$600 million annually.

Agency for International Development
 FY 1980 Authorization and Budget Request and Proposed Program
 FY 1981 Authorization Request
 (in thousands of dollars)

	1980			1981	
	Foreign Assist- ance Act Authorization Request	Budget Authority Request	Estimated Reimbursements	Proposed Program	Foreign Assist- ance Act Authorization Request
Functional Development Assistance					
Agriculture, Rural Development & Nutrition	715,366	715,366	-	715,366	789,000
Population Planning	216,321	216,321	-	216,321	255,000
Health	146,573	146,573	-	146,573	210,000
Education & Human Resources Development	119,497	119,497	-	119,497	140,000
Selected Development Activities	136,122	136,122	-	136,122	180,300
Subtotal, Functional Accounts	1,333,879	1,333,879	-	1,333,879	1,574,300
(Grants, included above)	(918,342)	(918,342)	-	(918,342)	
(Loans, included above)	(415,537)	(415,537)	-	(415,537)	
Sahel Development Program	160,000 ^{a/}	105,000	-	105,000	- ^{a/}
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	15,000	15,000	-	15,000	20,000
International Disaster Assistance	25,000	25,000	-	25,000	25,000
Foreign Currency Programs	-- ^{d/}	(20,500)	-	(20,500)	(-)
Subtotal, Functional & Other	1,533,879	1,478,879	-	1,478,879	1,619,300
Operating Expenses	268,000	268,000	2,000	270,000	285,000
Foreign Service Retirement Fund	- ^{b/}	25,676	-	25,676	- ^{b/}
Total AID Bilateral Development Assistance	1,801,879	1,772,555	2,000	1,774,555	1,904,300
International Organizations and Programs	277,190	277,190	-	277,190	315,325
Total Development Assistance	2,079,069	2,049,745	2,000	2,051,745	2,219,625
Security Supporting Assistance ^{c/}	1,995,100	1,995,100	-	1,995,100	
Total, Agency for International Development	4,074,169	4,044,845	2,000	4,046,845	

^{a/} \$200 million has been authorized by Section 121 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended; in FY 1978 and 1979 a total of \$125 million was appropriated

^{b/} Section 865 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 authorizes necessary appropriations to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1973 authorizes the participation of A.I.D. career Foreign Service personnel in the Fund.

^{c/} Programs for the Treaty of Friendship with Spain (\$7 mil), the Sinai Support Mission (\$12.1 mil), United Nations Forces in Cyprus (\$9 mil), and the Philippines (\$20 mil), included in this request, are justified in a separate Congressional Presentation Document submitted by the Departments of State and Defense.

^{d/} Authorized by the FAA, Section 612.

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Development Assistance and Economic Security Assistance

Countries Assisted FY 1979 - 1980

Afghanistan	India	Senegal
Bangladesh	Indonesia	Seychelles
Benin	Israel	Sierra Leone
Bolivia	*Italy	Somali Republic
Botswana	Jamaica	Spain
Burundi	Jordan	Sri Lanka
Cameroon	Kenya	Sudan
Cape Verde	*Lebanon	Swaziland
Central African Empire	Lesotho	Syria
Chad	Liberia	Tanzania
+Chile		Thailand
+Colombia		Togo
Costa Rica	Malawi	Tunisia
Cyprus	Mali	Turkey
Djibouti	*Malta	Upper Volta
Dominican Republic	Mauritania	Yemen
Ecuador	Mauritius	Zaire
Egypt	Morocco	Zambia
El Salvador	Mozambique	
Ethiopia	Nepal	
Gambia	Nicaragua	
Ghana	Niger	
Guatemala	Nigeria	
Guinea	Pakistan	
Guinea-Bissau	Panama	
Guyana	Paraguay	
Haiti	Peru	
Honduras	Philippines	
	Portugal	
	Rwanda	

*No proposed new obligations in FY 1980.

+Operational Program Grants will be obligated from regional funds.

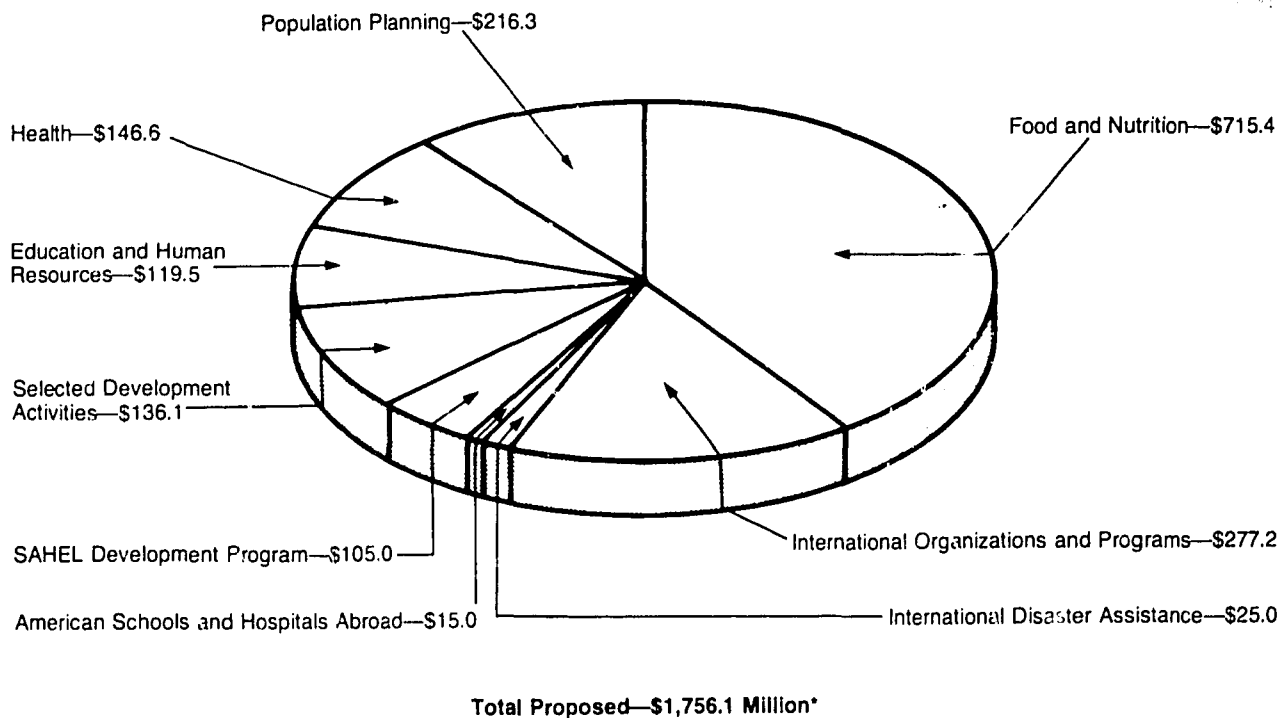
PROGRAM SUMMARY					CP 7-11(12-78)
(In millions of dollars)					
FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated ^{b)}	FY 1980 Authorization Request	FY 1980 Appropriation Request	FY 1981 Authorization Request	
4,057.9	3,751.7	4,074.2	4,044.8 ^{a)}	2,219.6 ^{c)}	

Budget Summary

For FY 1980, A.I.D. requests authorization of \$4,074,169,000 and appropriation of \$4,044,845,000 for its bilateral economic assistance program--including both Development Assistance and Security Supporting Assistance--compared to \$3,719,076,000^{b/} appropriated in FY 1979. For FY 1981, authorization of \$2,219,625,000 is requested for development assistance only.

Development Assistance Programs by Function

(Millions of Dollars)



*Excluding Operating Expenses and Foreign Service Retirement Fund. Including these two the total is \$2,051.7 Million.

- a) Excludes \$2.0 million in reimbursements requested to be made available for A.I.D. Operating Expenses.
- b) Includes proposed supplemental appropriation of \$856 thousand to finance the increase in unfunded liabilities created by the salary increase of October 1978.
- c) Excludes Security Supporting Assistance.

The FY 1980 budget request represents a 13 percent increase over last year's final appropriation in funds directly available for development assistance programs and a four percent increase in economic security assistance.

The Administration requests that the Economic Support Fund and Peacekeeping Operations be combined into a single Security Supporting Assistance Account. Programs for Spain at \$7,000,000, UN Forces in Cyprus at \$9,000,000, the Sinai Support Mission at \$12,100,000 and the Philippines at \$20,000,000 are included in the Security Supporting Assistance request but are justified in a separate Congressional Presentation document submitted by the Departments of State and Defense.

The Development Assistance program of \$2,051,745,000 for FY 1980 (compared to a \$1,830,585,000 program a/ in FY 1979) represents half the total. The program consists of:

-- \$715,366,000 for Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition (compared to a \$609,642,000 program in FY 1979). The productive potential of millions of small farms in the developing world offers the best hope for closing the gap between what is now produced and what is needed in the LDCs. For this reason, A.I.D. emphasizes rural development projects which increase small farm productivity and income opportunities for the rural poor. Under Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA), U.S. land-grant universities and other eligible institutions collaborate with A.I.D. and recipient governments in addressing food problems through research, training and extension programs.

-- \$216,321,000 for Population Planning (compared to a \$185,000,000 program in FY 1979). Rapid population growth undercuts world efforts to expand food production, reduce malnutrition and chronic disease, conserve non-renewable resources and protect the environment. A.I.D. emphasizes programs which provide family planning services and contraceptives for the rural poor through paramedicals and the private sector. In response to Section 104(d) of the FAA, A.I.D. is stressing the importance of "population impact" in the design of agriculture, health and education programs.

-- \$146,573,000 for Health (compared to a \$130,350,000 program in FY 1979). A.I.D. will continue to support integrated health services delivery, improved water and sanitation projects and selected disease control--including programs to arrest the resurgence of malaria in India, Pakistan, Thailand and Sri Lanka.

a) Includes the \$856 thousand requested budget supplemental for the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, \$18,909,000 in unobligated balances brought forward and \$2,000,000 in reimbursements to Operating Expenses.

-- \$119,497,000 for Education and Human Resources Development (compared to a \$97,902,000 program in FY 1979). The expansion in this functional account results from increased emphasis on training which provides the basic skills necessary for participation of poor people in their own development. A major share of the requested funds will be allocated to primary education, adult and community education, administrative and managerial training and vocational and technical training.

-- \$136,122,000 for Technical Assistance, Energy, Research, Reconstruction and Selected Development Problems (compared to a \$115,900,000 program in FY 1979). The increase in this account results primarily from new initiatives in energy programs and for transportation facilities in Africa. It also reflects mandates to expand programs in technology, environmental preservation and private voluntary organizations (PVOs).

-- \$105,000,000 for the Sahel Development Program (compared to a \$75,154,000 program in FY 1979). A total of \$200 million has been authorized to date and \$125 million appropriated. For FY 1980 an additional authorization of \$160 million is requested. FY 1980 will be the third year of funding for this multilateral effort to help drought-ravaged West African countries begin to achieve regional food self-sufficiency. Other donors and the recipients themselves contribute 90 percent of the total program costs.

-- \$15,000,000 for American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (compared to a \$25,000,000 program in FY 1979) to demonstrate American ideas and practices in education and medicine.

-- \$25,000,000 for International Disaster Assistance (compared to a \$45,334,000 program in FY 1979, which includes \$15 million for assistance to African Refugees) to respond to worldwide natural and manmade disasters.

-- \$20,500,000 equivalent in U.S.-owned Indian rupees for Foreign Currency Programs (compared to a \$400,000 equivalent program in FY 1979) to finance specialized training in India for Nepalese participants and expanded rural health outreach programs of private Indian hospitals.

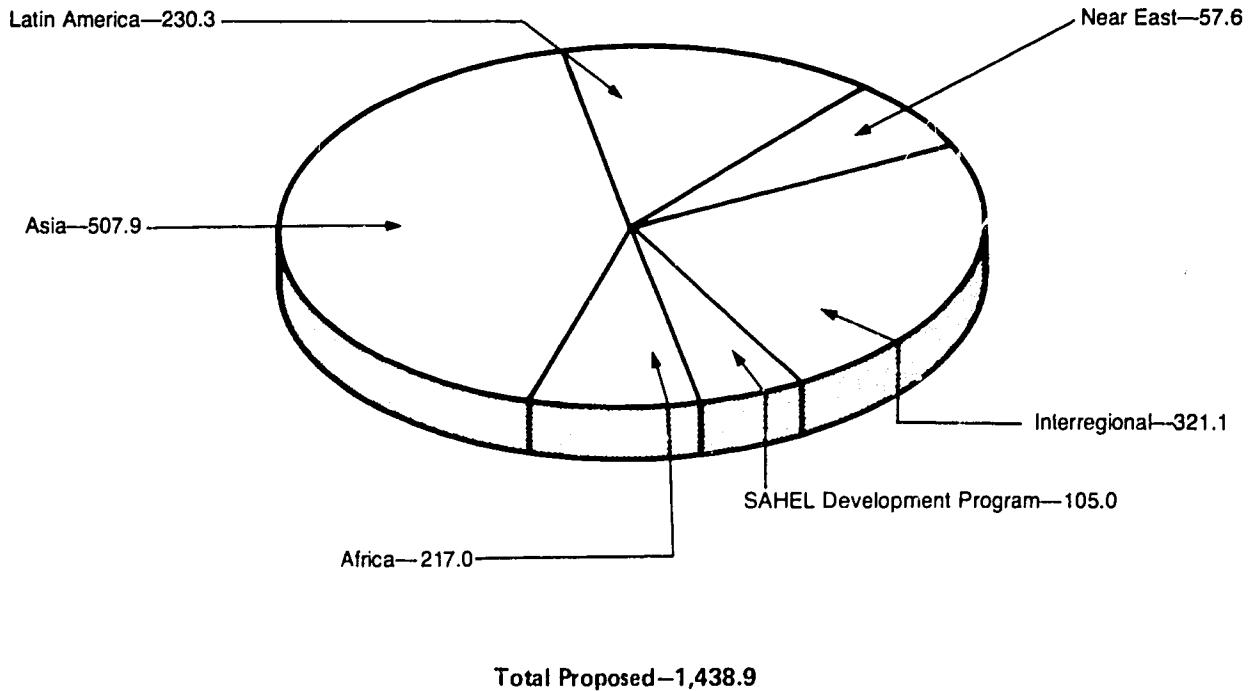
-- \$268,000,000 in new budget authority for Operating Expenses (compared to \$254,000,000 in FY 1979), together with \$2,000,000 in reimbursements, to finance operating the Development Assistance and Security Supporting Assistance programs.

-- \$25,676,000 to cover the FY 1980 installment for the unfunded liability for A.I.D. Foreign Service employees under the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System (compared to a \$25,676,000 ^{a/} program in FY 1979).

a) Includes the requested \$856 thousand budget supplemental.

Functional Development Assistance* and Sahel Programs by Region

(Millions of Dollars)



*Includes Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition, Population, Health, Education and Human Resources and Selected Development Activities

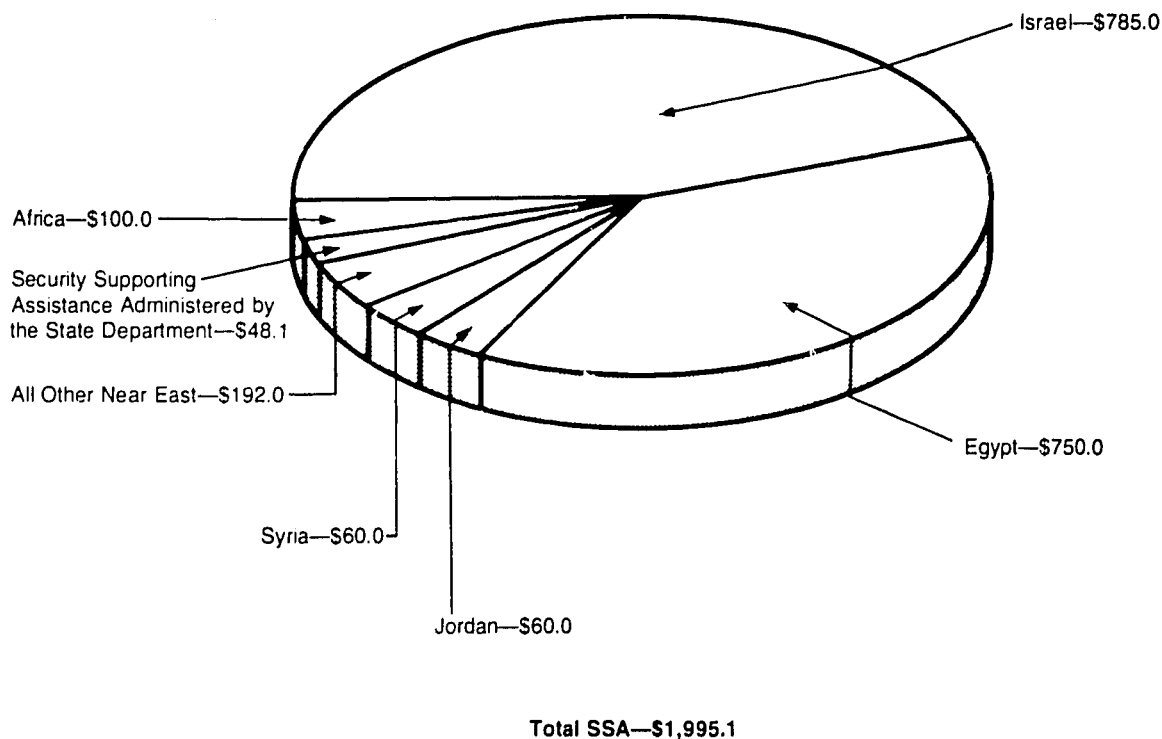
-- \$277,190,000 for International Organizations and Programs (compared to a \$260,000,000 program in FY 1979). This amount includes \$140 million for the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), \$36 million for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), \$17.5 million for the Organization of American States (OAS) and \$12.5 million for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). It also includes \$52 million for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to provide support and training for Palestinian refugees in the Middle East and \$8 million for the UN Environmental Program (UNEP).

The Security Supporting Assistance program is \$1,995,100,000, (compared to \$1,921,158,000 program for both the Economic Support Fund and Peacekeeping Operations in FY 1979). Eighty-six percent of the total Security Supporting Assistance request will be allocated to the Middle East as part of continuing U.S. efforts to achieve a stable peace. Proposed levels for Israel and Egypt are the same as appropriated in FY 1979. SSA Funds will also relieve economic dislocations resulting from the struggle for majority rule in southern Africa, and provide support to Turkey in its efforts to stabilize its economy.

The Administration's requests for UN Forces in Cyprus, Spain, the Sinai Support Mission and the Philippines are covered in the Security Assistance presentation of the Departments of State and Defense.

Security Supporting Assistance Programs Proposed for FY 1980

(Millions of Dollars)



Although A.I.D. does not require FY 1980 appropriations for the Reimbursable Development and Housing Guaranty Programs, it requests funding authority increases to \$3,800,000 in FY 1980 and \$5,000,000 in FY 1981 for the former and \$1,505,000,000 for the latter.

In addition to new budget authority and guaranty authority, A.I.D. is requesting authorization and approval in the Appropriation Act, for waiver and forgiveness under Section 124(c) of the FAA of up to \$18,838,000 owed by relatively least developed countries to the United States on A.I.D. and predecessor agency loans in FY 1980 and up to \$18,232,000 in FY 1981.

**U. S. Foreign Economic and Financial Assistance
(in millions of dollars)**

Major Missions and Programs	Recommended Budget Authority for FY 1980
Multilateral development assistance:	3,625
Multilateral Development Banks	277
International Organizations	
Agency for International Development	1,773 ¹
Food for Peace	719
Security Supporting Assistance	1,995
Other	339
Total, foreign economic and financial assistance	8,728 ²

¹ Includes Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund. Excludes miscellaneous trust funds.

² Excludes offsetting receipts.



PROGRAM SUMMARY					CP 80-11(12-78)
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>					
FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Authorization Request	FY 1980 Appropriation Request	FY 1981 Authorization Request	
555.8	609.6	715.4	715.4	789.0	

Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition

For almost one-quarter of the world's people, hunger is a daily fact of life. World Bank figures place the number of seriously malnourished people at 700 million--a disproportionate share being infants, children and women.

The salient facts are these: the world's readily arable land is reaching its limits. There is little new land available to be brought under production without increasingly heavy investments of scarce capital and energy. Energy-intensive agriculture is expensive and often not available to developing countries. Chemical fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, and petroleum widely used for agriculture in developed countries, are largely lacking.

Population growth continues to increase in developing countries at a pace which threatens to undermine their gains in food production. Developing country populations will account for 700 million of the 800 million persons expected to be born this decade.

Pressures on world food and energy resources are also growing because the affluent minority can afford to consume them. The 30 percent of the world's population in industrial countries consumes about half the world's cereal grains. Farmers in developed countries grow more than 60 percent of the world's food, despite the fact that developing countries encompass more than 70 percent of the world's arable land surface. It is not uncommon for the richest 20 percent in the developing countries to control half the national income.

LDC land tenure patterns discourage dispersed agricultural production and foster unemployment. Small farmers frequently do not receive technology and training appropriate to their needs. Agricultural research is generally slanted toward temperate zone, cash crop agriculture rather than tropical food cropping.

People are hungry because they are poor and food is scarce. While the causes of hunger are complex and the problems have economic, political, social and cultural dimensions, its alleviation is equally complex, involving higher incomes for poor people, increased food production, and better nutrition, health and other needs. Food reserves and food aid as well as trade and investment must be taken into consideration. Population growth rates and resource management are also part of hunger's equation. So too are the policies of national and international

institutions. The United States' and other countries' food policies may directly affect the world's hungry people by providing incentives or disincentives to food production. Yet no matter how much food is produced in the world, those who are too poor to grow it or buy it will go hungry. A realistic U.S. world hunger policy must recognize and address these complexities within a single government-wide framework. A.I.D.'s program is one important component in this effort.

FY 1980 Program

For FY 1980, A.I.D. requests \$715,366,000 for projects to alleviate hunger and malnutrition by increasing agricultural production and consumption and the incomes of poor rural people in developing countries.

To increase agricultural production and incomes, A.I.D. programs provide poor farmers access to improved markets and technologies, including seeds, fertilizer, tools and the necessary credit to obtain them. A.I.D. seeks to promote land and tenure reforms and other LDC economic policies, such as attractive harvest prices which provide small farmers with adequate incentives to grow more food. Agricultural research and extension programs are supported and adapted to local conditions to ensure their use by poor farmers. The construction of irrigation and drainage facilities, farm-to-market roads, rural electrification and marketing and storage facilities increase the poor farmer's access to adequate water, electricity and markets. Finally, A.I.D. supports institutions and policies which increase the access of small rural industry to raw materials, credit and technical assistance in order to provide low-cost services and products and to expand opportunities for off-farm employment.

Eliminating hunger and malnutrition in developing countries requires more than simply expanding agricultural production. New jobs must be made available in market towns and villages to expand production and create employment and capital. Access to health, education and family planning services must be improved. Production planning must take into account the nutritional requirements of the population. Nutrition programs may be needed to achieve acceptable nutritional standards among the poor.

A.I.D.'s assistance programs have been designed to reach the owners and tenants of small farms and those people who are seriously underemployed. Small producers are the key to progress in this effort. They constitute the bulk of the rural labor force. They are generally efficient producers who respond well to economic incentives. Their farmlands are underutilized. They themselves are often the very poor and hungry. Increased production by large numbers of small farmers also stimulates the growth of off-farm employment and incomes for the rural poor by providing markets for locally produced, labor-intensive farm implements and basic consumer goods.

A small farmer-oriented production policy is not only feasible; it is economically sound and will result in more production per unit of land, especially if inequitable land distribution and tenancy laws that constrain food production are changed. A.I.D. supports projects which promote access to land and encourage small farmer self-help. An example is the Mahaweli Basin new land irrigation project in Sri Lanka. An FY 1980 loan of \$5,400,000 will directly benefit 15,300 resettled small farmers and landless families with technical production and marketing services, fertilizer and seed supplies.

Planning is a critical element in accelerating food production for the small farmer. An example of integrated planning is the proposed FY 1980 "Improved District Planning and Rural Development Analysis" project in Ghana which will strengthen the capability of regional, district and local public institutions to undertake integrated rural development.

New technical contributions to solving agricultural problems are being advanced through the Title XII Famine Prevention program of collaboration with U.S. land- and sea-grant colleges and other educational institutions. For example, an adequate nutritional level is a basic human need. Yet adequate nutrient requirements vary, depending on the amounts of energy expended and food assimilated. A proposed Title XII collaborative research project will provide information on the specific effects of malnutrition. The Title XII program will also fund research on two agriculture production projects--sorghum and millet and small ruminant animals--and planning for research projects on fisheries and aquaculture, soil management, beans and cowpeas and farming systems. The Title XII program is discussed further in Chapter IV.

The provision of better agricultural extension services is being undertaken for small farms in Bolivia. This five-year extension improvement program will improve and expand the use of appropriate technology for the small farmer. The extension upgrading program will establish 15 training centers in the Bolivian agricultural sector and train 300 extension agronomists and 2,000 new extension agents to reach effectively 100,000 small farmers.

An on-farm water management project in Pakistan will increase productivity by combining fertilizer, seeds and other agricultural improvements. The project includes the construction of wells and the building of impoundments and primary canals; credit for fertilizers and seeds and assistance to farmer associations to improve access to water for 65,000 small- and medium-size farmers.

It may be helpful to the reader to describe existing A.I.D. agricultural projects. One good example is the Panawagan demonstration--part of the Citanduy Basin Development Project in Indonesia. Tradition calls for the Javanese farmer to build a

terrace with a level bottom. Sometimes it has a lip to contain water for wet rice cultivation. Unfortunately, such a terrace will not withstand heavy, prolonged rain. Cascading water rips off the edges, carrying rich topsoil to the valley floor. A few days of this and the hillside is in a shambles, delaying food production for months, perhaps years.

A U.S. technical assistance team has helped Panawagan farmers tilt the floors of these terraces backward--into the hill--so excess water would flow to a rear ditch. The team then had them run narrow rock or bamboo-lined spillways from the top of the hill to the valley floor, intersecting the ditches enroute. Now the rain does not carry away the life-sustaining earth. Excess water is channeled to the spillways and rushes harmlessly to the creek below.

Panawagan is, in reality, a vital piece in a large and complex puzzle. If all the pieces can be fitted together, a 1,720-square-mile area of south-central Java will achieve an economic stability it has never known, and with it, a far better life for its 2.8 million inhabitants.

The other pieces being fitted into the puzzle are levees to halt flooding, weirs to divert water down new canals, new irrigation ditches to guarantee adequate water for the rice paddies, new roads to haul crops to market and credit unions to finance seed and fertilizer. There are plans for small-scale industry to utilize the excess work force, and improved health and education systems.

Another example of agricultural development may be found in Nepal--a country which has been described as South Asia's Appalachia. With foothills that climb to the world's tallest mountains, Nepal is a nation of poor farmers. Some 94 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, 90 percent at the subsistence level.

A.I.D.'s Integrated Cereals Project is helping to develop technology suitable for Nepali farmers. To make certain the theories will work, the farmers themselves are testing them out. The Nepali farmer takes the risk that some of the seed varieties planted in his field may not be appropriate to his farm conditions. But the rewards can be great. As varieties are perfected, additional food crops introduced and more effective growing methods adopted, the farmer's life will improve.

Lele, Nepal is typical of middle hill farm areas, containing three different growing conditions. There is a lowland area, irrigated and subject to flooding, where rice and wheat are grown. The intermediate area is rain-fed. Until the A.I.D. project, one season of rice was the only crop grown there. Maize has been the primary crop of the upland area intercropped with varieties of beans. The project in Lele introduces additional crops to the intermediate area: barley, wheat, lentils and chickpeas.

In the upland area improved varieties of maize and cowpea are being planted. The program also includes a seed production and storage facility and training of Nepali personnel who will make sure that other farmers receive the benefits of the new cropping system.

PROGRAM PROPOSAL SUMMARY - FY 1980
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION
(In thousands of dollars)

		TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION				
EVALUATION		155	155	---
POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRAM REVIEW		200	200	---
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT		945	945	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	<u>1,779</u>	1,300	1,300	---
BUREAU FOR NEAR EAST				
	<i>0.000</i>			
AFGHANISTAN	<u>61,000</u> ✓	9,779	9,779	---
MOROCCO	<u>842,000</u> ✓	1,334	1,334	---
N.E. REGIONAL-(DA)		950	950	---
TUNISIA	<u>127,000</u> ✓	9,894	3,214	6,680
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC		7,450	7,450	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	<u>1,037,000</u>	29,407	22,727	6,680
BUREAU FOR ASIA				
ASIA REGIONAL		11,405	11,405	---
BANGLADESH	<u>6,103,000</u>	82,950	82,950	---
INDIA		92,000	8,000	84,000
INDONESIA		69,500	21,000	48,500
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	<u>198,000</u>	---	---	---
NEPAL		7,900	7,900	---
PAKISTAN		31,750	6,850	24,900
PHILIPPINES		23,182	3,515	19,667
SRI LANKA	<u>522,000</u>	25,800	1,500	24,300
THAILAND		10,800	8,300	2,500
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	<u>6,823,000</u>	355,287	151,420	203,867
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBE				
BOLIVIA	<u>46,000</u> ✓	22,008	5,508	16,500
COSTA RICA		6,000	---	6,000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	<u>77,000</u> ✓	13,550	550	13,000
ECUADOR		4,000	---	4,000
EL SALVADOR		286	286	---
GUATEMALA		1,502	1,502	---
GUYANA	<u>365,000</u> ✓	6,592	2,592	4,000
HAITI	<u>86,000</u> ✓	9,198	9,198	---
HONDURAS	<u>107,000</u> ✓	9,658	2,658	7,000
JAMAICA		1,250	1,250	---
LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL	<u>157,000</u> ✓	9,761	9,761	---
NICARAGUA		358	358	---
OTHER WEST INDIES-EASTERN CARIBBEAN REG.		21,372	2,872	18,500
PANAMA	<u>45,000</u> ✓	5,500	500	5,000
PARAGUAY	<u>83,000</u> ✓	725	725	---
PERU	<u>71,000</u> ✓	10,740	1,740	9,000
	<u>891,000</u>			

PROGRAM PROPOSAL SUMMARY - FY 1980
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION
(In thousands of dollars)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
REG OFFICE CEN AMER & PANAMA-ROCAP	1,758	1,758	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	124,258	41,258	83,000
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
AFRICA REGIONAL	16,895	16,895	---
BENIN (DAHOMEY)	300	300	---
BOTSWANA	---	---	---
BURUNDI	1,710	1,710	---
CAMEROON	4,492	4,492	---
CAPE VERDE	---	---	---
CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA REGIONAL	---	---	---
CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE	---	---	---
CHAD	---	---	---
DJIBOUTI, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF	1,100	1,100	---
ETHIOPIA	7,492	7,492	---
GHANA	3,905	3,905	---
GUINEA	2,200	2,200	---
GUINEA-BISSAU	1,115	1,115	---
KENYA	16,384	10,384	6,000
LESOTHO	---	---	---
LIBERIA	1,412	1,412	---
MALAWI	---	---	---
MALI	---	---	---
MAURITANIA	---	---	---
NIGER	---	---	---
NIGERIA	3,000	3,000	---
RWANDA	3,897	3,897	---
SENEGAL	---	---	---
SEYCHELLES	200	200	---
SIERRA LEONE	2,270	2,270	---
SOMALI REPUBLIC	7,300	7,300	---
SUDAN	14,800	14,800	---
SWAZILAND	---	---	---
TANZANIA	14,678	14,678	---
TOGO	300	300	---
UPPER VOLTA	---	---	---
ZAIRE	9,850	7,850	2,000
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	113,300	105,300	8,000
BUREAU FOR DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT			
DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION AND UTILIZATION	625	625	---
OFC. OF AGRICULTURE	54,590	54,590	---
OFC. OF ENERGY	1,850	1,850	---
OFC. OF NUTRITION	8,118	8,118	---
OFC. OF POPULATION	300	300	---
OFC. OF RURAL & ADMINISTRATIVE DEVEL.	2,171	2,171	---
OFC. OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	7,000	7,000	---

PROGRAM PROPOSAL SUMMARY - FY 1980
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION
(In thousands of dollars)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
PROGRAM OFFICE (DSB)	900	900	---
TITLE XII COORDINATION & UNIV RELATIONS	9,000	9,000	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	84,554	84,554	---
BUR. FOR PRIVATE AND DEVELOP COOPERATION			
FOOD FOR PEACE	3,760	3,760	---
POPULATION AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	---	---	---
PRIVATE AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	1,000	1,000	---
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY COOPERATION	2,500	2,500	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	7,260	7,260	---
TOTAL PROGRAM	715,366	413,819	301,547



PROGRAM SUMMARY					CP 80-11(12-78)
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>					
FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Authorization Request	FY 1980 Appropriation Request	FY 1981 Authorization Request	
160.5	185.0	216.3	216.3	255.0	

Population Planning

Birth rates in developing countries have begun to drop recently, although average annual population growth remains roughly 2.3 percent. This implies a doubling of the population in just under thirty years. In most developing countries, where labor is already generally abundant, such population growth can only hamper efforts to improve individual living standards. Hard-won increases in output must go in good part to support additional population, with precious little left over to finance investment, reward labor or improve general living standards. Population programs are therefore crucial to real development progress.

FY 1980 Program

For FY 1980, A.I.D. is requesting \$216,321,000 for population planning, an increase of \$31,321,000 over the FY 1979 appropriation. These funds will be used to expand and improve A.I.D.'s population program in cooperation with the LDCs and other donors.

A.I.D. will continue to focus on building the commitment of LDC governments to voluntary family planning and better family planning services and information, particularly in the rural areas where only about 25 percent of the population is now served.

The reduction of LDC birth rates is clearly an effect of combined and interrelated factors. The availability and utilization of family planning services and information prevents pregnancies. In Indonesia, Thailand, Korea, Taiwan, Colombia and Costa Rica--where safe, effective, affordable and culturally acceptable services are provided to people in rural areas and where local and national leadership mobilizes to support and promote the services--enough people have used these services to bring birth rates down significantly towards eventual population stability.

The FY 1980 program will enhance Agency efforts to combine continued emphasis on full availability of services with more intensive and innovative programs which heighten motivation and stimulate demand for family planning services. Support for voluntary sterilization--within rigorous Agency guidelines safeguarding the principle of voluntary acceptance--is planned at a level of \$31 million in FY 1980, compared with \$14 million in FY 1976. There also will be additional support for the commercial retail contraceptive distribution programs, which are

planned at a level of \$6.8 million in FY 1980, compared with \$1.3 million in FY 1976.

Reflecting increased Agency emphasis on programs that stimulate demand for family planning services, the FY 1980 program will give attention to:

- the degree of commitment of LDC leadership, including efforts to spell out the national consequences of excessive population growth rates upon overall development (with A.I.D. working closely with the Department of State in this area);

- involvement of the community, through the use of local, well trained village "outreach" workers and traditional village units and community organizations, such as women's groups;

- programs which affect the role of women in ways which have direct impact on fertility decisions;

- linkages with other programs--such as maternal and child health and nutrition--in recognition of the impact which reduced infant mortality can have on the motivation to reduce fertility;

- more effective use of traditional and modern mass communications;

- techniques to disseminate information about the consequences of excessive population growth and the methods of preventing it; and

- research on the determinants of fertility, in a search for additional insights into those factors which shape attitudes toward family size and which can be influenced in a direct and prompt manner, as well as those factors amenable to influence only on a longer-term basis.

The importance of some of these elements can be seen in several countries which have achieved a major decrease in population growth rates in recent years. Thailand and Indonesia are examples of countries where outside assistance--mainly by A.I.D.--has made a crucial difference in the rapidity and effectiveness with which population and development programs advance.

In 1967, when A.I.D. began population program assistance in the two countries, their birth rates were at the traditional high level of more than 42 births per 1,000 population; their national policies and laws were opposed to family planning; there was a dearth of trained personnel and the people were almost entirely unfamiliar with modern family planning techniques. Today, Thailand and Indonesia have revised their relevant laws and policies; thousands of persons have been trained and national programs achieving extensive availability and use of contraceptives have been implemented. Birthrates are rapidly falling.

Indonesia is a major success story. The National Family Planning Coordination Board reports that in eight years since a formal birth control program was launched in Java and Bali, the average rate of childbearing decreased more than 20 percent and is still falling.

With A.I.D. assistance, the Board developed an efficient distribution network for contraceptives from the provincial level down to 25,000 village outlets, one for each village on Java and Bali, plus almost 25,000 sub-village "acceptors clubs." Clinics and field workers supply birth control pills, intra-uterine devices and other products. Total contraceptive use among eligible couples has gone from virtually nil to almost 40 percent. Usage in some parts of Bali has reached 60 percent.

The breakthrough came four years ago when the campaign for new contraceptive acceptors appeared to be running out of steam. Officials decided to change the focus of the program from reliance on relatively distant clinics to volunteers in every village. Once a few villagers decided to become acceptors, local women were given responsibility for distribution of contraceptives. Because the program is locally oriented, people felt that it is their program. The traditional village unit and its leadership were fully involved. The result was total engagement of the community, strong peer interaction and grass-roots leadership commitment. More recently, a program has been planned to use the effective village family planning infrastructure to introduce health and nutrition service components.

A.I.D.'s population program is based on the conviction that the way to reduce birth rates in the short-run is by increasing motivation and demand for family planning services, and by making those services widely available.

Over the longer-run, the reduction of birth rates is closely linked with overall socio-economic development. In some LDCs, as in Western countries, fertility declines have begun before modern contraceptives were widely available. These events are generally considered to reflect changed attitudes toward family size based on improvements in the standard of living or "quality of life," especially as embodied in formal and informal social security and in increased certainty of parents that their children will survive into adulthood.

Voluntary decisions on family planning reflect parents' views on how many children to have--and those views depend in turn on economic and social conditions, especially as they affect women. Women throughout the Third World may find their principal source of recognition and status as mothers of many children. The more anxious parents are to assure the survival of several children, the more children they tend to want when child mortality is high. Frequent pregnancies may worsen the health of each succeeding child and so create a vicious circle. Reducing birth rates may also require programs to modify the conditions

which now leave many couples feeling virtually obliged to have many children.

Development can make smaller families a more attractive option, by broadening women's opportunities and by convincing parents that well-cared for and educated boys and girls will have a realistic chance of improving their own lives. Parents will choose to have fewer children and shake off the fatalism that now treats such hopes as dreams.

A.I.D. is attempting to determine how the various programs in other development sectors may encourage smaller families and thereby complement resources expended for family planning. Pursuant to Section 104(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Agency is incorporating into the design of programs in agriculture, health and education features which increase motivation for voluntary family planning. Most LDCs and other donors now support this services-and-development approach.

One result of this dual approach is the growing realization that integrated health and family planning services often offer advantages not only of efficiency, but also of appeal. It impresses on parents that their children have the health care to help them survive and emphasizes that birth-spacing is itself a key way of improving both maternal and child health. This also encourages the incorporation of family planning information and services into programs in other sectors, with the result of more effective programming in several sectors.

The Agency's population programs are based on its belief that, like all development programs, they must be country-specific, taking into account different national institutions, cultures and traditions, and examining the total development picture. Together with developing countries, A.I.D. is now formulating an analytic base on which to develop country population programs focusing on both family planning services and related development policies. The Multi-Year Population Strategies will be tailored to individual countries to assure that A.I.D. resources are used efficiently and that its efforts complement those of the LDCs and other donors. Multi-Year strategies have been undertaken in Pakistan, El Salvador, Bangladesh, Morocco and Egypt. More are planned in FY 1979 and FY 1980.

The FY 1980 program will continue various supporting services that are important to family planning programs. An expanded operations research program will test new techniques and systems for delivering low-cost family planning services, particularly in the context of integrating family planning and health delivery systems. Demographic data collection and analysis projects will continue to help LDC governments plan, carry out and evaluate population programs. Population research on fertility regulation will continue to stress investigations of the effectiveness, acceptability and safety of existing and new

fertility regulation technologies in the LDC context. For example, A.I.D. supports extensive field trials in developing countries to help ensure that their service programs have the best technologies. Since voluntary sterilization is rapidly becoming the preferred method of birth control in a number of developing countries, sterilization research is particularly urgent.

Although population rates have begun to drop in many LDCs, the overall current annual population growth rate of approximately 2.3 percent means that the population time bomb has by no means been "defused." The earth's resources already are being strained by the present global population. Whether-in the next forty years--that population will have grown by two billion or three billion or four billion people will have enormous consequences for those people and for those who come after them. The extent to which this increase in the world's population can be minimized will depend upon the seriousness and urgency with which this problem is viewed and what is done about it now. We know from the results of successful local and national programs that population growth rates can be curbed. That knowledge is the most compelling argument for pressing vigorously ahead.

PROGRAM PROPOSAL SUMMARY - FY 1980
POPULATION PLANNING
(In thousands of dollars)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION			
POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRAM REVIEW	1,000	1,000	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	1,000	1,000	---
BUREAU FOR NEAR EAST			
AFGHANISTAN	1,564	1,564	---
ISRAEL	---	---	---
MOROCCO	2,920	2,920	---
TUNISIA	1,615	1,615	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	6,099	6,099	---
BUREAU FOR ASIA			
ASIA REGIONAL	240	240	---
BANGLADESH	12,800	12,800	---
INDIA	14,000	14,000	---
INDONESIA	15,000	7,000	8,000
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	---	---	---
NEPAL	3,100	3,100	---
PAKISTAN	3,500	3,500	---
PHILIPPINES	2,491	2,491	---
SRI LANKA	---	---	---
THAILAND	2,280	2,280	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	53,411	45,411	8,000
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBE			
COSTA RICA	314	314	---
ECUADOR	500	500	---
EL SALVADOR	830	830	---
GUATEMALA	600	600	---
HAITI	1,618	1,618	---
HONDURAS	390	390	---
JAMAICA	877	877	---
LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL	210	210	---
NICARAGUA	379	379	---
OTHER WEST INDIES-EASTERN CARIBBEAN REG.	2,000	---	2,000
PANAMA	510	510	---
PARAGUAY	496	496	---
PERU	541	541	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	9,265	7,265	2,000
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
AFRICA REGIONAL	2,209	2,209	---

PROGRAM PROPOSAL SUMMARY - FY 1980
POPULATION PLANNING
(In thousands of dollars)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BOTSWANA	---	---	---
CAMEROON	---	---	---
CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE	200	200	---
GHANA	---	---	---
KENYA	866	866	---
LESOTHO	450	450	---
LIBERIA	---	---	---
MALI	---	---	---
NIGERIA	---	---	---
RWANDA	---	---	---
SWAZILAND	2,640	2,640	---
TANZANIA	---	---	---
TOGO	1,011	1,011	---
	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	7,376	7,376	---
BUREAU FOR DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT			
OFC. OF HEALTH	---	---	---
OFC. OF POPULATION	139,170	139,170	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	139,170	139,170	---
TOTAL PROGRAM	216,321	206,321	10,000



PROGRAM SUMMARY CP 80-11(12-78)				
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>				
FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Authorization Request	FY 1980 Appropriation Request	FY 1981 Authorization Request
96.8	130.4	146.6	146.6	210.0

Health

People worn down by chronic disease, malnutrition and frequent childbearing can neither work nor learn. Poverty, erratic and inadequate harvests, scarcity of clean water and lack of health care and high fertility severely damage health. These threats must be dealt with simultaneously if the health of the Third World poor is to improve. A.I.D. and other U.S. agencies have been charged with developing a coordinated American initiative to promote health, particularly in the Third World. A.I.D.'s program is at the core of this government-wide effort.

FY 1980 Program

For FY 1980, A.I.D. requests \$146,573,000 for health programs consisting of health delivery systems, environmental health, disease control and health planning.

The health problems of the Third World are concentrated among young children and their mothers, especially around the time of birth. Over half of those who die in developing countries are children under five years of age. The striking point is that many if not most of these Third World children die not of exotic "tropical" diseases, but of common respiratory and diarrheal infections. These repeated infections which kill or stunt the children of developing countries are compounded by malnutrition, too frequent pregnancies that damage both mother and children, the lack of health services and shortages of food, water and income.

The technology exists to reduce substantially the major health problems of the poor--common infections, malnutrition, and high fertility--at a fairly low per capita cost by focusing on four key elements. First, preventive health care, nutrition and family planning services must be provided at the community level. Second, safer water and better sanitation--especially in rural areas--are essential. Third, control of malaria and development of better approaches for certain other diseases requiring special "control campaigns" are vital. Finally, health planning and management are necessary to promote coordination of these and related developmental efforts for substantially improving health.

A.I.D.'s primary health services programs focus on prevention; depend on village leadership and village workers to reach the rural poor and link up with referral networks to more complete services wherever possible. At the UN Conference at Alma Ata,

USSR in September 1978, marked a turning point in the development of such primary health services. Virtually all Third World countries are now committed to providing such services, including (in principle) family planning, and the number of new programs is increasing. However in many cases, the major national programs of LDCs are as yet rudimentary, and much work remains to be done.

A.I.D.'s programs emphasize integrated health delivery systems which extend health, nutrition and family planning services to rural areas. The type of integration varies from country to country. For instance, Zaire has initiated a project to deliver health, nutrition and family planning services, along with a disease control program. Senegal has proposed a project to deliver health, nutrition and family planning along with clean water, administrative training and disease control--especially malaria and schistosomiasis.

Several Latin America projects combine basic health services with water control, immunization and paramedical and management training. For example, the A.I.D.-supported Montero Health Project in Bolivia is the first major rural health program in that country, where one baby in four now dies before reaching age one. This is the highest infant mortality rate in South America and among the highest in the world. As a result of this project, more than 60 percent of the children under 12 years old in the target area were vaccinated against major childhood diseases within one year's time; an auxiliary nurses' training school and an administrative building were built and 12 nurses and 17 health promoters were in the field.

The project emphasizes "outreach" teams, consisting of a doctor, a public health nurse, a lab technician, a statistician to handle paperwork and a sanitation technician. There are four central locations. A health promoter visits every home in the ten satellite communities to identify health problems. For instance, if the promoter finds a two-year-old child who has been coughing heavily for a few days and has diarrhea and a fever, he or she informs an auxiliary nurse. The nurse visits the patient and may recommend hospital care. In community meetings, the specially-trained promoters and nurses constantly stress the importance of safe drinking water, latrines and personal hygiene.

Just how well the program is working is exemplified by the hamlet of La Por Fia, about 60 miles north of Santa Cruz. The health post, a small, one-story, two-room building, was built by the villagers with their own money. A.I.D. provided supervision and construction materials. Two young auxiliary nurses work in the post, treating about 25 patients a week. Since they have begun their work, diarrhea cases have dropped 60 percent. Health services at the post costs each family up to five pesos a month--about 25 cents. Every patient pays a small sum for treatment, about five percent over cost. A penicillin

injection costs about one dollar, delivery of a baby about three dollars. It may not sound like much, but it's a large chunk out of pocket in a country where the average annual income is less than \$400. To support the program, A.I.D. is providing \$640,000 for health services to small communities, ranging from about 60 to 3,000 people.

Ninety percent of the developing country population lack access to safe drinking water and sanitary waste disposal facilities, major factors in the spread of communicable disease. Health concerns need to be integrated with development. For example, when irrigation systems are built, drinking water for local residents also should be provided to prevent reliance on contaminated irrigation water. The UN Water Decade, beginning in 1980, will stress the quantity and quality of drinking water and sanitation in poor countries and increased financial commitments from donor countries. A.I.D.'s programs in FY 1980 will support these worldwide efforts linking water supply and health. For example, A.I.D. development assistance funds will support clean water and sanitation projects in Morocco, Tunisia and Yemen and projects in Egypt and Jordan will be funded by Security Supporting Assistance. Other integrated health, water and sanitation projects will be undertaken in Peru, Nicaragua, Honduras, Philippines, Pakistan, Indonesia, Benin, Cameroon, Lesotho, Malawi and Upper Volta.

The Agency supports programs specifically designed to promote a better understanding of the nature and incidence of disease in developing countries. In FY 1980 new tropical disease control projects will concentrate on extending and improving malaria control and on the development of better methods to control other major tropical diseases, such as onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and trypanosomiasis. A.I.D. bilateral disease control programs will be concentrated in Africa and Asia. Thailand and Sri Lanka, for example, have major programs aimed at suppressing the resurgence of malaria and other diseases. Africa programs include projects to control onchocerciasis in the Volta River Basin and adjacent areas and components in integrated health projects to prevent or control parasitic diseases. Benin, Kenya, Senegal, Swaziland and Zaire all have health delivery systems that include disease control efforts.

Tests of a malaria vaccine in monkeys have been highly successful, and trials to establish a vaccine's safety and effectiveness on humans may be undertaken in the next two to three years. The parasite which causes malaria, transmitted by mosquitoes, infects more than 200 million people annually; and in Africa, it kills one million persons, mostly children, each year. The incidence of malaria has been rising at a startling rate in recent years in such places as India. The development of a malaria vaccine may not only help control this ancient scourge, but lead the way to the development of other vaccines against parasitic diseases.

Health planning is almost non-existent in many LDCs. Some governments still direct too much of their health budgets to sophisticated services that benefit a few. A.I.D. encourages better policy planning and more effective management especially for the rural poor. A project will be launched this year to examine the effectiveness of different mixes of health interventions in reducing morbidity and mortality in rural areas of selected LDCs. This work will be supplemented by extensive technical assistance to LDC ministries of health, particularly in the areas of (1) "integrated" programs; (2) the role of water supply and sanitation in health services; (3) the impact of other development sectors (especially agriculture) on health; and (4) better coordination of public and private health care services.

In sum, U.S. efforts abroad are aimed at ensuring that people in need will have access to basic health services, improved water and sanitation and other measures designed to promote health. A.I.D.'s health strategy is to help LDCs meet the daily health needs of their people through a combination of practical, local level health improvements and long-range health planning and management techniques.

The Appropriations Conference Committee last year requested A.I.D. to evaluate the desirability of a proposed institute of International Medicine. Research capacities on tropical diseases are already located in a number of American universities and within federal institutions such as the National Institute of Health (NIH) and the Communicable Disease Center (CDC). A.I.D. selectively uses these institutions to support research in the most important tropical diseases. A.I.D.'s \$20 million five-year commitment to the multidonor WHO Tropical Diseases Research program is a recent example of A.I.D. support for international research efforts. As a result of our review, it does not seem appropriate that a new institute be created. Instead, the Agency recommends that specific grants for research and development be carried out on a project-by-project basis with existing U.S. institutions and in LDCs. Research programs on specific diseases, environmental control, water supply and extension of health delivery systems should be supported in U.S. institutions in response to developing country needs. In view of the increasing array of U.S. experience and talent, A.I.D. strongly favors a diversity of program efforts rather than concentration on any single institute.

PROGRAM PROPOSAL SUMMARY - FY 1980

HEALTH
(In thousands of dollars)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION			
POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRAM REVIEW	447	447	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	447	447	---
BUREAU FOR NEAR EAST			
AFGHANISTAN	---	---	---
MOROCCO	---	---	---
N.E. REGIONAL-(DA)	650	650	---
TUNISIA	950	950	---
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC	500	500	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	2,100	2,100	---
BUREAU FOR ASIA			
ASIA REGIONAL	1,170	1,170	---
BANGLADESH	2,000	2,000	---
INDIA	26,000	6,000	20,000
INDONESIA	5,100	2,500	2,600
NEPAL	2,900	2,900	---
PAKISTAN	5,000	---	5,000
PHILIPPINES	10,887	887	10,000
SRI LANKA	4,000	---	4,000
THAILAND	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	57,057	15,457	41,600
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBE			
BOLIVIA	1,000	1,000	---
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	---	---	---
EL SALVADOR	4,500	---	4,500
GUATEMALA	500	500	---
GUYANA	---	---	---
HAITI	2,373	2,373	---
HONDURAS	6,200	1,200	5,000
JAMAICA	4,750	750	4,000
LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL	1,770	1,770	---
NICARAGUA	---	---	---
OTHER WEST INDIES-EASTERN CARIBBEAN REG.	1,500	1,500	---
PANAMA	---	---	---
PERU	7,500	500	7,000
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	30,093	9,593	20,500
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
AFRICA REGIONAL	18,459	18,459	---

PROGRAM PROPOSAL SUMMARY - FY 1980

HEALTH

(In thousands of dollars)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BENIN (DAHOMAY)	1,590	1,590	---
BOTSWANA	---	---	---
CAMEROON	2,901	2,901	---
CAPE VERDE	---	---	---
CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE	658	658	---
CHAD	---	---	---
ETHIOPIA	---	---	---
GHANA	1,230	1,230	---
KENYA	3,750	1,500	2,250
LESOTHO	---	---	---
LIBERIA	220	220	---
MALI	---	---	---
NIGER	---	---	---
SENEGAL	---	---	---
SOMALI REPUBLIC	3,900	3,900	---
SUDAN	4,663	4,663	---
SWAZILAND	---	---	---
TANZANIA	1,579	1,579	---
TOGO	1,000	1,000	---
ZAIRE	1,950	1,950	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	41,900	39,650	2,250
BUREAU FOR DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT			
OFC. OF HEALTH	14,676	14,676	---
OFC. OF POPULATION	300	300	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	14,976	14,976	---
TOTAL PROGRAM	146,573	82,223	64,350



PROGRAM SUMMARY					CP 80-11(12-78)
(In millions of dollars)					
FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Authorization Request	FY 1980 Appropriation Request	FY 1981 Authorization Request	
88.2	97.9	119.5	119.5	110.0	

Education and Human Resources Development

Economic and social progress depends on education programs, both formal and non-formal. Agricultural production rises as primary education and agricultural extension programs teach farm men and women how to increase crop yields. Family health improves when people learn better health, nutrition and sanitation practices. Birth rates tend to fall as women acquire more education. Off-farm employment expands as people gain practical, marketable skills. Managers and administrators carry out their responsibilities more effectively when they are well trained.

The last 30 years have seen a remarkable broadening of educational opportunities in developing countries. In 1950, 65 million LDC children were enrolled in primary schools. By 1970, the number jumped to 201 million. In the 15 years between 1960 and 1975, developing countries with low per capita incomes increased the number of children in school from 30 to 52 percent. A.I.D. contributed to this progress, particularly in Asia and Latin America.

Despite these advances, the absolute number of adults and children having no education has soared. Today one billion adults --a majority in the less developed world--are functionally illiterate and outside the reach of most educational programs. Many children who enter school drop out early. For those who finish, schools often fail to provide appropriate training for family and work needs because of poor teaching and irrelevant curricula.

FY 1980 Program

For FY 1980, A.I.D. requests \$119,497,000 for education and human resource development. Our priorities are primary schools, vocational and technical training, non-formal adult and community education, administrative and managerial training and assistance to free democratic labor unions.

A.I.D. helps make LDC primary education systems more efficient through better use of limited teaching staff and improved curricula and learning materials. Vocational and technical education, principally in Africa and the Near East, will provide occupational training for the poor. Non-formal adult and community education will meet a wide variety of adult knowledge and information needs. For example, educational banks will be established to lend money for the expansion of effective non-

formal education programs. Learning resource centers will also be organized to train community and village workers and to develop relevant learning materials for village non-formal education programs.

Administrative and managerial education programs help train low and middle level LDC government personnel who must carry out development programs. The majority of these programs will be in Africa and the Near East. Professional and scientific education will help overcome critical manpower shortages which inhibit a country's ability to solve complex problems such as those related to disease prevention and control and to improved agricultural practices. Most of these programs will be in Asia and in the Near East, for example in Indonesia and Afghanistan.

With the help of the American labor movement, A.I.D. assists labor programs in Africa, Asia and Latin America improve workers' conditions through training union workers and leaders and developing job related skills training for workers. For example, A.I.D. provides short-term training in the United States and overseas for LDC labor leaders to promote trade union participation in economic development. Instruction includes subjects such as occupational health and safety, community services, the role of unions in democratic processes and skills training. The program also encourages LDCs to bring women into their work force on an equal basis with men. To strengthen free labor unions as mandated by Section 601 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA), A.I.D. supports the American Institute for Free Labor Development, the African-American Labor Center and the Asian-American Free Labor Institute which provide worker education on literacy, cooperative management, health care, occupational health and safety and other subjects.

A.I.D. has directed its educational programs toward the practical learning needs of poor people, particularly women and children. For children, A.I.D.'s policy stresses basic, primary education: functional literacy, simple math and an elementary understanding of science and the environment. An example is an A.I.D. project in Liberia which trains and offers teaching materials to primary school teachers.

In Latin America and elsewhere, A.I.D. has supported the publication of low-cost printed materials, such as comic books and photo-novels, to spread the word about family planning and to provide information about agricultural improvement and proper health care. Because of their flexibility and adaptability, comics usually are successful in reaching the more literate audiences; the photo-novel is most successful among semi-literate, rural populations. They are passed from person to person, spreading new concepts and basic information to a wide variety of audiences. Comics and photo-novels are second only to radio in popularity, and they are effective. For example, 23 percent of 1,800 Colombian women who were given a family

planning comic book reported they soon visited a family planning center for more information.

For adults and young people out of school, A.I.D. stresses practical skills training and education--using as teachers people drawn from the communities they serve. Practical learning materials and radio broadcasting back up such community programs. In Morocco, for example, A.I.D. helps train women in basic education and marketable skills. In Peru, radio and programmed instruction materials provide job skills training for rural poor people. A.I.D. is working with the Peruvian Government's educational agency to test an adaptation of a successful U.S. approach for pre-school education. Originated in Portage, Wisconsin, and used in 35 different programs in the United States, it focuses on the low-income parents of children under six. The project provides training and guidance to the parent on how to enrich the home environment and encourage earlier mental and social development of children, thus helping to improve the child's performance once he or she enters primary school. The relatively low cost of this method and the family involvement have proved effective in reversing the high drop-out rate of children from the school system during their first years.

Self-sustaining economic development requires trained professionals to design, manage and carry out development programs. A.I.D. recognizes the need for higher level training in the critical areas of agriculture, health, population and education. But post-secondary level project proposals have to meet strict criteria in order to receive A.I.D. assistance. Such assistance must not siphon off resources required for lower level primary and adult education. It must help overcome inequities in the distribution of higher educational opportunities for poor men and women. It must not exacerbate unemployment problems and the under-use of trained and educated people. For example, an A.I.D. project in Yemen provides both degree and non-degree training to managers and technicians who are directly responsible for economic development.

PROGRAM PROPOSAL SUMMARY - FY 1980

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

(In thousands of dollars)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION			
POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRAM REVIEW	340	340	---
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	400	400	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	740	740	---
BUREAU FOR NEAR EAST			
AFGHANISTAN	5,649	5,649	---
MOROCCO	2,295	2,295	---
N.E. REGIONAL-(DA)	4,050	4,050	---
TUNISIA	---	---	---
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC	6,050	6,050	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	18,044	18,044	---
BUREAU FOR ASIA			
ASIA REGIONAL	5,960	5,960	---
BANGLADESH	1,850	1,850	---
INDONESIA	6,500	1,500	5,000
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	---	---	---
NEPAL	600	600	---
PAKISTAN	4,250	2,250	2,000
PHILIPPINES	100	100	---
THAILAND	1,600	1,600	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	20,860	13,860	7,000
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBE			
BOLIVIA	1,565	1,565	---
COSTA RICA	2,500	---	2,500
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	2,300	300	2,000
ECUADOR	400	400	---
EL SALVADOR	1,775	275	1,500
GUATEMALA	6,730	730	6,000
GUYANA	---	---	---
HAITI	1,101	1,101	---
HONDURAS	1,650	1,650	---
JAMAICA	486	486	---
LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL	11,915	11,915	---
NICARAGUA	340	340	---
OTHER WEST INDIES-EASTERN CARIBBEAN REG.	4,603	2,603	2,000
PANAMA	6,500	---	6,500
PARAGUAY	313	313	---
PERU	1,190	1,190	---
REG OFFICE CEN AMER & PANAMA-ROCAP	---	---	---

PROGRAM PROPOSAL SUMMARY - FY 1980
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES
(In thousands of dollars)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	43,368	22,868	20,500
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
AFRICA REGIONAL	14,729	14,729	---
BOTSWANA	---	---	---
CAMEROON	230	230	---
CHAD	---	---	---
ETHIOPIA	1,288	1,288	---
GHANA	810	810	---
GUINEA-BISSAU	410	410	---
LESOTHO	---	---	---
LIBERIA	2,848	2,848	---
MALI	---	---	---
NIGERIA	---	---	---
SOUTHERN AFRICA REGION-OSARAC	---	---	---
SUDAN	700	700	---
SWAZILAND	---	---	---
TANZANIA	2,985	2,985	---
UPPER VOLTA	---	---	---
ZAIRE	400	400	---
ZAMBIA	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	24,400	24,400	---
BUREAU FOR DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT			
OFC. OF EDUCATION	4,360	4,360	---
OFC. OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING	2,715	2,715	---
OFC. OF RURAL & ADMINISTRATIVE DEVEL.	920	920	---
OFC. OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	7,995	7,995	---
BUR. FOR PRIVATE AND DEVELOP COOPERATION			
LABOR AFFAIRS	1,090	1,090	---
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY COOPERATION	3,000	3,000	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	4,090	4,090	---
TOTAL PROGRAM	119,497	91,997	27,500



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PROGRAM SUMMARY CP 80-11(12-78)				
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>				
FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Authorization Request	FY 1980 Appropriation Request	FY 1981 Authorization Request
107.2	115.9	136.1	136.1	180.3

Technical Assistance, Energy, Research, Reconstruction
and Selected Development Problems
("Selected Development Activities")

"Selected Development Activities" include technical assistance not covered elsewhere, especially technical assistance through private voluntary organizations (PVOs), reconstruction, research, energy and urban development. Some costs associated with reimbursable development programs and appropriate technology are also funded from this account.

FY 1980 Program

For FY 1980, A.I.D. requests \$136,122,000 for "Selected Development Activities".

Technical assistance covers technical cooperation programs which are not appropriately funded out of the four functional accounts of Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition; Population Planning; Health; and Education and Human Resources Development. It includes centrally-funded support for U.S. private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) and cooperatives working abroad in developmental activities.

Basic support helps PVOs expand their capability to undertake overseas activities. Funds assist American organizations such as the International Executive Service Corps, International Voluntary Services, Volunteers in Technical Assistance, the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) and the International Eye Foundation. Programs of the Credit Union National Association, Cooperative League of the USA and National Rural Electric Cooperative Association are also advanced so that the American idea of democratic self-help cooperatives continues to grow in LDCs. A.I.D. also reimburses eligible PVOs such as CARE, Lutheran World Relief and the Red Cross for ocean freight costs of donated or purchased supplies for approved humanitarian and development programs overseas. This support assists these agencies to transport donations made by the American people of food, clothing, medicines, hospital supplies, seeds and vocational training materials.

Operational projects carried out by PVOs are funded from the appropriate functional accounts. PVOs carry out small, effective development programs which address needs of the rural and urban poor. They work well at the grassroots level, using local organizations, with flexibility and genuine humanitarian concern. See Chapter IV for a description of PVO activities.

A.I.D. plans to expand its activities to strengthen LDC capacities to protect and manage the environment and natural resources. A.I.D.'s approach is to intensify LDC awareness of environmental problems and to ensure that A.I.D. and other donor projects are environmentally sound. Training and technical assistance to assess environmental impact are also provided. A.I.D.'s attention to environmental issues is further discussed in Chapter IV.

Developing nations face an energy crisis in many ways worse than that in developed nations. The principal source of commercial energy--imported petroleum--has skyrocketed in cost. LDCs seldom have sufficient capital either to import or to develop conventional sources of energy. Limitations exist in more efficient use and conservation of conventional energy. There are also adverse environmental effects connected with the use of certain petroleum and nuclear sources of energy. Developing countries also face an energy crisis in non-commercial fuels. These dimensions of the LDC energy problem are inter-related.

A.I.D. assists LDCs with training, planning, management, research and demonstrations of renewable energy technologies applicable to local conditions. A major A.I.D. effort is to help build institutions in host countries which will employ renewable energy technologies as they become cost-effective. A.I.D. is continuing non-conventional energy development in the Philippines. A.I.D. is also giving increasing attention to wood as an energy source and to various renewable energy technologies, such as solar cookers, solar drying and methane generation. A.I.D.'s energy programs are further described in Chapter IV.

The development process needs continual examination. A.I.D. funds research to measure the progress and impact of development programs in developing countries, to develop new knowledge about economic development and to disseminate such knowledge as widely as possible. A.I.D.-sponsored research explores the economic, social and political aspects of development, and the effect of development policies on income and employment. A.I.D. projects include economic and social impact analysis in the Philippines, improvement of project design and evaluation in Africa and Asia, and the impact of commodity trade instability on LDC economic growth, employment and income distribution.

Selected development projects include a Caribbean employment project to foster labor-intensive small and medium size industries and the financing, through the Caribbean Development Bank, of projects which affect regional production and the provision of common services among these island-states.

Rapid urbanization causes increased social and economic burdens for municipalities, especially requirements for additional city services and employment opportunities. A.I.D.'s urban develop-

ment program helps overcome urban poverty problems. These A.I.D.-assisted projects increase jobs and incomes for poor households through promotion of small-scale enterprises. Current projects train and place unemployed urban workers in Costa Rica, and expand small community projects in Peru. Interregional projects in Latin America, Asia and Africa emphasize the development of urban centers outside large cities. The program includes ongoing and proposed projects in urban-based services which support agricultural development in Guatemala, Niger and Bangladesh.

In addition, A.I.D. will continue its Housing Guaranty Program, which guarantees repayment of loans from private U.S. lenders to housing institutions in developing countries. This program, which requires extension of its authority but no new appropriation, improves housing policies and institutions and mobilizes local resources to provide adequate shelter for lower income people. The Housing Guaranty Program is described in greater detail in Chapter III.

Funds are made available from this account as well as from Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition for light capital or appropriate technology activities. Sophisticated technology such as satellites may assist LDCs in country resource planning; to help assess the damage of natural disasters; estimate crop acreage and to transmit educational programs. Other appropriate technology projects are ongoing or planned in Jamaica, Haiti, Bolivia and elsewhere in Latin America. Appropriate technology is discussed under "Science and Technology" in Chapter IV.

Reimbursable development programs, consisting mainly of U.S. technology transfers, services and training, are provided to better-off developing nations on an advance-of-funds or reimbursement basis. The program, further described in Chapter III, also actively promotes access to U.S. commercial or technological facilities. Reimbursable development programs have been most active to date in prosperous developing countries such as the oil producing states in the Middle East and Nigeria, but are beginning to expand to other areas in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

PROGRAM PROPOSAL SUMMARY -- FY 1980

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

(In thousands of dollars)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION			
EVALUATION	1,145	1,145	---
POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRAM REVIEW	3,061	3,061	---
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	1,355	1,355	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	5,561	5,561	---
BUREAU FOR NEAR EAST			
MOROCCO	---	---	---
N.E. REGIONAL-(DA)	1,950	1,950	---
TUNISIA	---	---	---
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	1,950	1,950	---
BUREAU FOR ASIA			
ASIA REGIONAL	5,725	5,725	---
BANGLADESH	5,400	5,400	---
INDIA	3,000	3,000	---
INDONESIA	1,500	1,500	---
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	---	---	---
PAKISTAN	500	500	---
PHILIPPINES	4,340	1,000	3,340
SRI LANKA	---	---	---
THAILAND	820	820	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	21,285	17,945	3,340
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBE			
BOLIVIA	950	950	---
COSTA RICA	90	90	---
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	550	550	---
ECUADOR	50	50	---
EL SALVADOR	375	375	---
GUATEMALA	165	165	---
GUYANA	390	390	---
HAITI	4,133	1,133	3,000
HONDURAS	730	730	---
JAMAICA	250	250	---
LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL	7,096	7,096	---
NICARAGUA	100	100	---
OTHER WEST INDIES-EASTERN CARIBBEAN REG.	7,287	3,787	3,500
PANAMA	250	250	---
PARAGUAY	50	50	---
PERU	350	350	---
REG OFFICE CEN AMER & PANAMA-ROCAP	500	500	---

PROGRAM PROPOSAL SUMMARY - FY 1980

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

(In thousands of dollars)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	23,316	16,816	6,500
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
AFRICA REGIONAL	14,613	14,613	---
BOTSWANA	---	---	---
BURUNDI	3,260	3,260	---
CAMEROON	195	195	---
CAPE VERDE	---	---	---
CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA REGIONAL	---	---	---
GHANA	485	485	---
KENYA	---	---	---
LESOTHO	---	---	---
LIBERIA	---	---	---
MALAWI	550	550	---
MAURITIUS	---	---	---
NIGER	250	250	---
SENEGAL	---	---	---
SIERRA LEONE	171	171	---
SOMALI REPUBLIC	500	500	---
SUDAN	10,000	10,000	---
SWAZILAND	---	---	---
TOGO	---	---	---
ZAIRE	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	30,024	30,024	---
BUREAU FOR DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT			
DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION AND UTILIZATION	1,400	1,400	---
OFC. OF EDUCATION	4,000	4,000	---
OFC. OF ENERGY	10,950	10,950	---
OFC. OF ENGINEERING	605	605	---
OFC. OF HOUSING	250	250	---
OFC. OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING	---	---	---
OFC. OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	3,600	3,600	---
OFC. OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT	2,530	2,530	---
PROGRAM OFFICE (DSB)	800	800	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	24,135	24,135	---
BUR. FOR PRIVATE AND DEVELOP COOPERATION			
POPULATION AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	3,100	3,100	---
PRIVATE AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	250	250	---
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY COOPERATION	3,274	3,274	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	22,202	22,202	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	28,826	28,826	---

PROGRAM PROPOSAL SUMMARY – FY 1980
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES
(In thousands of dollars)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUR. OF INTRAGOVTAL AND INTERNTL AFFAIRS			
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	925	925	---
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	100	100	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	1,025	1,025	---
TOTAL PROGRAM	136,122	126,282	9,840



PROGRAM SUMMARY					CP 80-11(12-78)
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>					
FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Authorization Request	FY 1980 Appropriation Request	FY 1981 Authorization Request	
49.8	75.2	160.0	105.0	-	

Sahel Development Program

One of the world's poorest regions is the Sahel, encompassing the eight African countries of Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger, Chad, Senegal, Gambia and Cape Verde. Since 1965, per capita agricultural productivity and income have declined in the region as a whole. The physical quality of life index based upon literacy, life expectancy and other social indicators averages 18 for the Sahel as compared with an average index value of 39 for the lowest income countries in the world. By whatever measure, the 85 percent of the people who reside in the Sahel's rural areas endure an extraordinarily low standard of living.

Subject to normally low rainfall, increases of both people and livestock over the years have hastened deterioration of the land and have lessened the capability of the region's fragile economies to withstand recurrent drought. The region's vulnerability became apparent to the world in 1973-75 when a major drought caused crop failure and the deaths of thousands of people and their animals, with the uprooting and destitution of even more people.

The international community responded with a major relief effort, to which the U.S. contributed \$230 million. An organization of all Sahelian states--the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS)--was formed during that period to mobilize and coordinate drought relief. Even while this massive relief program was under way, there was a recognition by Sahelians and donors alike that they were dealing with symptoms rather than causes and that a new focus on the region's productive potential was required if the disastrous effects of another drought were to be avoided. Consequently, a new Sahelian and donor organization--the Club du Sahel--began to plan comprehensive, long-term development. This approach was endorsed at the first meeting of the Club in March 1976.

International technical groups were formed to develop strategies and identify projects dealing with the Sahel's problems in rainfed and irrigated agriculture, livestock and fisheries, ecology and forestry, human resources and health and transportation. At the Club's second meeting in May 1977, an overall strategy and long-term goals were adopted for food self-sufficiency and self-sustaining economic growth. A.I.D. participated in this planning work with the express support of the Congress, which authorized \$200 million in FY 1978 to help

launch the Sahel Development Program. Of the \$200 million, \$50 million was appropriated in FY 1978 (supplementing \$29 million for previous, ongoing activities) and \$75 million was appropriated in FY 1979.

FY 1980 Program

For FY 1980, A.I.D. requests \$105,000,000 for the third year of the Sahel Development Program. This amount includes all A.I.D. bilateral and regional projects for the Sahelian countries.

Agricultural improvements are necessary if the Sahel is to achieve food self-sufficiency. A.I.D. is assisting with rain-fed agricultural projects in Mali (Operation Mils), Senegal (Cereals Production II), Niger (Niger Cereals) and Upper Volta (Eastern OKD) and with irrigated agricultural projects in Mali (Action Riz-Sorgho) and Senegal (Small Irrigated Perimeters). In these projects, improved seed varieties are being disseminated. Mechanical, animal and manual cropping techniques are introduced and pest and disease control provided as well as farm credit for both food staples and cash crops. Beyond lands presently under cultivation, the five Sahelian river basins account for most of the region's two million hectares of untapped agricultural soils. Therefore, development on a multilateral basis will begin in the Senegal River Basin to benefit Senegal, Mauritania, Mali and other basins.

Twenty-five percent of the Sahelian people, with family incomes of between \$70 and \$150 per person, are dependent upon livestock. The quality of their herds must be improved for farm use, consumption and meat export. A.I.D. is assisting with major livestock or mixed farming projects in Mali, Chad and Gambia to train livestock extension officers, improve cattle feeding and provide veterinary services and marketing assistance.

A.I.D. is helping Niger, Mali and Senegal develop village-based health systems by training paramedical personnel and strengthening their health delivery systems. A regional Demographic Data Collection and Analysis project, administered by the Sahel Institute, will provide improved economic and social development planning at the national level. A.I.D. has also begun or planned human resources projects in Chad, Niger, Upper Volta, Mali, Cape Verde and Senegal to strengthen the capability of Sahelian institutions in formal and non-formal education. In several projects, A.I.D. is helping to expand economic opportunities for rural women.

The total Sahelian road network of only 48,000 miles consists of mostly secondary and feeder roads. About 90 percent of them are in poor or partially serviceable condition. As a consequence, rural areas of the Sahel are isolated and agricultural development and marketing are impeded. A.I.D. is assisting with the improvement and maintenance of rural roads in Chad and

Upper Volta. These projects provide road construction and the training of construction and maintenance workers.

The Sahel countries have a very high interest in reforestation. CILSS has proposed a dramatic increase in reforestation. To deal with deteriorating soils and woodlands, A.I.D. has projects under way or planned in Niger, Upper Volta, Chad, Senegal, Mali, Mauritania and Gambia to rehabilitate soils, water and natural vegetation. Preparing comprehensive plans and resource surveys, establishing forestry schools and training forestry agents, implementing sand dune stabilization projects, reforestation and pasturage and establishing forest plantations will help to insure sustained production of fuel wood for the Sahel's people.

Finally, the development and application of renewable energy techniques is being given increasing importance by the Sahelians. A.I.D. is assisting Mali, Niger and Senegal developing alternative energy sources by using solar-powered driers, grinders, cookers, water pumps and water heaters to take advantage of the existing solar and river energy resources.

Multi-donor cooperation. The CILSS and Club du Sahel have established workable planning arrangements to advance the Sahel's development. Through various working groups, a framework now exists for bringing Sahelians and donor countries together to review development strategies and priorities, to analyze problems common to the region, to coordinate action plans and to marshall the necessary resources. Key development strategies have been formulated and a preliminary "first generation" of projects totaling \$3.4 billion has been identified.

Specific donors design and agree to undertake projects--most often on a bilateral basis. Other projects receive multidonor financing. Such joint planning and focus have caused the Sahel's development dollars to increase by 28 percent since 1974 to approximately \$1.2 billion. As new donors, the OPEC states now participate directly in the Sahel Development Program along with ten European countries plus Canada and the United States and forty international organizations, including fourteen African regional groups.

Over the next year, the CILSS and Club--with U.S. help--will refine and improve the Sahel's regional development strategy and devise a system to monitor implementation of CILSS' first generation evaluation projects. The project planning capability of the eight Sahelian governments will also be strengthened. In addition, the CILSS and Club Secretariats and the Sahel governments will better coordinate their evolving relationships.

A.I.D. strengthened its role in the Sahel early last year by upgrading five of its eight field offices to full mission status. These missions will help relate country programs more directly to regional planning and programming now under way

within the framework of the CILSS and the Club. A.I.D.'s country directors in the Sahel periodically will convene as the "Sahel Mission Directors Council" to coordinate respective A.I.D. strategies of individual country programs for which they are responsible. In addition, an A.I.D. interdisciplinary technical planning unit in the Sahel will provide day-to-day contact with the working groups of CILSS to draft a detailed U.S. strategy for the region.

In the coming months, A.I.D. will pay special attention to specific Sahelian issues: the relationship between rainfed crop production, irrigation and new lands development; and the means of expanding cereals production and farmers' income through improvements in marketing, storage and price incentives. Reforestation, energy conservation and alternative energy production will be considered. A regional road construction strategy will be required to facilitate agricultural production and marketing. The financing of recurrent costs for expanding the Sahel's development programs also will be studied.

PROGRAM SUMMARY					CP 80-11(12-78)
(In millions of dollars)					
FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Authorization Request	FY 1980 Appropriation Request	FY 1981 Authorization Request	
23.8	25.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	

American Schools and Hospitals Abroad

A.I.D. provides American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) grants to private U.S. non-profit organizations which sponsor American schools and hospitals abroad.

ASHA grants help a variety of overseas institutions, including secondary schools offering academic and vocational training and undergraduate institutions with programs in the liberal arts, medicine, nursing, agriculture and the sciences. Grants also fund graduate institutions which provide specialized training in health, the physical sciences and international studies; and medical centers which offer modern health care and conduct training and research.

The ASHA program demonstrates American ideas and practices in education and medicine to benefit people overseas and assists economic and social development through training and extension services. ASHA increases mutual understanding between the people of the United States and other countries and supports overseas centers fostering a favorable image of the United States.

FY 1980 Program

For FY 1980, A.I.D. requests \$15,000,000 for the ASHA program.

A.I.D. awards grants on the basis of competitive evaluation of all proposals, measuring the ability of each applicant to meet the requirements of Section 214 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA), and ASHA criteria.

Most FY 1980 grants will be directed to institutions able to meet day-to-day operating needs, but not able to finance new physical facilities, the renovation of existing facilities, special programs and the procurement of teaching, medical and scientific equipment.

A.I.D. encourages all institutions seeking ASHA assistance to become or remain self-sufficient in funding their own operating costs. However, in a few cases, such as the American University of Beirut and Project Hope Schools of Health Sciences in Latin America, grants for partial operating expenses are necessary and desirable. As in the past, these represent a minority of ASHA grants. A decision to support operating costs is made only after careful examination of an institution's expenses and its efforts to raise revenues from sources other than the U.S. Government.

A.I.D. shares Congressional interest in geographically dispersing the ASHA program in order to reduce concentration in the Near East. Significant progress has been made already. Further geographic dispersion, especially in areas where A.I.D. undertakes development programs, will be emphasized in FY 1980. Proposals for institutions of merit in Africa, Asia and Latin America will be given special attention. The totals below show the geographic distribution of FY 1978 ASHA projects and applications received for FY 1979 and FY 1980.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION
FY 1978

	<u>Amount Granted</u> (\$ thousands)
<u>AFRICA</u>	
<u>Zaire</u>	
Good Shepherd Hospital, Kananga	200
<u>ASIA</u>	
<u>Indonesia</u>	
Bandung Adventist Hospital	300
<u>Iran</u>	
Damavand College, Teheran	450
<u>Korea</u>	
Presbyterian Medical Center, Jeonju	300
Sogang University, Seoul	1,156
Yonsei University, Seoul	1,000
	2,456
<u>Thailand</u>	
Bangkok Adventist Hospital	250
Payap College, Chiang Mai	1,980
	2,230
Subtotal - Asia	5,446
<u>EUROPE</u>	
<u>England</u>	
New England College, Arundel	25
<u>Greece</u>	
American Farm School, Thessaloniki	380
Anatolia College, Thessaloniki	475
Deree-Pierce College, Athens	285
	1,140

<u>Italy</u>		
Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University		365
<u>Poland</u>		
American Children's Hospital, Krakow		<u>785</u>
	Subtotal - Europe	2,305
	<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>	
<u>Ecuador</u>		
Working Boys' Center, Quito		590
<u>Guatemala</u>		
Hospital de la Familia, Nuevo Progreso		335
<u>Honduras</u>		
Escuela Agricola Panamericana, Zamorano		150
<u>Mexico</u>		
University of the Americas, Puebla		2,249
<u>Project HOPE</u>		
Schools of Health Science in Brazil, Barbados, Jamaica, Colombia, Guatemala and Peru		<u>2,000</u>
	Subtotal - Latin America	5,324
	<u>NEAR EAST</u>	
<u>Egypt</u>		
American University in Cairo		250
<u>Israel</u>		
Beth Zeiroth Mizrachi Vocational High School, Jerusalem		500
Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Institute, Rehovot		1,600
Gan Yavne Youth Village		975
Hadassah Medical Center, Jerusalem		1,350
Shaare Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem		<u>1,000</u>
		<u>5,425</u>
<u>Lebanon</u>		
American University of Beirut		4,500
<u>Turkey</u>		
Admiral Bristol Hospital, Istanbul		<u>360</u>
	Subtotal - Near East	10,535
	Total	<u><u>23,810</u></u>

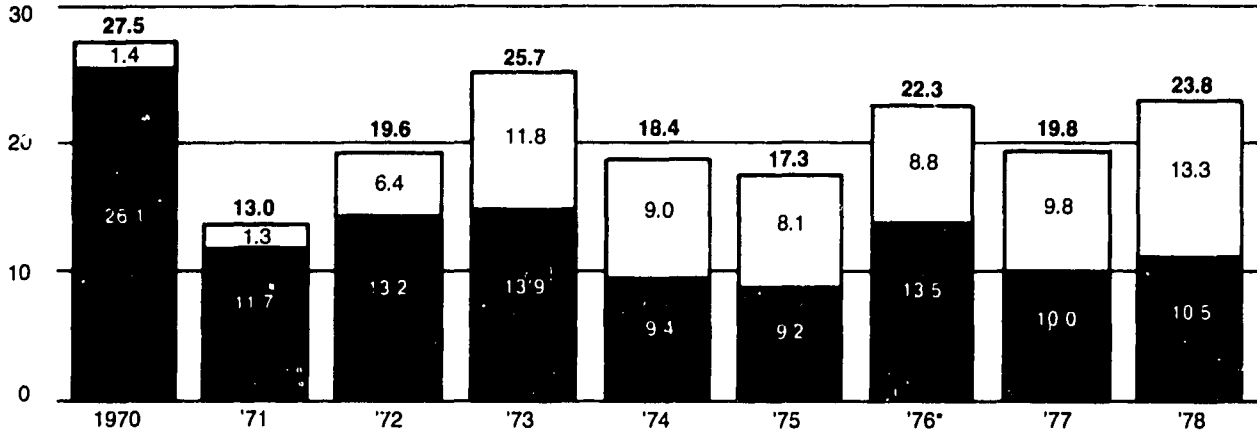
AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD
 Geographic Distribution of Applications Received as of 11/16/78

<u>FY 1979</u>		<u>FY 1980</u>	
<u>AFRICA</u>		<u>AFRICA</u>	
Liberia	1	Tanzania	1
Botswana	1	Botswana	1
Malawi	1	Zaire	1
Rwanda	1	Morocco	1
	<u>4</u>	Liberia	1
			<u>5</u>
<u>ASIA</u>		<u>ASIA</u>	
Iran	1	Iran	1
Philippines	2	Hong Kong	1
Korea	3	Korea	2
India	1	Taiwan	1
Indonesia	1	Philippines	2
Thailand	1		<u>7</u>
	<u>9</u>		
<u>EUROPE</u>		<u>EUROPE</u>	
France	2	Poland	1
Switzerland	1	Greece	5
Greece	4	France	2
Italy	1	Italy	1
	<u>8</u>	Spain	1
		England	1
			<u>11</u>
<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>		<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>	
Honduras	1	Honduras	1
Brazil	1	Brazil	1
Guatemala	2	Guatemala	1
Panama	1	Project HOPE	
Haiti	1	(Brazil, Jamaica,	
Project HOPE		Barbados, Guatemala,	
(Brazil, Jamaica,		Colombia, Peru)	1
Barbados, Guatemala,	1	Ecuador	1
Colombia, Peru)	<u>7</u>		<u>5</u>
<u>NEAR EAST</u>		<u>NEAR EAST</u>	
Turkey	1	Turkey	2
Israel	17	Egypt	2
West Bank	1	Lebanon	1
Lebanon	2	Israel	13
Egypt	1		<u>18</u>
	<u>22</u>		
Total Applications		Total Applications	
Received - 50		Received - 46	

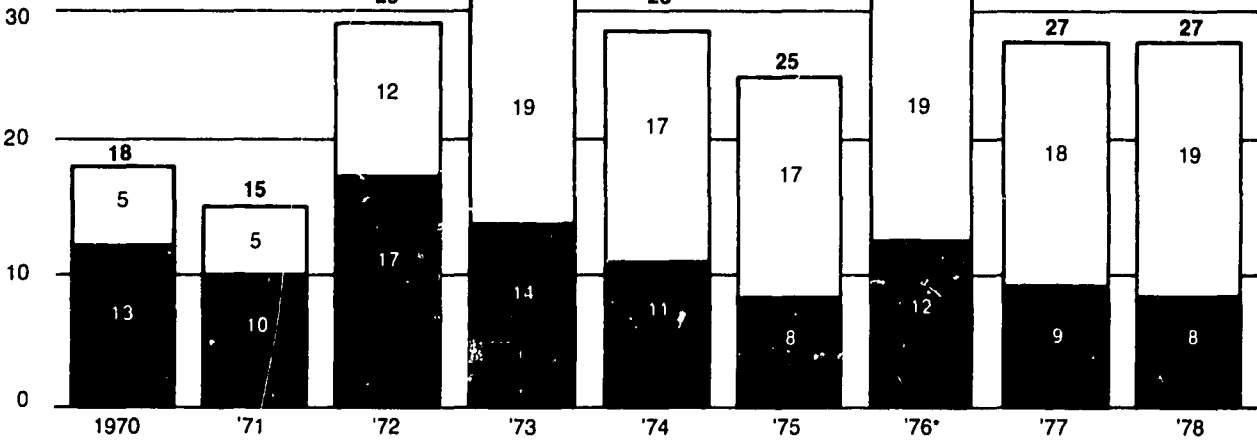
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad Geographic Distribution

World-Wide (excluding Near East)
 Near East, includes Egypt, Israel, Lebanon and Turkey

Millions of dollars



Number of recipient institutions



*Includes Transition Quarter



PROGRAM SUMMARY				
(In millions of dollars)				
FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Authorization Request	FY 1980 Appropriation Request	FY 1981 Authorization Request
65.0 ^{a)}	45.3 ^{b)}	25.0	25.0	25.0

CP 80-11(12-78)

International Disaster Assistance

The Disaster Assistance program demonstrates American compassion. In FY 1978, the United States provided prompt assistance costing \$26.7 million to victims of disasters in 32 countries (see table below). These natural and manmade catastrophes killed 30,927 persons, affected 46 million more people and caused property damage exceeding one billion dollars. In order to respond to these needs, the A.I.D. Administrator, as the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance, maintains a complex response capability in a constant state of readiness.

FY 1980 Program

For FY 1980, A.I.D. requests \$25,000,000 to help nations prepare for and respond to manmade disasters such as war and civil strife, and natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods and hurricanes. Although the total cost of disaster assistance for FY 1980 cannot be predicted, this request reflects recent experience. In FY 1976, disaster assistance totaled \$20 million; in FY 1977, \$23 million; and in FY 1978, \$26.7 million. These levels do not include disaster expenditures which have been made under special appropriations.

For FY 1979, \$20 million has been appropriated. The FY 1979 level may suffice for the approved program if there are not several disasters of the magnitude of the Indian cyclone and flood which affected 37 million people and required seven million dollars of U.S. assistance in FY 1978. From 25 to 40 lesser disasters may be expected during the year, each requiring from several thousand dollars to well over a million.

U.S. assistance is provided on a direct country to country basis, through U.S. voluntary agencies and through international organizations. Foreign disaster stockpiles located overseas are part of an effective quick response capability. For example, the day after losing all their belongings in a flood, 500 homeless families in Honduras were sheltered in U.S. tents which had been stockpiled in Panama; tents, saws and shovels were airlifted from A.I.D.'s disaster relief stockpile in Guam to help care for thousands of flood victims in Sri Lanka.

a) Includes both Italian and Romanian Relief and Rehabilitation.

b) Includes assistance to African refugees.

U.S. voluntary agencies, with their cultural and linguistic familiarity with rural people in developing countries, have greatly assisted U. S. disaster relief efforts. In FY 1978, 29 percent of U.S. disaster relief assistance (seven million dollars) was channeled through voluntary agencies. For example, voluntary agencies with programs in India--CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service, Lutheran World Relief, Seventh Day Adventist World Service and World Vision Relief Organization--implemented grants totaling \$5,130,000. They helped organize programs in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu whereby over 46,000 homes were constructed or repaired. Similarly thousands of small farmers were helped back into production when A.I.D. replaced 3,000 drowned bulls and supplied seeds for 25,000 acres of crops through these voluntary agencies.

Emergency assistance, carried out in the context of an international effort, may be provided through organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. U.S. assistance in caring for persons displaced by civil strife in Bangladesh, East Africa, Lebanon, Nicaragua and Zaire, which cost \$9,926,000 in FY 1978, was managed in this manner. Whether channeled through other organizations or provided directly by the U.S. Government in goods and services, relief is evaluated after each operation and the lessons learned in this specialized field are shared with members of the international disaster community.

The proportion of funds allocated for preparedness activities will increase to 12 percent of the total. This fivefold increase in preparedness funding since FY 1977 reflects the importance A.I.D. places on developing LDC capability to meet more of their own disaster needs without outside assistance. Preparedness assistance represents the only way the United States can help prevent disaster caused suffering. In addition, helping nations prepare for and improve their capacity to respond to disasters will reduce their need for external assistance.

The United States has always led the world in helping LDCs prepare for disasters. Almost 150 foreign officials have been trained in annual preparedness seminars. In a new initiative, workshops designed to address specific problems of vulnerability, relief and regional cooperation are being held in disaster prone regions of the world--Africa, the Indian subcontinent, the Caribbean and South and Central America. Technical assistance teams will help countries with such complex problems as the development of mass evacuation plans. Under this program, seismologists from the U.S. Geological Survey, meteorologists from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, remote sensing specialists from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, earthquake building technologists from the National Bureau of Standards and experts from other agen-

cies, universities and private firms will work with foreign disaster officials to strengthen national capabilities in relief, warning, prediction and mitigation. These resources will also be used to sharpen the effectiveness of the seminars and workshops. Participation in preparedness activities is anticipated from other donors, the UN Disaster Relief Office, the European Economic Community and U.S. voluntary agencies.

U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE FY 1978
1 October 1977 - 30 September 1978

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD	AFFECTED	AMOUNT	TYPE, AND METHOD OF PROVIDING ASSISTANCE
Afghanistan	07/78	Flood	127	51,000	\$ 25,000	Contribution to emergency relief fund in country
Bangladesh	06/78	Displ Prsns	8,150	213,879	500,000	Grant to UNHCR for mass care
Bangladesh	09/78	Preparedness			53,300	Satellite cyclone detection-warning system installed
Belize	09/78	Hurricane	5		53,978	Airlift food, medicine, generators, plastic shgtg, supplies
Benin	04/78	Fire		4,000	15,000	Contribution to emergency relief fund in country
Chile	02/78	Preparedness			30,000	Regional preparedness seminar in Santiago for 10 countries
Djib/Eth/Som	09/77	Displ Prsns		100,000	2,430,000	Grant to UNHCR for mass care
Djibouti	10/77	Flood		50,000	28,190	Mosquito controls, medicines, and help with cleanup
Djibouti	02/78	Flood		75,000	80,000	Airlift of tents and heavy duty pumps
East Africa	06/78	Locusts			113,023	Emergency airlift of malathion
Ethiopia (77)		Civil Strife			1,365,000	Cost of transporting emergency food overland
Ethiopia	04/78	Drought		700,000	193,628	Grant to CRS for transporting foods; emergency supplies
Ethiopia	08/78	Displ Prsns		400,000	400,000	Emergency funding for tools, shelters, transport
Fiji	04/78	Preparedness			103,000	Seismic monitoring net (U.S. Geological Survey, Cornell U.)
The Gambia	08/78	Power Shrtge			70,000	Grant to UNDP to transport three generators
Greece	06/78	Preparedness			15,000	Provide seismographic equipment with USGS
Guyana	04/78	Power Shrtge		250,000	272,083	Rehabilitate two generator power sets
Haiti (77)		Drought			7,525	(Liquidate balance on prior year disaster)
Haiti	06/78	Preparedness			1,000	Assist in planning Government disaster organization
Honduras	09/78	Hurricane		7,000	326,700	Airlift DAST, tents, pumps, generators, supplies, food
India	11/77	Cyclone	20,000	7,500,000	5,146,338	Grant to volags for shelter, oxen, supplies, medicines
India	09/78	Flood	965	29,269,000	2,064,866	Grants to CARE and CRS for relief food and supplies
Indonesia	04/78	Food Shrtge		54	30,379	Helicopter support for emergency food distribution
Korea	11/77	Explosion	56	10,000	25,000	Grant to Korean Red Cross for relief effort
Lebanon (76)		Civil Strife			2,700	(Liquidate balance on prior year disaster)
Lebanon	03/78	Displ Prsns	176	400,000	3,714,549	Grant to UNHCR for care for displaced persons
Lebanon	03/78	Preparedness			8,226	Develop emergency medical and preparedness programs
Liberia	12/77	Fire		950	5,000	Support emergency relief fund in country for resettlement
Maldives	04/78	Cholera Epid	166	5,000	39,900	CDC assessed medical needs and determined mode of spread
Mauritania	12/77	Drought		1,300,000	3,247,295	Food transport, cattle feed, support of emergency office
Nepal	09/78	Flood	139	80,000	25,000	Grant to Government of Nepal for emergency food, clothing
Nicaragua	09/78	Civil Strife		35,000	475,000	\$400,000 ICRC; \$25,000 Nic. Red Cross; \$50,000 food trapt
Pakistan	09/78	Flood	279	2,143,849	(10,000)	Grant to CRS (in U.S.-owned rupees) for non-food relief
Peru	01/78	Flood	4	640	10,000	Medicines and rehabilitation of hospital kitchen
Peru	04/78	Flood		16,000	25,000	Roofing, hammers, nails, lamps
Peru	06/78	Preparedness			1,400	CDC epidemiologist participat'ou. in medical workshop
Peru	07/78	Preparedness			1,000	Evaluation of disaster response capability
Portugal	12/77	Preparedness			2,700	Vulnerability study with National Bureau of Standards
Senegal	03/78	Drought		3,715,000	1,862,155	Grants for cattlefeed, food transport, and for CRS
Somalia	12/77	Flood		40,000	96,000	Emergency shelter: 10 large, 30 small tents
Sri Lanka(77)		Civil Strife			440	(Liquidate small balance on prior year disaster)
Sudan	07/78	Flood		100,000	2,323,983	Airlift 1,500 tents, fertilizers, seeds, relief supplies
Tonga	05/78	Hurricanes		10,000	25,000	Emergency transportation and distribution of food
Upper Volta	04/78	Drought		10,000	153,769	Grant to Catholic Relief Services for inland food transpt
Zaire	05/78	Displ Prsns	800	60,000	243,601	Grant to ICRC for mass care; airlift support
Zaire (77)		Epidemic			786	(Liquidate small balance on prior year disaster)
Zambia	02/78	Flood	6	20,000	14,000	Emergency shelter
					1,113,027	Technical assistance, preparedness, evaluation activities
32 Countries	12 Types		30,927	46,587,697	\$26,734,162	International Disaster Assistance Funds

U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE FY 1979
1 October 1978 - 15 December 1978

Africa Wide	11/78	Displ Prsns	not yet available		\$ 2,000,000	Grant to ICRC for emergency relief in several areas
E. Africa(78)		Locust			5,080	Continued plannin. costs for eradication strategy
Ethiopia	11/78	Famine			275,000	Grant to LICROSS to purchase blankets in nearby country
The Gambia (78)		Power Shrtge			13,145	Transportation costs of generators
The Gambia	12/78	Yellow Fever	78		28,729	Vaccines, equipment, and CDC personnel
India (78)	09/78	Flood			200,000	Increase of grant to CARE for plastic sheeting
Laos	10/78	Flood		138,000	25,000	Grant to UNHCR for emergency relief program
Lebanon	10/78	Civil Strife	450	450,000	909,588	Grant to ICRC for food, ambulances, airlift of supplies
Nicaragua (78)		Civil Strife			30,380	Grant to CRS for food transport costs, generators for ICRC
Yanda	11/78	Cholera	300	3,500	27,354	Medical supplies, transport costs, and emergency stoves
Senegal	12/78	Cholera		50	66,346	Emergency delivery of pedojets
Sri Lanka	11/78	Cyclone	2,000	1,000,000	868,550	Airlift DAST, tents, tools, radios, medicines, supplies
Thailand	10/78	Floods	39	635,910	25,000	Contribution to emergency relief effort in country
Zaire	10/78	Displ Prsns	not yet available		250,000	Grant to UNHCR for initiating resettlement
Zambia	10/78	Displ Prsns	not yet available		50,000	Grant to ICRC for emergency relief program
10 Countries	7 Types		2,867	2,227,460	\$ 4,774,172	International Disaster Assistance Funds

PROGRAM SUMMARY CP 80-11(12-78)				
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>				
FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Authorization Request	FY 1980 Appropriation Request	FY 1981 Authorization Request
0.4	0.4	N/A a)	20.5	N/A a)

Foreign Currency Programs

The United States owns "excess" Indian rupees which were generated under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA). Section 612 of the FAA makes such foreign currency available for development purposes "in such amounts as may be specified from time to time in appropriations acts."

FY 1980 Program

For FY 1980, A.I.D. requests \$20,500,000 equivalent in U.S.-owned Indian rupees for two special programs:

1. Third country training in India.

A.I.D. funds the training of participants from other developing countries at Indian institutions. The primary emphasis of this program is for trainees from Nepal. A small number of trainees from other developing countries also participate in the program.

For FY 1980, A.I.D. requests a special foreign currency appropriation of \$500,000 equivalent to continue this program.

Supported by the sponsoring governments and endorsed by the Government of India, the program is geared to A.I.D.'s development assistance strategies in the respective cooperating countries. These countries benefit from low-cost basic skills training for their personnel at recognized, high quality Indian educational institutions. The subjects taught include: rural development, agricultural methods, forestry management, soils conservation, water management, agriculture science, seed practices, radio technology, family planning administration, health principles and practices, public health nursing, malariology and equipment maintenance.

Over 1,000 Nepalese participants have been trained in this program since 1963--with about 350 Nepalese receiving training in FY 1979. The requested amount of \$500,000 equivalent will fund approximately the same number of Nepalese in FY 1980, but will also permit a modest number of participants from other countries.

a) Authorized by the FAA, Section 612.

2. Private institutions rural health support.

This new project, for which funds are requested for FY 1980 only, will support expanded rural health "outreach" programs of private Indian hospitals and institutions. There are approximately 1,000 such hospitals and institutions in India of which 300-400 will be involved in this project. These institutions will provide low-cost integrated health, family planning, maternal and child health and nutrition services in selected rural areas through their outreach programs. A similar foreign currency grant was appropriated in FY 1976 to assist needy patients of the hospital at St. John's Medical College in Bangalore, India.

For FY 1980, A.I.D. requests a special foreign currency appropriation of \$20,000,000 equivalent for private institutions rural health support. The funds would be disbursed over a three-year period. An important criterion for support under the project would be the ability of the Indian institutions to continue the program after termination of the sub-grants.

The Government of India is giving high priority to rural health and has budgeted \$575 million for this purpose during its current five-year plan (1978-83), primarily in the public sector. This rupee project will supplement India's overall objective by mobilizing private sector resources as well.

PROGRAM SUMMARY CP 80-11(12-78)				
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>				
FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Authorization Request	FY 1980 Appropriation Request	FY 1981 Authorization Request
218.6 a)	256.0 a)	268.0	268.0	285.0

Operating Expenses

A.I.D.'s Operating Expenses account provides administrative support for both Development Assistance and Security Supporting Assistance. It includes both the expenses of Washington headquarters and overseas operations.

FY 1980 Program

For FY 1980, A.I.D. requires \$268,000,000 budget authority for Operating Expenses, compared to \$254,000,000 appropriated for FY 1979. The \$14 million increase (5.5 percent) results primarily from increased costs of overseas operations and, to a lesser extent, from accounting systems improvements.

A.I.D. is determined to hold the line on operating expenses. Actions have been taken to put operating expenses under rigid scrutiny. Waste and inefficiency will not be tolerated; and we are continuing an aggressive business approach to improve management practices and controls.

No budget item exerts more upward pressure on costs than personnel. Thus the most significant action taken to reduce operating expenses was the decision not to increase personnel in FY 1980.

To effectively manage an expanding development assistance program oriented toward labor-intensive basic human needs projects with no additional staff poses a management challenge. Nevertheless, operational changes are being implemented to ensure the most efficient use of limited staff resources.

Personnel. A.I.D. will continue to address concerns expressed in the past year over the types and locations of the Agency's staff. Following is a summary of the present and projected numbers of A.I.D. direct hire personnel:

a) Includes estimated \$2.0 million reimbursements.

Numbers and Location of A.I.D. Direct Hire Personnel

	<u>End of Fiscal Year</u>			
	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79 Est.</u>	<u>FY 80 Est.</u>
<u>U.S. Nationals</u>				
Overseas	1,342	1,449	1,560	1,580
United States	<u>2,329</u>	<u>2,200</u>	<u>2,200</u>	<u>2,180</u>
Sub-Total	(3,671)	(3,649)	(3,760)	(3,760)
<u>Foreign Nationals</u>	<u>2,041</u>	<u>2,106</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>
Total	<u>5,712</u>	<u>5,755</u>	<u>5,760</u>	<u>5,760</u>

Over a year ago, the Agency carefully examined its organization and staffing requirements. A successful reorganization has taken place in Washington; more personnel are being placed overseas; Washington staff has been reduced and more responsibility has been given to line managers. The Agency will continue its close scrutiny of its requirements for Washington staff vis-a-vis overseas staff. In A.I.D.'s judgment, however, a proper balance--in light of the total personnel levels--has been essentially reached.

Many key functions, such as policy formulation, personnel operations, financial management, data processing and legal oversight, are centrally directed and must be performed in Washington. Others, such as research and development, disaster relief, Food for Peace oversight, contract management and support for schools and hospitals abroad, are clearly more effectively and economically managed from Washington. Legislative requirements for equal employment opportunity, minority business, Title XII and others must be centered in Washington. However, increases in Washington's operational efficiency are expected. Twenty additional personnel are planned to be shifted from Washington to overseas in FY 1980. Significant reallocations of the overseas work force are also planned. For example, more personnel will be shifted to Africa missions as a result of the expansion of A.I.D.'s Africa Program, while fewer personnel will be assigned to Latin America.

To the extent possible--within the parameters of Congressional mandates and Agency goals--program and project approaches will be selected which are personnel-efficient. Thus A.I.D. will focus attention upon actions which:

- Reduce the number of its projects;
- Limit its resident representation in small countries with low annual program levels;
- Accelerate its phaseout from countries with terminating programs;

- Decentralize Agency functions which can be effectively administered in the field or the regional bureaus;
- Centralize Agency functions which can be efficiently consolidated;
- Limit the number of development problems addressed in each country; and
- Reduce Washington staff not directly linked to program implementation.

Attrition, together with highly selective recruiting, will continue to be the primary tools for achieving a more appropriate mix of skills throughout the Agency. As attrition and restrictive promotion policies continue to reduce the numbers of employees in the upper grades, and new employees enter at the middle and lower levels, average grades will continue to decline. This will result in a more balanced grade structure and reduce instances where FSR personnel in Washington are assigned to positions below their personal grades.

A.I.D. will continue its successful International Development Intern (IDI) Program. Primarily in high priority disciplines, such as health, nutrition, accounting and agriculture, the Agency plans to bring the maximum number of IDIs aboard consistent with its capacity to train and place them.

A.I.D. will continue to emphasize language skills. Expanded opportunities for training employees and their dependents are planned. Thus we expect to improve the Agency's foreign language proficiency levels--currently 61 percent in countries where English is not widely spoken.

In response to legislative requirements, A.I.D. is submitting to Congress under separate cover its proposed regulations for a unified personnel system.

Costs. The single most important cost factor in FY 1980 is the expansion of programs, particularly in Africa. The shift of personnel from Latin America to Africa adds to the Agency's overall costs since support costs are significantly higher in Africa. This is illustrated by the following table:

Average per Mission Cost of One U.S. Employee
(\$ thousands)

	<u>Latin America</u>	<u>Africa</u>
Personnel Related	\$39.3	\$42.3
Travel and Transportation	4.9	8.6
Housing	11.6	21.3
Office Support	<u>6.7</u>	<u>11.7</u>
Total	<u>\$62.5</u>	<u>\$83.9</u>

Furthermore, worldwide inflation will add to operational costs. In many overseas posts the cost of housing has continued to soar. Costs for contractual services, supplies, communications, equipment and most other basic support expenses will be sharply higher in 1980.

Cost Controls. A.I.D. intends to counter added cost burdens not with grand schemes, but through increasingly effective management and stringent controls. An example of improved management practices is A.I.D.'s "cost center" approach. Beginning in FY 1979, Washington bureaus and offices and each field mission will have separate operating expense budgets. These budgets will allow Agency managers to track operational expenses. At the same time they will make our managers more cost-conscious. A monthly report compares actual to budgeted obligations by cost center. The Agency's regional bureaus now have controller staffs to monitor each and every regional cost center. This approach places the responsibility for effective management with those who make day-to-day cost decisions.

A.I.D. will continue to audit Mission operation expenses. The Administrator's personal representative is continuing his intensive reviews of Mission operations. In addition, the Agency is conducting careful reviews of staffing requirements for contractors and part-time as well as full-time employees.

Over the past two years A.I.D. has increased its operational efficiency and reduced its cost of doing business. Yet the high cost of supporting personnel overseas remains a special concern. To contain these support costs, the Agency will continue to insist upon appropriate life styles for its overseas employees. Thus we will review local housing markets to lease adequate but modest staff housing at minimum costs, and to terminate more expensive leases. A.I.D. has already introduced a new method of travel expense reimbursement which will reduce per diem payments.

Other significant policy changes intended to reduce overhead are planned. A.I.D. plans to transfer major responsibilities and functions from Washington to the field, and further efforts are being made to reduce excessive paperwork and reporting. The sharing of project implementation responsibilities with recipient countries and other donor institutions is being encouraged and increased host government support of overseas Missions is being sought.

A.I.D. is determined to improve still further its management of property. Measures underway or planned include:

- Increased emphasis on standardization of vehicles and personal property to reduce maintenance and replacement costs;
- Review of replacement schedules of vehicles, furniture and equipment to achieve most effective use at minimum cost;

- Continued emphasis on the use of excess property in place of new procurement;
- Improved purchasing and contract administration to assure better planning and increased competitive procurement;
- Greater reliance on local products and services;
- Expanded use of automation to improve property management, communications and Washington supervision; and
- Improved procedures for follow-up and action on audit reports.

Travel is another area being closely examined for added savings. Economy steps already introduced include the reduction of all administrative travel not directly related to program implementation. The use of excursion and other reduced rate airfares are being exploited whenever practical.

Source and Application of Funds. The Operating Expense appropriation required by A.I.D. for FY 1980 will be augmented as usual by small amounts from other sources which do not require annual appropriations. These include reimbursements from other agencies for services performed on their behalf by A.I.D., fee income from the A.I.D. housing guaranty and excess property programs, and local currency trust funds provided by recipient countries in support of field Missions.

The proposed FY 1980 program will be funded by:

FY 1980 A.I.D. Operating Expenses by Funding Source
(\$ millions)

Budget Authority	\$268.0	
Dollar Reimbursements	2.0	\$270.0
Dollar Fees	3.5	
Local Currency Trust Funds (overseas)	7.1	10.6
Total		<u>\$280.6</u>

The application of these funds divided between Washington and overseas is projected as follows:

A.I.D. Operating Expenses by Major Locations
(\$ millions)

	FY 79	FY 80
Overseas	\$166.4	\$176.0
Washington *	100.2	104.6
Total	<u>\$266.6</u>	<u>\$280.6</u>
* Funding Sources:		
Budget Authority	\$ 97.0	\$101.4
Dollar Fees	2.1	2.1
Share of Reimbursements	1.1	1.1
Total	<u>\$100.2</u>	<u>\$104.6</u>

The amount requested for A.I.D.'s FY 1980 operating expenses--based on the Agency's best estimate of project levels and costs--is the lowest possible to carry out the Agency's development responsibilities. The nature of A.I.D.'s business causes operating expenses to fluctuate. Sudden terminations, heavy initial costs of new programs or major shifts in policy or focus have substantial impact on costs, but are not uncommon. Although we have done our best to plan for such contingencies, all eventualities cannot be foreseen and change must be expected.

While personnel levels are the major determinants of support costs, the reverse also follows. A degree of financial flexibility is essential for the most effective deployment and use of limited staff resources; and any significant reduction in funding availabilities will impair the Agency's ability to carry out its mandate.

A.I.D. Operating Expenses by Object Class
(\$ millions)

<u>Object Class</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1979</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1980</u> <u>Proposed</u>
11 Personnel Compensation			
A.I.D. Washington	\$ 65.2	\$ 67.8 ✓	\$ 68.2
Overseas	61.2	77.4 ✓	80.6
Total	<u>126.4</u>	<u>145.2</u>	<u>148.8</u>
12 Personnel Benefits			
A.I.D. Washington	5.7	5.8 ✓	5.8
Overseas	11.1	12.2 ✓	13.0
Total	<u>16.8</u>	<u>18.0</u>	<u>18.8</u>
13 Benefits - Former Personnel			
A.I.D. Washington	.1	.1 ✓	.1
Overseas	.9	.4 ✓	.8
Total	<u>1.0</u>	<u>.5</u>	<u>.9</u>
21 Travel and Transportation of Persons			
A.I.D. Washington	3.8	4.5 ✓	5.0
Overseas	9.6	11.6 ✓	13.8
Total	<u>13.4</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>18.8</u>
22 Transportation of Things			
A.I.D. Washington	.2	.3 ✓	.3
Overseas	7.5	7.9 ✓	6.3
Total	<u>7.7</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>6.6</u>
23 Rent, Communications, Utilities			
A.I.D. Washington	7.6	8.6 ✓	9.4
Overseas	13.4	18.4 ✓	21.8
Total	<u>21.0</u>	<u>27.0</u>	<u>31.2</u>

24	Printing and Reproduction			
	A.I.D. Washington	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.2✓	\$ 1.2
	Overseas	<u>.1</u>	<u>.2✓</u>	<u>.2</u>
	Total	1.1	1.4	1.4
25	Other Services			
	A.I.D. Washington	8.6	10.0✓	12.6
	Overseas	<u>19.9</u>	<u>25.6✓</u>	<u>26.6</u>
	Total	28.5	35.6	39.2
26	Supplies and Materials			
	A.I.D. Washington	.8	.9✓	.9
	Overseas	<u>2.9</u>	<u>3.6✓</u>	<u>4.1</u>
	Total	3.7	4.5	5.0
31	Equipment			
	A.I.D. Washington	1.4	.9✓	1.0
	Overseas	<u>6.8</u>	<u>6.1✓</u>	<u>5.8</u>
	Total	8.2	7.0	6.8
32	Lands and Structures			
	A.I.D. Washington	-	-✓	-
	Overseas	<u>1.0</u>	<u>3.0✓</u>	<u>3.0</u>
	Total	1.0	3.0	3.0
41	Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions			
	A.I.D. Washington	-	-	-
	Overseas	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	Total	-	-	-
42	Insurance Claims and Indemnities			
	A.I.D. Washington	.1	.1✓	.1
	Overseas	<u>-</u>	<u>-✓</u>	<u>-</u>
	Total	.1	.1	.1
<u>Summary</u>				
	A.I.D. Washington	.94.5	100.2	104.6
	Overseas	<u>134.4</u>	<u>166.4</u>	<u>176.0</u>
	Total	<u>\$228.9</u>	<u>\$266.6</u>	<u>\$280.6</u>

Funding Sources for A.I.D. Operating Expenses
(\$ millions)

	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1979</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1980</u> <u>Proposed</u>
Operating Expense Require- ments	\$228.9	\$266.6* ✓	\$280.6
Less: Dollar Fees ✓	3.2	3.5 ✓	3.5
Local Currency Funds —	<u>7.0</u>	<u>7.1</u> ✓	<u>7.1</u>
Appropriated Funding Level	218.7	256.0 ✓	270.0
Less: Dollar reimbursements	<u>2.0</u>	<u>2.0</u> ✓	<u>2.0</u>
New Budget Authority Required	216.7	254.0 ✓	268.0
Less: Recoveries	1.8	0	0
Carry Forward from Prior Periods	<u>2.9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Budget Authority Requested	<u><u>\$213.0</u></u>	<u><u>\$254.0</u></u>	<u><u>\$268.0</u></u>

Includes \$5.2 million attributed to October 1978 pay raise.

PROGRAM SUMMARY CP 80-11(12-78)				
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>				
FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Authorization Request	FY 1980 Appropriation Request	FY 1981 Authorization Request
24.2	25.7 ^{a)}	N/A ^{b)}	25.7	N/A ^{b)}

Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund

In FY 1974, amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA), permitted A.I.D.'s career foreign service employees to participate in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund. Extension of the Fund's full benefits to A.I.D. employees had the following objectives:

-- to encourage retirement of those newly eligible employees under the foreign service system. Achievement of this objective enabled A.I.D. to reduce staff levels.

-- to consolidate all U.S. Government foreign service employees into a single retirement system, thereby simplifying management and reducing administrative costs. For the most part, this objective has also been realized.

-- to provide incentives for recruitment and retention of qualified personnel. Since A.I.D. has had only limited experience with outside recruitment since FY 1974, this objective has not been tested.

At the same time, extension of coverage to A.I.D. employees created an unfunded liability in the system. Annual amortization of this liability together with amortization of the unfunded liability created by pay raises and benefit changes total \$25,676,000. For FY 1980, A.I.D. therefore requests appropriation of that amount.

a) Includes proposed supplemental appropriation of \$856,000 required to finance the increase in unfunded liabilities created by the salary increase of October 1978.

b) Authorized by Section 865 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

PROGRAM SUMMARY CP 80-11(12-78)				
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>				
FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Authorization Request	FY 1980 Appropriation Request	FY 1981 Authorization Request
240.7	260.0	277.2	277.2	315.3

International Organizations and Programs

Voluntary contributions to international organizations and programs are essential to the achievement of major U.S. policy objectives:

- maintaining U.S. leadership in shaping the direction and growth of global cooperation;
- strengthening the United Nations' capacity to act effectively on specific global economic, humanitarian and environmental problems;
- sustaining and augmenting UN efforts to assist the less developed countries;
- increasing benefits to the U.S. economy which come from shared international responsibility, worldwide economic growth and technical cooperation; and
- ensuring that the emphasis in UN development and assistance programs is on funding from voluntary contributions rather than from assessments to regular UN budgets.

While these objectives have changed little over the years, new factors in international affairs make our voluntary contributions critically important.

The United Nations system has become a major arena of U.S. diplomatic initiatives--one in which political and security considerations are closely linked to economic issues. The UN today is the principal forum for the North-South dialogue, and its programs and specialized agencies have assumed an increasingly influential role in global economic affairs.

In the drive to achieve global stability and growth, the UN plays a central role in setting new policy directions and in mobilizing resources for international economic cooperation. Food, housing, population, environment, energy, employment, science and technology and many other issues crowd the current UN agenda.

Benefits to the U.S. Our voluntary contributions to cooperative assistance programs of the United Nations and the Organization of American States in 1980 will advance Presidential initiatives in the areas of food, energy and health. In addition, they will respond directly to the New Directions and basic

run, the pressing problems of food, energy and population in the less developed countries, if not confronted decisively, will inevitably entail serious security risks and rising costs to the industrialized countries.

Benefits for Global Interests. In an era of growing resource scarcity and decreasing capital transfers to the developing countries, technical cooperation has become a highly cost-effective way to stimulate the global economy.

Multilateral technical assistance programs draw on a pool of international knowledge, skills and language proficiency that no single country can provide; allocate assistance primarily on the basis of development, not political, criteria; influence recipient countries to pursue sound development policies and practices and set international standards for technical assistance projects.

UNDP technical assistance serves as a channel for pre-investment work for the projects of international financial institutions and the private sector. U.S. private firms then participate significantly in the follow-up investment opportunities that UNDP generates--estimated at some \$28.8 billion between 1959 and 1977. UNDP technical advisors help identify existing, unused and untapped resources. They have been credited with uncovering some \$20 billion worth of mineral deposits. Using indigenous technology, UNDP speeds the building of roads, rural power systems, communications and other facilities. This improved infrastructure increases the capacity of the developing countries to help each other and to contribute their share in solving global food shortages and in developing renewable energy sources.

FY 1980 Program.

For FY 1980 the Administration requests \$277,190,000 to fund voluntary contributions to international organizations (see table at the end of this statement). These programs provide assistance in four broad categories:

Development Cooperation. Half of the proposed contribution is to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Operating through 106 field offices, UNDP is the major global source of multilateral technical cooperation. It coordinates technical assistance with multilateral and bilateral assistance at the country level, and serves as a link in a larger development chain of major projects financed by international financial institutions and by private investors. UNDP's regulations require significant financial and institutional self-help from the recipient countries. Further, UNDP is increasingly emphasizing basic human needs strategies, while its access to countries and its open manner of operations also reinforce human rights.

UNDP plays a key role in U.S. long-range policy toward the UN system as a whole. A vigorous, growing UNDP is especially important because of the very strong concern over growth of multilateral technical assistance funded through the assessed regular budgets of UN specialized agencies. The Congress and the Executive Branch agree that nearly all such assistance should be funded voluntarily through UNDP. Strong U.S. financial support to UNDP is essential to back up that policy. We need to meet UNDP's agreed goal of an average 14 percent annual increase in total resources and to strengthen UNDP's central coordinating and funding role in the UN system in pursuit of this objective.

The Organization of American States (OAS) programs are a major source of technical cooperation in this hemisphere in areas of education, science, urban planning and public administration. U.S. support for these programs is necessary to maintain our leadership in the OAS, and to reenforce our effort to reduce the U.S. share of the OAS assessed budget.

Contributions are again proposed for the UN Institute for Namibia and the UN Education and Training Program for southern Africa. Both help prepare Africans to assume managerial and technical responsibilities when their homelands achieve independence under majority rule. In response to specific Congressional concerns, the Executive Branch has confirmed to the best of its ability that no U.S. funds contributed to the Institute provide any support for SWAPO political or military activities. We are continuing to monitor this closely through our Embassy in Lusaka. Added this year is a contribution to the existing UN Trust Fund for South Africa which helps individual South African apartheid victims.

Humanitarian Programs. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) programs in health, education, nutrition and other fields directly benefit over 750 million children and mothers in 105 developing countries. Moreover UNICEF has a growing developmental role through its efforts to improve health and nutrition facilities for poor mothers and children.

The UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) continues to contribute significantly to stability in the Middle East as the peace process enters a new phase. UN-sponsored and controlled education and training for Palestinian refugees provides an alternative to schools controlled by forces of violence. Graduates of UNRWA programs are equipped to leave the camps and take jobs in oil-rich Arab countries with labor shortages. UNRWA medical assistance and limited basic welfare services for the 1.6 million Palestinian refugees make an important contribution to meeting their basic needs.

Since approval of the FY 1979 contribution of \$52 million, UNRWA's leadership, strongly supported by the United States, has worked hard to increase contributions from the OPEC member

countries and to move ahead in revising UNRWA's ration eligibility rolls.

International Scientific Cooperation. Three agencies--the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the UN Environmental Program (UNEP)--are multilateral efforts that provide direct services and benefits to all countries. The IAEA conducts research and establishes controls over nuclear activities worldwide with stress on the safeguards inspection program which helps limit nuclear proliferation. WMO and UNEP are both funding sources and coordinators of research on global weather and action projects to improve the international environment.

Education and Research. The scale of U.S. voluntary contributions must be consistent with maintaining U.S. influence in the UN system, stimulating increased contributions from other nations and assuring solid programming. Over the years, the U.S. share of total contributions to UNDP, UNICEF and other major programs has decreased substantially. Now, other nations--including the less developed countries themselves--finance between 75 and 80 percent of the programs. This has been a major achievement of U.S. policy. Further reductions, however, in the U.S. share of total support for the major programs below the 25 percent level of our UN assessments will certainly weaken U.S. leadership in the UN and the long-term effectiveness of the UN system itself.

In response to repeatedly expressed Congressional concerns, the United States has continued to urge that these programs improve their management and has addressed squarely the problem of excessive top executive salaries. UNDP has taken further steps to tighten and streamline its management. There is a growing consensus in the UN that the growth of top salaries should be moderated.

The objectives of U.S. foreign policy and the growing global agenda suggest some critical choices. The first is whether an evolving international economic order has the imprint or influence of the United States. That essentially is a choice between acting to maintain our leadership or becoming reactive and defensive to events and to the initiatives of others. The second choice is whether U.S. initiatives in multilateral organizations are being sustained by adequate U.S. contributions. The third is whether the UN and its specialized agencies, as well as regional organizations such as the OAS, can retain their vital role in economic development. We believe that increased U.S. voluntary contributions to these important action programs in the UN system are the only responsible option.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of dollars)

	<u>FY 78</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 79</u> <u>Estimated</u>	<u>FY 80</u> <u>Proposed</u>
I. DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:			
UN Development Program (UNDP)	115,000	126,050	140,000
UN Capital Development Fund	2,000	2,000	2,000
<u>UN Southern African Development Fund</u>	--	--	<u>1,900</u>
UN Institute for Namibia	500	500*	(500)
UN Trust Fund for South Africa	--	300	(400)
UN Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA)	1,000	1,000	(1,000)
FAO World Food Program (WFP)	1,500	2,000	2,000
<u>OAS Assistance Programs (OAS):SUBTOTAL</u>	<u>17,500</u>	<u>15,500</u>	<u>17,500</u>
Special Multilateral Fund (SMF)	(7,000)	(6,500)	(7,000)
Special Projects (Mar del Plata)	(3,300)	(2,600)	(3,300)
Special Development Assistance Fund	(6,100)	(6,000)	(6,700)
Special Cultural Fund (Int'l Export Promotion Fund)***	(500) (600)	(400) --	(500) --
Central Treaty Organization (CENTO)	600	600	600
(US Post Harvest Losses Fund)***	--	3,000	--
UN Decade for Women	3,000	2,000	1,000
II. HUMANITARIAN NEEDS:			
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	25,000	30,000	36,000
(International Year of the Child)***	250	--	--
UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)	51,500	52,000**	52,000
UN Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO)	250	250	250
III. INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION			
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	2,000	2,000	2,300
Int'l Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	10,000	12,000	12,500
UN Environmental Program (UNEP)	10,000	10,000	8,000
UNESCO--World Heritage Trust Fund	--	300	640
IV. EDUCATION AND RESEARCH			
UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>
<u>TOTALS:</u>	<u>240,600</u>	<u>260,000</u>	<u>277,190</u>

*FY 1979 Foreign Assistance Authorization Act provides that no contribution can be made until assurance is given that no U.S. funds are used for SWAPO political or military activities.

**FY 1979 Foreign Assistance Authorization Act provides that of this total, \$9.5 million cannot be contributed to UNRWA until matched by OPEC member countries.

***For reference only.

PROGRAM SUMMARY					CP 80-11(12-78)
(In millions of dollars)					
FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Authorization Request	FY 1980 Appropriation Request	FY 1981 Authorization Request	
2,224.4	1,921.2 ^{a)}	1,995.1	1,995.1	N/A	

Security Supporting Assistance

Security Supporting Assistance (SSA) provides economic assistance to countries where U.S. interests can be served by bolstering economies which have been affected by political or economic crises. SSA is a flexible instrument which can finance balance of payments assistance, cash transfers, commodity import programs and large infrastructure projects--as well as development assistance programs of more direct benefit to the poor.

FY 1980 Program

For FY 1980, the Executive Branch requests \$1,995,100,000 for Security Supporting Assistance, compared with \$1,882,000,000 for the Economic Support Fund and \$27,400,000 for Peacekeeping Operations in FY 1979. The net increase of \$85,700,000 results from increases in the amounts proposed for southern Africa and Turkey, reductions in the programs for Jordan and Syria and renewal of a program for Portugal.

For FY 1980 the Administration proposes to recombine the Economic Support Fund and Peacekeeping Operations, separated in FY 1979, into a single "Security Supporting Assistance" account. Funds for the Sinai Field Mission, the U.S. contribution to the United Nations Forces in Cyprus, the Treaty of Friendship with Spain and assistance to the Philippines are presented and justified in the FY 1980 Congressional Presentation Document for Security Assistance Programs prepared by the Departments of State and Defense.

The SSA request includes \$98,000,000 for Turkey, \$1,720,100 (86 percent) for the rest of the Middle East ^{b)}, \$100,000,000 (5 percent) for southern Africa and \$50,000,000 for Portugal.

The Administration seeks to ensure the stability and viability of Israel's economy with \$785 million in balance of payments assistance, the same amount provided in FY 1979. With continuing U.S. support, Israel has begun to emerge from a period of severe economic difficulty following the 1973 war. Its trade and current deficits have decreased and its growth rate is up. The requested funds will enable Israel to continue its economic

a) Includes Economic Support Fund of \$1,882,000,000 and Peacekeeping Operations of \$27,400,000 and unobligated balance of \$11,758,000 brought forward from FY 1979.

b) Includes Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Maqarin Dam, Near East Regional Programs, Cyprus, Sinai Support Mission and UN Forces in Cyprus.

recovery, increase its rate of growth and improve its foreign exchange position reducing short term debt.

Seven hundred and fifty million dollars are requested for Egypt in FY 1980, also the same amount as in FY 1979. This sum will finance essential goods and services required for Egypt's economic development programs. It provides for a \$200 million commodity import program and a broad range of development assistance in agriculture and fertilizer production, water and sewage, telecommunications and private sector credit.

Sixty million dollars are requested for Jordan, down somewhat from the FY 1979 level, which included special funding for a potash production plant. These funds will permit continuation of assistance in health and agriculture, capital assistance for water and sewage projects and \$20 million in budget support.

Thirty-eight million dollars are requested for the second year U.S. contribution to the multi-donor Magarin Dam and Jordan Valley Irrigation System project, which will bring irrigation to small land owners and tenant farmers in the Jordan Valley and needed drinking water to the major urban centers on the plateau.

Sixty million dollars are requested for Syria for rural electrification, village water systems and irrigation. The funds also will be directed to agricultural production, health centers and rural schools. Syria is strongly interested in U.S. technology planning and management methods. Projects in these areas are also planned.

Six countries in southern Africa would benefit from the \$100,000,000 proposed for that troubled area: \$16 million for Botswana, including funds for livestock development and transportation; \$17.5 million for Lesotho, including funding for conservation, crop farming and training in road maintenance; \$5.5 million for Malawi; \$3 million for Mozambique, primarily for agricultural activities; \$9 million for Swaziland, for rural development and other activities and \$31 million for Zambia, for balance of payments help and agriculture. Also \$18 million is requested primarily for training and support of southern African refugees.

The \$98,000,000 requested for Turkey is part of a larger program of assistance which includes military aid, grants and credit. The program supports this key democratic, western-oriented country in meeting its NATO commitments and will help restore security cooperation between Turkey and the United States. The economic aid begun in FY 1979 will continue to support Turkish efforts to stabilize its economy in the face of severe balance of payments pressures.

Since the failure of the leftist coup in November 1975, Portugal has established a relatively stable democratic society.

However, it continues to face serious economic difficulties in spite of the severe fiscal and economic reforms applied over the past year. The United States' considerable interest in Portugal's future is evidenced in the \$50,000,000 requested for continued balance of payments financing to support economic reforms undertaken in association with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and supported by other European donors.

In Section 531 of the Foreign Assistance Act, the Congress has charged the President to take into account, to the maximum extent feasible, the New Directions policy of that Act which emphasizes assistance for equitable growth which helps meet the basic human needs of the poor. Thus--in addition to balance of payments support and projects with a more general economic impact--SSA funds a variety of activities specifically directed toward meeting the needs of the poor in health, education, agriculture, family planning and other sectors.

The Egyptian program contributes to the poor through contributions to the social services systems, family planning, urban and rural health, expanded water and sewage facilities and better low cost housing. For example, a rural development project in Egypt is designed to give life to a law passed two years ago by Egypt decentralizing decision-making for public investment in rural areas. This project will improve the capacity of newly elected village councils to plan and prepare projects and will create a line of credit in three pilot governorates to be drawn upon by these village councils to finance various production and revenue-generating activities such as the initiation of farm-to-market trucking services, establishment of taxi services between provincial centers and villages, village canning facilities, beekeeping cooperatives, poultry raising or furniture-making facilities. In addition to providing needed employment, income-producing opportunities and critical local services, the profits from the activities financed will be available to village councils to respond to popular demand for public goods such as rehabilitated irrigation drainage canals, farm-to-market roads, village water and sewage services and special education or health services for the poor.

Most of the program in southern Africa and a substantial portion of the Syrian and Jordan programs are also devoted to basic needs in health, food production and manpower training. For example, residents of the Jordan Valley--who have an annual income of about \$300--have begun to experience a quantum jump in their well-being. With A.I.D. assistance, new schools, health clinics, community centers, access roads and houses are being constructed the length of the valley. New irrigation systems are delivering water to previously dry fields, helping to assure future self-help and increased income. A new electrical system is lighting once-dark homes. Jordan's aim is to make the valley, once an isolated and backward region, a prosperous and liveable place for the valley's small farmers.

Economic Security Assistance Program
(in thousands of dollars)

<u>COUNTRY/PROGRAM</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>
<u>Africa</u>	(Actual)	(Estimated)	(Proposed)
Botswana	15,070	11,000	16,000
Lesotho	5,345	--	17,500
Malawi	--	--	5,500
Mozambique	--	--	3,000
Swaziland	12,666	--	9,000
Zaire	9,999	--	--
Zambia	30,000	20,000	31,000
Southern Africa Regional	<u>37,597</u>	<u>14,000</u>	<u>18,000</u>
Subtotal	110,677	45,000	100,000
<u>Latin America and Caribbean</u>			
Jamaica	11,013	--	--
<u>Near East</u>			
Cyprus	15,000	15,000	2,000
Egypt	750,750	750,000 1,050,000	750,000
Israel	785,000	785,000	785,000
Jordan	93,000	93,000	60,000
Lebanon	20,000	--	--
Malta	9,500	--	--
Portugal	300,000	--	50,000
Syria	90,000	90,000	60,000
Turkey	--	50,000 140,000	98,000
Maqarin Dam	--	45,000	38,000
Middle East Regional Cooperation	--	5,000	--
Program Support & PVO's	28*	4,000	4,000
Subtotal	2,063,278	1,837,000 2,227,158	1,847,000
<u>Other</u>			
Bureau of Census Surveys	231	--	--
Phillipines	--	--	20,000 b/
Spain	7,000	7,000	7,000 a/
Sinai Support	11,686	11,700	12,100 a/
Middle East Special Requirements	11,451	11,758	--
UN Forces in Cyprus	<u>9,100</u>	<u>8,700</u>	<u>9,000 a/</u>
Subtotal	39,468	39,158 2,227,158	48,100 2,227,158
Total Security Supporting Assistance	<u>2,224,437</u>	(1,921,158)	<u>1,995,100</u>
Economic Support Fund		1,882,000	
Peacekeeping Operations		39,158	
		2,227,158	

a/ Justified for FY 1980 in a separate Congressional Presentation Document prepared by the Departments of State and Defense.

b/ Other programs are proposed for funding under Development Assistance.

* Funded from Middle East Special Requirements Fund in FY 1978.



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P.L. 480--Food for Peace

The Food for Peace program helps poor countries in their struggle to achieve equitable economic growth. It narrows the nutritional gap between the needs of a growing population and local food production.

The need for food aid will continue into the foreseeable future. But food aid can only supplement efforts of the developing countries to increase their own abilities to feed themselves. They must mobilize resources--principally their own, and secondarily those available from the United States and other aid donors--to mount a vigorous attack upon the problems which underlie widespread hunger and malnutrition.

U.S. food aid is used primarily for humanitarian and development purposes. The first priority is to enable the United States to do its share in meeting emergency and disaster food needs. U.S. food donations enable U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and the World Food Program (WFP) sponsored by the UN and the Food and Agriculture Organization to carry out a variety of programs to help the needy.

An important objective of food aid is to strengthen low-income countries' long-term development policies and programs to improve the lot of the poor. Food may also be provided to help countries cope with crop shortfalls or short-term balance of payments problems or to support economic stabilization plans. Finally, food aid can serve important U.S. security and other foreign policy objectives.

In all cases, it must be determined that food on concessional terms is needed, that adequate local storage facilities are available and that food aid will not result in a substantial disincentive to the recipient country's food production. Field mission reviews are required before P.L. 480 programs are approved. Such reviews describe steps which recipient governments are undertaking to expand domestic production, including raising domestic procurement prices and increasing the availability of fertilizer, seed and other agricultural inputs. P.L. 480 programs are aimed at helping LDC governments undertake needed reforms, such as price stabilization and other incentives and services for small farmers. P.L. 480 programs are integrated as closely as possible with activities supported by Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition funds and by other aid donors, including multilateral lending institutions.

FY 1980 Program

Title I authorizes concessional sales of U.S. farm products to developing countries. These sales are repayable in dollars at low interest rates over a period of up to 40 years.

Food for Development programs authorized under Title III (but funded under Title I) offer a substantial incentive for low-income countries to undertake additional development programs to improve the quality of life for poor people, particularly in rural areas. Multi-year supply commitments of up to five years assure countries that they have priority access to P.L. 480 food. Local currencies generated through sales of Food for Peace commodities, which are used to support agreed upon development efforts, may be credited against dollars which would otherwise have to be repaid to the United States.

For FY 1980, a Title I program of \$785 million is proposed. On the basis of seasonal average prices projected by the Department of Agriculture, this will finance shipment of 5.1 million tons of food compared to an estimated 4.9 million tons in FY 1979. Legislation requires that at least 75 percent of the volume of Title I food aid be initially allocated to countries with per capita incomes at or below the poverty criterion of the International Development Association--currently \$580 per year. Eligibility for Food for Development (Title III) programs also is limited to this group of countries.

For FY 1980, we plan to allocate 80 percent of food aid to such countries, including Title III agreements negotiated in FY 1978 and new FY 1979 programs now being developed in consultation with other countries. We are confident that A.I.D. will meet and probably exceed the requirement that Title III comprise a minimum of 15 percent of the aggregate value of FY 1980 Title I agreements (and ten percent in FY 1979).

An illustrative breakdown of the FY 1980 program by country and commodity is shown in the table following this narrative.

Congress has recognized the special needs of countries identified as "least developed" by the UN. For example, some of the detailed planning and reporting provisions of the Title III legislation may be waived for these countries. Agreements could also provide for payment of ocean freight costs and, in the case of landlocked countries, transportation costs to points of entry. In addition to this financial benefit, to the extent that Title III local currencies expended by the relatively least developed countries (RLDCs) for agreed development purposes in any one year exceed the dollar debt due under the Title III agreement, the excess amount may be considered as payment against the country's P.L. 480 Title I dollar debt due in that year. Although the recipient country still has to pay the Title III obligation as it becomes due, these financing arrangements provide a rescheduling of such debt and, hence, immediate balance of payments relief.

Title II provides food donations to meet famine and other urgent relief requirements, to combat malnutrition--especially among children--and to promote economic and community development, mainly through food for work projects. For FY 1980, a

program of \$536 million, including \$184 million for ocean transportation costs, is proposed. This should finance shipments of the grain equivalent of 1.6 million tons, including a minimum of 1.3 million through voluntary agencies and the WFP.

The proposed Title II program includes a reserve of 259 thousand tons of food valued at \$49.5 million for emergencies and other unforeseen requirements. In addition, programs sponsored by U.S. private voluntary agencies and the WFP are planned in 69 countries, most with per capita incomes of \$296 per year or less. These programs focus on helping needy people through maternal child health projects, preschool and school feeding and food-for-work programs. Through the A.I.D.-funded "Title II Outreach Project", \$9.4 million is being provided principally to U.S. private voluntary organizations over the period FY 1978-81 to help meet their logistical support costs for establishing or expanding feeding programs for needy people in rural areas--particularly in African countries which cannot afford to finance such costs.

The Food for Peace Program is coordinated with other U.S. development assistance programs and policies by the expanded Development Coordination Committee (DCC) under the chairmanship of A.I.D.'s Administrator. P.L. 480 proposals are reviewed and approved by the DCC Food Aid Subcommittee chaired by the Department of Agriculture and its Working Group. These committees include representatives of the State Department and A.I.D., the Departments of Agriculture and Treasury and the Office of Management and Budget. These agencies also participate in reviewing Title III development proposals in accordance with A.I.D.'s project review procedures.

P.L. 480 shipments are financed by USDA through the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). The Secretary of Agriculture is responsible for determining the amounts and kinds of commodities eligible for P.L. 480 programming subject to U.S. supply conditions. In times of scarcity, the Secretary may determine that some part of the supply may be made available for P.L. 480 --specifically under Title II--to meet urgent humanitarian needs.

The 1974 World Food Conference recommended that a minimum of ten million tons of food grains be made available annually for aid purposes. The United States has contributed about half the total each year, although the overall goal has not been reached. As part of the ongoing negotiation of a new International Wheat Agreement, the United States has proposed an increase in the minimum annual food grain contributions under the Food Aid Convention to a level of ten million tons. Currently, donor countries are committed to an annual minimum of 4.2 million tons, of which the U.S. share is 44 percent, or 1.89 million tons. The United States has indicated its willingness to contribute 4.47 million tons toward the proposed new goal. This reflects the view that responsibility for food aid should be widely shared among all donor and potential donor countries.

P.L. 480 Title I Sales Program (including Title III)
(\$ Millions)

Country	FY 1978		1979 Estimated		Total		FY 1980 Proposed					Non Food
	Final Allocations		(of which)		(of which)		Wheat	Rice	Other	Total	Non	
	Title I	Title III	Title I	Title III	Title I	Title III							Flour	Grains	Food	Food
580 or less PCI												
Afghanistan	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	77.6	(26.0)	62.1	(48.4)	62.8	(26.0)	52.0	-	-	10.8	62.8	-
Bolivia	10.8	(10.8)	12.0	(12.0)	13.2	(13.2)	13.2	-	-	-	13.2	-
Egypt	189.1	-	214.0	(15.0)	198.4	(15.0)	198.4	-	-	-	198.4	-
Ghana	-	-	10.0	-	10.0	-	6.2	2.8	1.0	-	10.0	-
Guinea	5.5	-	6.0	-	6.0	-	1.8	3.0	-	1.2	6.0	-
Guyana	2.1	-	2.3	-	2.3	-	.3	-	.1	1.4	1.8	.5
Haiti	11.0	-	16.7	(20.0)	20.0	(20.0)	8.5	4.3	-	7.2	20.0	-
Honduras	-	-	2.0	(2.0)	2.0	(2.0)	2.0	-	-	-	2.0	-
India	27.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	135.7	-	104.3	-	101.3	-	21.5	79.8	-	-	101.3	-
Madagascar	-	-	1.4	-	1.4	-	-	1.4	-	-	1.4	-
Morocco	11.0	-	10.8	-	6.5	-	6.5	-	-	-	6.5	-
Mozambique	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	59.4	-	40.0	-	40.0	-	34.7	-	-	5.3	40.0	-
Philippines	13.3	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	1.3	-	1.2	-	1.2	-	.7	-	.5	-	1.2	-
Somalia	7.0	-	10.7	-	11.7	-	5.5	2.7	3.2	.3	11.7	-
Sri Lanka	35.4	-	17.0	-	18.2	-	18.2	-	-	-	18.2	-
Sudan	10.3	-	20.0	-	20.0	-	18.0	2.0	-	-	20.0	-
Tanzania	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire	18.0	-	17.0	-	15.7	-	6.6	5.8	-	-	12.4	3.3
Zambia	8.5	-	10.0	-	10.0	-	5.1	1.2	-	3.7	10.0	-
SUBTOTAL	635.7	(36.8)	572.5	(97.4)	540.7	(76.2)	399.2	103.0	4.8	29.9	536.9	3.8
Over 580 PCI												
Dominican Republic	-	-	15.0	-	7.7	-	2.5	-	2.5	2.7	7.7	-
Israel	7.2	-	5.4	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.0	-
Jamaica	10.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-	4.6	-	5.4	-	10.0	-
Jordan	6.3	-	5.4	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.0	-
Korea	59.5	-	40.0	-	40.0	-	25.0	-	11.0	-	36.0	4.0
Lebanon	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	2.8	-	2.8	-	-	2.8	-	-	2.8	-
Peru	20.0	-	20.0	-	20.0	-	6.5	5.5	-	8.0	20.0	-
Portugal	40.0	-	40.0	-	40.0	-	26.0	-	5.8	-	31.8	8.2
Syria	14.0	-	12.1	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	2.0	-
Tunisia	11.2	-	12.0	-	9.8	-	6.5	-	3.3	-	9.8	-
SUBTOTAL	176.2	-	162.7	-	134.3	-	75.1	8.3	28.0	10.7	122.1	12.2
TOTAL ALLOCATED	811.9	(36.8)	735.2	(97.4)*	675.0	(76.2)*	474.3	111.3	32.8	40.6	659.0	16.0
UNALLOCATED	-	-	49.8	-	110.0	-	83.3	26.7	-	-	110.0	-
TOTALS	811.9	(36.8)	785.0	(97.4)*	785.0	(76.2)*	557.6	138.0	32.8	40.6	769.0	16.0

* These amounts include only those Title III agreements which have been signed or are in an advanced stage of preparation. Additional programs will be developed and approved during FYs 1979 and 1980, the total of which will meet or exceed the minimum legislative targets.

P.L. 480 Title I Sales Program (including Title III)
(000/Metric Tons/MTGE)*

Country	Total FY 1978 Final Allocations		FY 1979 Estimated		FY 1980 Proposed							
	Title I	(of which) Title III	Title I	(of which) Title III	Title I	(of which) Title III	Wheat Flour	Rice	Other Grains	Vegoil	Total Food	Non Food
<u>580 or less PCI</u>												
Afghanistan	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	437.6	(26.0)	415.0	(400.0)	418.0	(200.0)	400.0	-	-	18.0	418.0	-
Bolivia	85.0	(85.0)	93.0	(93.0)	101.5	(101.5)	101.5	-	-	-	101.5	-
Egypt	1500.0	-	1500.0	(105.0)	1500.0	(100.0)	1500.0	-	-	-	1500.0	-
Ghana	-	-	68.1	-	67.7	-	47.7	10.0	10.0	-	67.7	-
Guinea	23.0	-	23.0	-	26.0	-	13.3	10.9	-	1.8	26.0	-
Guyana	4.7	-	4.9	-	5.1	-	2.0	-	.9	2.1	5.0	.1
Haiti	45.0	-	57.2	(57.2)	94.7	(94.7)	65.4	15.6	-	13.7	94.7	-
Honduras	-	-	15.0	(15.0)	15.4	(15.4)	15.4	-	-	-	15.4	-
India	60.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	532.0	-	512.0	-	454.1	-	165.0	289.1	-	-	454.1	-
Madagascar	-	-	5.0	-	5.0	-	-	5.0	-	-	5.0	-
Morocco	100.0	-	83.7	-	50.0	-	50.0	-	-	-	50.0	-
Mozambique	-	-	27.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	280.0	-	272.1	-	276.8	-	266.8	-	-	10.0	276.8	-
Philippines	67.5	-	28.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	4.2	-	10.4	-	10.4	-	5.4	-	5.0	-	10.4	-
Somalia	32.8	-	60.9	-	85.3	-	42.0	9.8	33.0	.5	85.3	-
Sri Lanka	266.0	-	133.0	-	133.0	-	133.0	-	-	-	133.0	-
Sudan	100.0	-	153.1	-	145.6	-	138.4	7.2	-	-	145.6	-
Tanzania	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire	66.2	-	54.4	-	73.6	-	50.4	21.0	-	-	71.4	2.2
Zambia	38.0	-	45.0	-	49.4	-	39.4	4.5	-	5.5	49.4	-
SUBTOTAL	3710.4	(111.0)	3561.3	(670.2)	3511.6	(511.6)	3035.7	573.1	48.9	51.6	3509.3	2.3
<u>Over 580 PCI</u>												
Dominican Republic	-	-	77.6	-	49.8	-	19.2	-	25.5	5.1	49.8	-
Israel	70.0	-	40.0	-	7.7	-	7.7	-	-	-	7.7	-
Jamaica	78.5	-	87.0	-	79.0	-	24.0	-	55.0	-	79.0	-
Jordan	52.0	-	40.0	-	7.7	-	7.7	-	-	-	7.7	-
Korea	475.0	-	230.7	-	306.9	-	192.2	-	112.1	-	304.3	2.6
Lebanon	50.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	10.0	-	10.1	-	-	10.1	-	-	10.1	-
Peru	76.0	-	71.4	-	85.1	-	50.0	20.0	-	15.1	85.1	-
Portugal	312.0	-	287.5	-	264.5	-	200.0	-	59.1	-	259.1	5.4
Syria	50.0	-	60.5	-	14.6	-	14.6	-	-	-	14.6	-
Tunisia	105.0	-	90.0	-	83.6	-	50.0	-	33.6	-	83.6	-
SUBTOTAL	1263.8	-	994.7	-	909.0	-	565.4	30.1	285.3	20.2	901.0	8.0
TOTAL ALLOCATED	4974.4	(111.0)	4556.0	(670.2)**	4420.6	(511.6)**	3601.1	403.2	334.2	71.8	4410.3	10.3
UNALLOCATED	-	-	372.9	-	737.2	-	640.4	36.8	-	-	737.2	-
TOTALS	4974.4	(111.0)	4928.9	(670.2)**	5157.8	(511.6)**	4241.5	500.0	334.2	71.8	5147.5	10.3

* MTGE - Metric Tons Grain Equivalent

** These amounts include only those Title III agreements which have been signed or are in an advanced stage of preparation. Additional programs will be developed and approved during FYs 1979 and 1980, the total of which will meet or exceed the minimum legislative targets.

FY 1980
PL 480 TITLE II SUMMARY
(BY REGION)
THOUSAND DOLLARS

REGION/COUNTRY	FY 1978 ACTUAL				FY 1979 ESTIMATED ^{b/}				FY 1980 PROPOSED			
	TOTAL	VOLAGS	WFP	G/G	TOTAL	VOLAG	WFP	G/G	TOTAL	VOLAG	WFP	G/G
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>459,078</u>	-	-		<u>545,714</u>				<u>555,500</u>			
TOTAL COMMODITIES	327,778 ^{a/}				371,614				370,000			
Subtotal - All Regions	327,778	219,848	71,515	36,415	318,566	250,973	57,700	9,893	316,037	250,603	57,909	7,525
NEAR EAST	50,170	34,806	15,364	-	49,200	37,850	11,350	-	45,252	33,431	11,821	-
LATIN AMERICA	42,100	33,919	6,151	2,030	58,263	48,071	7,403	2,789	46,165	36,356	6,464	3,345
AFRICA	85,411	45,386	26,705	33,320	62,367	34,333	20,930	7,104	63,625	39,349	20,096	4,180
ASIA	150,097	125,737	23,295	1,065	148,736	130,719	18,017	-	160,995	141,467	19,528	-
EMERGENCY/ UNALLOCATED-TOTAL					<u>53,048</u>				<u>53,963</u>			
SECTION 204 PURCHASE OF TITLE I CURRENCIES	725				2,000				2,000			
OCEAN TRANSPORTATION	130,575				172,100				183,500			

a/ Includes emergency programs.

b/ Includes emergency programs to date.

LEGEND: VOLAG - Voluntary Agency
WFP - World Food Program
G/G - Government-to-Government

PL 480 TITLE II SUMMARY

(BY COUNTRY)

THOUSAND DOLLARS

REGION/COUNTRY	FY 1978 ACTUAL				FY 1979 ESTIMATED				FY 1980 PROPOSED			
	TOTAL	VOLAGS	WFP	G/G	TOTAL	VOLAGS	WFP	G/G	TOTAL	VOLAGS	WFP	G/G
NEAR EAST - TOTAL	50,170	34,806	15,364	-	49,200	37,850	11,350	-	45,252	33,431	11,821	-
Afghanistan	541	-	541	-	1,554	-	1,554	-	1,658	-	1,658	-
Algeria	1,958	-	1,958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	169	-	169	-	217	-	217	-	310	-	310	-
Cyprus	772	-	772	-	508	-	508	-	7	-	7	-
Egypt	12,632	9,395	3,237	-	17,573	14,432	3,141	-	21,163	16,406	4,757	-
Gaza	1,005	1,005	-	-	1,335	1,335	-	-	1,335	1,335	-	-
Jordan	1,504	406	1,098	-	775	288	487	-	842	437	405	-
Jordan, W.B.	1,757	1,757	-	-	1,674	1,674	-	-	1,915	1,915	-	-
Lebanon	3,670	-	3,670	-	2,990	2,325	665	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	15,920	15,920	-	-	15,075	15,075	-	-	10,417	10,417	-	-
Syria	1,600	-	1,600	-	3,348	-	3,348	-	3,517	-	3,517	-
Tunisia	8,372	6,314	2,058	-	3,630	2,721	909	-	3,134	2,921	213	-
Turkey	87	-	87	-	337	-	337	-	784	-	784	-
Yemen, A.R.	183	9	174	-	184	-	184	-	170	-	170	-
LATIN AMERICA - TOTAL	42,100	33,919	6,151	2,030	58,263	48,071	7,403	2,789	46,165	36,356	6,464	3,345
Barbados	65	-	65	-	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	5,698	5,415	283	-	9,188	7,536	959	693	7,187	6,465	722	-
Brazil	45	-	45	-	888	-	888	-	893	-	893	-
Chile	5,634	5,634	-	-	8,486	8,486	-	-	3,945	3,945	-	-
Colombia	2,433	2,003	430	-	341	-	341	-	247	-	247	-
Costa Rica	699	479	220	-	143	-	143	-	35	-	35	-
Dominican Republic	3,971	3,971	-	-	6,292	6,292	-	-	2,405	2,405	-	-
Ecuador	2,068	1,001	1,067	-	1,505	923	582	-	2,646	2,120	526	-
El Salvador	1,584	1,149	435	-	2,332	1,295	1,037	-	2,053	1,221	832	-
Guatemala	3,645	3,551	94	-	5,895	5,777	118	-	3,421	3,311	110	-
Guyana	-	-	-	-	74	-	22	52	-	-	-	-
Haiti	6,549	4,925	1,624	-	6,550	5,670	880	-	7,666	6,471	1,195	-
Honduras	2,038	1,690	348	-	2,656	2,157	499	-	2,993	2,267	726	-
Jamaica	507	503	4	-	103	-	103	-	58	-	58	-
Nicaragua	29	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	1,017	1,017	-	-	883	883	-	-	1,259	1,259	-	-
Paraguay	102	-	102	-	179	-	179	-	327	-	327	-
Peru	6,016	2,581	1,405	2,030	12,739	9,052	1,643	2,044	11,030	6,892	793	3,345

PL 480 TITLE II SUMMARY
(BY COUNTRY)
THOUSAND DOLLARS

REGION/COUNTRY	FY 1978 ACTUAL				FY 1979 ESTIMATED				FY 1980 PROPOSED			
	TOTAL	VOLAGS	WFP	G/G	TOTAL	VOLAGS	WFP	G/G	TOTAL	VOLAGS	WFP	G/G
AFRICA - TOTAL	85,411	25,386	26,705	33,320	62,367	34,333	20,930	7,104	63,625	39,349	20,096	4,180
Angola	523	-	2	521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	769	184	585	-	680	291	389	-	390	390	-	-
Botswana	2,806	-	2,806	-	1,763	-	1,763	-	809	-	809	-
Burundi	1,822	1,063	759	-	2,071	1,309	762	-	2,313	1,464	849	-
Cameroon	1,278	402	876	-	835	399	436	-	447	447	-	-
Cape Verde Is.	2,150	-	313	1,837	1,448	-	9	1,439	6	-	6	-
Central Afr. Empire	311	-	311	-	479	-	479	-	224	-	224	-
Chad	4,446	732	1,284	2,430	1,934	1,005	929	-	1,700	989	711	-
Congo	625	-	625	-	866	-	866	-	387	-	387	-
Ljibouti	776	-	-	776	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	3,830	371	2,199	1,260	4,395	2,919	1,476	-	6,567	4,027	2,540	-
Gabon	-	-	-	-	230	-	230	-	423	-	423	-
Gambia	839	273	452	114	593	566	27	-	915	796	119	-
Ghana	3,153	2,304	849	-	3,904	3,305	599	-	3,534	3,284	250	-
Guinea	6,603	-	38	6,565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea Bissau	3,483	-	679	2,804	473	-	473	-	455	-	455	-
Ivory Coast	196	-	196	-	167	-	167	-	31	-	31	-
Kenya	774	774	-	-	2,320	2,320	-	-	2,412	2,412	-	-
Lesotho	3,658	1,715	1,943	-	5,165	3,659	1,506	-	6,422	3,977	2,445	-
Liberia	115	-	115	-	218	-	218	-	105	-	105	-
Madagascar	1,107	1,107	-	-	2,203	1,836	367	-	2,111	1,764	347	-
Malawi	182	-	182	-	617	-	617	-	930	-	930	-
Mali	2,980	-	1,871	1,109	492	-	492	-	299	-	299	-
Mauritania	2,258	89	1,123	1,046	1,160	1,020	140	-	2,558	810	224	1,524
Mauritius	159	-	159	-	486	-	486	-	768	-	768	-
Mozambique	6,075	-	1,042	5,033	3,159	-	84	3,075	-	-	-	-
Niger	2,039	-	967	1,072	209	-	209	-	2,597	2,379	218	-
Rwanda	1,596	1,495	101	-	1,501	1,333	168	-	1,814	1,678	136	-
Sao Tome & Principe	132	-	132	-	153	-	153	-	151	-	151	-
Senegal	9,419	4,155	2,794	2,470	4,693	4,163	530	-	5,380	4,860	520	-
Seychelles	92	92	-	-	198	-	198	-	179	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	864	788	76	-	2,081	1,778	303	-	1,903	1,582	321	-
Somalia	6,334	-	423	5,911	1,150	-	1,150	-	2,547	-	2,547	-
Sudan	1,924	341	1,583	-	4,046	628	3,418	-	3,117	731	2,386	-
Swaziland	377	-	377	-	376	-	376	-	496	-	496	-
Tanzania	1,750	1,750	-	-	4,855	1,705	560	2,590	5,435	1,903	876	2,656
Togo	1,438	433	1,005	-	2,303	1,832	471	-	1,904	1,649	255	-
Upper Volta	8,144	7,318	826	-	4,519	4,067	452	-	4,296	4,028	268	-
Zaire	372	-	-	372	531	-	531	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	12	-	12	-	94	-	94	-	-	-	-	-

PL 480 TITLE II SUMMARY
(BY COUNTRY)
THOUSAND DOLLARS

REGION/COUNTRY	FY 1978 ACTUAL				FY 1979 ESTIMATED				FY 1980 PROPOSED			
	TOTAL	VOLAGS	WFP	G/G	TOTAL	VOLAGS	WFP	G/G	TOTAL	VOLAGS	WFP	G/G
ASIA - TOTAL	150,097	125,737	23,295	1,065	148,736	130,719	18,017	-	160,995	141,467	19,528	-
Bangladesh	19,267	12,205	5,997	1,065	13,947	11,508	2,439	-	15,185	11,965	3,220	-
India	104,379	93,201	11,178	-	107,651	99,592	8,059	-	110,461	104,452	6,009	-
Indonesia	7,129	4,192	2,937	-	6,686	4,901	1,785	-	6,149	4,266	1,883	-
Laos	1,258	-	1,258	-	972	-	972	-	1,147	-	1,147	-
Nepal	1,038	-	1,038	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,682	-	1,682	-
Pakistan	687	-	687	-	1,055	-	1,055	-	1,449	-	1,449	-
Philippines	12,886	12,854	32	-	12,311	10,940	1,371	-	17,041	14,544	2,497	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	3,453	3,285	168	-	5,064	3,778	1,286	-	7,881	6,240	1,641	-

Housing Guaranty Program

Unprecedented growth in urban centers of the developing world is a result of natural population increases and the worldwide phenomenon of rural-to-urban migration. The UN estimates that by the year 1980, one-third of the developing world--almost a billion people--will be residing in cities.

An estimated one-third to one-half of the developing countries' urban dwellers reside in the central city tenements and squatter settlements that ring major cities. The occupants of these cramped, crowded and unsanitary settings are constantly faced with the threat of eviction as well as scarcities of water, sewerage and other sanitary services.

Over the last decade, developing countries and international assistance agencies have been giving increasing attention to the problems of urban growth and related urban services issues. The 1976 UN Vancouver Conference on Human Settlements represented a breakthrough in the world's recognition that urban poverty and its associated problems must be incorporated into the development strategies of nations.

FY 1980 Program

The Housing Guaranty (HG) Program, A.I.D.'s major financing instrument for shelter and urban service assistance, assisted in the creation of shelter financing systems in developing countries during the 1960s, particularly through savings and loan institutions in Latin America. Since 1973, as a result of the Agency's reformulation of its shelter strategy, HG emphasis has been on shelter programs which finance housing solutions for families earning below a median income--the poorer half of a given urban area. Since FY 1974 all HG projects authorized by A.I.D. have been targeted for this income group.

A.I.D.'s Housing Guaranty Program provides non-appropriated financing for shelter for lower income families in developing countries by guaranteeing repayment to U.S. lenders for requested projects. A.I.D. charges a fee for guaranteeing repayment to the U.S. lender. The program has been self-sufficient; operating expenses and claims have been paid from fee income and reserves without the need to resort to appropriated funds.

A.I.D.'s shelter strategy is to assist countries develop and pursue policies which provide minimum shelter to large numbers of low income people. Honduras, Korea and the Ivory Coast are countries in which the Housing Guaranty Program has been instrumental in introducing new national housing policies to benefit low income families.

A.I.D. seeks to finance innovative programs such as squatter upgrading through the provision of sewerage, potable water,

electricity and credit for home improvements; sites and services by the provision of a basic urbanized lot, with the family constructing its own dwelling unit; and low cost, expandable core housing units.

The size of a Housing Guaranty Program is determined by the readiness of applicant countries to undertake sizeable programs for low income people. It also depends on careful economic analysis of the country's balance of payments, debt and investment needs.

To expand the number of countries participating in the program--at present 36 countries and one regional bank have received HG loans (see table below)--A.I.D. has increased the size and number of field offices to service and develop the Housing Guaranty Program. A.I.D. is planning HG projects in 12 countries in FY 1979 and 14 countries in FY 1980.

A.I.D.'s shelter program seeks to assist poor countries increase their capacity to analyze their housing requirements, and to develop plans, policies and programs--especially for low income people. The A.I.D. program attempts to mobilize savings to provide credit for poor people and to minimize subsidies. A.I.D. helps local governments design community development programming in which shelter forms part of a package of comprehensive assistance to low income neighborhoods. New low-cost shelter solutions are developed. They include core housing, sites and services and slum upgrading as well as the use of new construction and land use standards which recognize the importance of self-help minimum shelter forms. The A.I.D. housing program also encourages traditional, labor-intensive building technology.

Proposed Legislative Revisions. The statutory ceiling for housing guaranties outstanding to September 30, 1980 is \$1,180,000,000, of which approximately \$1,108,000 has been authorized for housing programs as of September 30, 1978. The remaining authority is expected to be committed in FY 1979.

To permit continuation of the program in FYs 1980 (\$175 million) and 1981 (\$200 million), additional housing guaranty authority to raise the total to \$1,505,000,000 is requested.

The following table (in millions of dollars) summarizes the status on A.I.D.'s Housing Guaranties by region and country as of September 30, 1978.

Status of Housing Projects

<u>AFRICA</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Total Amount of Authorization</u>
Botswana	1	\$ 2.6
Cameroon	1	10.0

Ethiopia	1	1.5
Ivory Coast	4	33.0
Kenya	3	17.0
Liberia	1	5.0
Senegal	1	5.0
Zaire	1	10.0
Zambia	1	10.0
	<u>14</u>	<u>\$ 94.1</u>
<u>ASIA</u>		
Republic of China	1	\$ 4.8
Korea	.9	130.0
Thailand	1	5.0
	<u>11</u>	<u>\$ 139.8</u>
<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>		
Argentina	7	\$ 54.3
BIAPE	1	15.0
Bolivia	2	9.6
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	5	67.0
Caribbean Island	1	2.0
Chile	5	59.7
Colombia	3	26.9
Costa Rica	4	18.0
Dominican Republic	5	18.9
Ecuador	2	7.4
El Salvador	3	10.9
Guatemala	5	26.8
Guyana	2	1.6
Honduras	5	17.9
Jamaica	6	40.4
Mexico	2	10.8
Nicaragua	4	25.9
Panama	10	47.6
Paraguay	1	4.0
Peru	.9	70.9
Venezuela	.9	51.4
	<u>.91</u>	<u>\$ 568.0</u>
<u>NEAR EAST</u>		
Iran	1	\$ 7.5
Israel	6	175.0
Lebanon	2	30.0
Portugal	2	40.0
Tunisia	4	35.0
	<u>15</u>	<u>\$ 287.5</u>
Total All Regions	131	\$1,108.4

Grant Funds. A.I.D. augments its guaranty programs with Operational Program Grants (OPGs) to private voluntary organizations (PVOs). One of these grants is to develop shelter and community improvement demonstration projects for the poor using new techniques in self-construction, non-conventional finance and community organization. PVO grant programs (some of which are completed) are developed and are operating under the guidance of the Office of Housing in Lesotho, Botswana, Honduras, Peru, Jamaica, Panama and Paraguay.

The grant program assists the Housing Bank of Peru develop a home improvement program for lower-income families. Other programs include the Honduran National Housing Institution, the Federation of Housing Cooperatives and the Municipal Council of Tegucigalpa in planning sites and services for self-help housing. With the Jamaica Mortgage Bank, the program is developing a joint effort with the Ministry of Local Government, the Ministry of Housing and the National Credit Union League to upgrade shelter for low income urban and rural families. In Lesotho, the program is assisting a local production cooperative to improve local fabrication and marketing of building materials for lower cost shelter construction. A self-help housing agency is being developed in Botswana to implement self-help shelter programs and urban squatter upgrading activities for lower income people. In Panama the OPG is helping to develop the cooperative system as an integral part of the planning, implementation and finance aspects of shelter for low income families. In Paraguay the OPG is assisting the National Savings and Loan Bank to initiate and implement a long-range, low-income cooperative housing program.

The program is also working with the Government of Kenya to develop an institution which will finance and deliver cooperative housing to low income workers.

In FY 1980, the Integrated Improvement Program for the Urban Poor will continue to assist host country institutions demonstrate ways in which public services can be more efficiently designed for low income areas in conjunction with other assisted shelter programs. Through this project, for example, host countries can be made aware of the latest developments in areas such as use and conservation of energy and solar energy. Activities under the project are planned for Bolivia, Cameroon, Honduras, the Philippines, Sudan, Thailand, Kenya and Ghana. In every case, host countries will contribute at least 25 percent of total project costs.

Reimbursable Development Program

The Reimbursable Development Program helps LDCs which can afford to pay for their own development. As provided under Section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA), A.I.D. funds facilitate U.S. access to important natural resources, stimulate requests for American technology from self-financing countries and assist in the identification and design of project services to be purchased from U.S. sources pursuant to the FAA, Section 607.

Many developing countries such as Nigeria, Venezuela, Saudi Arabia and Iran find themselves in a relatively strong foreign exchange position because of their oil revenues. Most such countries have ceased to receive external technical assistance on a concessional basis. This is also true of such middle income countries as Brazil, Argentina and Taiwan. With their increased financial resources, these countries are accelerating their pace of economic development. However, planning and implementation of these expanded programs often requires more technical expertise than in the past. Since these countries can afford to pay for some or all of their technical assistance requirements, the Reimbursable Development Program is ideally suited to meet their needs.

FY 1980 Program

For FY 1980, A.I.D. requests authority under Section 661 to use up to \$3,800,000 for the Reimbursable Development Program.

Even in countries prepared to pay the costs of U.S. technical services and development advice, there is often a need for help in designing programs and identifying the best sources and most appropriate technologies in the United States for such assistance. A.I.D. helps launch projects stemming from relationships between counterpart government agencies of the United States and user countries. Acting as a "broker," A.I.D. also increasingly brings U.S. suppliers together with prospective LDC users.

Four new regional technical services attaches will promote reimbursable development projects in OPEC and middle-income countries which do not presently receive concessional aid from the United States. The bulk of the funds will be used to stimulate the purchase of U.S. technical assistance. U.S. Government agency teams will visit host countries to identify and design projects for full funding by the host governments.

Reimbursable programs have been slow to develop in some parts of the world, principally because of the delay in staffing the four regional offices. This problem persists in the Near East but temporary duty assignments out of Washington are serving in the interim. Regional services attaches arrived in Seoul in May 1978, in Caracas in September 1978 and in Lagos in November

1978. A.I.D. plans to assign a second attache in two of the regions before the end of FY 1979--bringing the overseas promotional staff to six officers. Progress in worldwide reimbursable activities over the coming year will demonstrate that the program's scope and mandate are realistic.

Status of
Reimbursable Development Programs
by Country

COUNTRY	U.S. AGENCY	APPROVED	PURPOSE	ESTIMATED VALUE
Algeria	USGS	1974	Satellite Photo Inter-pretation	\$ 1,116,000
Argentina	FHWA	1969	Highway Planning/Engineering	608,420
Australia	FAA	1977	Navigation Equipment	100,000
	USCG	1977	Search and Rescue Training	620
Bermuda	USCG	1974	Oil Spill Assistance	---
Bolivia	FAA	1976	Navigation Equipment	50,000
Brazil	COE	1975	Waterways Project	8,400
	FAA	1973	Air Navigational Equipment	150,000
	USGS	1976	Earth Science Activities	200,000
Canada	FAA	1977	Spare Parts & Technical Services	100,000
	FAA	1977	Electronic Tubes	21,684
Chile	FAA	1973	Calibration/Repair Work	200,000
	USGS	1977	Petroleum Exploration Consultant	4,422
China, Rep. of	FAA	1972	Navigational Equipment	50,000
Colombia	USCG	1976	Oil Spill Assistance	---
Costa Rica	FAA	1977	ATC Training and Equipment	200,000
Dominican Rep.	AID	1975	Housing Assistance	55,000
Ecuador	USCG	1976	Oil Spill Assistance	---
Germany	FAA	1976	Cathode Tubes	5,024
Guatemala	AID	1977	Participant Training	2,000,000
Honduras	COE	1977	Flood Control Study Reference Terms	6,000
Hong Kong	USCG	1977	Aids to Navigation Training	940
India	USGS	1976	Moving Boat Equipment	9,222
Iran	DOL/HEW	1975	Manpower Program Development	420,345
	EPA	1976	Environmental Technical/Economic Studies	250,000
	FAA	1973	Air Navigation/Communication Equipment	100,000
	FAA	1975	Improve Air Traffic Control	47,500,000
	FHWA	1975	Highway Improvement Program	1,750,000
	GSA	1976	Civil Defense Plan (Humanitarian)	350,000
	USDA	1975	Development of Agriculture Potential	125,250,000
	USGS	1975	Mineral Surveys	287,000
Korea	USVA	1977	Medical Assistance/Treatment	---
Kuwait	FHWA	1968	Highway Assistance	264,000
Libya	USGS	1976	Water Resources Investigation	5,000
Malaysia	BuRec	1975	Kuala Lumpur Flood Control	1,111,000
	USGS	1977	Advisory Services to Petronas	25,000
Micronesia (Trust Territory)	IRS	1977	Tax Administration Advisor Services	201,000
New Zealand	FAA	1976	Spare Parts and Equipment	200,000
Nicaragua	BuRec	1976	Assist Water Resources Plan	55,000
	BuRec	1977	Tipitapa-Tamarindo Project (Feasibility)	625,000

Status of
Reimbursable Development Programs
by Country

COUNTRY	U.S. AGENCY	APPROVED	PURPOSE	ESTIMATED VALUE
Nigeria	AID	1977	Nigerian Manpower Training Program	\$ 50,000,000
	USGS	1976	Geological Services for New Capital	200,000
	BuGen	1978	Installation/Training Data Processing Systems	21,717
Norway	USCG	1977	Goods and Services (Oil Well Leakage)	---
Oman	FAA	1975	Civil Aviation Safety Procedures	396,640
Pakistan	FAA	1976	Spare Parts & Technical Services	200,000
Peru	BuRec	1977	Irrigation Project Technical Assistance	650,000
	USGS	1975	Geology Investigations	64,790
Philippines	FAA	1969	Communication/Navigation Spares	50,000
Qatar	AID	1975	Housing Assistance	105,000
	COE	1978	Dredging Operations Evaluation	8,080
Saipan (Trust Territory)	IRS	1977	Tax Administration Advisory Services	142,000
Saudi Arabia	Treasury	1975	Blanket Joint Commission	636,100,000
	Treasury	1975	Electrification Commodities	57,600,000
	Treasury	1977	Highway Transportation	6,336,086
	USCG	1976	Survey of S. A. Coast Guard	---
	USGS	1963	Mineral Resource Survey	23,000,000
	FHWA	1977	Highway/Bridge Assistance	---
Spain	FAA	1977	Air Traffic Control System	996,000
Switzerland	FAA	1977	Spare Parts	35,000
Trinidad/Tobago	IRS	1968	Tax Assistance	141,335
Tunisia	FAA	1973	Air Navigation Equipment	100,000
UAE	AID	1976	Town Planning	63,000
	BuRec	1976	Water Runoff Program	352,800
	Customs	1975	Customs Assistance	---
Venezuela	AID	1977	Market Research FUNDACONSTRUCTION	100,000
	DOL	1977	National Consumer Price Indexing System	21,000
Zaire	FAA	1976	Air Navigation Control	799,300
	USGS	1975	Remote Sensing Material	20,000
	USGS	1977	Seminar on Ground Water	3,142
	BuRec	1973	Hydroelectric Project Study	1,290,000

Excess Property Program

Section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA), requires that A.I.D. use excess property acquired from other Federal agencies in its economic development program "...wherever practicable in lieu of the procurement of new items." Thus A.I.D. acquires excess property on an "as is-where is" basis at minimal or no cost. The equipment--almost all of it obtained from the Department of Defense--falls into five major categories: heavy construction equipment, vehicles of all types, heavy machinery, electrical generation equipment and medical equipment.

A.I.D. promotes the use of excess property as an economy measure--thereby saving on the cost of new procurement. A.I.D. also helps those recipients eligible under Section 607 of the Act (friendly countries, international organizations, the American Red Cross and registered private voluntary agencies) to acquire excess property with their own dollar resources.

FY 1980 Program

The excess property program is a continuing function for which neither new authority nor appropriation of funds is required. Under existing legislation, two programs have been established for acquiring domestic and foreign (U.S. Government-owned property located overseas) excess property. They are the "Section 608 Program" and the "Situs Country Program."

The headquarters for the Section 608 Program is at New Cumberland, Pennsylvania, with field offices in Salt Lake City, Utah; Lathrop, California; Kaiserslautern, Germany and Yokosuka, Japan. Those offices acquire domestic excess property and U.S. Government-owned excess property located overseas and make it available with or without reconditioning.

A revolving fund of five million dollars is used to cover A.I.D.'s overhead in managing the program, including salaries of 22 full-time and five part-time employees, and for equipment reconditioning and transportation costs. The fund is replenished through service fees and reimbursements of costs incurred.

Since inception of the program in FY 1963, excess property having an original acquisition cost of more than \$265 million has been delivered and used by A.I.D. recipients at low cost. For example, under the Section 608 Program from FY 1976 through FY 1978, excess property with an original acquisition cost of \$48.5 million was used principally by the Philippines (\$22.3 million), Egypt (\$2.5 million), Guatemala (\$1.8 million) and Costa Rica (\$1.8 million). This property was made available to them at a cost of only \$6.7 million.

Another example of cost-savings impact of the program may be cited. During FY 1977 and FY 1978, Egypt acquired 533 unused railway cars under an A.I.D. loan. The cars, manufactured during World War II for \$2.5 million and stored thereafter, were delivered to the Egyptian Government for only \$600 thousand. The current market price for such equipment is \$16.3 million.

A recent change has affected A.I.D. administration of the excess property program. Section 3 of Public Law 94-519, which amended the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 became effective October 17, 1977. This amendment lowered A.I.D.'s priority for grant-funded projects below that of other Federal agencies and state and local organizations. As a result, domestic availability of excess property has been greatly reduced.

Under the Situs Country Program, virtually all of the excess property available is generated by the U.S. armed forces overseas. A.I.D. missions and eligible recipients under Section 607 in Korea, Morocco, Panama, Philippines and Turkey acquire such foreign excess property directly from the owning Federal agency on an "as is-where is" basis.

Science and Technology

Science and technology play a critical role in meeting the basic needs of people. New knowledge can reduce hunger, prevent and cure tropical diseases, increase economic growth, create productive employment for the poor and improve social and economic conditions which foster poverty in developing countries. A.I.D. has helped LDCs to obtain and apply such knowledge, funded science and technology research and promoted LDC research.

A.I.D. efforts have focused largely on the introduction and diffusion of intermediate or light capital technologies appropriate to the resources and conditions of LDCs. These are explained below. However, the program also promotes the application of research in more sophisticated technologies--in which the United States leads the world (such as satellites and remote sensing)--which solve problems faced by developing countries. Efforts to improve technology are integral to all parts of the development program, but particularly those in agriculture, rural development and nutrition, population, health and education and human resource development.

World interest in science and technology is likely to increase with the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD) in August 1979. The Agency is collaborating with the Department of State on the U.S. presentation for UNCSTD, which will emphasize the importance of longer-term cooperation in the sciences.

President Carter, in his Caracas speech last year, announced that he would seek the creation of a Foundation for International Technological Cooperation (FITC). The President's intent is to provide a mechanism through which U.S. science and technology can be applied more expeditiously and effectively to development issues. A detailed proposal for the FITC is being presented to the Congress in tandem with this submission.

The A.I.D. program increasingly turns to the application of science and technology to solve global and interrelated problems. The following paragraphs summarize and illustrate activities in appropriate technology, energy and the environment which are contained in this presentation.

(1) Appropriate Technology. Appropriate or light capital technology relates not only to tools and equipment for food production but also to health delivery systems, educational methods and management techniques. It affects business profits, the status of women, the environment, cultures, and the employment and incomes of poor persons.

A.I.D. seeks to increase the flow of information about technologies, expand local research and promote the local development, adaptation and utilization of technologies appropriate to developing countries.

Appropriate Technology International (ATI) was launched with a one million dollar grant in June 1977. It is now fully operational. With a follow-on grant for five million dollars in August 1978, ATI will provide small grants to promote the testing and dissemination of appropriate technologies in LDCs. Examples of ATI projects which are approved or under consideration are the following:

- testing of a small volume cement plant;
- development of simple heating devices which use local materials;
- construction of locally-made stoves to save fuel and reduce smoke inhalation;
- organizational development of cooperative small loans systems, and
- adaptation and dissemination of techniques for making and using simple water pumps and wells, simple farm tools, crop rotation patterns and waste disposal systems.

In addition to ATI, other appropriate technology projects funded by A.I.D. to promote small-scale, low-cost technologies are being developed and implemented. An inter-regional project to manufacture and field test a prototype for a new hand pump costing \$80-\$100 per unit has been completed in Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The project will be extended to the Dominican Republic and to Indonesia. Another planned inter-regional project will use low-cost sulfur surface bonding technology as an economical construction method in areas where sulfur is available in quantity as a by-product of oil refining or volcanic action. The project will demonstrate the use of sulfur bonding for small structures such as schools, medical clinics and residences in the Philippines, Indonesia, Guatemala and other countries where durability can be tested under typhoon and earthquake conditions.

In Peru, the Appropriate Rural Technologies project will institutionalize selection, adaptation and testing of appropriate rural technologies and disseminate prototypes to small farmers. In Honduras, the Small Farmer Technologies project--to identify, improve, demonstrate and make available light capital technology to small farmers--will be carried out by a research group now being hired by the Ministry of Natural Resources. In addition, the Government of Honduras has contracted for a field survey to determine the types of enterprises, using local resources, which can be developed through application of light capital technology. In Guatemala, small manufacturers and small farmers are benefitted from improved farm implements and machines which increase their production. In Central America, the second phase of a technology transfer program will identify, develop, field test and arrange credit for manufacturers to produce prototype industrial technologies on a wide scale.

In Indonesia, progress has been made in the pyrolytic conversion of agricultural wastes and wood residues into energy sources such as charcoal, oil and gas; and in the use of relatively labor-intensive and low-cost ferro-cement production for boat and barge hull construction. In Nepal, rural teachers are reached by radio. In rural areas having no electricity to operate battery chargers, radio batteries with life expectancies of five years will be recharged by low-cost, roof mounted solar panel assemblies with life expectancies of twenty years. In Pakistan, village sugarcane growers, oilseed farmers and rural processors are aided by improved food processing procedures. In Yemen, an appropriate village technology project will identify, adapt and disseminate appropriate technologies for use in rural areas.

In Africa, a regional exchange of technological information and funding for small-scale experimental projects will be funded to an expected level of up to one million dollars a year. Also at the regional level, a field study is being carried out on firewood depletion in six countries. Among the questions being investigated are appropriate tree species, management of village wood lots and wood use under current cooking and charcoal-making practices. In Mali, a renewable energy project will support a solar energy laboratory to survey energy requirements and demonstrate solar energy technologies in 26 villages.

(2) Energy Programs. The developing countries today face two energy crises of unprecedented proportion: the high cost of fossil fuels brought on by sudden escalations in oil prices and pressures on household fuels--such as firewood, charcoal and dung that are used by the world's poor majority--caused by rapid population increase and accelerated environmental degradation.

The developing countries are unable to reduce their dependence on oil imports because their essential needs are based largely on fossil fuel energy. Moreover, the LDCs find it difficult to finance their essential oil imports. Therefore, economic development is closely tied to their increased levels of fossil fuel consumption and the financial strain of increased oil costs limits LDC national development prospects. The second crisis--dwindling supplies of firewood and other traditional sources of energy--may well prove to be more serious for poor people who cannot afford oil products.

Recognizing the magnitude of these energy problems, the United States is directing world attention to energy requirements in the developing countries. In response to a U.S. initiative, the heads of state at the Bonn Economic Summit in July 1978, made a commitment to increase energy development assistance programs and to coordinate their renewable energy technologies to put them into use. A.I.D.'s FY 1980 energy program represents a major U.S. contribution. The Administration's review of solar energy, commissioned in May 1978, underscored A.I.D.'s

role as a major promoter of solar energy abroad. LDC energy problems will be highlighted at the 1979 UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development. A.I.D.'s renewable energy programs not only support U.S. development interests but also promote U.S. nuclear non-proliferation objectives by developing alternative energy sources.

The FY 1980 energy program reflects A.I.D.'s special emphasis on renewable energy solutions which have long-term potential for lifting the energy limitations on rural development. The program level of \$55 million is a 300 percent increase over the \$18.3 million which A.I.D. obligated in FY 1978 in response to Section 119 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA). A.I.D. will help developing countries to solve their energy problems in a manner consistent with their overall development objectives, including resource and environmental conservation. More specifically, A.I.D. will help assess LDC energy needs and resources and train energy experts. The program also supports developing country energy institutions which plan, develop and provide research technology application to energy requirements--particularly those which address fuelwood deficiencies.

A.I.D. programs will help LDCs improve their management and adaption of renewable energy technologies to their environment. A.I.D.'s rural electrification programs will continue to assist developing countries increase their food supplies by small irrigation power pumps and grain dryers.

A.I.D. is undertaking non-conventional energy projects in the Philippines and Thailand. An energy development and conservation project is under way in Costa Rica; institution building in Mali, Senegal, Lesotho and Swaziland and fuelwood projects in Nepal and the Sahelian countries.

A.I.D. draws on experts from the Department of Energy, the Department of State, other Federal agencies and the U.S. private sector. A.I.D.'s Office of Energy, established in 1978 supports the Agency's expanded overseas energy programs and its regional bureaus and mission staffs.

(3) Environmental Issues. Very little is known about the potential for managing the world's ecological systems for the long-term benefit of people. Only now are we beginning to understand and identify environmental limitations which affect mankind. Such limitations on development are better understood in the developed world's temperate zones than in the tropics where most of the developing countries are found. Therefore, A.I.D.'s environmental program is directed towards the world's tropical zones.

Since environmental issues were incorporated into A.I.D. procedures in 1976, the Agency has examined nearly all of its programs and projects for environmental impact. A.I.D. has

completed environmental evaluations on most new activities requiring detailed analysis. For example, new procedures have been established for procuring and using chemical pesticides. A.I.D. now offers training courses on the relationship between environment and development and has initiated a series of two-week workshops on environmental policies and programs for its field and headquarters staffs. Regional seminars have also been conducted for A.I.D. personnel and their host country counterparts. In addition, environment experts have been made available to missions lacking the technical skills to design development projects having positive, rather than negative, environmental impact.

A.I.D. is helping LDCs identify their own environmental problems and assist them in their ability to solve them. As a result, environmentally-oriented projects are being funded from the Agriculture, Health and Special Development accounts. Several environmental projects in this Presentation are designed specifically to overcome environmental or natural resource deficiencies.

As A.I.D. better understands LDC needs, more environmentally-oriented projects will develop, (for example, projects for watershed management to prevent silting, and to maintain water quality, soil fertility and vegetative cover, such as in Panama).

A.I.D.'s immediate priorities are to increase its capability for environmental planning, rather than to review environmental soundness project-by-project. We plan to improve our environmental procedures to make them more efficient and appropriate to development assistance. Emphasis will be placed on defining and evaluating the environments in developing countries as components of the "Country's Development Strategy Statement" process. This process, identified in Section 118 of the FAA, will be more fully discussed in a March 1979 report to the Congress. The identification and evaluation of environmental problems facing developing countries are likely to lead to more A.I.D. projects in conservation and natural resources.

Women in Development

The Women in Development program, begun four years ago, helps women in the less developed world become equal partners in their countries' development process and encourages A.I.D. to integrate women into its programs. The aim is to help raise women's status and to improve their incomes, productivity and quality of life.

The program identifies and proposes ways to solve the problems which women face in the developing world. It helps to develop major projects involving women in A.I.D.-assisted countries and encourages other bureaus in A.I.D. to undertake women's projects.

A greater recognition within A.I.D. of the role and contribution of women to development is emerging in policy, projects and research. A detailed statement of current progress appears in the Report to Congress on Women and Development published in August 1978. The Report provides a description of all Agency women-in-development projects and activities by region and within A.I.D.'s central bureaus.

The Report concludes that the Agency is, in fact, paying attention to women's health, nutrition and family planning needs, but also notes that A.I.D. should concentrate on programs which enhance women's employment potential and which provide them with income-generating opportunities. A.I.D. is increasing its support of activities which have women as active participants-partners in the development process--rather than as merely target populations or beneficiaries. Women's roles in food production, marketing, processing and storage are receiving greater attention--along with an awareness that women and girls need education and training.

Such recognition of women will stimulate demands for more technical assistance. Thus advisors, guidance materials and training sessions will be provided to A.I.D.'s field missions.

A "Title XII and Women" seminar, held late in FY 1978 at the University of Arizona, brought together women from 37 universities to discuss adding a women's dimension to A.I.D. food and agriculture programs. Two contracts have been let to recruit and train women technicians and women-in-development experts to work in LDCs as A.I.D. contractors and to prepare guidance materials.

The Agency expects to spend over \$10 million on a variety of women-in-development programs through its regular programming during FY 1980. The WID Office will expend nearly \$2.7 million on projects to emphasize women-in-development through small studies, conferences, training activities, technical assistance and support to LDC and international women's organizations. WID plans to establish an outside resource center to answer an

increasing number of requests for information from LDCs, international agencies and private voluntary agencies. Other information priorities include building women's networks of communication with LDC institutions, assessing WID research and technical assistance and supporting newsletters and publications--including a revised edition of the International Directory of Women's Development Organizations.

The Office of Women in Development is part of A.I.D.'s Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination (PPC). Its transfer from an independent office to PPC reflects an A.I.D. decision to incorporate a special concern of Congress into the Agency's mainstream programs and projects. The change also improves the Agency's capability to carry out the mandate of Section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA). That section directs the Agency to give particular attention to those programs, projects and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of countries receiving U.S. development assistance.

The WID Office aids developing country, international and U.S. voluntary women's organizations active in development. A WID project will provide such organizations with small grants for LDC women's projects. The goal is to encourage more women's organizations to become active in LDC development work.

Another WID project is to provide technical assistance to A.I.D. missions through development centers in the United States--primarily at universities. These centers will add the women-in-development dimension to other international activities, promote policy-related research and help maintain liaison with LDC institutions.

The Agency will also provide support for improving LDC statistics on women. Social and economic indicators need to be separately listed by sex and, where available, by age and rural or city residence. Economic indicators (such as employment and income) and social indicators (such as education, literacy, school retention rates, infant mortality and general health statistics) show the relative position of women.

The Agency's principal women-in-development focus is on the poor rural women and the effects of modernization on individuals, families and societies in developing countries.

Title XII -- Famine Prevention

As world population expands, the problem of growing enough food in places where it is most needed increases. Even now, millions of people face the prospect of starvation--either because they cannot produce enough food, or because they are too poor to buy it.

Many developing countries, faced with more mouths to feed and a lessening ability to buy food elsewhere, are searching for ways to grow enough food on their own and to find ways of getting it to those who need it.

These are the essential problems which Title XII attempts to solve.

Title XII--the Famine Prevention Program--is a Congressional initiative sponsored by Representative Paul Findley, the late Senator Hubert Humphrey and other Congressmen. It brings American agricultural research, education and production expertise available in U.S. universities to bear on the world food problem.

Title XII is a collaborative effort by developing countries, the U.S. Government, American agricultural colleges and private enterprise. To coordinate its programs with A.I.D., the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD), authorized by Title XII, was established. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., Chancellor of the State University of New York, is Chairman. Other members are: David Garst, Garst and Thomas Corn Co., Iowa; Johnnie W. Prothro, Professor of Nutrition, Emory University, Georgia; Gerald W. Thomas, President, New Mexico State University; Orville G. Bentley, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois; and M. Peter McPherson, Attorney, Washington, D. C. Two vacancies on the Board are being filled by the President as this Presentation goes to print.

In 1977, BIFAD and A.I.D. agreed that Title XII's scope should include: food and nutrition research and technical assistance; support for international agricultural centers; institution building in LDCs for agricultural research, education, extension and policy and mobilization of U.S. institutions to participate in development assistance activities.

BIFAD has participated actively with A.I.D. and has advised the Agency in the formulation of policy and the planning of programs to carry out Title XII objectives. The Board has also participated in A.I.D.'s worldwide budget and programming process and has made specific recommendations to A.I.D. on the apportionment of funds and allocation of work force for agriculture, rural development and nutrition programs. In those efforts, BIFAD has explored more effective ways to increase the participation of eligible U.S. universities. The Joint Research Committee (JRC), headed by Frederick F. Hutchinson, Vice

President of the University of Maine; the Joint Committee on Agricultural Development (JCAD), chaired by Sherwood O. Berg, President of South Dakota State University and a small professional staff have assisted BIFAD in advising A.I.D. on implementation of research and LDC agricultural development programs in food and nutrition.

BIFAD continues to work on such issues as funding levels for the Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition program; physical infrastructure versus investment in human resources; the development of institutions for agricultural technology; A.I.D. research and its applicability; the training of scientists and technicians for agricultural development and strengthening the capacity of U.S. universities to participate in Title XII.

BIFAD has worked to increase the number of international agricultural and rural development specialists in A.I.D. as well as in U.S. universities. In June 1978, A.I.D. identified some 250 agriculturists on its rolls. This number included 70 doctorate, 114 masters and 62 bachelors degree holders. There were 80 vacant positions. Since that date, A.I.D. has recruited more than 50 agriculturists, all of whom are either on the payroll or being processed. In addition, the Board is attempting to mesh A.I.D. and university operations by encouraging fuller involvement of university social scientists in Title XII programs.

Two additional programs have evolved from joint A.I.D.-BIFAD efforts. They are the Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) and a program to strengthen the capacities of U.S. universities for increased participation in A.I.D.'s food and nutrition programs.

The CRSP identifies activities for support which have mutual benefits for LDC and U.S. agriculture. Long-term university collaborative research support programs are jointly funded by A.I.D. and participating universities themselves. International centers and LDC institutions will also be involved. In FY 1979, A.I.D. is funding collaborative research programs in small ruminant animals and sorghum and millet and is planning activities in soil management, integrated pest management and post-harvest food losses. Planning activities initiated in FY 1978 in nutrition, and fisheries and aquaculture will be completed.

The Small Ruminant Animals Collaborative Research program is designed to increase the production of meat, milk and fiber from sheep and goats--animals which constitute the most important sources of food and products for poor people in many LDCs. Constraints identified in the planning stage to increased production of these animals in LDC environments, form the basis of the integrated, international research program. This systematic approach will address producers' problems in raising the

animals as well as social and economic factors which influence production and consumption.

Grain sorghum and pearl millet are likewise important food sources for poor people in a large part of the developing world. More than 40 million hectares of sorghum and 34 million of millet are grown in the LDCs, and more than 80 percent of that production is used for human consumption. Most producers and consumers of the two grains are the poorest of the rural poor who live in areas having low rainfall and poor soils. Integrated research is aimed at removing the principal constraints on production, marketing and consumption of the two grains.

Sorghum and millet are important animal feedgrains in the United States. However, germ plasm necessary for genetic research are found outside the United States, and diseases affecting the crops often originate in LDCs. The collaborative research program thus permits U.S. scientists to work with LDC counterparts and to share germ plasm and other scientific resources and experience. For these reasons, several U.S. universities will not only participate but also contribute their own resources--a minimum of 25 percent of the cost is required --to the program. Five universities having extensive domestic and overseas research experience will carry out 90 percent of the funded studies in collaboration with LDC institutions. They are: Texas A&M, the University of Nebraska, Kansas State University, Purdue University and Mississippi State University. In FY 1980, three new agriculture CRSPs will be implemented, with two others planned at a total cost of about \$11 million. One new CRSP will be initiated in nutrition, costing \$1.7 million.

In the second BIFAD-A.I.D. program--strengthening Title XII universities--five million dollars will be provided from FY 1979 Food and Nutrition funds for matching grants by eligible U.S. universities to make expertise available to the LDCs. A limited grant program for U.S. minority universities will help them increase their participation in Title XII programs. In FY 1980, some 60 of the 110 identified eligible universities are expected to qualify for grants.

BIFAD-A.I.D. analyses have resulted in the identification and approval of 34 projects in 25 countries for participation by Title XII universities through A.I.D.'s collaborative contracts. Total funding of these projects is estimated at about \$222 million.

Adequate LDC institutional capacities for research, education and extension services are considered fundamental if LDCs are to solve their own food and nutrition problems. For example, under Title XII a baseline study was conducted on Ecuador's agricultural research, extension and education. Oklahoma State University, the University of Missouri and the USDA were

selected to conduct the A.I.D.-financed study with an eight-person team together with an Ecuadorean group. They obtained and analyzed information on the capability of Ecuadorean agricultural institutions to provide services necessary for Ecuador's agricultural development--particularly as it benefits its small farmers. The study could be the first step toward introducing an integrated system of agricultural research, education and extension, adapted from the land-grant system in the United States. This step is particularly useful and timely for Ecuador given its attempts to increase services in behalf of rural poor people.

Title XII has begun to take hold as a workable factor in alleviating world hunger. Funding under the program has increased dramatically. Prior to enactment of Title XII in 1977, about 17 percent of A.I.D.'s food and nutrition projects could be identified as Title XII-type activities. With passage of the amendment, that percentage has increased to 25 percent in FY 1977, 33 percent in FY 1978 and 38 percent in FY 1979.

Private and Voluntary Organizations

For over a hundred years, United States private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) have provided international aid to relieve human suffering and deprivation. Today, approximately 800 private U.S. groups contribute nearly a billion dollars annually for relief purposes and for self-help development programs. Especially since World War II, U.S. Government agencies have worked closely with the PVOs in disaster relief, food distribution and overseas school and hospital programs.

PVOs did not address the underlying causes of poverty, disease, ignorance and unsatisfied human needs in any concerted fashion until the late 1950s and early 1960s. In 1974, in response to Congressional mandate, A.I.D. launched a vigorous program to enhance the capacities of voluntary agencies to engage in development programs directed to the needs of rural and urban poor people. The unique ability of PVOs to undertake innovative, low-cost grass roots programs abroad justified increased A.I.D. support.

The American government-PVO partnership is a model for other countries. It takes advantage of a pluralistic society's concern for voluntary and humanitarian work. It also taps the relatively great financial and human resources and extensive field experience of private American groups. A.I.D.'s role has been to provide support to PVOs without seeking either undue influence or divestment of PVO responsibility.

Since 1975, PVOs have been supported by A.I.D. grants to enhance their capacities to design, manage and evaluate programs. Thirty-nine U.S. PVOs have received assistance under this funding arrangement and they have significantly improved their ability to implement development programs. A productive relationship with A.I.D. has emerged.

In early 1978, A.I.D. convened a gathering of voluntary agencies to discuss mutual concerns and explore ways to strengthen project collaboration. Through this conference and follow-up consultations, joint A.I.D.-PVO working groups devised general criteria and procedures to support future programs.

As a result, during FY 1979 and FY 1980 a variety of alternative new funding approaches will be used which recognize the diversity of private and voluntary organizations. The new grants will adhere to OMB directives on the limits of government to intervene into the management of private organizations.

Matching grants will be provided to voluntary agencies to increase their involvement in a broad spectrum of field-oriented development programs which are targeted at poor people. These grants are directed to PVOs having established records of performance and a demonstrated capacity to generate private financing. Funds are provided on a matching basis--up to one

A.I.D. dollar for every dollar raised from private sources. This approach enables the PVOs to consolidate A.I.D.-related projects and reduces the number of governmental clearances and approvals. Eligible consortia may also apply for matching grants, permitting groups of PVOs to combine their talents and resources in geographic areas or developmental fields.

A.I.D. proposes to continue using the management services of a few private, not-for-profit organizations to assist American and local PVOs to expand their international development capabilities. Institutional development support will be provided on a declining, non-renewable basis for periods of up to three years to help a limited number of PVOs having the potential to become self-sustaining in the short-term. Support also will go to several organizations which make a significant contribution to development but have longer-term needs for A.I.D. financing to sustain their specialized overseas programs. In some of these cases, A.I.D. support may exceed the organization's private funding. A separate report to the Congress will address the level of dependence on A.I.D. of certain PVOs.

As in previous years, funds will be provided for ocean freight reimbursement to enable PVOs to ship privately donated or purchased supplies which are required for their humanitarian and development programs overseas.

In addition to these centrally-funded forms of support, voluntary agencies will continue to receive Operational Program Grants (OPGs) for specific project activities in individual countries. These grants are provided from regional country-program funds. From less than seven million dollars in FY 1976, OPGs increased to over \$20 million in FY 1977. They are expected to total more than \$40 million in FY 1980. The rapid expansion of OPGs as an important adjunct to official bilateral programs shows the measure of success and acceptance this form of assistance has achieved within the PVO community, as well as within A.I.D. itself. In keeping with A.I.D.'s goal to decentralize responsibility for field programs and to simplify review and approval procedures, missions may now authorize grants of less than \$500,000 life-of-project costs without prior review in Washington.

In recognizing the growing importance of voluntary agency development programs, A.I.D. also has re-constituted its Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid to assure that a wide range of voices are heard and taken into account in the formulation of A.I.D.'s foreign assistance program.

Centrally- and regionally-funded A.I.D. support for PVOs under the above programs is estimated at approximately \$67 million in FY 1979 and is expected to reach approximately \$77 million in FY 1980. PVOs also play a major role in, and receive additional support through, the Food for Peace, Disaster Assistance and Population programs described elsewhere in this volume. Total

A.I.D.-administered support to PVOs will exceed half a billion dollars in FY 1979--roughly two-thirds of which relates to P.L. 480 Title II food programs financed through USDA's budget.

Evaluation

A sound evaluation system is critical to A.I.D.'s formulation of policies and its design and management of programs and projects. Such a system reviews A.I.D. activities, evaluates findings and applies the results to all levels of decision making and program management. It measures performance effectiveness and developmental impact of A.I.D.-financed projects.

In recent months, A.I.D.'s heightened concern for good management--coupled with the fact that its New Directions policies are beginning to show results--have prompted more intensive studies of what works and what does not. Agency managers must build on program successes and revise or phase out failures.

Last year, a new Office of Evaluation was created in A.I.D.'s Program and Policy Coordination Bureau (PPC) to coordinate the Agency's largely decentralized evaluation effort and to review A.I.D.'s program experience. Coordination is accomplished through a stronger Program Evaluation Committee (representing various offices throughout the Agency), in-house training programs, quality control measures and unified evaluation procedures. The Office of Evaluation coordinates the examination of Agency programs, policies and management effectiveness.

The Agency is making greater use of program evaluations to assess developmental change in various components of development (such as education) across countries and regions. Over time, this will permit a more objective basis for deciding budget and program priorities.

A.I.D. is also using evaluation in program management. The Development Information and Utilization unit prepares summaries of evaluative findings for use by project designers and reviewers. Geographic bureaus and country missions increasingly schedule their evaluations to coincide with upcoming project decisions. A.I.D. plans to review relevant evaluations prior to making management decisions on policies and programs and, as policy-oriented findings become available, to link evaluation findings to resource allocation and project review processes.

Program and policy studies take place at several levels in A.I.D. Regional bureaus examine their project experience by studies of ongoing activities in areas such as low-volume rural roads, rural enterprises and agricultural research. There is also review of the development experience of selected countries.

The Development Support Bureau has initiated studies of completed A.I.D. programs to assess the effectiveness of technologies--for example, the long-term effects of nutrition programs.

The central Office of Evaluation has launched several comparative ex-post studies, including evaluation of programs in population, drinking water, rural roads, rural electrification, irrigation and low-cost traditional health care. These studies examine not only impact, but A.I.D.'s institutional performance as well.

At the same time, the Agency is improving the coverage and rigor of project evaluations through quantitative and qualitative controls. It is attempting to establish better data for measuring change. Economic and baseline data are being gathered from countries and regions where A.I.D. has projects.

The Office of Evaluation reviews annual mission evaluation plans to ensure that adequate efforts are planned by individual projects. For example, the missions scheduled nearly 1,000 evaluations in FY 1977-78. That number will increase to more than 1,200 in FY 1979-80--a high level of evaluation when compared with other Federal programs and other bilateral and multilateral development agencies.

A.I.D.'s central information system is being expanded so that evaluations will be centrally sorted, abstracted, entered into a computerized system and made available to project designers, program managers and policy makers. A.I.D. augments its own data with the evaluation results from bilateral and multilateral donors. A.I.D. also trains LDC nationals in evaluation and helps them to establish their own design and evaluation systems.

Country Allocation Principles

The amount of development assistance A.I.D. proposes for each recipient country derives from a number of considerations--including country need, country commitment, absorptive capacity and U.S. interests.

Country need. How many poor people a country has, how poor they are and the relative difficulty of helping them significantly are fundamental determinants of aid program size as well as content. Ordinarily, the poorer the people and the poorer the country in natural and human resources, the greater the amount of assistance required. Hence the relatively high concentration of development assistance in poorer LDCs--such as Bangladesh and the eight Sahelian countries.

Country commitment. Some countries may have great need, but their governments are not willing to adopt economic policies needed to break the major bottlenecks to development. Such failures may so limit aid effectiveness, that high levels are not warranted. On the other hand, some governments are able to respond so fully and effectively that they can claim relatively larger allocations.

Absorptive capacity. Distinct from a host government's willingness to cooperate with external donors is the rate at which it is possible to carry out development activities. Ordinarily, the lower the level of development, the slower the pace of possible change. Institutions to train needed technical and managerial resources may have to be developed from scratch; natural resources may have to be inventoried or even the land mapped. On the other hand, after years of development work, a more advanced country may have the people and much of the financing for major programs to meet basic human needs.

U.S. and other donor interests. Some countries may be relatively needy but have other donors attending to many of their needs. Such countries--and others with limited relationships with the United States--may receive smaller allocations than those countries where U.S. interests are large and important, and those with needs which otherwise go unmet if it were not for U.S. bilateral assistance.

A.I.D. has adopted a planning and programming system that will provide an analytical basis for allocating funds initially according to need and commitment. The system was used in part in planning for FY 1980 and will be more fully installed for FY 1981. The process starts with identification of an Indicative Planning Allocation (IPA), a preliminary indication from Washington of how the total estimated annual funding available five years in the future might be allocated among potential development assistance countries. The IPA divides the estimated fifth-year total among countries based on the best available major indicators of need and commitment to equitable development.

Three variables are used in determining the IPA: population and per capita income to show need, and a rating to indicate commitment. Per capita income is adjusted by a poverty weight which takes account of regional differences in the cost of living. We are exploring the possibility of obtaining the data needed to move from "total population" to the "number of poor people" in each country as a more appropriate measure. The distribution among countries can be constrained by placing ceilings and floors on country levels. For FY 1980 floors and ceilings were used to prevent abrupt shifts in country allocations. In future years, the system contemplates a ceiling of 25 percent of the total program as the most that should be programmed for any single country and a floor of five million dollars to ensure that small countries have ample scope to propose more than token programs.

Using the indicative allocation as a starting point, A.I.D.'s field missions prepare a program plan embodied in a Country Development Strategy Statement (CDSS), to be updated each year. The CDSS lays out the mission's proposed five-year assistance strategy and proposed aid levels. It includes a description of the poor, analyzing the entire economy in order to identify those elements which cause poverty. It then examines the country's development progress and commitment, and discusses a variety of elements--such as other donor assistance and absorptive capacity--important in determining the assistance strategy and planned assistance level.

A "strategy" section focuses on the kind and type of U.S. assistance which should be provided to help the host country carry out development policies which address equity, income, employment and basic needs objectives. Drawing on the analysis, it demonstrates how government policies, asset distribution and access to institutions and infrastructure constrain or provide opportunities for A.I.D. assistance.

Taking all these factors into consideration, the CDSS proposes a specific approach or assistance strategy, namely the kinds of aided activities to be financed, their role and function in supporting the host government's development effort, levels of financing for each of the five planning years and the estimated allocation of funds among problem areas, functional sectors and geographic regions. The proposed fifth-year level of this proposed assistance plan is compared with the Indicative Planning Allocation and the reasons for any differences between the two levels explained and justified. Thus the IPA serves as a reference point which A.I.D. uses in considering assistance alternatives.

The CDSS is reviewed, its strategy is modified as necessary, and aid planning levels are approved in Washington. Adjustments may be needed to fit country totals into regional, functional or overall totals. Again, considerations of country need, commitment, absorptive capacity, program effectiveness and importance to U.S. interests enter into the decisions.

The review also results in approval of a level for the next fiscal year for which a budget is to be prepared. The field missions then develop and submit to Washington their detailed budgets within these levels, detailing the financing requirements for individual project or sector assistance activities making up the program. In reviewing these budget submissions, A.I.D. in Washington may make further adjustments on the basis of the proposed program content--disapproving or changing the estimated financial requirements of individual projects--in order to fit the components into the total decided on for the President's budget submission to Congress.

On the basis of that final budget plan, A.I.D. then prepares its detailed presentation to the Congress. After Congress has authorized and appropriated funds for the new fiscal year, the Agency adjusts its allocations to fit the appropriations, any legislative prescriptions and limitations and any changes in requirements due to events occurring since the presentation. It then proceeds to implement the program, approximately a year and a half after submission of the initial field proposal for that year. Funding changes which occur during the fiscal year are justified to Congress by means of the "Advice of Program Change."

Retroactive Terms Adjustment

In accordance with Section 124(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA), A.I.D. seeks authorization to permit 15 least developed countries owing principal and interest to the U.S. Government on past A.I.D. and predecessor agency loans to pay the equivalent of amounts owed in FY 1980 into local currency accounts. Those funds would then be used for activities consistent with the development assistance policy set forth in Section 102 of the FAA. A.I.D. would also consider waiving the interest payments owed if the debtor country is unable to use the equivalent amount in local currency for development purposes.

The terms adjustment will not be automatic for any country but will depend upon the need of the country for financial resources and its commitment to development objectives. It will not constitute either a rescheduling of debt payments or a cancellation of a country's obligation to repay its debts to the United States. The effect of a negotiated adjustment will be an increase in the net flow of resources from the United States in order to enhance the ability of a country to finance development. The total owed to the United States by least developed countries on all outstanding A.I.D. and predecessor agency loans is \$635 million in principal and \$349 million in interest. The total due in FY 1980 from eligible countries is \$18,838,000.

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Refugee Assistance

The FY 1979 Appropriation Conference Report directed the Administration to submit a plan to the Congress for consolidation within A.I.D. of all overseas refugee activities. The Conference Committee also directed that if consolidation within A.I.D. presented difficulties, the Administration should present an alternative plan for consideration.

The Administration is exploring possible options and alternatives to accomplish consolidation of responsibility for overseas refugee programs including management, financial and policy direction aspects. Because A.I.D. wishes to complete interagency consultations before presenting its proposals, the Administration will fulfill the Conference Committee's requirement through submission of a separate report.

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CHAPTER V

EXPLANATION OF DATA

Regional and Country Data

The New Directions mandate and the basic human needs strategy have directed increased attention to poor "target populations." It is thus important that A.I.D. assemble social and economic data on recipient countries--especially in the key sectors of population, agriculture, rural development and nutrition, health, education and human resources and employment.

The Agency also monitors information of special concern to the Congress, such as women in development, energy and the environment. Over time, we expect to develop comparable statistics which will allow us not only to design projects more effectively but also to evaluate the progress of countries in meeting basic human needs of their populations.

The process of accumulating reliable statistics for the developing world, particularly in the social sectors, is far from complete. Many programs still suffer from a lack of current information. However, A.I.D.'s own data collection efforts and those of national and international organizations are improving. The Agency is also expanding its data storage and retrieval facilities.

This year we have increased the categories of information presented in Annexes I-IV on the economic, demographic and social conditions in each recipient country. Noteworthy is the addition of nutrition requirements, contraceptive use and land and income distribution. Several key variables have been disaggregated by sex in order to show more adequately women's role in development.

Before discussing economic and social indicators in the country narratives, several caveats are in order. There is no attempt to disaggregate statistics by region or subpopulation (e.g., urban, rural or ethnic group) within the countries. Thus disparities between "growth centers" and "backward areas" and variations among important subgroups within a country do not appear on the economic and social data sheets. To the extent that such information is available and relevant, it is incorporated in the country narratives.

Developing country statistics are subject to numerous qualifications. They usually show orders of magnitude rather than precise figures. Comparisons with last year's CP data should be made with caution. Some of the differences may reflect changes in definition or compilation methods. Others may be attributed to an increased use of standard sources.

Notes on Sources. A.I.D. data are derived from a variety of sources, including international and U.S. Government agencies.* The major sources are IBRD, for key economic indicators, including GNP and external debt; USDA and FAO, for agricultural data; IMF, for central government finances and foreign trade statistics; HEW, for mortality and morbidity figures; UN specialized agencies (e.g., ILO, UNESCO, and UNRISD), for social indicators and A.I.D. for demographic data.

Selected Data Elements. A brief explanation of selected items in the economic and social data sheets may be helpful:

"Total Population" data are A.I.D. Office of Population mid-year estimates based on most recent censuses and A.I.D. interpretations of subsequent fertility and mortality trends. The total population figure (which may include A.I.D. adjustment of a census result), sometimes differs from population estimates used by other sources in some of the data elements shown (e.g., by the IBRD in computing per capita GNP).

"Per Capita GNP" figures are preliminary estimates reported in the 1978 World Bank Annual Report or the 1977 World Bank Atlas published in January 1978. They represent current dollar figures, generally based on GNP in national currencies at average 1974-76 domestic prices, converted to U.S. dollars at average 1974-76 exchange rates and divided by estimated mid-year population. They are adjusted for U.S. inflation between the 1974-76 base period and the year shown. These figures are not fully adjusted for differences in purchasing power of the dollar and are not fully comparable among countries. (See also the above note on "total population").

"Average Annual Rate of Inflation" is reported by the IBRD. It is the "implicit GDP deflator" which is calculated by dividing, for each year of the period covered, the value of the GDP (gross domestic product) in current market prices by the value of GDP in constant market prices, both in national currency.

"Life Expectancy at Birth" -- Expectation of life values are the average number of years of life for males and females at birth, assuming the same mortality conditions. Unless otherwise noted, they are derived from official life tables of the recipient countries. The accuracy of life tables depends upon the accuracy and completeness of censuses and death registrations.

* Any questions on data sources or definitions should be addressed to the Office of Program Development Project Review, Economic and Social Data Services in A.I.D.'s Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination.

"Literacy Rate" is an estimate of the percentage of the population aged 15 and over able to read and write. Data for some countries may not fully conform with this definition.

"Agricultural Production as % of GDP" -- The agricultural sector covers agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing. GDP is the total output of goods and services produced within the country's borders by residents and non-residents, regardless of allocation between domestic and foreign claims.

"Population Density Per Square Mile of Agricultural Land" -- Agricultural land consists of arable land, land under permanent crops (tree crops) and permanent pastures and meadows.

"Central Government Finances" -- Total expenditures cover (1) capital expenditures; (2) current expenditures, of which "defense expenditures" is separately specified and (3) net lending (gross lending less loan repayments). Domestic revenue is total revenue less foreign grants. Both total expenditures and domestic revenues are for central government only, and are calculated on a cash basis. To the extent possible, A.I.D. uses the NATO definition in estimating defense expenditures, thus excluding civilian-type expenditures (such as ordinary police protection) of the defense ministry, but including military-type expenditures (including those for para-military organizations) of other ministries. Defense expenditures, both current and capital, are treated as "current expenditures" and they include investment for defense. All U.S. dollar figures shown are converted from local currency at the 1976 annual average exchange rate, as provided (as far as possible) by the IMF publication, International Financial Statistics.

"Official International Reserves" represent holdings by the monetary authority of gold, SDRs, reserve position in the IMF and foreign exchange, as reported by the IMF. Gold is valued throughout at the official gold price, and not at fluctuating market prices. As market prices have been considerably above the official price during the reporting period these data represent a conservative estimate of country reserves. The number of months of imports shows how many months end-year reserves represent of total imports for the year shown.

"External Public Debt as % of GNP" is based on debt outstanding (disbursed amounts only). It represents debt repayable to external creditors, with an original or extended maturity of more than one year, which is a direct obligation of, or has repayment guaranteed by, a public body in the borrowing country. Data generally exclude military debts.

"Service Payments on External Public Debt" represent the payment of principal plus interest on medium- and long-term public debt and on publicly guaranteed debt held by foreign investors. Repayment of principal and interest on private debt is not included. In most cases service payments on debt contracted

to purchase military equipment are not included either, as this form of debt is seldom reported.

"Service Payments on External Public Debt as % of Export Earnings" are payments of principal plus interest (see above) as a percentage of exports of goods and services. The debt service ratio is, by itself, an inadequate and incomplete indicator of a country's debt situation. International comparisons of these ratios have only limited meaning. Other factors must also be considered, such as the stability and diversification of the country's export structure, prospects for future growth and the total indebtedness. The debt service ratio is only an indication of the importance of debt and debt service in a country's total foreign exchange situation. (See also the above note on "External Public Debt as % of GNP").

"Population Growth Rate" is a ten-year compound growth rate computed from A.I.D. Office of Population data. The figure reflects the rate of natural increase (births minus deaths) plus net migration.

"% Population in Urban Areas" -- There is a lack of strict comparability between countries. For example, urban status may be defined as places with as few as 400 inhabitants or a minimum of 5,000 persons.

"Total Births Per 1,000 Population" are the number of live births per 1,000 mid-year population. Most of the data derive from civil registers, supplemented by census data or sample surveys. One of several factors limiting international comparability is the practice of some countries to exclude from live-birth statistics infants who were born alive but died before registration or within the first 24 hours of life, thus underestimating the total number of live births.

"% Married Women Aged 15-49 Years Using Contraception" -- These data were obtained by the A.I.D. Population Office from country reports. Considerable variation in definitions and reporting between countries makes intercountry comparisons difficult.

"Infant Deaths During First Year of Life Per 1,000 Infants" are the number of deaths which occurred under one year of age during the calendar year cited per 1,000 live births reported in the same year. No adjustment is made for the fact that some of the infants who died were born in the year preceding the reference year.

"People Per Physician" -- "Physician" means a person qualified from a medical school of university level, actually working in the country whether in private practice or as an employee of an official or private institution. However, due to lack of precise information for certain countries regarding either the professional level of personnel or the real number

actually working in the country, caution should be exercised in making comparisons between countries.

"Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements" refers to the caloric supply available for consumption relative to physical requirements based upon body size and weight and metabolic rate based upon climate. These ratios are approximations because they do not fully account for variations in individual nutritional requirements and because there is no complete accounting of food lost between producer and consumer.

"% of Population with Reasonable Access to Clean Water Supply" -- The term "clean water supply" includes treated surface waters or untreated but uncontaminated water such as water from protected boreholes, springs and sanitary wells. "Reasonable access" implies that a public fountain or water tap is located not further than 200 meters away from a house in an urban area. In a rural area it implies that a member of a household does not have to spend a disproportionate part of the day in fetching the family's water needs.

"Total School Enrollment as % of Population in Age Group" -- Pre-primary, adult and special education is not covered unless the data for certain countries already include it in one of the three levels of education under review. Data on education at the secondary level cover general education and vocational and teacher training. The beginning of the school year and the criteria used for classifying education by level vary from country to country. Furthermore, enrollment figures pertain to all students, both native and foreign, enrolled in local educational institutions. They do not include host country students studying in foreign institutions.

"Energy Production as % of Consumption" -- Consumption of energy is defined as the domestic consumption of all energy derived from coal, lignite, peat, crude petroleum, natural gas, water power and nuclear sources. Production refers to domestic output during the year in question. Energy is expressed in terms of hard coal equivalent. The conversion formula is based on calorific values--the amount of coal required to produce the same amount of heat as produced directly by a specified amount of another source of energy. The ratio of production to consumption will exceed 100 percent in those countries which are net exporters of energy (e.g., OPEC countries).

Program Data

A.I.D. program data essentially follow the form and content of last year's Presentation. However some changes should be noted. The regional "Summary of Program by Country and Appropriation" and Country/Program "Summary of Activity and Proposed Projects" Tables and the Main Volume summaries by region and country for each of the functional accounts are for the first time automated.

The computer format alters somewhat the appearance of those tables from previous CPs. But except for the elimination of the "Principal Repayments" and "Interest Collected" columns (which would show no entries for loans obligated in FYs 1979 and 1980 which are still within the grace periods), there is no change in substantive information.

A new table this year is "Development Assistance and Economic Security Assistance, Countries Assisted". New charts include "U.S. Foreign Economic and Financial Assistance" and "A.I.D. Bilateral Development Assistance to The Poorest Developing Countries Compared with Total A.I.D. Development Assistance Direct to Countries." The P.L. 480 tables have been modified to include Title III program levels. "U.S. Economic and Military Assistance" (actual, estimated and proposed for FYs 1978, 1979 and 1980) and "Other U.S. Overseas Programs" (actual) for FYs 1977 and 1978 are being submitted separately in accordance with Section 502 of the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1978.



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Agency for International Development
Total Program Availability and Actual Program
FY 1978
(in thousands of dollars)

	Unobligated Balance Brought Forward	New Budget Authority	Reimburse- ments and Recoveries	Total Available for Obligation	FY 1978 Program	Unobligated Balance Lapsing	Unobligated Balance Carried Forward
Functional Development Assistance							
Food and Nutrition	37,718	515,000	8,867	561,585	555,829	1,114	4,642
Population Planning	3,500	155,000	2,500	161,000	160,540	460	-
Health	621	95,000	2,295	97,916	96,797	769	350
Education and Human Resources	11,822	76,000	8,493	96,315	88,248	7,165	902
Selected Development Activities	10,055	90,000	8,761	108,816	107,176	740	900
Subtotal, Functional Accounts	63,716	931,000	30,916	1,025,633	1,008,590	10,249	6,794
(Grants, included above)	(16,023)	(603,219)	(13,497)	(632,739)	(622,490)	(10,249)	(-)
(Loans, included above)	(47,693)	(327,781)	(17,420)	(392,894)	(386,100)	(-)	(6,794)
Sahel Development Program	-	50,000	-	50,000	49,846 ✓	-	154
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	71	23,750	34	23,855	23,818 ✓	37	-
International Disaster Assistance ^{1/}	15,771	56,500	3,034	75,304	64,970 ✓	-	10,334
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts ^{2/}	6,270	-	3,768	10,038	1,963 ✓	6,448	1,627
President's Foreign Assistance Contingency Fund	-	5,000	780	5,780	700 ✓	5,080	-
Subtotal, Functional & Other	85,828	1,066,250	38,532	1,190,610	1,149,888	21,814	18,909
Operating Expenses	2,905	213,000	6,563	222,468	218,626 ✓	3,842	-
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	-	24,220	-	24,220	24,220 ✓	-	-
Total AID Bilateral Development Assistance	88,733	1,303,470	45,095	1,437,298	1,392,734	25,656	18,909
International Organizations and Programs	483	240,250	13	240,746	240,733 ✓	13	-
International Fund for Agricultural Dev.	200,000	-	-	200,000	200,000 ✓	-	-
Total AID Development Assistance	289,216	1,543,720	45,108	1,878,044	1,833,468	25,669	18,909
Security Supporting Assistance ^{3/}	16,979	2,219,300	1,031	2,237,310	2,224,437 ✓	1,115	11,758
Total, Agency for International Development	306,195	3,763,020	46,139	4,115,354	4,057,905	26,784	30,667

^{1/} Includes Romanian Relief and Rehabilitation and Italy Relief and Rehabilitation

^{2/} Includes Disaster Relief Assistance, Refugee Relief Assistance (Bangladesh), African Famine Relief (Sahel), and Indochina Postwar Reconstruction

^{3/} Includes Middle East Special Requirements Fund and U.N. Forces in Cyprus

^{4/} Includes Alliance for Progress Loans and Worldwide Development Loans

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Total Program Availability
FY 1979 Estimated
(\$000)

	Unobligated Balance Brought Forward	New Budget Authority	Reim- bursements	Total Estimated Program
Functional Development Assist: :				
Agriculture, Rural Developme. Nutrition	4,642	605,000	-	609,642
Population	-	185,000	-	185,000
Health	350	130,000	-	130,350
Education & Human Resources Development	902	97,000	-	97,902
Section 106 Development Assistance	<u>900</u>	<u>115,000</u>	-	<u>115,900</u>
Subtotal, Functional Accounts	6,794	1,132,000	-	1,138,794 ✓
(Grants, included above)	(-)	(735,800)		(735,800)
(Loans, included above)	(6,794)	(396,200)		(402,994)
Sahel Development Program	154	75,000		75,154 ✓
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad	-	25,000	-	25,000 ✗
International Disaster Assistance ^{1/}	10,334	20,000	-	30,334 ✓
African Refugees	-	15,000	-	15,000 ✓
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts ^{2/}	1,627	-	-	1,627 ✓
President's Foreign Assistance Cont. Fund	-	3,000	-	3,000 ✓
Subtotal, Functional & Other	18,909	1,270,000		1,288,909
Operating Expenses	-	254,000	2,000	256,000 ✗
Foreign Service Retirement & Disability Fund	-	25,676	-	25,676 ^{3/} ✗
Total AID Bilateral Development Assistance	18,909	1,549,676	2,000	1,570,585
International Organizations & Programs	-	260,000	-	260,000 ✗
Total Development Assistance	18,909	1,809,676	2,000	1,830,585 ✓
Economic Support Fund	-	1,882,000	-	1,882,000 ✗
Peacekeeping Operations ^{4/}	<u>11,758</u>	<u>27,400</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>39,158</u> ✗
Total, Agency for International Development	30,667	3,719,076	2,000	3,751,743

^{1/} Includes Romanian Relief and Rehabilitation and Italy Relief and Rehabilitation

^{2/} Disaster Relief and Reconstruction

^{3/} Includes proposed supplemental appropriation of \$856,000 required to finance the increase in unfunded liabilities created by the salary increase of October 1, 1978 authorized by E.O. 12087

^{4/} Includes Middle East Special Requirements Fund

Agency for International Development
 Total Program Availability
 FY 1980 Proposed
 (in thousands of dollars)

	1980			
	Foreign Assist- ance Act Authorization Request	Budget Authority Request	Estimated Reimbursements	Proposed Program
Functional Development Assistance				
Agriculture, Rural Development & Nutrition	715,366	715,366	-	715,366
Population Planning	216,321	216,321	-	216,321
Health	146,573	146,573	-	146,573
Education & Human Resources Development	119,497	119,497	-	119,497
Selected Development Activities	136,122	136,122	-	136,122
Subtotal, Functional Accounts	1,333,879	1,333,879	-	1,333,879 ✓
(Grants, included above)	(918,342)	(918,342)	-	(918,342)
(Loans, included above)	(415,537)	(415,537)	-	(415,537)
Sahel Development Program	160,000 ^{d/}	105,000	-	105,000 ✓
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	15,000	15,000	-	15,000 ✓
International Disaster Assistance	25,000	25,000	-	25,000 ✓
Foreign Currency Programs	-- ^{d/}	(20,500)	-	(20,500)
Subtotal, Functional & Other	1,533,879	1,478,879	-	1,478,879
Operating Expenses	268,000	268,000	2,000	270,000 ✓
Foreign Service Retirement Fund	- ^{b/}	25,676	-	25,676 ✓
Total AID Bilateral Development Assistance	1,801,879	1,772,555	2,000	1,774,555
International Organizations and Programs	277,190	277,190	-	277,190 ✓
Total Development Assistance	2,079,069	2,049,745	2,000	2,051,745
Security Supporting Assistance ^{c/}	1,995,100	1,995,100	-	1,995,100
Total, Agency for International Development	4,074,169	4,044,845	2,000	4,046,845

- a/ \$200 million has been authorized by Section 121 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended; in FY 1978 and 1979 a total of \$125 million was appropriated
- b/ Section 865 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 authorizes necessary appropriations to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1973 authorizes the participation of A.I.D. career Foreign Service personnel in the fund.
- c/ Programs for the Treaty of Friendship with Spain (\$7 mil), the Sinai Support Mission (\$12.1 mil), United Nations Forces in Cyprus (\$9 mil), and the Philippines (\$20 mil), included in this request, are justified in a separate Congressional Presentation Document submitted by the Departments of State and Defense.
- d/ Authorized by the FAA, Section 612.

Agency for International Development
Cash Outlays and Unliquidated Balances
FY 1978 - Actual

(in thousands of dollars)

	Prior Year Unliquidated Balance (Pipeline) 9/30/77	Current Year Obligations	Total Available	Outlays			Unliquidated Balance (Pipeline) 9/30/78
				Prior Year Funds	Current Year Funds	Total	
Functional Development Assistance							
Food and Nutrition	1,104,685	555,829	1,660,514	247,041	27,328	274,369	1,386,145
Population Planning	158,618	160,540	319,158	104,090	29,884	133,974	185,184
Health	180,427	96,797	277,224	56,813	5,740	62,553	214,671
Education and Human Resources	150,506	88,248	238,754	47,892	7,285	55,177	183,577
Selected Development Activities ^{1/}	162,061	107,176	269,237	67,334	21,427	88,761	180,476
Development Loans, pre-1974	132,771	-	132,771	52,727	-	52,727	80,044
Subtotal, Functional Accounts	1,889,068	1,008,590	2,897,658	575,897	91,664	667,561	2,230,097
Sahel Development Program	-	49,846	49,846	-	2,131	2,131	47,715
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	25,180	23,819	48,999	5,782	7,040	12,822	36,177
International Disaster Assistance ^{2/}	48,039	64,970	113,009	29,851	16,866	46,717	66,292
Miscellaneous Appropriations ^{3/}	104,088	1,963	106,051	46,011	301	46,312	59,739
President's Foreign Assistance Contingency Fund	4,598	700	5,298	2,948	679	3,627	1,671
Operating Expenses	39,796	218,626	258,422	33,919	175,343	209,262	49,160
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	-	24,220	24,220	-	24,220	24,220	-
International Organizations and Programs	38,332	240,734	279,066	26,388	181,835	210,223	68,843
International Fund for Agricultural Development	-	200,000	200,000	-	19,600	19,600	180,400
Security Supporting Assistance ^{4/}	<u>2,342,042</u>	<u>2,224,437</u>	<u>4,566,479</u>	<u>1,004,470</u>	<u>903,402</u>	<u>1,907,872</u>	<u>2,658,607</u>
Total	4,491,143	4,057,905	8,549,048	1,727,266	1,423,081	3,150,347	5,398,701
Less Loan Receipts						<u>-518,694</u>	
Net Outlays, Agency for International Development						2,631,653	

^{1/} Section 106, Technical Assistance, Energy, Research, Reconstruction, and Selected Development Problems

^{2/} Includes Romanian Relief and Rehabilitation and Italy Relief and Rehabilitation

^{3/} Includes Indochina Postwar Reconstruction, Disaster Relief Assistance, Refugee Relief (Bangladesh), Assistance to Portugal and Portuguese Colonies, African Development Program, the Social Progress Trust Fund, the Prototype Desalting Plant

^{4/} Includes UN Forces in Cyprus and the Middle East Special Requirements Fund

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Cash Outlays and Unliquidated Balances
FY 1979 - Estimated
(in millions of dollars)

	Prior Year Unliquidated Balance (Pipeline) 9/30/78	Current Year Obligations	Total Available	Outlays			Unliquidated Balance (Pipeline) 9/30/79
				Prior Year Funds	Current Year Funds	Total	
Functional Development Assistance:							
Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	1,370.3	603.6	1,979.9	343.6	33.5	377.1	1,602.8
Population Planning	185.1	185.0	370.1	113.7	17.2	130.9	239.2
Health	212.1	130.4	342.5	69.5	7.3	76.8	265.7
Education and Human Resources	180.9	97.9	278.8	65.7	8.9	74.6	204.2
Selected Development Activities	181.6	115.9	297.5	77.4	9.2	86.5	211.0
Development Loans, pre-1974	<u>70.1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>70.1</u>	<u>40.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40.0</u>	<u>30.1</u>
Sub-total, Functional Accounts	2,200.2	1,138.8	3,339.0	710.0	70.0	780.0	2,553.0
Sahel Development Program	47.7	75.2	122.9	11.9	6.0	17.9	104.9
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	36.2	25.0	61.2	9.0	5.0	14.0	47.1
International Disaster Assistance ^{2/}	65.3	45.3	110.6	52.6	8.0	60.6	50.1
Miscellaneous Appropriations ^{3/}	59.7	1.6	61.4	31.0	.9	31.9	29.4
President's Foreign Assistance Cont. Fund	1.7	3.0	4.7	1.7	1.2	2.9	1.8
Operating Expenses	46.4	256.0	302.4	44.1	204.8	248.9	53.5
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	-	25.7 ^{5/}	25.7	-	25.7	25.7	-
International Organizations and Programs	68.8	260.0	328.8	66.2	185.0	251.2	77.6
International Fund for Agricultural Dev.	180.4	-	180.4	20.4	-	20.4	160.0
Security Supporting Assistance ^{4/}	<u>2,644.0</u>	<u>1,921.2</u>	<u>4,565.8</u>	<u>1,108.6</u>	<u>952.4</u>	<u>2,061.0</u>	<u>2,504.8</u>
TOTAL	5,351.0	3,751.7	9,102.8	2,055.5	1,465.0	3,520.6	5,582.2
Less Loan Receipts						-617.7	
Net Outlays, Agency for International Development						2,902.9	

^{1/} Adjusted to reflect recoveries from prior year obligations.

^{2/} Includes disaster relief assistance for Romania, Italy, Lebanon and African Refugees.

^{3/} Includes Indochina Postwar Reconstruction, Refugee Relief (Bangladesh), Disaster Relief Assistance, Assistance to Portugal and Portuguese colonies, African Development Program, Prototype Desalting Plant, and Social Progress Trust Fund.

^{4/} Includes Economic Support Fund, Peacekeeping Operations and Middle East Special Requirements Fund.

^{5/} Includes proposed supplemental for \$856 thousand.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Cash Outlays and Unliquidated Balances
FY 1980 - Proposed
(in millions of dollars)

	Prior Year Unliquidated Balance (Pipeline) 9/30/79 ^{1/}	Current Year Obligations	Total Available	Outlays			Unliquidated Balance (Pipeline) 9/30/80
				Prior Year Funds	Current Year Funds	Total	
Functional Development Assistance:							
Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	1,591.8	715.4	2,307.2	401.2	42.7	444.0	1,863.2
Population Planning	234.2	216.3	450.5	140.7	21.4	162.1	288.4
Health	263.6	146.6	410.2	85.6	8.9	94.5	315.7
Education and Human Resources	202.3	119.5	321.8	79.3	9.5	88.7	233.0
Selected Development Activities	209.0	136.1	345.1	93.2	12.8	106.0	239.1
Development Loans, pre-1974	30.1	-	30.1	30.1	-	30.1	-
Sub-total, Functional Accounts	2,531.0	1,333.9	3,864.8	830.1	95.3	925.4	2,939.4
Sahel Development Program	104.9	105.0	209.9	26.2	8.4	34.6	175.3
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	47.1	15.0	62.1	11.8	3.0	14.8	47.3
International Disaster Assistance ^{2/}	49.1	25.0	74.1	37.5	4.4	41.9	32.2
Miscellaneous Appropriations ^{3/}	29.4	-	29.4	17.2	-	17.2	12.3
President's Foreign Assistance Cont. Fund	1.8	-	1.8	1.3	-	1.3	.5
Operating Expenses	49.0	270.0	319.0	48.5	216.0	264.5	54.6
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	-	25.7	25.7	-	25.7	25.7	-
International Organizations and Programs	77.6	277.2	354.8	75.0	196.8	271.8	83.0
International Fund for Agricultural Development	160.0	-	160.0	40.0	-	40.0	120.0
Security Supporting Assistance ^{4/}	2,501.8	1,995.1	4,496.9	966.8	983.2	1,950.0	2,546.9
TOTAL	5,551.8	4,046.8	9,598.6	2,054.4	1,532.8	3,587.1	6,011.5
Less Loan Receipts						-685.7	
Net Outlays, Agency for International Development						2,901.4	

^{1/} Adjusted to reflect recoveries from prior year obligations.

^{2/} Includes disaster relief assistance to Romania, Italy, Lebanon, and African Refugees.

^{3/} Includes Disaster Relief Assistance, African Development Program, and Prototype Desalting Plant.

^{4/} Includes Economic Support Fund, Peacekeeping Operations, and Middle East Special Requirement Fund.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

AUTHORIZATION AND APPROPRIATION HISTORY FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE
Under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and Predecessor Legislation
(Including supplementals, excluding International Narcotics Control)
FY 1948-1979
(in millions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Authorization Request ^{a/}	Authorized by Congress ^{b/}	Appropriation Request ^{a/}	Appropriated by Congress ^{c/}
1948-49	7,370.0	6,913.0	7,370.0	6,446.3
1950	4,280.0	4,280.0	4,280.0	3,728.4
1951	2,950.0	2,762.5	2,950.0	2,262.5
1952	2,197.0	1,585.7	2,197.0	1,540.4
1953	2,475.0	1,894.3	2,499.0	1,782.1
1954	1,543.2	1,475.7	1,543.2	1,301.5
1955	1,798.1	1,571.9	1,788.5	1,528.8
1956	1,812.8	1,851.8	1,812.8	1,681.1
1957	1,860.0	1,815.1	1,860.0	1,749.1
1958	1,964.4	1,786.9	1,964.4	1,428.9
1959	2,142.1	2,070.6	2,142.1	1,933.1
1960	2,330.0	2,176.8	2,330.0	1,925.8
1961	2,875.0	2,786.3	2,875.0	2,631.4
1962	2,883.5	2,559.5	2,883.5	2,314.6
1963	3,281.3	3,074.8	3,281.3	2,573.9
1964	3,124.6	2,602.1	3,124.6	2,000.0
1965	2,461.7	2,452.0	2,461.7	2,195.0
1966	2,704.5	2,605.0	2,704.5	2,463.0
1967	3,443.4	2,628.0	2,469.0	2,143.5
1968	2,785.6	2,165.0	2,630.4	1,895.6
1969	2,554.2	1,609.8	2,498.5	1,380.6
1970	2,210.0	1,624.2	2,210.0	1,424.9
1971	2,093.7	2,093.7	2,008.0	1,733.9
1972	2,355.2	1,868.6	2,355.2	1,718.2
1973	1,970.5	1,026.5	2,256.6	1,664.2
1974	1,760.6	1,726.9	1,884.2	1,632.6
1975	2,603.5	2,584.9	2,948.7	2,049.8 ^{d/}
1976	3,192.3	3,388.3	3,216.5	3,168.9
1977	3,490.8	3,642.6	3,328.1	3,156.6
1978	3,500.2	3,566.8	3,531.6	3,750.0
1979	3,748.0	3,826.1	3,863.0	3,718.2

NOTE: Excludes Investment Guaranty Program (Borrowing Authority and Appropriations) and OPIC

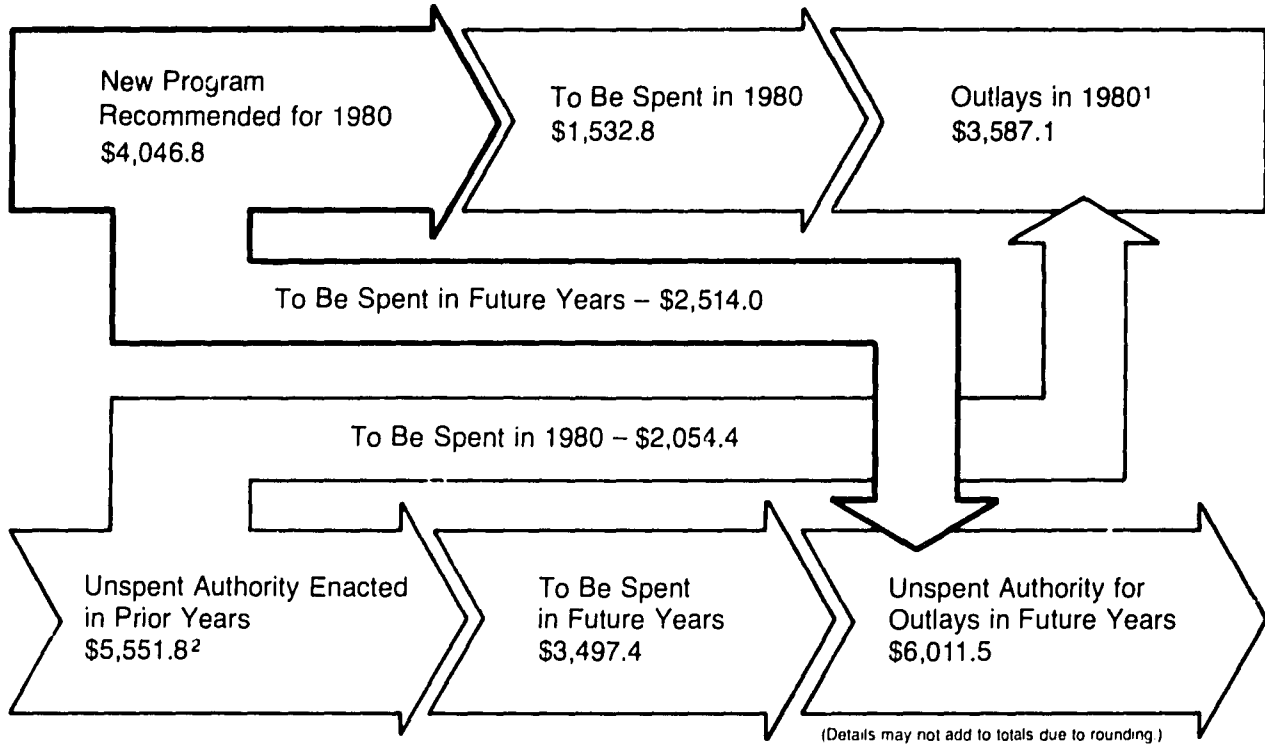
^{a/} Adjusted to fiscal year basis and includes Executive Branch adjustments.

^{b/} Adjusted to fiscal year basis and includes multiyear authorizations.

^{c/} Includes Borrowing Authority (other than for Investment Guaranties) during Marshall Plan period April 1948-52.

^{d/} Excludes \$15,600 thousand for payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund. The FY 1975 Payment of \$16,080 thousand is funded by transfer of \$480 thousand from Development Assistance funds and \$15,600 thousand from funds appropriated for the same purpose in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1975.

Relation of Proposed FY 1980 Program to Outlays
(Millions of Dollars)



¹Excludes offsetting loan receipts \$685.7 Million
²Pipeline data adjusted for recoveries from prior year obligations

CHAPTER VII

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The Glossary defines legislative, administrative, programming and budget terms* referred to in this Presentation. Underscored terms in the definitions are defined elsewhere in the Glossary. Frequently used abbreviations are included.

Activity: project or task required to carry out a program. The word "activity" is used for any activity or unified group of activities, programs, projects, types of material assistance or other operations for which a separate Activity Data Sheet in the Congressional Presentation or in an Advice of Program Change would normally be used.

Actual Year: last completed fiscal year; in this case, FY 1978.

Appropriation: an act of Congress permitting Federal agencies to incur obligations for specified purposes, e.g., Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 1979.

Appropriation Accounts: the separate accounts from which specific dollar amounts are authorized and appropriated.

Authorization: substantive legislation which establishes legal operation of a Federal program, either indefinitely or for a specific period and sanctions particular program funding levels, e.g., the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA).

Bilateral Assistance: economic assistance provided directly to a country or intended to benefit one or more countries indirectly. (A.I.D. Development Assistance, Security Supporting Assistance and most P.L. 480 food aid are among the U.S. bilateral programs. Others include Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control.)

Budget Authority: authority provided to the Government by law to enter into obligations which result in outlays of government funds.

Budget Year: year of budget consideration; in this case, FY 1980.

Deobligations: unexpended funds obligated for a specific activity which are subsequently withdrawn, following a determination that they are not required for that activity.

* For additional definitions of budget terms, see "Terms Used in the Budgetary Process," July 1977 (PAD-77-9) published by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Development Assistance: assistance primarily designed to promote economic growth and equitable distribution of its benefits. Except as otherwise specified, the term includes all of the A.I.D. appropriation accounts with the exception of Security Supporting Assistance.

Development Assistance Committee (DAC): a specialized committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The purpose of the DAC is to increase total resources made available to developing countries. Member countries jointly review the amount and nature of their contributions to bilateral and multilateral aid programs in the developing countries. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Commission of the European Economic Communities.

Development Loan: a long term, low interest loan in U.S. dollars which finances goods and services and general imports needed for development usually from the United States.

Economic Assistance: bilateral and multilateral foreign assistance designed primarily to benefit the recipient country's economy. Military assistance, Export-Import Bank activities, Overseas Private Investment Corporation programs and Commodity Credit Corporation short-term credit sales, which have primary purposes other than economic development, are not included in this category.

Economic Support Fund: the appropriation under which certain activities encompassed under Security Supporting Assistance were authorized and appropriated by the Congress for FY 1979.

Expenditures: as reported in this document, represent the accrued value of goods or services committed. Actual expenditures, e.g., funds paid out, or disbursements, are also reported as outlays (from the U.S. Treasury) or resource flows (funds paid to recipients).

Fiscal Year: yearly accounting period, without regard to its relationship to a calendar year. (The fiscal year for the U.S. Government begins October 1 and ends September 30.)

Foreign Assistance Act (FAA): the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (A.I.D.'s present authorizing legislation).

Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 1979: current appropriation act for economic (except P.L. 480) and military assistance and Export-Import Bank.

Functional Assistance: Development Assistance funded from one of the following five appropriation accounts: (1) Agriculture, Rural Development Nutrition; (2) Population Planning; (3) Health; (4) Education and Human Resources Development; and (5) Technical Assistance, Energy, Research, Reconstruction and Selected Development Problems ("Selected Development Activities").

Grants: assistance which need not be repaid. (Term also describes a funding instrument for programs of an institution or organization, e.g., International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) or an international agricultural research center).

International Financial Institutions (IFIs): currently known as Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), multilateral lending institutions which provide resources for development. They include the following: Asian Development Bank (ADB), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) ("The World Bank"), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Development Association (IDA) and African Development Fund (ADF).

Loans: assistance which must be repaid. Repayment terms for development loans under Development Assistance and Security Supporting Assistance are established by A.I.D. in accordance with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA), and the current Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act.

Multilateral Assistance: economic assistance which the United States provides to LDCs through multilateral development banks and the United Nations agencies, and other international organizations with development purposes.

Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs): See international financial institutions (IFIs).

New Directions: legislation enacted in 1973 requiring A.I.D. to focus more of its efforts on helping the poor majority in developing countries.

Non-Project Assistance: program or commodity loans or grants which provide budget or balance of payments support to another country. Such assistance is usually funded under Security Supporting Assistance (or, in FY 1979, the Economic Support Fund).

Obligation: legal commitment of budget authority. This commitment consists of a signed agreement between the U.S. Government and the host government for goods and services received, or a contract or with a grant to an organization.

Official Development Assistance (ODA): assistance on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent), provided by member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to promote economic development in developing countries.

Operating Expenses: includes all costs associated with A.I.D.'s direct efforts in direct-hire personnel and their related expenses such as "Travel and Transportation"--the costs of "doing business."

Operational Year: fiscal year in progress (current year); presently 1979.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): organization of donor countries which promotes policies designed to stimulate economic growth and development of less developed countries (LDCs). OECD member countries are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Outlays: cash disbursements from the Treasury.

Peacekeeping Operations: the program authorized and appropriated for FY 1979 for a special type of economic assistance for peacekeeping operations and other programs carried out in furtherance of the national interests of the United States. For FY 1980, the Administration is requesting that Peacekeeping Operations and the Economic Support Fund be combined into a single Security Supporting Assistance account.

Pipeline: the difference between obligations and expenditures.

P.L. 480: the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, which governs administration of the U.S. Food For Peace program. (Term is often used to describe food aid.)

President's Budget: budget for a particular fiscal year transmitted to Congress by the President in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended.

Private Voluntary Organization (PVO): a non-profit tax-exempt and non-governmental organization established and governed by a group of private citizens whose purpose is to engage in voluntary, charitable and development assistance operations overseas.

Program: a coordinated set of A.I.D.-financed activities directed toward specific goals. For example: maternal child health, nutrition education and family planning projects

designed to promote the spacing of children may comprise a program to reduce infant deaths.

Project: a single activity designed to generate specific results. For example: maternal child health project may be designed to extend basic health services to 60 percent of children under five years of age in a poor, rural district of the recipient country. A project is A.I.D.'s basic unit of management.

Reobligation: obligation of an amount which had been obligated and debilitated in prior transactions.

Security Supporting Assistance (SSA): economic assistance to countries based on considerations of special economic, political or security needs and U.S. interests. It encompasses the Economic Support Fund and Peacekeeping Operations of FY 1979.

Abbreviations

ADB	-	African Development Bank
ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
ADC	-	Agricultural Development Council
ADF	-	African Development Fund
A.I.D.	-	Agency for International Development
ASEAN	-	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASHA	-	American Schools and Hospitals Abroad
BHN	-	Basic Human Needs
BIFAD	-	Board for International Food and Agricultural Development
CDSS	-	Country Development Strategy Statement
CILSS	-	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CP	-	Congressional Presentation
DAC	-	Development Assistance Committee (of the OECD)
DCC	-	Development Coordination Committee
ESF	-	Economic Support Fund
EX-IM	-	Export-Import Bank of the United States
FAA	-	Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFP	-	Food for Peace
FITC	-	Foundation for International Technological Cooperation
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	-	Gross National Product

IBRD - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The World Bank)
 IDA - International Development Association
 IDB - Inter-American Development Bank
 IDCA - International Development Cooperation Administration (proposed)
 IFI - International Financial Institution (see MDBs)
 ILI - International Lending Institutions (i.e., IDA, IBRD)
 ILO - International Labor Organization
 IMF - International Monetary Fund
 IO - International Organizations
 IRRRI - International Rice Research Institute

 LDC - Less developed country

 MDBs - Multilateral Development Banks (see IFIs)
 MT - Metric tons

 OAS - Organization of American States
 ODA - Official Development Assistance
 OECD - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
 OMB - Office of Management and Budget
 OPEC - Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
 OPG - Operational Program Grant
 OPIC - Overseas Private Investment Corporation

 PM - Person months
 PVO - Private Voluntary Organization
 PY - Person years

 RLDC - Relatively Least Developed Country as defined by the United Nations

 SDA - Selected Development Activities
 SSA - Security Supporting Assistance

 UNCTAD - United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
 UNDP - United Nations Development Program
 UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
 UNFPA - United Nations Fund for Population Activities
 UNRISD - United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
 USDA - United States Department of Agriculture

 WID - Women in Development

PDHAP-858

ANNEX

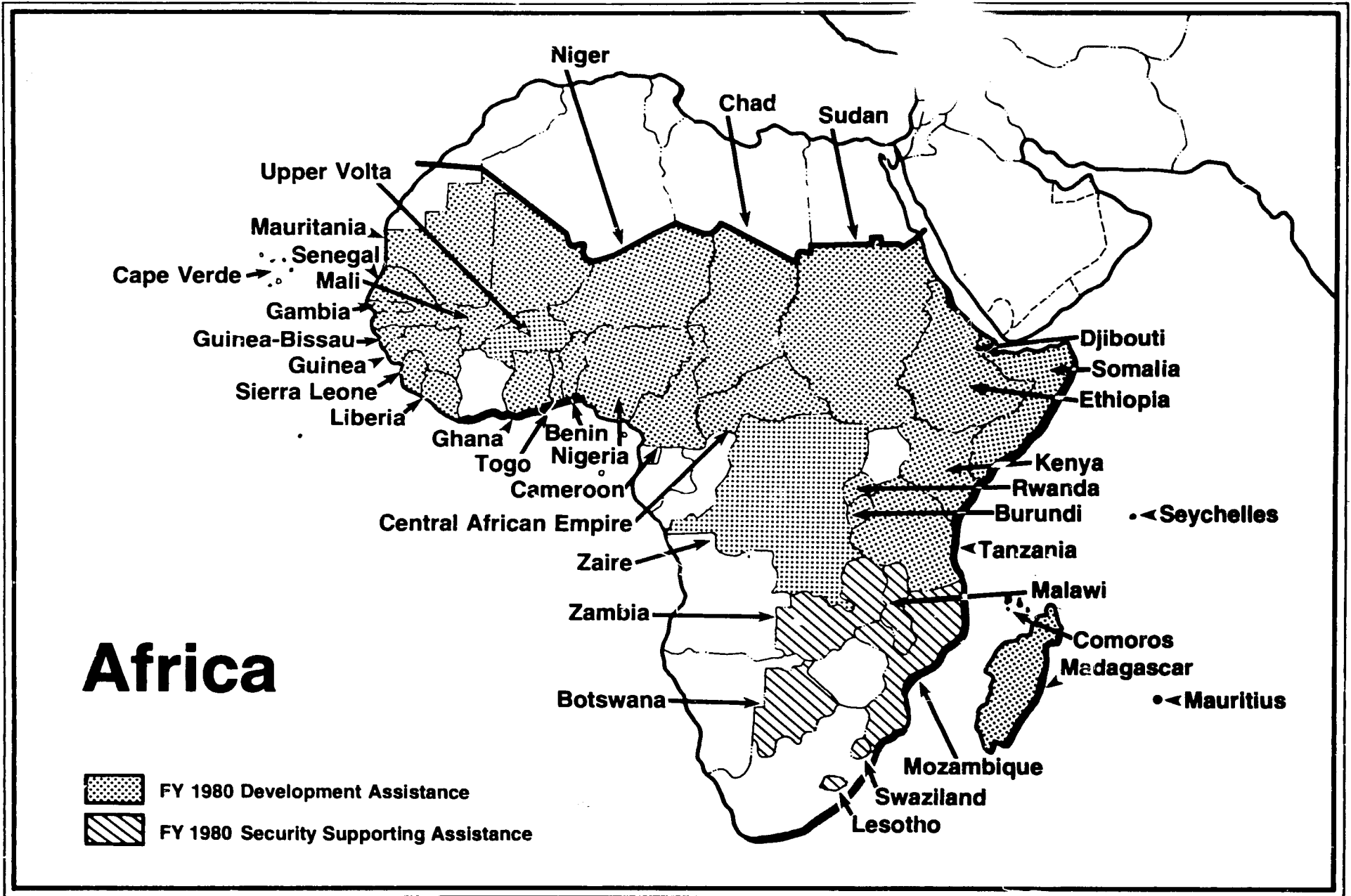
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AFRICA

AFRICA

Responsible Officer:

GOLER T. BUTCHER
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Africa



ANNEX I

Annex I presents to the Congress all Development Assistance and Security Supporting Assistance programs proposed for Africa for which A.I.D. is requesting funds for FY 1980.

This Annex is introduced by an overview which describes A.I.D.'s programs in Africa. Thereafter, the reader will find a statement on the Sahel Development Program followed by statements and Activity Data Sheets for the Sahelian Regional and the nine country programs. After the Sahelian section the other countries which comprise the remainder of the African development assistance program are described.

The next section of Annex I presents an overview of the Security Supporting Assistance (SSA) program in Southern Africa followed by statements and Activity Data Sheets for the six SSA countries and the regional program. It should be noted that regional projects are different from centrally funded activities which are described in Annex V. Annex I concludes with the tables on Terminating Programs and Additional Program Requirements.

Additional Program Requirements ("shelf projects") include projects and activities not noted in the proposal to the Congress but which represent valid development requirements. To the extent that additional funds become available from program attrition or for other reasons, such projects are candidates for funding in FY 80.

A.I.D. recognizes that inclusion of "shelf projects" does not constitute justification to the Congress for purposes of notification or program changes as required under the current Appropriation Act.

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**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA
REGIONAL SUMMARY¹**

REGION: AFRICA

CP 80-19(10-78)

COUNTRY	ECONOMY	EDUCATION	POPULATION						HEALTH			
	GNP per capita (dollars, 1976)	Literacy Rate (Percent)	Total (thousands, mid 1978)	Annual Growth Rate (Percent)	Density (Persons per square mile)		Percent in Urban Areas		Percent Labor Force in Agriculture	Number of People per Doctor	Life Expectancy (Years)	Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births
					Pop/Agr Land	Pop/Total Land	1960's	1970's				
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
Cape Verde	260	27	315	2.3	n.a.	202	n.a.	n.a.	59	n.a.	50.0	79
Chad	120	14	4,285	2.1	88	9	7	14	91	48,000	38.5	190
Gambia	180	10	566	2.0	170	141	9	16	84	24,100	40.0	168
Mali	100	2	6,266	2.2	36	13	10	13	91	38,900	38.0	141
Mauritania	340	11	1,529	2.0	8	4	6	23	85	16,800	38.5	185
Niger	160	6	4,978	2.7	62	10	7	9	91	43,000	38.5	175
Senegal	390	6	5,399	2.8	100	71	23	32	76	16,400	40.0	170
Upper Volta	110	11	6,498	2.2	73	61	4	8	89	60,000	38.0	260
AFRICA-WIDE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM												
Benin	130	5	3,377	2.7	300	78	13	14	52	36,000	41.0	185
Burundi	120	10	4,050	1.5	580	368	2	2	86	46,900	39.0	170
Cameroon	290	12	8,018	1.8	110	44	16	20	82	26,400	41.0	156
Cen.Afr.EMP.	230	15	2,314	2.1	78	10	22	27	87	29,100	41.0	190
Comoros	200	58	316	2.5	770	376	n.a.	n.a.	65	13,700	42.5	52
Djibouti	1,940	n.a.	285	7.8*	n.a.	34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ethiopia	100	10	30,165	2.6	85	64	7	12	85	74,000	38.0	170
Ghana	580	43	10,695	2.7	170	116	23	31	55	11,200	43.5	133
Guinea	150	10	4,696	2.2	210	49	n.a.	19	84	22,300	41.0	172
G.-Bissau	120	5	619	0.8	n.a.	57	n.a.	2	86	n.a.	38.5	n.a.
Ivory Coast	610	20	7,379	3.6	100	59	n.a.	24	81	20,700	43.5	158
Kenya	240	60	14,846	3.3	350	66	8	11	80	16,500	50.0	51
Liberia	450	24	1,717	3.1	630	40	26	28	74	11,200	43.5	159
Madagascar	200	39	8,252	2.1	54	36	12	14	86	10,500	43.5	169
Mauritius	680	62	926	1.3	2,000	926	44	44	32	3,700	65.5	40
Nigeria	380	25	68,383	2.7	410	191	16	18	64	25,400	41.0	163
Rwanda	110	10	4,612	2.8	640	461	3	4	91	52,700	41.0	133

¹Unless otherwise indicated data are for latest year available as noted in form number CP 80-16.

*Including high immigration.

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA
REGIONAL SUMMARY¹**

REGION: AFRICA

CP 80-19(10-78)

COUNTRY	ECONOMY	EDUCATION	POPULATION						HEALTH			
	GNP per capita (dollars, 1976)	Literacy Rate (Percent)	Total (thousands, mid 1978)	Annual Growth Rate (Percent)	Density (Persons per square mile)		Percent in Urban Areas		Percent Labor Force in Agriculture	Number of People per Doctor	Life Expectancy (Years)	Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births
					Pop/Agr Land	Pop/Total Land	1960's	1970's				
AFRICA-WIDE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (Continued)												
Seychelles	580	58	61	2.0	n.a.	610	25	26	26	3,400	n.a.	39
Sierra Leone	200	7	3,274	2.4	130	117	13	15	75	18,100	43.5	147
Somalia Rep.	110	15	3,403	2.4	26	14	n.a.	3	82	15,600	41.0	n.a.
Sudan	290	19	17,306	2.2	130	17	11	20	80	11,100	48.6	136
Tanzania	180	15	16,435	2.6	73	45	6	7	86	26,800	44.5	160
Togo	260	16	2,414	2.5	230	110	15	15	75	21,200	41.0	170
Zaire	140	15	26,354	2.4	220	29	21	29	78	24,700	43.5	160
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA												
Botswana	410	33	729	2.5	4	3	3	12	87	14,800	43.5	126
Lesotho	170	59	1,276	2.1	110	105	2	3	75	20,300	46.0	114
Malawi	140	22	5,677	2.5	260	123	5	10	88	38,900	41.0	176
Mozambique	170	7	9,751	2.2	41	32	n.a.	6	73	16,300	43.5	93
Swaziland	470	29	522	2.8	83	75	7	8	82	8,900	43.5	160
Zambia	440	47	5,415	3.1	36	19	20	36	69	13,400	44.5	160

¹ Unless otherwise indicated data are for latest year available as noted in form number CP 80-16.

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA
REGIONAL SUMMARY¹**

REGION: AFRICA

CP 80-19(10-78)

COUNTRY	ECONOMY	EDUCATION	POPULATION						HEALTH			
	GNP per capita (dollars, 1976)	Literacy Rate (Percent)	Total (thousands, mid 1978)	Annual Growth Rate (Percent)	Density (Persons per square mile)		Percent in Urban Areas		Percent Labor Force in Agriculture	Number of People per Doctor	Life Expectancy (Years)	Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births
					Pop/Agr Land	Pop/Total Land	1960's	1970's				
Sahel Summary ²	183	8	29,836	2.4	69	37	10	15	87	40,000	38.7	187
African Development Assistance Summary ²	273	22	239,897	2.6	250	109	14	17	75	29,100	42.6	150
Security Supporting Assistance Summary ²	240	24	23,370	2.5	100	55	11	14	76	21,100	43.3	132
AID RECIPIENT REGIONAL SUMMARY ²	261	21	293,103	2.6	220	97	13	16	76	37,800	42	152

¹Unless otherwise indicated data are for latest year available as noted in form number CP 80-16.

²Total population is sum of all AID recipient countries. All other values are averages weighted by country populations.

AFRICA BUREAU

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							<i>a/</i>
Loans	70,500	22,200	-	-	-	7,500	40,800
Grants ...	258,789	73,644	4,481	21,865	23,261	14,545	120,993
Total ..	329,289	95,844	4,481	21,865	23,261	22,045	161,793
1979							<i>b/</i>
Loans	39,000	15,000	-	4,000	-	-	20,000
Grants ...	282,566	89,800	8,870	30,185	26,000	10,930	116,781
Total ..	321,566	104,800	8,870	34,185	26,000	10,930	136,781
1980							<i>c/</i>
Loans	35,250	8,000	-	2,250	-	-	25,000
Grants ...	386,750	105,300	7,376	39,650	24,400	30,024	180,000
Total ..	422,000	113,300	7,376	41,900	24,400	30,024	205,000

a/ Includes \$110.7 mil. Security Supporting Assistance (SSA); \$49.8 mil. Sahel Development Program (SDP), and \$1.3 mil. Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974 (FDAA).

b/ Includes \$75.2 mil. for SDP; \$45 mil. for SSA; \$15.0 mil. for Africa Refugee Assistance; and \$1.6 mil. FDAA.

c/ Includes \$105 mil. for SDP and \$100 mil. for SSA.

Africa Overview

The U.S. economic assistance program is committed to helping alleviate poverty in Africa. A.I.D.'s program addresses the basic problems affecting the rural population which is the vast majority of Africa's poor. It concentrates on assistance to increase agricultural production and rural incomes and the satisfaction of basic human needs.

As a condition of life, poverty is dominant through Africa which contains 20 of the world's 30 least developed countries. The quality of life in sub-Saharan Africa remains among the lowest in the world.

- Life expectancy averages about 45 years compared with 53 years in the entire developing world and 71 years in the United States.

- Out of every 100 infants born, 15 die before their first year, 33 within their first five years.

- 70% to 80% of the people are without health services and medical facilities.

- Over 80% of the population is illiterate.

- Endemic disease bars valuable agricultural areas from production.

- 76% of Africa's labor force is engaged in agriculture but food production lags behind the 2.7% average annual population growth rate. As a result serious food shortages are foreseen.

- Inadequate transportation systems prevent agricultural and social services from reaching isolated rural people; prevent food from reaching markets and areas in need.

Even though the U.S. is a minor donor in Africa -- A.I.D. programs comprise 5-10% of total donor assistance -- the United States has a strong interest in African development.

- Widespread African poverty and halting economic progress provide a basis for political confrontation and disruption.

- Africa provides an important source of raw materials for U.S. industry.

- U.S. trade and investment in majority-ruled Africa is growing substantially.

AFRICA BUREAU

- Many Americans have historic ties to Africa.
- The potential for economic and social development in Africa is substantial and realizable.

U.S. Program and Objectives

A.I.D.'s programs in Africa are directed to help meet the critical needs of the rural poor majority.

Agricultural and Rural Development

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Food Policy Research Institute have projected a sharp increase in food deficits unless agricultural development efforts are expanded. Therefore, major agricultural programs include:

- Integrating rural development projects designed to increase food production as well as to provide health, nutrition, and other priority rural services.
- Training at all levels in agricultural skills.
- Strengthening institutional capabilities for agricultural research, planning, and dissemination of information through extension services.
- Developing self-sustaining distribution systems for such basics as new seeds, fertilizer, simple equipment, and the credit to buy them. Marketing services -- including needed transportation and storage -- are planned.

- Recent studies indicate that by 1990, Africa will require substantial amounts of imported food of which Nigeria will require 50%. A.I.D. intends to foster ties between U.S. and Nigerian agricultural institutions in order to accelerate Nigeria's agricultural production.

Education and Human Resources

A.I.D. assistance emphasizes practical education and training through formal and non-formal programs. The projects are primarily aimed at rural people to encourage their participation in education. Technical training for middle-to-low level personnel engaged in rural development activities is included. Programs for African professional and managerial leadership are being expanded.

Health and Family Planning

Community-based health services for rural people will receive an increased proportion of A.I.D. assistance. Particular attention will be paid to mothers and children.

In combination, the effects of malnutrition, infections, communicable diseases, lack of safe water supplies and lack of environmental sanitation pose critical development problems for the African continent. Women and children are particularly affected.

A.I.D. will devote its efforts to such activities as an Africa-wide, expanded immunization program and communicable disease control program for children; an integrated and affordable rural health delivery system; the provision of safe water supplies and sanitation programs; and controlling major endemic tropical diseases which are major health constraints on agricultural production.

AFRICA BUREAU

African concern about excessive population growth rates and their impact on fragile economies and development programs is growing. U.S. programs help to inform the African people and their government leaders about these effects of over-population on people's lives and on their national life as well.

Special Initiatives

As African development proceeds, the inadequacy of energy resources and transportation services is increasingly evident as a major block to growth and equity.

Energy

The need for alternative energy sources in Africa has become starkly apparent in recent years with increased petroleum prices off-setting scarce foreign exchange. The ever-increasing demand for firewood is causing massive deforestation. A.I.D. is working in several African countries, on the development of alternative energy systems and also assisting in reforestation programs, particularly in the Sahel.

Transportation

Large numbers of Africa's rural people are isolated because transportation networks have not been constructed and maintenance systems are poorly developed. The lack of transportation systems between small farmers, markets and services is a key impediment to economic development progress. A.I.D. plans to assist in initiating and maintaining maintenance transportation services.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(In thousands of dollars)

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	OTHER PROGRAMS
DJIBOUTI, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF							
1978	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1979	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---
1980	1,100	1,100	---	---	---	---	---
ETHIOPIA							
1978	3,448	2,924	---	---	274	---	250
1979	10,513	9,950	---	---	563	---	---
1980	8,780	7,492	---	---	1,268	---	---
GAMBIA, THE							
1978	952	---	---	---	---	---	952
1979	1,900	---	---	---	---	---	1,900
1980	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	3,000
GHANA							
1978	6,859	3,510	790	1,401	1,097	---	61
1979	7,130	5,141	844✓	250	620	275	---
1980	7,296	3,905	866	1,230	810	485	---
GUINEA							
1978	1,810	1,810	---	---	---	---	---
1979	2,500	2,500	---	---	---	---	---
1980	2,200	2,200	---	---	---	---	---
GUINEA-BISSAU							
1978	1,260	650	---	---	610	---	---
1979	2,440	1,590	---	---	850	---	---
1980	1,525	1,115	---	---	410	---	---
KENYA							
1978	30,602	29,108	1,004	390	---	---	100
1979	19,847	14,553	594✓	4,700	---	---	---
1980	20,584	16,384	450	3,750	---	---	---
LESOTHO							
1978	5,345	---	---	---	---	---	5,345
1979	5,064	1,940	200✓	1,600	750	574	---
1980	17,500	---	---	---	---	---	17,500
LIBERIA							
1978	5,267	894	75	1,007	2,595	696	---
1979	6,615	1,270	---	694	3,311	1,340	---
1980	5,030	1,412	---	220	2,848	550	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(In thousands of dollars)

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	OTHER PROGRAMS
MALAWI							
1978	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1979	3,305	3,305	---	---	---	---	---
1980	5,500	---	---	---	---	---	5,500
MALI							
1978	9,600	2,550	200	535	---	---	6,575
1979	13,022	---	---	---	---	---	13,022
1980	19,080	---	---	---	---	---	19,080
MAURITANIA							
1978	5,289	800	---	---	---	---	4,489
1979	6,690	---	---	---	---	---	6,690
1980	6,837	---	---	---	---	---	6,837
MAURITIUS							
1978	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1979	250	---	---	---	---	250	---
1980	250	---	---	---	---	250	---
MOZAMBIQUE							
1978	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1979	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1980	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	3,000
NIGER							
1978	10,324	1,975	---	2,800	---	84	5,465
1979	9,556	---	---	---	---	---	9,556
1980	13,000	---	---	---	---	---	13,000
NIGERIA							
1978	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1979	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1980	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	---	---
RWANDA							
1978	1,567	1,567	---	---	---	---	---
1979	4,136	4,136	---	---	---	---	---
1980	6,537	3,897	2,640	---	---	---	---
SENEGAL							
1978	7,825	1,500	---	1,000	---	---	5,325
1979	9,700	---	---	---	---	---	8,400
1980	13,500	---	---	---	---	1,300	13,500

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-01(10-78)

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	OTHER PROGRAMS
SEYCHELLES							
1978	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1979	200	200	---	---	---	---	---
1980	200	200	---	---	---	---	---
SIERRA LEONE							
1978	2,900	2,700	---	---	---	200	---
1979	3,151	2,911	---	---	---	240	---
1980	2,441	2,270	---	---	---	171	---
SOMALI REPUBLIC							
1978	3,253	3,253	---	---	---	---	---
1979	4,000	1,000	---	2,000	---	1,000	---
1980	11,700	7,300	---	3,900	---	500	---
SOUTHERN AFRICA REGION							
1978	39,245	---	---	---	1,647	---	SSA 37,598
1979	15,500	---	---	---	1,500	---	14,000
1980	18,000	---	---	---	---	---	18,000
SUDAN							
1978	7,616	4,010	---	3,400	206	---	---
1979	15,980	9,450	---	6,130	400	---	---
1980	30,103	14,800	---	4,663	700	10,000	---
SSA SWAZILAND							
1978	12,666	---	---	---	---	---	12,666
1979	4,161	1,195	200 ✓	1,640	700	446	---
1980	9,000	---	---	---	---	---	9,000
TANZANIA							
1978	17,136	15,053	1,151	838	96	---	---
1979	15,457	11,892	1,171 ✓	1,094	1,300	---	---
1980	20,253	14,678	1,011	1,579	2,985	---	---
TOGO							
1978	1,103	---	200	678	---	225	---
1979	1,355	---	---	1,000	---	355	---
1980	1,300	300	---	1,000	---	---	---
UPPER VOLTA							
1978	8,045	3,476	---	---	2,067	---	2,500
1979	8,604	---	---	---	---	---	8,664
1980	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	12,000

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 000110-701

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	OTHER PROGRAMS
ZAIRE							
1978	9,599	---	---	---	---	---	9,599
1979	9,897	9,047	---	300	500	---	---
1980	12,200	9,850	---	1,950	400	---	---
ZAMBIA							
1978	30,000	---	---	---	---	---	30,000
1979	20,500	---	---	---	500	---	20,000
1980	31,000	---	---	---	---	---	31,000
TOTAL							
1978	329,289 ^{a/}	95,844	4,481	21,865	23,261	22,065	161,793
1979	319,939	104,800	8,870	34,185	26,000	10,930	135,154
1980	422,000	113,300	7,376	41,900	24,400	30,024	205,000

^{a/} Bilateral country figures exclude funds for Self-Help, African Manpower Development, and Accelerated Impact projects which are included within totals for African Regional program.

1979 ADD TO AFR. REG. 143

45

43

90

23

SSA 115,077
SABAL 10,246
DR 1,269
161,742

AFRICA

**SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS**

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
<i>1978</i>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>a/</u>
Grants . . .	80,041	13,685	200	5,271	3,382	6,799	50,704
Total ..	80,041	13,685	200	5,271	3,382	6,799	50,704
<i>1979</i>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>b/</u>
Grants . . .	78,081	-	-	-	-	1,300	76,781
Total ..	78,081	-	-	-	-	1,300	76,781
<i>1980</i>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>c/</u>
Grants . . .	105,000	-	-	-	-	-	105,000
Total ..	105,000	-	-	-	-	-	105,000

a/ Includes \$49.8 million Sahel Development Program (SDP) and \$1.3 million Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974 (FDAA).

b/ Includes \$75.2 million SDP and \$1.6 million FDAA.

c/ SDP Funds.

Sahel Development Program

One of the world's poorest regions is the Sahel, encompassing the eight African countries of Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger, Chad, Senegal, The Gambia and Cape Verde. Since 1965, per capita agricultural productivity and income have declined in the region as a whole. The physical quality of life index based upon literacy, life expectancy and other social indicators averages 18 for the Sahel as compared to an average index value of 39 for the lowest income countries in the world. By whatever measure, the 85% of the people who reside in the rural areas of the Sahel endure an extraordinarily low standard of living and stark existence.

Subject to normally low rainfall, increases of both people and livestock over the years have hastened deterioration of the land and lessened the abilities of the fragile economies of the region to withstand recurrent drought. The region's vulnerability became apparent to the world in 1973-75 when a major drought led to crop failure and the death of thousands of people and their animal herds, with the uprooting and destitution of even more people.

The international community responded with a major relief effort, to which the U.S. contributed \$230 million. An organization composed of all Sahelian states, the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), was formed during that period to mobilize and coordinate drought relief. Even while this massive relief program was underway, there was a recognition by Sahelians and donors alike that they were dealing with symptoms rather than causes and that a new focus on the region's productive capacities was required if the disastrous effects of another drought were to be avoided. Consequently, a new Sahelian and donor organization, the Club du Sahel, began to plan comprehensive, long-term development of the Sahel. This approach was endorsed at the first meeting of the Club in March, 1976.

International technical groups were formed in rainfed and irrigated agriculture, livestock and fisheries, ecology and forestry, human resources and health, and transportation to develop strategies and to identify projects dealing with the problems and constraints of the region. At the second meeting of the Club in May 1977, an overall strategy was adopted along with the long-term goals of regional food self-sufficiency and self-sustaining economic growth. A.I.D. participated in this planning work with the express support of the Congress which in FY 1978 authorized \$200 million to help launch the Sahel Development Program. Of the \$200 million, \$50 million was appropriated in FY 1978 (supplementing \$29 million of previous, ongoing activities) and \$75 million was appropriated in FY 1979.

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

FY 1980 Program

For FY 1980, A.I.D. requests \$105 million for the third year of the Sahel Development Program. This amount includes all A.I.D. bilateral and regional projects for the Sahelian countries.

Agricultural improvement is necessary to achieve food self-sufficiency. A.I.D. is assisting with rainfed agricultural projects in Mali (Operation Mils), Senegal (Cereals Production II), Niger (Niger Cereals) and Upper Volta (Eastern ORD) and with irrigated agricultural projects in Mali (Action Riz-Sorgho) and Senegal (Small Irrigated Perimeters). In these projects, improved seed varieties are being disseminated. Mechanical, animal and manual cropping techniques are introduced and pest and disease control provided as well as farm credit for both food staples and cash crops. Looking beyond lands presently under cultivation, the five river basins of the Sahel account for most of the region's two million hectares of untapped agricultural soils. Efforts will begin on a multilateral basis to develop the Senegal River Basin for Senegal, Mauritania, Mali and other basins.

Twenty-five percent of the Sahelians population, with a family income of between \$70 and \$150 per person, are dependent upon livestock. The quality of herds must be improved for farm use, consumption and meat export. A.I.D. is assisting major projects in livestock or mixed farming in Mali, Chad and The Gambia. These involve the training of livestock extension officers, cattle feeding, animal health measures and marketing assistance.

A.I.D. is helping to develop village-based health systems in Niger, Mali and Senegal through training paramedical personnel and strengthening health delivery in these countries. A regional Demographic Data Collection and Analysis project, administered by the Sahel Institute, will provide the basis for improved economic and social development planning at the country level. A.I.D. has also begun human resources projects to strengthen the capability of Sahelian institutions in formal and non-formal education. Such projects are presently underway

or planned in Chad, Niger, Upper Volta, Mali, Cape Verde and Senegal. In several projects, A.I.D. is helping to expand the economic opportunities for women in the countryside.

The total Sahelian road network consists of only 48,000 miles of mostly secondary and feeder roads, of which about 90% are in poor or partially serviceable condition. As a consequence, rural areas are isolated and agricultural development and marketing impeded. A.I.D. is assisting with the improvement and maintenance of rural roads in Chad and Upper Volta. These projects provide construction and training of road construction and maintenance brigades.

The Sahel countries have a very high interest in reforestation. CILSS has proposed a dramatic increase in the reforestation effort. To deal with the problem of deteriorating soils and woodlands, A.I.D. has projects underway or planned in Niger, Upper Volta, Chad, Senegal, Mali, Mauritania and The Gambia to provide for the rehabilitation of soils, water and natural vegetation. Activities include development of comprehensive plans and resource surveys, establishment of forestry schools and training of forestry agents, implementation of pilot projects for sand dune stabilization, reforestation and pasturage, and establishment of forest plantations to insure sustained production of fuel wood.

Finally, the development and application of renewable energy techniques is being given increasing importance by The Sahelians. A.I.D. is assisting Mali, Niger and Senegal in the development of alternative energy sources. Projects include the use of solar-powered driers, grinders, cookers, water pumps and water heaters to take advantage of the existing solar and river energy resources.

The CILSS and Club du Sahel have established effective planning arrangements to address Sahel-wide development. Through various working groups, a framework now exists for bringing Sahelians and donor countries together to review development strategies and priorities, to analyze problems common to the region, to coordinate action plans and to

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

marshall the necessary resources. Initial strategies on key development activities have been formulated and a preliminary "first generation" of projects totaling \$3 billion has been identified.

Specific donors design and agree to undertake projects generally at the national level. Some projects also receive multi-donor financing. As a result of the joint planning and focus, development dollars to the Sahel increased by 28% since 1974 to approximately \$1.2 billion. The OPEC states, as new donors, now participate directly in the Sahel Development Program along with ten European countries plus Canada and the United States and forty international organizations, including fourteen African regional groups.

Over the next year, the CILSS and Club with U.S. involvement will be undertaking a major effort to refine and improve the development strategy for the Sahel as a region as well as to devise a system to monitor the implementation of the CILSS first generation projects for evaluating progress. Efforts will be initiated to strengthen the project planning capability of the eight Sahelian governments. In addition, the CILSS and Club Secretariats and the Sahel governments will streamline and strengthen their evolving relationships.

A.I.D. strengthened its role in the Sahel early last year by upgrading five of its eight field offices to full mission status. These new field structures will help relate country programs more directly to the region-wide planning and programming now underway within the framework of the CILSS and the Club. A.I.D. country directors in the Sahel will convene periodically in a Sahel Mission Directors Council to coordinate A.I.D. strategy in their individual countries. In addition, an A.I.D. interdisciplinary technical planning unit in the Sahel will provide day-to-day contact with the working groups of CILSS and help evolve a detailed U.S. strategy for the region.

In the coming months, special attention will be given to specific Sahelian problems, such as the relationship between rainfed crop production, irrigation and new lands development; the means of expanding cereals production and farmer income through improvements in marketing, storage and price incentives. Reforestation and energy conservation and alternative energy production will be considered. A road construction strategy will be required within the Sahel as a region and between Sahelian countries and the coast to facilitate agricultural production and marketing. The financing of recurrent costs of the expanding development programs of the Sahelian states is also to be studied.

SAHEL REGIONAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 80-13(10-78)
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>								
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1978								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	19,504	2,170	-	-	-	950	16,384 ^{a/b/}	
Total ..	19,504	2,170	-	-	-	950	16,384 ^{a/b/}	
1979								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	17,775	-	-	-	-	-	17,775 ^{a/c/}	
Total ..	17,775	-	-	-	-	-	17,775 ^{a/c/}	
1980								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	24,750	-	-	-	-	-	24,750 ^{a/}	
Total ..	24,750	-	-	-	-	-	24,750 ^{a/}	

a/ Funding from Sahel Development Program

b/ Funding from Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

c/ Includes \$154,000 carryover from FY 78 SDP appropriation

U.S. Interests

The eight states of the Sahel (Cape Verde, Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Mali, Niger, Upper Volta and Chad) are among the world's poorest countries. They all share the effects of continued vulnerability to drought, unreliable agricultural production, progressive deforestation and debilitating disease and health-related problems.

As a result of the great drought, from 1968-74, the Sahelian states organized into the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) as a means to bring world-wide attention to their economic development programs. The CILSS/donor Club du Sahel was formed in 1976 to coordinate donor aid programs and provide a framework for donors and recipients to develop an overall aid strategy for the Sahel.

United States interests in the Sahel are humanitarian and arise from our concern to help improve the quality of life of the people living in that difficult and harsh environment. A.I.D.'s program is defined within the framework of the Club du Sahel/CILSS strategy for drought control and development. Through the Club/CILSS, this evolving strategy provides the context for both donors and Sahelians to work together to achieve regional food self-sufficiency and self-sustaining socio-economic growth. Since low and often declining agricultural production is a major constraint to development of the region, A.I.D.'s major goal in FY 1980, as in recent years, is to continue to assist in improving agricultural productivity in the Sahel.

Regional Projects

Some development problems are better addressed in a regional context, not as country-specific, bilateral development problems. A.I.D. supports regional programs in the Sahel for several reasons: (1) to address core problems which are endemic to the whole region; (2) to achieve maximum impact and strengthen regional organizations; (3) to direct development assistance toward specific regional interests; and (4) to avoid unnecessary and costly duplication. In some cases, such as regional transport planning and water and lake basin development, regional projects are the most effective way to allocate resources for both the Sahelians and A.I.D.

Water Basin Development

Water is critical to the survival of the Sahel and the development of the water basins is a significant way to reduce the region's endemic vulnerability to recurrent drought. In order to prevent the disastrous consequences of mismanagement of this one great natural resource, as well as maximize the agricultural potential of the Sahel, A.I.D. encourages comprehensive and integrated planning for the water basins. In order to achieve this goal, the U.S. provides assistance to the five water basin organizations in the region.

-- The Organization of Senegal River Basin States (OMVS) has defined a comprehensive development program. In FY 80, A.I.D. will continue to support crop development, agricultural research and institutional development of

the OMVS headquarters.

-- A.I.D. is working with other members of the Club du Sahel/CILSS to develop alternative development strategies for the Niger River Commission, the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the Gambia River Basin Commission. The Volta Valley Authority receives financing from the U.S. through our bilateral program in Upper Volta.

Health

During the last year, the U.S. has successfully promoted the concept of village-based health care as the basic tenet of the Sahel development strategy for the health sector. Through the Club/CILSS forum, the U.S. has encouraged several Sahelian governments to initiate child-spacing components into community health programs. In FY 80, A.I.D. will use the Club mechanism as a means to identify and implement acceptable solutions to problems arising from the relationships between population growth and development. Specifically, A.I.D. will work with the Sahel Institute to prepare a region-wide program for demographic data collection and analysis.

Transportation

Infrastructure in the Sahel is generally primitive outside of capital cities. The need for transport planning is critical if development is to proceed. Through a regional transport planning unit in the CILSS, the U.S. will support a Sahel-wide effort to improve the ability of each Sahelian country to plan its transport development. A.I.D. will also continue to finance the planning and design of road networks as well as assist in the rehabilitation and limited construction of secondary roads serving rural areas.

Other regional projects address additional region-wide development problems:

The Regional Food Crop Protection project is part of a more than \$70 million multidonor comprehensive Crop Protection Program coordinated by the CILSS. As part of the 15 year CILSS program, this project will establish an effective region-wide system for pest surveillance and undertake research to develop integrated pest control techniques for major food crops in the Sahel.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
--	FY 80 Sahel Regional Programs will continue to provide support for regional initiatives to improve and increase Agricultural Production (\$14.9 million)
--	Programs providing support to the Club du Sahel/CILSS Sahel Development Program secretariats, working groups and institutions will be continued (\$2.4 million)
--	Small scale high impact local development activities will be continued in the eight Sahelian countries (\$3.5 million)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	4	6	6
PASA ^c	5	6	6
Contract	36	54	62
Total	45	66	74
Participants^d			
Noncontract	34	127	141
Contract ..	-	-	-
Total	34	127	141
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	CP 80-08(10-78)		
	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	4,894 ^{a/}	6,120 ^{a/}	6,044 ^{a/}
Grants	9,635	22,602	23,323
Total AID	14,579	28,722	29,367
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-
Total AID and P.L. 480	14,529	28,722	29,367
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	CP 80-14(10-78)					
	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total ..		-		-		-
(of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs		-		-		-
Gov't.-to-Gov't		-		-		-
Title II Total		-		-		-
Total P.L. 480		-		-		-

Through the Sahel Water Data project, the U.S. contributes to a multidonor region-wide program, under CILSS auspices, to improve the meteorological and hydrological services of the CILSS member states.

The Sahel Regional Aid and Coordination project helps to support the CILSS and Club du Sahel Secretariats and the Sahel Institute as one way to improve the planning and management of region-wide development activities in the Sahel.

The Planning, Management and Research project permits A.I.D. to carry out project design and studies consistent with the Club/CILSS strategy for development of the Sahel.

In FY 80, the Sahel Local Development project will make \$3 million available to the A.I.D. Missions in the Sahel for financing small-scale village activities in each country.

The regional Self-Help project permits U.S. Embassies in the Sahelian countries to make low cost/high impact interventions at the local level in response to initiatives by Sahelian groups. Examples of this type of activity are construction of small grain warehouses, school buildings, cooperative centers and marketing stalls.

OFFICE OF SAHEL AND FRANCOPHONE WEST AFRICA AFFAIRS:
Jim Kelly

^{a/} Includes funding from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROGRAM SAHEL REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
GRAIN PRODUCTION AND MARKETING	G	625-0161	71	1,681	1,261	---	420	---	---	---
WEST AFRICA MAJOR CEREALS	G	625-0305	70	3,516	3,171	---	345	---	---	---
CENTRAL VETERINARY LAB	G	625-0610	72	1,737	1,251	---	400	---	86	---
OMVS DATA AND INSTITUTIONAL DEV.	G	625-0620	76 a/	4,700	---	---	1,500	---	2,800	---
INVESTMENT AND CREDIT FACILITY	L	625-0715	73	2,000	274	---	473	---	515	---
CA LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MKTG.	G	625-0803	70	1,463	1,188	---	275	---	---	---
SAHEL CROP PROTECTION	G	625-0916	75 a/	1,195	870	---	325	---	---	---
SAHEL WATER DATA NETWORK AND DEV.	G	625-0917	76	2,290	1,113	---	1,129	---	48	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	G	625-0926	76 a/	1,613	1,406	---	207	---	---	---
INSTIT BUILDING SOCIO-ECON DEV (PVO)	G	625-0930	78	1,000	---	---	600	---	400	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				21,195	10,534	---	5,674	---	3,849	
GRANTS				19,195	10,260	---	5,201	---	3,334	
LOANS				2,000	274	---	473	---	515	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES										
LAKE CHAD BASIN TELECOMMUNICATIONS	G	625-0501	78	1,827	957	---	750	---	120	---
LAKE CHAD TWO ROADS LINK	G	625-0534	78	1,550	819	---	525	---	206	---
MALI HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT	L	625-0614	73	3,250	1,274	---	1,115	---	861	---
OMVS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	G	625-0617	75 a/	446	---	---	200	---	246	---
PARAKOU-MALANVILLE ROAD	L	625-0714	72	12,000	11,284	---	600	---	116	---
INVESTMENT AND CREDIT FACILITY	L	625-0715	73	15,495	10,617	---	1,860	---	2,100	---
NIGER RIVER BRIDGE AND PORT CONSTRUCTION	L	625-0716	73	525	356	---	77	---	89	---
COTONOU BRIDGE AND DAM	L	625-0889	74	10,900	5,895	---	1,995	---	2,363	---
SAHEL REG. AID COORDINATION AND PLANNING	G	625-0911	76	1,817	1,732	---	85	---	---	---
NIGER RIVER BASIN DEV. AND PLANNING	G	625-0915	76	1,411	21	---	600	---	500	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	G	625-0926	76 a/	1,208	1,090	---	118	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				50,429	34,045	---	7,925	---	6,601	
GRANTS				8,259	4,619	---	2,278	---	1,072	
LOANS				42,170	29,426	---	5,647	---	5,529	
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM										
LCBC INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	* G	625-0005	80	---	---	---	---	250	---	4,250
SAHEL REG TRAINING FOR INLAND FISHERIES	* G	625-0009	80	---	---	---	---	250	50	1,950
LCBC LIVESTOCK AND MIXED AGRICULTURE	* G	625-0010	79	---	---	900	150	1,100	650	3,558
GAMBIA RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT	* G	625-0012	80	---	---	---	---	200	---	4,800
SAHEL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT	* G	625-0013	80	---	---	---	---	535	---	5,715
OMVS AGRONOMIC RESEARCH II	* G	625-0605	78	500	---	373	483	900	717	4,417
OMVS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	G	625-0617	75	b/	---	500	200	---	300	---
OMVS DATA AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	* G	625-0620	76	b/	---	---	---	1,500	---	11,500
SAHEL REG. AID COORDINATION & PLANNING	* G	625-0911	76	1,907 b/	162	2,068	1,400	2,102	---	---

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SAHEL REGIONAL

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
SAHEL CROP PROTECTION	G	625-0916	75	1,600	b/ 51	---	675	---	800	---
SAHEL WATER DATA NETWORK AND MGT.	* G	625-0917	78	1,711	b/	954	875	1,313	1,550	---
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS	* G	625-0927	79	---	---	400	100	500	600	2,600
REGIONAL FOOD CROP PROTECTION	* G	625-0928	78	3,400	---	4,500	b/ 3,200	6,500	5,300	20,350
PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH	* G	625-0929	78	7,269	2,133	3,980	5,500	4,100	3,700	---
INSTIT BUILDING SOCIO-ECON DEV (PVO).	* G	625-0930	79	b/	---	1,000	250	2,000	1,500	---
SPECIAL SELF HELP PROGRAM(SDP)	* G	625-0932	79	b/	---	500	250	500	500	---
SAHEL LOCAL DEVELOPMENT	* G	625-0933	79	---	---	2,600	650	3,000	2,250	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				16,384	2,346	17,775	13,733	24,750	17,917	
GRANTS				16,384	2,346	17,775	13,733	24,750	17,917	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				88,008	46,925	17,775	27,332	24,750	28,367	
GRANTS				43,838	17,225	17,775	21,212	24,750	22,323	
LOANS				44,170	29,700	---	6,120	---	6,044	

a/ Includes funding under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974
b/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) Institutional Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80	250	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,500
NUMBER 625-0005	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 55	FY 80	FY 84	FY 85

Purpose: To establish a planning unit for water resource utilization and to augment the LCBC's staff to permit more effective implementation of development projects.

Background: Four countries (Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon) share the waters and immediate land surrounding Lake Chad. The Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) was established in 1964 by the four countries for the purpose of promoting the systematic and integrated development of the land, water and human resources potential of the Lake Chad Basin. In 1972, the Lake Chad Basin Development Fund was established for the purpose of planning, implementing and maintaining specific development projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: In 1976 the Executive Secretary of the LCBC requested the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to coordinate the design and execution of a multidonor assistance program in support of the integrated regional development of the Lake Chad Basin. To this end, two parallel multidonor assistance efforts were initiated: (1) a multidonor multidisciplinary project appraisal mission consisting of technicians provided by the United States, France, Italy, the Netherlands, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the FAO and UNDP went to the LCBC area to assess and develop an appropriate mix of short-term development projects and (2) an alternative development strategies study mission consisting of experts supplied through contributions from the U.S., UNDP, France, Italy and the Netherlands. The U.S. contribution to the alternative development strategy mission was \$400,000 in FY 79. On completion of the two-phased multidonor assistance program, the U.S. will be in a position to enter into a multidonor effort to expand the present planning, implementation and management capabilities of the LCBC. The project will permit the LCBC to carry out the recommendations of the missions for the integrated development of the Lake Chad Basin.

FY 80 Program: A long-term consultant will provide technical assistance in planning; a short-term consultant will carry out studies to assess different options for development; two participants will start long-term U.S. academic training in planning and management.

Beneficiaries: The LCBC will be the principal beneficiary at this time; the ultimate beneficiaries will be those people of the four LCBC member states who live in the Lake Chad Basin and will benefit from the improved development of the region.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
Comprehensive development plan and investment program approved by the LCBC Commissioners	X
Technical and feasibility studies completed and investment made in priority sectors	X
LCBC improved and able to plan/implement/evaluate, using Africa staff	X
Participants trained	10
Information system established	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	FY 80
Personnel: 1 U.S. long-term technician (12 P.M.)	100
1 U.S. short-term consultant (6 P.M.)	50
Training: 2 U.S. academic long-term (24 P.M.)	30
Other Costs: Studies, LCBC support costs	70

Total 250

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	250	4,250	4,500	

TITLE Sahel Regional Training for Inland Fisheries		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 250	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,200	
NUMBER 625-0009	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: This is a Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) project to establish a Sahelian Regional Training School for Inland Fisheries at Mopti, Mali.

Background and Progress to Date: The Club du Sahel/CILSS First Generation Program notes the economic importance of fish in the Sahel and the promise for increased fish production. The absence of qualified manpower and applied multidisciplinary research is a major constraint to the long-term development of the fisheries sector. A comprehensive strategy for fisheries was approved at the second meeting of the Club du Sahel in May/June 1977. Several plans for specific projects were later approved by the individual CILSS states in early 1978. In April 1978, the CILSS-Donors meeting in fisheries gave top priority to the regional training project. CILSS and FAO will submit a detailed project discussion for review at a meeting of interested donors in January 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: Several donors including Canada, Norway, the European Development Fund, and the UNDP and FAO have expressed support for the regional training proposal and agreed to participate in additional project design activities.

Beneficiaries: By training technicians who will be qualified to plan and implement programs to improve fish production, the project will ultimately benefit the approximately 80,000 people who depend upon fishing as one source of family income. Secondary beneficiaries will be those Sahelians who will be able to buy more fish and thereby increase the protein in their diets.

FY 80 Program: Project design is ongoing. Following the donor review of the CILSS-FAO proposal in early 1979 and final project design during 1979, a detailed work plan for implementation will be prepared in consultation with CILSS.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Classrooms and research facilities constructed	X
Senior and mid-level technicians trained	75
Teachers trained	6
	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 80</u>
Technical Assistance: 1 long-term (12 P.M.)	100
Training: 20 local training (120 P.M.)	60
Other Costs: Construction, operations, local personnel	90
Total	250

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	--	--	--	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	--	--	--	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	--	--	--	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	250	1,950	2,200	

To be selected

TITLE Lake Chad Basin Commission(LCBC) Livestock and Mixed Agriculture		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars*)		
			FY 80	1,100	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,558
NUMBER 625-001G	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A; Africa Program, p. 66		

Purpose: To raise rural living standards in three of the four LCBC member countries (Cameroon, Chad, and Nigeria) by promoting efficient practices to restore the agricultural resource base and to increase livestock and farm production.

Background and Progress to Date: This project is a follow-on project to the Central African Livestock and Marketing Project (625-0803) for the Assale and Serbewel regions of Chad and Cameroon respectively. It is designed as the second-phase, five-year element of a 15-20 year program. The initial project established five viable livestock associations consisting of a majority of sedentary farmers/herders in the project areas. The associations helped members obtain vaccines and technical assistance to improve their herds. This project seeks to identify and develop a long-term adaptable plan by which land usage patterns (both grazing and agricultural crop) can be improved in village and corresponding association areas of responsibility. Initial funding in FY 79 provided for technical assistance, equipment, construction of housing and experimental feedlots and the development of an initial workplan.

Host Country and Other Donors: This project is a regional project of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), which is providing 20% of total project costs. FAO/UNDP and France (FAC) are providing approximately 30% of total project costs, including technical assistance, animal health supplies and services, and operational expenses for the Assale sector (Chad) of the project. Nigeria provides facilities and operational expenses for the Borno sector (Nigeria). Each cooperating country will provide land and infrastructure already in place.

Beneficiaries: The project is designed to develop a flexible, long-term resource usage and management program. Benefits to the people in the Lake Chad Basin are dependent on sociological

acceptance and adaptability to the future plan. Normal benefits will not be realized until the developed plan is implemented in a third five-year project. During the fourth year of this project and at the end of the development phase of the plan for resource usage, the costs, benefits and beneficiaries will be appraised in detail.

FY 80 Program: Experimental plots and trials will be established in selected locations and multiplication of forestry and grass species will be started. Participants will be selected and enrolled in applicable fields of study. Construction of facilities (feedlots, technician housing and research plots) will be completed and implementation of the workplan, developed in FY 79, will be initiated.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Long-term resource usage and management plan	X
Participants trained in range management	6
Pilot Range Management Areas established	4
	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 6 long-term (72 P.M.)	600
4 short-term (6 P.M.)	30
Training: 2 U.S. academic long-term (24 P.M.)	30
Commodities: Materials, equipment and supplies for feedlots and research plots	200
Other Costs: Operational expenses and construction of technician housing, feedlots and research plots	240
Total	1,100

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	900	150		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	900	150	750	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,100	3,558	5,558	

To be selected

TITLE Gambia River Basin Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 200		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000
NUMBER 625-0012	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 56	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To expand the planning and implementation capabilities of the Organization for the Development of the Gambia River Basin (OMVG) so that the OMVG can implement effectively a long range integrated development program for the Gambia River Basin.

Background: The Gambia and Senegal are located in the Gambia River Basin. The governments of the two countries established the Sene-Gambia Coordinating Committee to plan and coordinate the integrated development of the land, water and human resources potential of the portion of the basin within their countries. By mid-1976 the Committee was dissolved and replaced by the OMVG which has broader powers for achieving the countries' planning and development objectives. In 1977, at the request of the OMVG, a multidonor effort was organized to assist in the planning and development of the Gambia Basin.

Host Country and Other Donors: A.I.D. assistance to the OMVG will be provided as part of this multidonor assistance program. Two simultaneous programs of action have been identified by the OMVG in conjunction with the donor community: (1) identify and articulate a comprehensive strategy for the integrated development of the Basin and (2) strengthen the planning, management and implementing capabilities of the OMVG. With respect to the comprehensive development program for the Basin, an alternative development strategies study is currently being undertaken by a multidonor multidisciplinary mission (MDM) consisting of technicians provided by the U.S., U.K., France and the UNDP. The MDM Report expected in early 1979 will present to the OMVG several alternative development strategies for the Basin and an assessment of Commission's institutional requirements to carry out the integrated development of the Basin.

FY 80 Program: The FY 80 program will be the outcome of the MDM Report, and the alternative development strategy for the Gambia River Basin selected by the OMVG. Based on this selection, A.I.D.

and the other donors will share the early technical and capital needs requiring external finance. In FY 80 one or more studies will be undertaken to complement the MDM Report and project specific reports of other donors, such as a detailed examination of the environmental and health consequences of the proposed anti-salinity dam at mid-river. Up to four participants will be sent on long-term academic training, a detailed groundwater survey is expected to begin and topographical mapping will be initiated eventually to cover the 400,000 acres estimated as potential irrigation source area.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of the project will be the OMVG as an institution but it is anticipated that the ultimate beneficiaries will be the 1.5 million people who live in the Gambia River Basin. These people will benefit from the increased capacity of the OMVG to effectively manage and coordinate the resource flows from the donor community to the Commission for the comprehensive development of the Basin.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Training of OMVG employees	15
Collection and analysis of data for planning and project proposals	X
Completion of analyses for selection of development strategy	X
Institutionalization of the planning process in the OMVG	X
Basic development plan	X

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
Personnel: short-term consultant (12 P.M.)	<u>FY 80</u> 100
Training: 4 long-term participant (32 P.M.)	50
Data collection and planning studies	50
Total	200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1980	200	4,800	5,000	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Costs</u>	

TITLE Sahel Fertilizer Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 625-0013		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 80 535	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,250	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: The purpose of the project is to improve soil fertility and increase agricultural production in the Sahel. The project will assist in defining indigenous raw materials for fertilizers; determining efficient methods of use; improving delivery systems; determining nutrient needs of crops and promoting, at national, village and farm levels, the appropriate use of fertilizer.

Background: The use of chemical fertilizer in the region is quite limited due to the high cost of imported fertilizer and subsequent marginal economic returns in its use. However, the region contains generous phosphate deposits which could be exploited and used in improving cropping systems using legumes for fixing of free nitrogen. Although practically every country in the Sahel has identified phosphate deposits, only Senegal mines the rock on a large scale. Deposits in the Tilemsi Valley of Mali appear to be suitable for direct application as well as production of single super-phosphate. Phosphate ores in the rest of the region require further study and classification prior to exploitation. Bulk blending of imported high analysis fertilizer appears to offer considerable hope for reducing fertilizer costs to farmers. Over the first phase of the project, covering five years, the project is expected to generate other project ideas as development efforts and feasibility studies are made.

Beneficiaries: Each Sahelian country has a different policy on agricultural inputs such as fertilizer. Some countries subsidize fertilizer use heavily, others hardly at all. Each country will decide how to best disseminate the knowledge, information and inputs to its farmers. The ultimate beneficiary of the project is the farm family, particularly those having had neither the access nor the means of utilizing fertilizer to increase productivity in the past. Indirectly, the entire populace will benefit from increased production of food and fiber and increased economic activity.

FY 80 Program: Resource surveys and feasibility studies on phosphate rock mining and grinding and bulk blending will be conducted. Field trials of raw and treated phosphate rock will be established on farms and research stations. Sahelians will be selected for training.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Resource surveys: phosphate deposits	3
Economic feasibility studies and pre-investment studies	4
Establishment of a phosphate grinding facility	X
Establishment of a pilot fertilizer bulk blending plant	X
Farm level trials: phosphate rock application	X
Professionals trained at M.S. level	10
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80
Personnel: long-term (12 P.M.)	100
short-term (4 P.M.)	40
Training: 2 long-term (36 M.P.)	55
Contracts, feasibility studies, surveys, field trials	255
Other Costs: Operating costs, local personnel	85
Total	535

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	535	5,715	6,250	

TITLE OMVS Agronomic Research II		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 625-0605			FY 80	900	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,190
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION
		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 67	FY 78	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist the Senegal River Basin Development Organization (OMVS) develop a continuing capacity for carrying out adaptive agricultural research.

Background and Progress to Date: Improvements in agricultural production and productivity depend on continued research in seed varieties, cultural practices and furtherance of the Basin community's ability to understand and control the environment. A.I.D. assistance in this field began with the Agronomic Research I Project in which A.I.D., in coordination with the UNDP, supplied equipment, materials and local salaries to the three OMVS agricultural research centers. The project assisted with varietal trials in irrigated rice and cereals and also explored possibilities for diversification of crop production. With the help of France, research is now being carried out at Kaedi on forage techniques and on crop rotation practices. The follow-on Agronomic Research II Project includes continuation of research activities begun under the Agronomic Research I Project, a crop development element that will identify more-productive plant species and farming practices principally for flood recession sorghum and forage crops, a research component on adapting small farm machinery and implements to local conditions, and in Phase II, construction of additions to existing research stations and provision of technical assistance.

Host Country and Other Donors: UNDP, the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Canada will provide over \$800,000 for experts and research personnel. OMVS will provide support costs, local salaries, nationals for training and land for construction.

Beneficiaries: The direct benefits for this project are intended for the research programs in the member states. Over one million of the estimated 1.6 million basin residents could benefit from the project.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will continue the relationship between OMVS and the Consortium for International Development by funding agronomists and specialists to complete plans for a five-year research program; send participants for graduate-level training in the United States, procure equipment and vehicles; and fund other costs, including operational costs, some construction and improvement of research facilities.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Improved forage species identified	15
Improved food crops species identified	6
Qualified personnel returned from training	33
Field trials completed	40
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 5 long-term agriculture technicians (60 P.M.)	400
Training: 7 long-term U.S. participants (84 P.M.)	110
Commodities: Vehicles, laboratory and field equipment	25
Construction: Construction and improvement of technician housing and OMVS research facilities	300
Other Costs: Fuel, oil, local salaries for day labor	<u>65</u>
Total	900

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	500	-	500	Consortium for International Development (U.S. universities)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	373	483		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	873	483	390	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	900	4,417	6,190	

TITLE OMVS Data and Institutional Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
				FY 80 1,500	LIFE OF PROJECT 13,000
NUMBER 625-0620	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A; Africa Program, p. 63		FY 80 a/ b/	FY 82
					ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
					FY 83

Purpose: To assist the Senegal River Basin Development Organization (OMVS) with technical assistance, staff development and data collection in order that the organization can better plan and manage the development activities occurring in the Senegal River Basin.

Background and Progress to Date: This project will improve OMVS capability to collect, analyze and use data needed to plan and execute development programs in the Senegal River Basin. It will help OMVS establish a unit within the OMVS capable of managing hydro-meteorological data. It will enable the OMVS to collect and analyze data needed to plan water improvement programs and forecast flood and drought conditions. The project will train personnel and supports OMVS in undertaking a geodetic survey to establish topographic and geographic coordinates of the Senegal Basin. Maps needed to plan and coordinate Basin development activities will be produced. OMVS is negotiating a contract with Teledyne Corporation for the mapping activity. The first year's work encompasses aerial photography of special areas to be developed in the river basin and establishment of a network of control points, based on ground surveys, for the mapping. Initial work on the hydrological investigations and the design work on the institutional development aspect of this project is expected to begin in 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: France, the World Bank and the UNDP are assisting OMVS by means of staff support and provision of special studies and material. OMVS will provide support costs and personnel for training.

Beneficiaries: OMVS and the member states of Mali, Mauritania and Senegal will receive initial benefits of the project but the ultimate beneficiaries of an improved and strengthened OMVS will include small farmers of the Senegal River Basin who are among the poorest in West Africa.

FY 80 Program: The mapping activity will include selection of vertical and horizontal picture points (aerotriangulation), a survey on the ground to control these points, and stereo compilation leading to the final stage of map production. Studies related to water data collection and hydrogeological investigation will be carried out so the dimensions of all the basin aquifers are known.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Number of staff trained	56
Photomaps of entire Basin	X
Geographic coordinates	X
Hydrogeological studies	X

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 3 long-term U.S. technicians (36 P.M.)	260
3 short-term technicians (15 P.M.)	140
Training: 3 long-term U.S. academic (72 P.M.)	100
Commodities: Soils and water laboratory equipment, vehicles	60
Other Costs: Operating costs for aerial photography, including rental of planes, film, local personnel, operating costs	<u>940</u>
Total	1,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	4,700	-	4,700	Defense Mapping Agency (PASA) Teledyne Corporation
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	- a/ b/	1,600		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,700	1,600	3,100	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,500	6,800	13,000	

a/ Prior funding under functional appropriation
 b/ Prior funding under Sec. 496, African Development Program

TITLE Sahel Regional Aid Coordination and Planning		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 2,102		LIFE OF PROJECT PROJECT 7,901	
NUMBER 625-0911	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 59		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78 <u>a/</u>	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To improve the planning, management and implementation of region-wide development activities in the Sahel.

Background and Progress to Date: This project helps to develop an indigenous Sahelian capacity to plan and manage region-wide development programs by supporting two key Sahelian institutions - The Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control (CILSS) and the Sahel Institute. Assistance is also provided to the Club du Sahel Secretariat to help mobilize and coordinate donor support for Sahel-wide development, and to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to support its contribution to project planning and design in the region. Since the second meeting of the Club in mid-1977, the CILSS and Club Secretariats have mobilized substantial support for many projects within the CILSS first generation program. Some of these projects are still being designed, while others are in the early stages of implementation. Work is continuing to refine the long-term Sahel Development Program and strengthen the capacities of the CILSS Member States to plan, manage and evaluate development programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: The eight Sahelian states contribute administrative and technical personnel to the CILSS. France, Canada, The Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the United Nations and the World Bank contribute technical assistance, administrative management and operation costs to these organizations.

Beneficiaries: The generation of a reliable food surplus and a higher standard of living for Sahelians will be the major output of improved planning in the Sahel. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the Sahelian society overall.

FY 80 Program: Previous activities will be continued and expanded. Funds will be provided to continue long- and short-term training,

technical assistance and local operating costs. Support will also continue to improve the capacities of the Sahelian states in the programming, management and evaluation of development projects.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Participants (technical specialists) trained	150
Strengthened Sahelian capacities for program planning, management and evaluation	X
Refined long-term development strategy for the region	X
Region-wide communication and research network established	X
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: long-term contract (110 M.P.)	890
short-term contract (80 P.M.)	642
Training: long-term U.S. (120 P.M.)	154
short-term U.S. (32 P.M.)	41
Commodities	90
Other Costs: Local personnel, annual meetings	
travel	<u>285</u>
Total	2,102

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	3,731 <u>a/</u>	1,900	1,831	Individual Personal Services Contracts with the CILSS, Sahel Institute, Club du Sahel and FAO
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,068	1,400		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	5,799	3,300	2,499	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,102	-	7,901	

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriations

TITLE Sahel Water Data Network and Management		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
				FY 80 1,313	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,268
NUMBER 625-0917	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 61			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To help the drought-prone states of the Sahel develop an operational agrometeorological and hydrological forecasting capability as the next step in planning and establishing a water resources data collection and processing network.

Background and Progress to Date: This project represents the U.S. contribution to a regional, multidonor program under the executing authority of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Through FY 78 A.I.D. has provided \$5.19 million for the purchase of 70 solar radiation measuring units, training for nine technicians in their technical operation and maintenance, 35 single side-band transceivers for instant communication between observation stations located in the participating Sahelian countries and the regional center in Niamey, a share of the construction costs at the Niamey Center and for buildings in the Republic of Cape Verde, and training of ten Sahelian hydrologists and agrometeorologists. The FY 79 contribution of \$954,000 will finance the procurement of telecommunications equipment for 25 additional observation stations, air conditioning equipment for the computer room at the Niamey regional center, training for 23 additional participants in computer and telecommunications operations. Information supplied by the project was of great value to the Sahelian nations in assessing the impact of rainfall in the region in 1977 and 1978. As a result, donors were alerted to the impact of drought well in advance of previous years.

Host Countries and Other Donors: Over the project life, the Sahelian member states are expected to contribute an estimated \$24 million in personnel, operating costs, salaries and fellowships. Over \$11 million has been pledged by UNDP, \$3.5 million by the Netherlands, \$425,000 by Belgium and \$275,000 by Switzerland.

FY 80 Program: Final year funding will carry forward the same program activities. The network for the observation of soil

humidity and the telecommunications network will be fully functional throughout the eight countries. The radiation management network will be installed in seven countries. Links of cooperation will continue to be strengthened between this network and complementary regional and international organizations.

Beneficiaries: The Sahelian states and their entire rural populations will benefit from the ultimate product of this project through the dissemination of hydrological and weather data which will assist in making critical decisions related to field preparation and planting, and through an "early warning system" which will provide lead time in preparing for predictable droughts or floods.

Major Inputs:	All Years
Provide a capacity to develop, process and interpret Sahelian weather/water	X
Develop longer-range forecasting methods for early warning system	X
Construction of Regional Center	X
Establishment of national programs for the dissemination of data to users	8
Trained computer operators	24
	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 3 U.S. long-term contract technicians (54 P.M.)	425
3 U.S. short-term consultants (12 P.M.)	90
Training: 8 U.S. long-term academic (120 P.M.)	150
16 U.S. short-term (64 P.M.)	85
24 local short-term (76 P.M.)	36
Commodities: Weather surveillance and Automatic Picture Transmission (APT) stations, computers	527
	Total 1,313

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	4,001 a/	1,113	2,888	World Meteorological Organization (WMO) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) (PASA)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	954	880		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,955	1,993	2,962	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,313	-	6,268	

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

TITLE Demographic Data Collection and Analysis		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80	500	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,500
NUMBER 625-0927	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 69	FY 79	FY 83	FY 84

Purpose: To build an indigenous capacity in demographic data collection, analysis and use in individual countries in the Sahel in cooperation with Sahel Institute of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).

Background and Progress to Date: A demographic unit has been established through joint support of the U.S. and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) in the Sahel Institute. A full time coordinator with responsibilities for demographic activities has begun work at the Sahel Institute. A conference of Sahelian demographers and policy makers was held October 12-14, 1978 to establish the overall orientation of the program for demographic research in the Sahel. The identification of country projects, experts, and work in process is being advanced through earlier activities which provide support for the Sahel Institute to coordinate and integrate the collection, analysis and application of demographic data housed in the Sahel Institute. It will also assist individual countries to collect and use population data. The data will provide the basis for incorporating sound demographic policy in design, implementation and evaluation of projects

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will be designed and undertaken in collaboration with the UNFPA which is funding census data collection and analysis and technical assistance, and the University of Montreal which will assist the Sahel Institute in the development of a socio-economic data unit to supplement demographic data. The agencies of France, Canada and the World Bank are expected to provide inputs to the demographic data program as well.

FY 80 Program: Assistance will be provided to develop a regional demographic unit in the Sahel Institute, demographic studies will be selected and funded, government planning institutions will receive technical support, and manpower needs will be assessed with appropriate training provided.

Beneficiaries: This project will benefit the peoples of the Sahel, the national and regional planning institutions, statistical bureaus, and Sahelian donor agencies working in the Sahel. More accurate and current data will help form sound development policy and provide information on regional trends, such as migration and population pressures.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Demographic studies	X
Dissemination of information	X
Application of data to project design and implementation	X
Regional institutional capacity for demographic program	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Personnel: 25 P.M. of U.S. short-term demographic planning, data collection and analysis consultants	250
48 P.M. of local personnel	50
Commodities: Audio visual supplies and research equipment	40
Other Costs: Computer time; Sahelian data collection and analysis, local costs, transportation	160
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400	100		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	400	100	300	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	2,600	3,500	

TITLE Regional Food Crop Protection		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 625-0928		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 62	6,500	34,750	
LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
			a/ b/		

Purpose: To develop through research, technically and environmentally sound plant protection practices which maximize non-chemical control methods for enabling the small farmers of the Sahel to reduce food crop losses caused by pests.

Background and Progress to Date: The economies of the Sahelian countries are agriculture based with about 85% of their populations engaged in agriculture. The problem of increased food production has been addressed through research since the 1960s. But comparable effort has not been made in the area of plant protection, despite the fact that estimates of crop losses as a result of pests range from 25% to 40% of production. This project builds on the experience of countries in identifying environmentally sound plant protection practices suitable for use in the Sahel. The project is being implemented by the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), which has executed an agreement with FAO for the provision of technical services. Recruitment of technicians is underway. The procurement plan is complete and equipment will be ordered in the first quarter of FY 79. Project operations plans are complete and being reviewed by A.I.D., and a Project Management Unit is functioning in the CILSS Secretariat in Ouagadougou.

Host Country and Other Donors: There are contributions in support of the project from the United Kingdom, France (FAC), UNDP and FAO, mainly in the form of advisory personnel. There will also be counterpart contributions from each of the eight CILSS member states. Other donors and CILSS members will provide more than \$50 million to the project.

Beneficiaries: Cereals form the basis of food supply in the Sahel and furnish an average of 60-70% of the food of the population. Thus, the principal beneficiaries of the project are the small farmers in the Sahel who will be able to draw upon tested pest

control techniques to protect their food crops, cut their losses, and make more food available for general distribution. Secondary beneficiaries are those people in the Sahel who eat cereal grains. They will benefit from the availability of more food as the impact of pests on food harvested is reduced. There is no practical method for quantifying the direct beneficiaries of this project at this time.

FY 80 Program: Activities begun in previous years will be continued, refined and expanded. They include: training, documentation of research results, crop surveillance and monitoring, crop loss assessments, demonstration activities, and laboratory construction. Procurement begun in FY 79 will be completed in FY 80.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Research laboratories for plant protection	7
Professionals trained to the M.S. level	40
Local technicians trained	400
Methodology developed for making crop loss assessments	X
Pest surveillance/loss assessment stations	X
Demonstration study areas established	70
Field agents trained to conduct demonstrations	130
Operational information system on major diseases and pests	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Personnel: 47 long-term (564 P.M.)	2,800
45 short-term (45 P.M.)	400
Commodities: vehicles, field equipment	700
Training: 20 long-term, U.S. academic (240 P.M.)	315
60 short-term, U.S. and Africa (60 P.M.)	65
Other Costs: Local Personnel/Operating Costs	2,220
	<u>Total 6,500</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	3,400 a/ b/	1	3,399	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	4,500	2,200		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	7,900	2,201	5,699	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	6,500	20,350	34,750	

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

b/ Prior funding provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

TITLE Planning, Management and Research		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80	4,100	LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 625-0929	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 70		

Purpose: To insure continuity in the planning, management and research activities of the various working teams and commissions of the Club du Sahel and the design of U.S. program and projects relating to the Sahel Development Program (SDP).

Background and Progress to Date: The Club du Sahel and the Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) have assumed responsibility for coordinating the comprehensive planning necessary to develop the Sahel. At recent meetings of the Club, including the November 1978 Amsterdam meeting the decision that planning for development in the Sahel is a dynamic and evolving process dependent upon research and analysis was reaffirmed. This project was begun in 1978 and has two major goals: to support the research and analysis necessary for long-term planning in crop production, water resource development, livestock and fish production, economic analysis, health, demography and education; and to design all Sahel projects financed by the Sahel Development Program. Activities funded under this project include the design of more than 40 Sahel Development Program projects and development of a long-range strategy for the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), compilation of notes on the transport infrastructure in each Sahelian country and a survey of what each Sahelian government perceives as its middle and higher-level manpower needs for development over the next five years.

Host Country and Other Donor: the eight Sahelian states (Cape Verde, Mauritania, Senegal, the Gambia, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad) are providing their own technicians as well as local support for many activities within this project. A number of the activities undertaken are also done in conjunction with other donors such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank (IBRD), and the aid organizations of other donor countries such as the Netherlands, France and Canada.

FY 80 Program: Approximately 15 new projects will be designed, including the Niger Agriculture Sector Production support, the Southeast Mauritania Rural Development and the Upper Volta Rural

Roads Rehabilitation projects. In addition, new studies and research activities are planned in the Sahel in a number of areas including pricing, marketing and storage of food crops, recurrent cost financing, mixed farming alternatives, agriculture diversification and Sahel transport options.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this project are the Sahelian organizations who will work on the studies, surveys, design activities and other programs undertaken. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the 20 million rural Sahelians, who will benefit most from the development activities undertaken as a result of this project.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Design of 15 to 20 new projects per year	X
Data to permit more effective program planning and to enable revision of ongoing activities	X
Studies, surveys and research activities in support of the Sahel Development Program	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	<u>(\$ thousands)</u> <u>FY 80</u>
Crop Production	1,600
Livestock	200
Fisheries	50
Human Resources	600
Transport and Infrastructure	1,150
Forestry/Ecology	500
TOTALS	<u>4,100</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	7,261	2,133	5,128	Various
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	3,980 ^{a/}	5,500		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	11,241	7,633	3,608	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	4,100	Continuing	Continuing	

^{a/} Includes \$154,000 carryover of FY 78 SDP appropriation

TITLE Institution Building & Socio-Economic Development, Sahel		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80	2,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000
NUMBER 625-0930	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Change Submitted August 14, 1978	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81

Purpose: To provide support to Catholic Relief Service's (CRS) ongoing program of socio-economic development and institution building in the Sahelian countries of Mauritania, The Gambia, Senegal and Upper Volta. The grant will provide partial financing for such discrete CRS activities as construction of local storage facilities, deepening or refurbishing existing wells and training of agricultural workers at the village level.

Background and Progress to Date: Catholic Relief Services has already undertaken a series of similar development activities in the Sahel and has provided funding from their own resources for these ongoing efforts. The A.I.D.-financed program includes small-scale development activities relating to health and nutrition, water resource development, conservation of national resources, agricultural and rural development, training and development of institutions. All of the activities will benefit rural populations in the four Sahelian countries.

Activities will be selected according to the A.I.D.-approved CRS program management manual which contains procedures for project development as well as criteria for project selection and evaluation. CRS projects to be selected and implemented will be consistent with the goals and objectives of the Sahel Development Program.

Host Country and Other Donors: The A.I.D. grant will finance no more than 50% of the costs of the program. Funds from CRS/USA, other Catholic and voluntary organizations in conjunction with CRS and funds contributed by Sahelian people, organizations and governments will finance the remainder.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries will depend upon the type of sub-project selected. In every case the beneficiaries will be among the least advantaged people in the country.

FY 80 Program: CRS has already identified fifteen subprojects in the four countries. As additional subprojects are identified they will be reviewed with A.I.D. field offices prior to implementation.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Local, small-scale development projects undertaken in Senegal, The Gambia, Mauritania and Upper Volta	X
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Outputs:	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 8 U.S. long-term contract technicians (96 P.M.)	542
Training Costs: 3 U.S. short-term academic (36 P.M.)	48
200 short-term local non-academic (200 P.M.)	126
Commodities: in four countries for well refurbishing equipment, concrete, other construction	920
Other Costs: in four countries for local salaries, office rental, gasoline	364
Total	2,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,000	-	1,000	Catholic Relief Service
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000 a/	895		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,000	895	1,105	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,000	-	4,000	

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

TITLE Special Self-Help Program		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80	500	LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 625-0932	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A,	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79 ^{a/}	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Africa Program, p. 45			

Purpose: The Special Self-Help Program's purpose is to demonstrate U.S. interest and concern about the welfare and self-help efforts of local communities in Africa. Projects are designed to improve basic economic or social conditions at the local level.

Background and Progress to Date: The program, initiated in 1965, now operates in more than 35 African countries. Since FY 79, funds for the eight Sahelian countries (Cape Verde, Chad, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta) have been provided from the Sahel Development Program appropriation. Most of the funds for this program have been spent on projects ranging in cost from \$100 to \$10,000. Administrative and monitoring work has been handled by U.S. Embassy officers.

Projects in the Sahel have covered a broad range of activities. Self-help financing has supported village well-drilling, local gardens, and village production and marketing projects. The program has helped to finance poultry farms and rice cooperatives in several Sahelian countries. Other projects now in operation are one-room village schools, local handicraft schools and maternity clinics, and over 20 village dispensaries in the Sahel.

Special Self-Help funds enable U.S. Ambassadors to respond quickly to worthy requests for support, thereby demonstrating American interest in improvement in the quality of life at the local level. The projects generate goodwill for the U.S., even though Special Self-Help is a very small portion of overall development assistance to the Sahel.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host country's contribution has covered from a minimum of 25% to over 50% of each project's total cost. These host country contributions have for the most part come in the form of labor and locally produced materials.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries are those Sahelians upon whose life individual self-help projects impact. Because the program is composed of many small activities, it is difficult to quantify the number of Sahelians affected.

FY 80 Program: In FY 80 \$500,000 is planned to administer Self-Help activities in the eight Sahel countries. Particular attention will be given to needs in rural areas.

	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 80</u>
Other Costs	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500 ^{a/}	250		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	250	250	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	Continuing	Continuing	

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

TITLE Sahel Local Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 3,000		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 625-0933	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of program change to be submitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: This project provides funding for A.I.D. missions in the Sahel to undertake low cost/high impact activities aimed at improving the economic and social development of the recipient country. The maximum cost per activity in this program is \$300,000, but most activities will be less expensive.

Background and Progress to Date: Begun in FY 79, this project permits the Sahelian missions to undertake programs in a number of critical development areas. The A.I.D. Missions in Mauritania, Mali and Niger designed non-academic training programs in the United States and Africa for middle-level management and technicians in the Ministries of Agriculture, Rural Development and Health. The training was designed to improve each person's ability to plan, design and monitor projects in rural areas. The A.I.D. missions in Chad and Senegal submitted low cost operational program grants with voluntary agencies to permit expansion of an Acacia Albida project to promote managed firewood production and respect for the environment, and to permit two voluntary agencies to undertake an agricultural training program for village youth.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries continue to pay the participant's salaries and/or family support, guarantee employment upon return and provide international travel costs as appropriate. Each host country provides local support to projects with voluntary agencies and other small scale projects, of local personnel, most operating costs, and local offices as required.

Beneficiaries: As training requests and other small projects are developed they are reviewed in Washington and approved on the basis of their relationship to each country's priority development goals, to the Club du Sahel and A.I.D. Sahel Development Program strategy. The initial beneficiaries are the people selected for training or to work on each project. The ultimate beneficiaries, however, are all rural Sahelians.

FY 80 Program: Participant training in the United States and in Africa will continue to be supported with the emphasis on

non-Academic training. As voluntary agency and other low cost/high impact projects are approved, A.I.D. will allot funds to the appropriate country or regional program.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Sahelians trained in priority areas	X
Low cost/high impact programs undertaken	X
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel:	
Long-term U.S. (60 P.M.)	400
Short-term U.S. (18 P.M.)	130
Training: Long-term academic and non-academic,	1,025
U.S. plus Africa (960 P.M.)	
Short-term U.S. plus Africa (480 P.M.)	395
Commodities: in eight countries for farm and	750
laboratory equipment, tools, vehicles,	
construction items	
Other Costs: in eight countries for gasoline, some	300
local operating costs	
TOTAL	3,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	Various
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,600	650		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,600	650	1,950	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	Continuing	Continuing	

BASIC DATA

Total population	(thousands, mid 1978)	<u>315</u>
*Per capita GNP	(dollars, 1975)	<u>260</u>
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	(1970-75)	<u>-4.0%</u>
Average annual rate of inflation	(1960-1970)	<u>n.a.</u>
	(1970-1976)	<u>n.a.</u>

% national income received by low 20% of population () n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975)	total	<u>50.0</u>	male	<u>48.3</u>	female	<u>51.7</u>	
	(1965-1970)	total	<u>46.0</u>	male	<u>44.4</u>	female	<u>47.6</u>
Literacy rate	(1972)	total	<u>27%</u>	male	<u>n.a.</u>	female	<u>n.a.</u>
	(1960)	total	<u>27%</u>	male	<u>39%</u>	female	<u>17%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate () n.a.

Agricultural production as % of GDP () n.a.

Population density per square mile of agricultural land () n.a.

% land owned () by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	corn	<u>n.a.</u>	()
Cash	bananas	<u>n.a.</u>	()

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) bananas

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) corn, foodstuffs

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .. (1976) 59%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.) (1974) 10 (75) 12 (76) 14

Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.) .. (1974) 30 (75) 28 (76) 29

Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.) .. (1974) -20 (75) -16 (76) -15

Defense expenditures,

as % of total expenditures .. (1974) 4.7 (75) 5.9 (76) 8.6

as % of GNP .. (1974) n.a. (75) n.a. (76) n.a.

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,

(\$ millions, U.S.) .. () n.a. () n.a. () n.a.

Equivalent to n.a. months of imports ()

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1973) fish, bananas, salt

Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1971) n.a. (72) n.a. (73) 1
as % of total exports .. (1971) n.a. (72) n.a. (73) n.a.

Major imports ... (1973) machinery, textiles

Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) .. (1971) 1 (72) 1 (73) 1
as % of total imports .. (1971) n.a. (72) n.a. (73) n.a.

Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.) .. () n.a. () n.a. () n.a.

Main trading partners .. Portugal, U.K., Japan

External public debt as % of GNP. () n.a.

Services payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.) .. () n.a.
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) .. () n.a.

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate .. (1967-77) 2.3%

% population in urban areas .. () n.a. () n.a.

Total births per 1,000 population .. (1975) 28

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception .. () n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 44.0 (15-64 yrs.) 53.7 (65+ yrs.) 2.3

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants .. (1974) 79

People per physician .. () n.a.

Major causes of death (1975) causes of perinatal mortality

Major disease(s) ... (1974) cholera

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements .. () n.a.

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. () n.a.

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:

Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1972) total 83.4 male 93.1 female 74.3

Secondary .. (15-19) (1971) total 13.6 male 15.0 female 12.5

Post Secondary (20-24) () total n.a. male n.a. female n.a.

Energy production as % of consumption .. () n.a.

*Estimate in World Bank Atlas, 1977. Other sources indicate a current per capita GNP level of about \$120.

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)						ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS (Millions of Dollars)							
COUNTRY CAPE VERDE						A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS							
PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL				
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978				TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78	
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	4.1	3.1	-	5.5	10.2								
Loans	3.0	-	-	-	-								
Grants	1.1	3.1	-	5.5	10.2								
a. A.I.D. and Professional Agencies	4.0	1.0	-	2.3	6.0								
Loans	3.0	-	-	-	-								
Grants	1.0	1.0	-	2.3	6.0								
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	1.0	-	-	-								
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.1	2.1	-	3.2	2.2								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-								
Grants	0.1	2.1	-	3.2	2.2								
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-								
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-								
Payable in Foreign Currency - Pledged for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-								
Title II - Total Grants	0.1	2.1	-	3.2	2.2								
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.1	2.1	-	3.2	2.2								
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-								
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-								
Grants	-	-	-	-	-								
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-								
Other	-	-	-	-	-								
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL													
Credits or Loans													
Grants													
a. MAP Grants													
b. Credit Sales under FMS													
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program													
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 Loans													

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS			
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-77
TOTAL	3.8	11.8	17.7
Netherlands	1.1	1.4	3.1
Sweden	1.2	5.7	7.4
Germany	0.6	2.1	3.1
France	0.1	0.8	1.5
Other	0.8	1.8	2.6
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	1.3	NA	1.4
Nigeria	0.8	NA	0.9
Qatar	0.5	NA	0.5
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES			
TOTAL	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
USSR	a	a	a
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	a	a

NA - Not available
a An economic cooperation agreement has been signed, but information on the amount extended, if any, is not available.

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

CAPE VERDE

PROGRAM SUMMARY CP 80-13(10-78)							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	7,983	900	-	525	-	5,765	793a/b
Total ..	7,983	900	-	525	-	5,765	793a/b
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	2,057	-	-	-	-	-	2,057a
Total ..	2,057	-	-	-	-	-	2,057a
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000a
Total ..	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000a

a/ Funding from the Sahel Development Program.

b/ \$93,000 funding from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

U.S. Interest

Two important factors influence the United States' interest in assisting the Government of the Republic of Cape Verde (GOCV). First, there are historical and family ties; that more than 300,000 people living in the United States are of Cape Verdean descent. Second, Cape Verde was recently placed on the United Nations list of the Least Developed Countries (per capita income is currently less than \$260*). Cape Verde is a member of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought control in the Sahel (CILSS) and the Club du Sahel. The United States will continue to provide as-

* Per Capita GNP of \$260 is shown on CP Economic and Social Data page for Cape Verde for 1975. Source World Bank Atlas 1977.

sistance to Cape Verde within the context of the Club du Sahel/CILSS Sahel Development Program.

Development Overview

Drought is persistent in Cape Verde. The famines from four droughts since 1900 caused the deaths of approximately 15% of Cape Verde's people during each catastrophe and caused dire economic consequences. The most recent 1967 drought caused the unemployment rate to increase nearly 75% by 1978.

There are no available national accounts for Cape Verde. However, a recently completed assessment of its agriculture sector estimated the 1976 GNP at \$64 million. Agriculture and fisheries were the most important economic sectors, also accounting for 52.5% and 3.5% respectively. The assessment also indicates that agriculture's share of the GNP declined in 1978 because emergency drought expenditures increased by \$37 million.

Also, production in the 1976-1978 crop year dropped to practically nothing on rainfed lands. Exports barely cover 8% of Cape Verde's imports which are primarily foodstuffs. At the same time, manufacturing and industrial development represent only about 7% of the GNP. Economic development is, thereby, limited by Cape Verde's sparse natural resources and unpredictable climate.

The Agriculture Sector Assessment was conducted in mid-1978 so that the GOCV can formulate appropriate rural development projects. The assessment indicates that ground and surface water exist and, with proper use, can be used for irrigation. Underground water exploration and its use for irrigation is a long-range plan. A.I.D. supports several programs for better water control, improvements for dry land farming, better soil protection, and development of medium and small scale irrigation projects.

Water resource development is not confined to exploration and exploitation of ground and surface water to improve agriculture production. A.I.D. is helping the GOCV renovate one desalination plant in Mindelo and construct a new one on Sal Island. The latter will include (1) an electrical

CAPE VERDE

generator run by steam produced in the desalination process and, (2) a sewage disposal system to improve the health and sanitation for rural and urban people.

Technical and capital assistance, financed by A.I.D., provides in-country training for over 200 educators and the construction of new elementary schools in 60 remote rural communities. This project is integrated into the GOCV's National Education and School Construction Program.

In other regional and bilateral projects, A.I.D. assists the GOCV to upgrade the workforce's productivity and to develop institutions and services that will help improve the well-being of the country's rural poor.

Socio-Economic Performance

Since gaining independence in 1975, a priority of the GOCV has been to employ and feed the country's people. To do so, the GOCV has committed an increasing amount of the country's financial resources to development expenditures. In its FY 1978 budget, the GOCV increased its allocation of funds for rural development from 22% in 1977 to 36% in 1978. Already evident is the importance that the GOCV places on: (1) increased food production, (2) providing employment for rural poor people, and (3) increasing basic services for rural communities.

Total Resources

Bilateral assistance to Cape Verde has been project-oriented and, in general, individual donor nations are concentrating on agricultural development on one or two specific islands. France has a \$464,360 drilling program to survey groundwater. The Federal Republic of Germany has supplied \$10 million in aid to Cape Verde since 1976 and has concentrated its assistance on the islands of Fogo and Santiago. Belgium is financing \$3.9 million to cover foreign exchange costs of a five-year \$6.5 million reforestation project. Dutch aid amounted to \$4.9 million in 1975-76, \$4.4 million in 1977 and \$8.1 million in 1978-79. The People's Republic of China is providing \$240,000 for agricultural and irrigation technical assistance.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
* Since drought continues, A.I.D. will support:
- Soil and water conservation and watershed management.
- Wind and solar energy-related programs.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	1	3	3
PASA ^c	-	1	1
Contract	1	2	2
Total	2	6	6
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	-	-	1
Contract	2	6	9
Total	2	6	10
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

RESOURCE FLOWS			
(In thousands of dollars)			
CP 80-08(10-78)			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	911	-	-
Grants	899	5,471	4,774
Total AID	1,810 ^{a/}	5,471 ^{a/}	4,774
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	
Title II	1,805	1,510	6
Total P.L. 480	1,805	1,510	6
Total AID and P.L. 480	3,615	6,981	4,780
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
(In 000MT/\$000)						
CP 80-14(10-78)						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total ..		(-)		(-)		-
(of which Title III is)						-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs		313		9		6
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		1,837		1,439		-
Title II Total		2,150		1,448		6
Total P.L. 480		2,150		1,448		6

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D. programs in Cape Verde initially were relief-oriented feeding and employment generating programs. During FY 78, the United States Government delivered 15,000 metric tons (MT) of corn to the GOCV (other donors contributed approximately 27,000 MT). Despite the rains during FY 78, it is expected that an additional 15,000 MT of corn will be required in FYs 79-80 as maximum local corn harvests probably will not exceed 9/10,000 MT. Under PL-480 Title II, the proceeds of emergency-related sales of commodities have been applied to public works projects. These projects have provided essential employment in water and soil conservation. The Rural Works project furnished funds for similar labor intensive activities.

Starting in FY 78, all new A.I.D.-sponsored development, excepting PL-480 assistance, is funded under the Sahel Development Program (SDP). As the GOCV's program matured, A.I.D. has shifted its priorities to more permanent, longer-term development. The Watershed Management project and the Tarrafal Water Resources project contribute directly to improving controls of limited water supplies and increasing local crop production at the same time. New farming techniques and crops will be introduced to increase local food production. Close to 40,000 farmers will benefit directly from these two projects. Cape Verde will continue to participate in the Regional Crop Protection Program and begin to benefit from the Sahel Water Data Network project.

COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER: James O'D. Maher

^{a/} Includes Resource Flows from Section 496(a) funds of the Foreign Assistance Act, 1974 as follows: In FY 1978, \$705,000 and in FY 1979 \$1,079,000 for the Rural Works Project.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM CAPE VERDE

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
RURAL WORKS	G	655-0001	75 ^{a/}	400	206	---	194	---	---	---
TARRAFAL WATER RESOURCES	G	655-0003	77	2,200	415	---	1,000	---	785	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,600	621	---	1,194	---	785	---
GRANTS				2,600	621	---	1,194	---	785	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH										
MINDELO DESALINATION	G	655-0004	77	600	484	---	116	---	---	---
SAL DESALINATION/POWER	G	655-0005	78	525	---	---	325	---	200	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,125	484	---	441	---	200	---
GRANTS				1,125	484	---	441	---	200	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES										
SAL DESALINATION/POWER	G	655-0005	78	5,765	---	---	1,702	---	2,000	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				5,765	---	---	1,702	---	2,000	---
GRANTS				5,765	---	---	1,702	---	2,000	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM										
TARRAFAL WATER RESOURCES	* G	655-0003	77	b/	---	500	---	200	300	---
PRIMARY AND NONFORMAL EDUCATION	* G	655-0006	78	700	---	557	768	1,243	489	---
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	* G	655-0009	79	---	---	1,000	287	1,557	1,000	2,443
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				700	---	2,057	1,055	3,000	1,789	---
GRANTS				700	---	2,057	1,055	3,000	1,789	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				10,190	1,105	2,057	4,392	3,000	4,774	---
GRANTS				10,190	1,105	2,057	4,392	3,000	4,774	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---

a/ Includes funding under Section 496(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act

b/ Prior funding under functional appropriation

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Tarrafal Water Resources		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)			
			FY 80 200	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,900		
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	655-0003	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p.76	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To carry out a water exploration program on 600 hectares of land in the Tarrafal region of Sao Tiago Island and establish a regional irrigation program.

Background and Progress to Date: The Tarrafal region where some 20,000 people live is characterized by subsistence agriculture and fishing. There is basically no industry and virtually no consumer goods manufactured. A majority of the people must work in farming and fishing to feed themselves. The most promising areas for industrial growth probable lie in processing and selling excess agricultural products.

The annual rainfall in the Tarrafal region is approximately 24 mm per year. Recent studies indicate that Cape Verde has considerable underwater resources even though as much as 50% of the rainfall runs directly into the sea. To this end, the project will continue ground and surface water exploration and exploitation in the Tarrafal region. A system must be developed to harness these ground and underground water resources which is essential to attaining the agricultural production potential.

At this stage, a technical assistant contract for \$600,000 has been awarded to the Consortium for International Development (CID). The project manager has been appointed by CID. Drilling equipment valued at \$1,100,000 has been purchased and now is being assembled on Cape Verde. An American manufacturing team is supervising the installation and training Cape Verdeans to operate and maintain the equipment. Also, participant training has begun in the United States and one Cape Verdean has been trained in hydrology at a U.S. University.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government is providing land, personnel and local training facilities, a contribution estimated at \$1.0 million. No other donors are assisting in this remote area.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate direct beneficiaries of the project will be the 20,000 residents of the Tarrafal region, most of whom are small farmers who will enjoy improved agricultural land.

FY 1980 Program: A.I.D. grant funds will be used to continue technical assistance, finance irrigation systems and trial farms.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Test wells drilled (100 meter depth)	50
Dam designs completed	2
Trained participants (long-term)	9
Irrigation system established	X
Plan for agricultural development of Tarrafal	X

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>(\$ thousands)</u>
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Short-term technicians (12 P.M.)	100
Other Costs: Commodities related to well drilling and irrigation system	100
Total	<u>200</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	2,200	415	1,785	Consortium for International Development (CID)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500 a/	1,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,700	1,415	1,285	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	200	-	2,900	

a/ Prior year funding from functional appropriation

TITLE Primary and Non-Formal Education		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 655-0008		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 79	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	2,500
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>					
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To provide school facilities to 60 remote communities and to upgrade the professional skills of 200 teachers and 15 school administrators.

Background: The European Educational System in Cape Verde was limited to a few prior to 1975. As a result, illiteracy remains between 65-70% in urban areas; and, 90% in rural areas. The Government of Cape Verde (GOCV) has given priority to a universal primary and secondary education system adapted to the needs of Cape Verdeans.

At present, Cape Verde maintains 650 schools of which 320 (or 49%) are rented. Students number over 90 per class. Three and four daily sessions are not uncommon in schools suffering from inadequate space. Most teachers in the remote regions do not have housing and receive little or no training.

To alleviate such conditions, the GOCV has developed a National School Construction and Education Program. To meet the critical need for additional classrooms, the GOCV has constructed 51 new classrooms for grades one through four and 36 classrooms for grades five and six. A.I.D. assistance will help construct 100 new classrooms (60 schools) and two industrial arts shops. In 15 outlying areas, teacher housing will be constructed and teacher in-service training will be undertaken during the summer of 1979 and 1980.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOCV's contribution amounts to about \$886,000 to cover costs of personnel, facilities for training, equipment and maintenance. UNICEF is supplying rural schools with basic instruction equipment and in-country training for teachers working also as community development agents. Holland and France are supporting smaller-scale construction and training

programs. Portugal provides teachers and offers a number of scholarships for study in Portugal.

Beneficiaries: The project provides classrooms and upgraded instruction to approximately 10,000 students in over 60 remote communities. Moreover, 200 trained teachers and 15 school administrators will help improve the human resource base of those communities they serve.

FY 1980 Program: A.I.D. will continue the construction of 100 classrooms, 15 houses and two industrial arts workshops. Technical assistance will provide the second in-country summer training program for 200 teachers and 15 school administrators. An evaluation of the training component will be completed.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Elementary classrooms	100
Industrial Arts Workshops	2
Teacher Housing Units	15
Trained Teachers	200
Trained School Administrators	15
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Personnel: Long-term technicians (26 P.M.)	200
Commodities: Instructional and construction materials	531
Local costs and training	512
Total	1,243

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES To be selected
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	700	-	700	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	557	768		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,257	768	489	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,243	-	2,500	

TITLE Watershed Management		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 655-0009		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 78	1,557	5,000	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To Assist the Government of Cape Verde (GOCV) in adopting a national watershed management plan to permit increased food production.

Background: Ten years of drought and accompanying deterioration of vegetation and soil have caused Cape Verdean farmers to plant their crops on increasingly marginal lands with uncontrolled water runoff and erosion. Therefore, the GOCV is building water and soil conserving structures based on an A.I.D.-assisted Rural Works Project.

Beginning in FY 79, the first phase of the project will provide technical assistance, equipment, complementary local costs, and training to control erosion and develop existing water resources. Moreover, emphasis will be placed on training extension agents in crop management, diversification and plant protection.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOCV will contribute the land, supervisory personnel, logistic support, equipment maintenance and nursery stocks for re-vegetation activities for an estimated \$1,526,000. The Swiss Government is financing a complementary horticulture project. UNDP and FAO are undertaking complementary reforestation and integrated rural health projects.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will include 3,500 small farm families who will be employed in construction; approximately 2,000 farmers who will be trained in crop diversification, ground cover use, improved agricultural land, and better agricultural practices for their local needs.

FY 1980 Program: The construction of check dams, terraces, water resources and similar land development will continue. Agricultural extension agents will have completed training and will begin pilot

extension activities. A preliminary evaluation will be completed using aerial photography and field observations.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
Dry Masonry Check Dams	1,794
Subterranean Dams	8
Torrential Check Dams	8
Hectares of Improved Land	2,232
Agricultural Extension Program	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Personnel: Short-term technicians (6 P.M.)	45
Commodities: Land clearing and construction equipment	805
Construction: Labor and material, costs for construction of dams, terraces, reservoirs	707
Total	1,557

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	287		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,000	287	713	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,557	2,443	5,000	

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: CHAD

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population	(thousands, mid 1978)	<u>4,285</u>		
Per capita GNP	(dollars, 1976)	<u>120</u>		
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	(1970-75)	<u>-2.0%</u>		
Average annual rate of inflation	(1960-1970)	<u>4.6%</u>	(1970-1976)	<u>6.6%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population	(1960)	<u>7.7</u>		
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) (1865-1970)	total	<u>38.5</u>	male <u>37.0</u>	female <u>40.1</u>
	total	<u>38.0</u>	male <u>36.5</u>	female <u>39.6</u>
Literacy rate	(1972)	total <u>14%</u>	male <u>n.a.</u>	female <u>n.a.</u>
	(1963)	total <u>6%</u>	male <u>12%</u>	female <u>1%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	()	<u>n.a.</u>		
Agricultural production as % of GDP	(1976)	<u>52</u>		
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	(1974)	<u>88</u>		
% land owned () by: top 10%	<u>n.a.</u>	low 10%	<u>n.a.</u>	
Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year	
Subsistence	millet	13	(1976)	
Cash	cotton	4	(1976)	
Major agricultural exports	.. (1977)	cotton		
Major agricultural imports	.. (1977)	cereals, sugar		
Proportion of labor force in agriculture	(1970)	<u>91%</u>		

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>58</u>	(75)	<u>60</u>	(76)	<u>63</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>81</u>	(75)	<u>85</u>	(76)	<u>97</u>
Deficit (-) / surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>-23</u>	(75)	<u>-25</u>	(76)	<u>-34</u>
Defense expenditures,						
as % of total expenditures	(1974)	<u>19</u>	(75)	<u>20</u>	(76)	<u>26</u>
as % of GNP	(1974)	<u>4.2</u>	(75)	<u>3.9</u>	(76)	<u>5.2</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period, (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>3</u>	(76)	<u>23</u>	(77)	<u>19</u>
Equivalent to		<u>2.3</u>	months of imports (1976)			

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports	... (1975)	cotton				
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.)	(1974)	<u>3</u>	(76)	<u>1</u>	(77)	<u>1</u>
as % of total exports	(1974)	<u>8</u>	(76)	<u>2</u>	(77)	<u>n.a.</u>
Major imports	... (1974)	cement, petroleum, foodstuffs				
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.)	(1975)	<u>8</u>	(76)	<u>4</u>	(77)	<u>9</u>
as % of total imports	(1975)	<u>6</u>	(76)	<u>3</u>	(77)	<u>n.a.</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>-85</u>	(76)	<u>-60</u>	(77)	<u>n.a.</u>
Main trading partners	.....	France			
External public debt as % of GNP.	(1976)	<u>19.7</u>				
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1976)	<u>7</u>				
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	(1976)	<u>4.1</u>				

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate	..... (1967-77)	<u>2.1%</u>		
% population in urban areas	(1964)	<u>7</u>	(1974)	<u>14</u>	
Total births per 1,000 population	(1975)	<u>44</u>			
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	()	<u>n.a.</u>			
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>40.4</u>	(15-64 yrs.)	<u>57.0</u>	(65+ yrs.)	<u>2.6</u>
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	(1973)	<u>190</u>			
People per physician	(1975)	<u>48,000</u>			
Major causes of death ()	<u>n.a.</u>				
Major disease(s)	... (1975)	malaria, amebiasis, syphilis			
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	(1974)	<u>75</u>			
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	(1970)	<u>26</u>			
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:					
Primary ... (ages 5-14)	(1973)	total <u>21.3</u>	male <u>32.6</u>	female <u>10.5</u>	
Secondary .. (15-19)	(1974)	total <u>3.1</u>	male <u>n.a.</u>	female <u>n.a.</u>	
* Post Secondary (20-24)	(1973)	total <u>0.1</u>	male <u>n.a.</u>	female <u>n.a.</u>	
Energy production as % of consumption	()	<u>n.a.</u>			

*Does not include students studying in foreign institutions.

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

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78
	CHAD							
	PROGRAM	1975	1976	TQ	1977				1978
L. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	4.8	1.2	2.7	12.8	16.8			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	4.8	1.2	2.7	12.8	16.8			
a. A.I.D. and Production Appeals	3.9	0.1	2.1	6.6	11.2			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	3.9	0.1	2.1	6.6	11.2			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.3	0.5	0.4	5.3	4.7			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.3	0.5	0.4	5.3	4.7			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	0.3	0.5	0.4	5.3	4.7			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.3	0.2	0.3	4.7	4.0			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.7			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.9			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.9			
Peace Corps	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.9			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
M. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Intd. Military Education & Training Program								
d. Transition from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
NI. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	33.8	40.8	234.7
IDA	-	21.9	27.4	78.5
AFDB	-	8.3	5.8	27.6
UNDP	-	3.3	7.6	17.8
Other UN	-	0.3	-	4.0
EEC	-	-	-	106.8

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	39.9	41.7	253.2
France	34.7	32.0	216.7
Germany	0.6	0.5	11.7
Canada	0.2	3.9	9.6
Switzerland	1.0	0.9	4.2
Denmark	0.1	0.1	1.5
Other	3.3	4.3	9.5

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	1.4	NA	16.6
Libya	1.3	NA	13.7
Saudi Arabia	0.1	NA	1.8
Kuwait	-	NA	0.8
Algeria	-	NA	0.3

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	-	-	52.0
USSR	-	-	2.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	-	50.0

NA - Not available

CHAD

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	10,973	1,084	-	411	1,000	315	8,163 ^{a/b/}
Total . .	10,973	1,084	-	411	1,000	315	8,163 ^{a/b/}
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	7,090	-	-	-	-	-	7,090 ^{a/}
Total . .	7,090	-	-	-	-	-	7,090 ^{a/}
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	9,833	-	-	-	-	-	9,833 ^{a/}
Total . .	9,833	-	-	-	-	-	9,833 ^{a/}

a/ Funding from the Sahel Development Program

b/ Funding from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

U.S. Interest

The United States has a continuing concern for the health and welfare of the people of Chad and for their social, political and economic development. Chad is a member of the Club du Sahel and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). The United States will continue to provide assistance to Chad within the context of the Club du Sahel/CILSS Sahel Development Program.

Development Overview

Chad ranks 139th out of 145 countries in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita. Its per capita income, about \$120 per year, has declined about one percent per year for the last decade due mainly to lower world prices for cotton --Chad's only export of any importance. The adult literacy

rate is 14 percent; infant mortality is 190 per 1,000 live births; and life expectancy is 39 years. The average diet supplies 75 percent of minimum requirements for calories.

Chad's potential for economic growth is in agriculture if it can effectively utilize its land and its considerable untapped water resources. Its potential has been limited by the country's geographic isolation, lack of domestic resources and inadequate internal transport system. Development activities in Chad have also been impeded by lack of trained personnel, technical expertise, and financial resources.

Socio-Economic Performance

Under previous development plans, expenditures have fallen far short of goals, and production targets have seldom been reached. A more realistic Four-Year Plan (1978-81) is being drafted which emphasizes the development of three major sectors: agriculture and livestock; crafts and industry; and transportation and commerce. The present Chadian leadership has indicated a commitment to improving the lives of the rural majority.

Chad has not been able to generate sufficient tax revenues under the current tax system to raise domestic resources for development. As a result, implementation of the new four-year plan will be heavily dependent on foreign financing. Chad's economic situation could change significantly if recent petroleum discoveries prove commercially exploitable. Plans for the construction of a mini-refinery are being drafted by the World Bank.

Total Resources

In 1977, Chad received \$71 million in economic and social assistance from such sources as France, Norway, Netherlands, the African Development Bank, World Bank, and the European Community--an amount equivalent to Chad's national budget for the same year. Assistance was primarily (in the form of) food, but also to promote agricultural production, education, transport and communications. Chad is an active participant in the Club du Sahel (CILSS).

CHAD

Significant additional resources are expected to be made available and, hopefully, major programs will be coordinated through that body.

A.I.D Strategy

The overall goal of the A.I.D. program in Chad is to help Chad achieve national food self-sufficiency and improve the quality of the life of the rural population. Major assistance will go to the food crop sector with lesser inputs for the livestock sector where other donors are active. Major efforts will be made to improve Chad's rural health delivery system and to initiate educational reform. To achieve this will require improvement of transportation. The government's inability to maintain its roads adequately, has discouraged donors investing in road building programs. Therefore, A.I.D. will finance a program to create mobile maintenance brigades.

P.L. 480 assistance will be utilized in a multidonor context to combat drought, for village-level food-for-work programs supervised by Private Voluntary Organizations (PVO), and to support farmer associations to improve production incentives to small farmers.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
* Given Chad's low level of socio-economic development, the thrust of the A.I.D. program is directed to:	
--increasing the country's capacity for achieving food self-sufficiency, and	
--improving the quality of life of the rural population.	
* \$6.4 million of A.I.D.'s assistance program is devoted to agriculture and rural development. \$3.4 million is directed to improving health and sanitation conditions in rural areas, developing basic human resources, and restoring a badly degraded road network.	

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^d			
Direct Hire ^b	15	24	24
PASA ^c	1	1	2
Contract	27	51	38
Total	44	77	65
Participants^d			
Noncontract	16	109	96
Contract	-	-	-
Total	16	109	96
<i>#U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. bFY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels. cParticipating agency technicians. dProgrammed during the fiscal year.</i>			

CHAD

RESOURCE FLOWS			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	3,455 <u>a/</u>	11,112 <u>a/</u>	11,281 <u>a/</u>
Total AID	3,455	11,112	11,281
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	4,446	1,934	1,700
Total P.L. 480	4,446	1,934	1,700
Total AID and P.L. 480	7,901	13,046	12,981

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

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
(In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total .. (of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		732		1,005		989
World Food Programs		1,284		929		711
Gov't.-to-Gov't		2,430		-		-
Title II Total		4,446		1,934		1,700
Total P.L. 480		4,446		1,934		1,700

CHAD MISSION DIRECTOR: David Wilson

a/ includes disbursements under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM CHAD

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
CARE ACACIA ALBIDA EXPANSION (PVO)	G	677-0008	76	819	804	---	15	---	---	---
IRRIGATED CROP PRODUCTION	G	677-0009	76	292	224	---	68	---	---	---
CARE RURAL FAMILY GRAIN STORAGE (PVO)	G	677-0020	77	192	93	---	99	---	---	---
CARE FOOD DELIVERY AND RURAL WORKS (PVO)	G	677-0023	78	124	26	---	98	---	---	---
CHAD RANGE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	G	677-0201	74 a/	1,492	481	---	850	---	161	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,919	1,628	---	1,130	---	161	---
GRANTS				2,919	1,628	---	1,130	---	161	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH										
RURAL HEALTH PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	G	677-0004	77	1,179	264	---	395	---	428	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,179	264	---	395	---	428	---
GRANTS				1,179	264	---	395	---	428	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES										
COMPREHENSIVE HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	G	677-0005	77	2,400	436	---	1,587	---	378	---
CARE RURAL SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION (PVO)	G	677-0021	78	315	---	---	315	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,715	436	---	1,902	---	378	---
GRANTS				2,715	436	---	1,902	---	378	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM										
AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	* G	677-0002	78	1,726	---	1,391	800	2,167	1,386	---
RURAL HEALTH PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	* G	677-0004	77	b/L	---	---	---	231	60	372
COMPREHENSIVE HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	* G	677-0005	77	b/L	---	317	---	800	1,000	1,214
CARE ACACIA ALBIDA EXPANSION (PVO)	G	677-0008	76	b/L	---	291	291	---	---	---
CROP/PROD/RES/SEED/ MULTI/GRAIN MARKET	* G	677-0014	78	1,474	---	1,800	500	2,770	2,424	4,298
CARE RURAL FAMILY GRAIN STORAGE (PVO)	G	677-0020	77	b/L	---	234	132	---	102	---
RURAL SANITARY WATER	* G	677-0022	78	1,000	24	669	1,262	594	674	746
CARE FOOD DELIVERY AND RURAL WORKS(PVO)	* G	677-0023	78	b/L	---	156	137	163	62	---
CHAD ROAD MAINTENANCE	* G	677-0032	78	3,500	---	1,000	3,947	882	2,340	3,618
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES	* G	677-0034	79	---	---	465	150	800	650	2,555
PILOT FARM SYSTEMS	G	677-0035	79	---	---	497	100	---	250	3
CARE MATERNAL/CHILD NUTRITION ED. (PVO)	* G	677-0037	80	---	---	---	---	145	110	345
CARE NURSERY EXPANSION (PVO)	* G	677-0038	79	---	---	170	85	301	350	---
SAWS IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE NO.2 (PVO)	* G	677-0039	79	---	---	---	60	195	160	---

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM CHAD

CF 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
CHAD RANGE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	*	G	677-0201	77	<u>b/</u>	---	---	---	785	372	478
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,700	24	7,090	7,464	9,833	9,940	
GRANTS					7,700	24	7,090	7,464	9,833	9,940	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					14,513	2,352	7,090	10,891	9,833	10,907	
GRANTS					14,513	2,352	7,090	10,891	9,833	10,907	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

a/ Prior funding under Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

b/ Prior funding under functional appropriation

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

PROGRAM: CHAD

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Agricultural Institutional Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 677-0002		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 86		FY 80 2,167	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,284
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	

Purpose: To increase the capability and effectiveness of the Government of Chad's (GOC) Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) to establish policies and formulate and execute rural development programs for small farmers.

Background and Progress to Date: Chad's weak institutional infrastructure is a major constraint to development of the agricultural sector. It is a specific impediment to the formulation and implementation of programs designed to increase food crop production and to improve social and economic conditions of the country's small farm families. MOA capabilities will be strengthened in: a) agricultural planning, statistical collection and analysis and the monitoring of agricultural development; b) agricultural staff training and manpower development, and c) implementation of extension and agricultural input delivery systems. FY 78 and FY 79 will provide five agricultural consultants, training for 34 participants, vehicles and equipment for GOC agricultural agencies and assistance with operational expenses.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOC will provide staff, office space, land, and existing facilities for the project. France has assigned two experts to the MOA planning office, and Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) will provide one expert. FAO is staffing half of the teacher positions in agricultural schools and provides funds for student stipends. The European Development Fund (FED) will provide \$352,000 for agricultural school buildings.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be the divisions of the MOA, which will play a more effective role in small farmer programs. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the country's small producers. The agricultural extension component will train approximately 575 existing and 180 newly hired extension workers. Over the life of the project, the extension workers will reach about 225,000 small farmer families at a cost to A.I.D. of \$23

per family. In FY 80 150 trained workers will reach 45,000 families.

FY 80 Programs: The agricultural planning and statistics offices will be functioning in support of extension operations. Sixty new extension agents will be at work and ninety others will start training at two schools. Thirty seven Chadians will be in formal academic training in the U.S. and third countries.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Extension agents retrained	575
Personnel trained in planning and statistics	19
Middle- and low-level agricultural school teachers trained	16
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 4 long-term technicians (72 P.M.)	570
Participants: 35 academic (780 P.M.)	670
2 short-term (7 P.M.)	14
Commodities: Bicycles	25
Office equipment and supplies	15
Other Costs: Operational expenses	365
land and development of farm schools	155
Building renovation and maintenance	<u>353</u>
Total	2,167

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,726	-	1,726	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,391	800		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,117	800	2,317	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,167	-	5,284	

TITLE Rural Health Planning and Management		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 677-0004		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 90	FY 80 231	LIFE OF PROJECT	1,782
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To establish a planning unit in the Government of Chad's (GOC) Ministry of Health (MOH), staffed by Chadian planners, which will be able to analyze health needs and resources, develop health strategies and programs and provide a more effective Ministry of Health contribution to national planning efforts.

Background and Progress to Date: Chad's health services are understaffed, chronically short of medicines and supplies, and inaccessible to the majority of the rural, subsistence-farming population. The government is committed to directing more national resources and foreign assistance to the improvement of health services and to their extension to underserved rural areas. Because of the lack of capability to analyze and gather data, and the absence of health planning capability, the GOC requested A.I.D. to help establish a permanent planning office in the Ministry of Health. One of the main goals of the Club du Sahel/ Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) sector strategy is building national health planning capacity. This project is directly focused on the implementation of that strategy in Chad. Plans have been developed for the improvement of the Ministry of Health data system, as well as for a village health worker project. Analysis was made of the existing drug supply system and plans were made for counterpart training. In FY 79 counterpart and participant training will begin, and the new data system will be activated.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOC is contributing six Chadian counterparts and office space to the project. The UNDP is assisting the Ministry of Plan in the preparation of a national four-year plan. These activities will complement the A.I.D.-financed project.

Beneficiaries: Primary project beneficiaries are the six counterparts trained under the project and the Ministry of Health decision makers. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the Chadian rural population who will receive better health care as the result of better planning and management of the scarce material and personnel resources of the MOH.

FY 80 Program: Training and development of health projects will be the major activities of FY 80. Special emphasis will be placed on the detailed planning of improvements in rural health facilities and the establishment of the village health worker system. Efforts made in improving the statistical collection system will be evaluated and continued.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Academic counterparts	6
Short-term training for MOH personnel	20
Improved statistical collection and analysis	X
Sector plan and annual updates	X
Functional planning office	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 2 contract technicians (24 P.M.)	200
Participants: 3 long-term (30 P.M.)	22
2 short-term (4 P.M.)	<u>9</u>
Total	231

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,179	264	915	New Transcendy Foundation Personal Services Contract
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	395		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,179	659	520	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	231 ^{a/}	372	1,782	

^{a/} Prior funding from functional appropriation

TITLE Comprehensive Human Resources Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 677-0005		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	4,731
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 84				

Purpose: To establish a Chadian capability to: a) develop an effective education system for the Government of Chad (GOC) education reform program; b) project national manpower requirements; and c) train project managers.

Background and Progress to Date: The GOC continues to accord high priority to human resources development goals. Among the most important are: the establishment of an elementary and adult education system which will more effectively enable rural students and adults to improve their social and economic conditions; to ensure the availability of adequately trained manpower for the country's development; and to improve Chadian development administration. The first project agreement was signed in August 1977. Project technicians began arriving in March 1978. By the end of FY 79 ten rural workshops will be completed and work will have begun on another five. Thirty rural adults will be trained to enable them to teach at the completed workshops, which will be managed by functioning village organizations. New manpower planning policies will be proposed. Approximately 50 Chadians will be engaged in different phases of management skills development.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOC is providing counterpart personnel and staff and central training facilities. UNDP/UNESCO is providing three experts in curriculum development. France is providing four technicians in curriculum development and teacher training. A private Swiss organization is engaged in rural development activities centered in village schools. UNDP/ILO is contributing the services of one manpower planning advisor.

Beneficiaries: By the end of the project approximately 5,400 rural Chadian families who will be using the workshops will be the direct beneficiaries at a cost of \$404 per family. FY 80 cost per family directly benefited by access to workshops amounts to \$68. Approximately 350 Chadian civil servants and

businessmen will undergo project management training.

FY 80 Program: An additional 10 workshops will be completed for a total of 20, work will begin on the final seven. Evaluation of the results of the first phase of the project will be complete. Primary education staff, including teachers and administrators, will be engaged in on-the-job training and activities to implement the reform program. Manpower training programs will be determined. Approximately 150 Chadians will be engaged in different phases of management skill development.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Rural workshops	27
Rural Chadians trained	960
Village teachers trained	48
Project managers trained	350

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 5 long-term technicians (60 P.M.)	412
Participants: 5 academic (64 P.M.)	81
Commodities: workshops equipment	52
Other Costs: local hire laborers, in-country training	<u>255</u>
Total	800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	2,400	436	1,964	Action Programs International Pan-African Institute for Development U.S. Department of Agriculture (PASA) CARE/Chad
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	317 a/	1,587		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,717	2,023	694	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	800	1,214	4,731	

TITLE Crop Production Research, Seed Multiplication and Grain Marketing		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 677-0014		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 2,770	LIFE OF PROJECT 10,342
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p.87	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: (1) Strengthen Chad's capability to develop and design improved food crop and forage production techniques for small farmers; (2) increase small farmer productivity by providing improved seeds; and (3) improve marketing and storage systems for small farmers.

Background and Progress to Date: Chad seeks to increase food production to minimize the effects of drought and to improve the economic position of small agricultural producers who account for the total national production of food staples. These objectives can be met by improving the productivity of the small farmer and by improving marketing and storage systems. This project will assist Chadian research agencies to improve production technology and develop, multiply and distribute improved seeds to small farmers. The GOC will be given a capacity for soils analysis. The GOC will be helped in grain marketing and storage. FY 78 and FY 79 funding will provide seven consultants, construction of one seed multiplication site, project commodities, and a soils laboratory. Seventeen technicians will be receiving training.

Host Country and Other Donors: Chad will provide land, existing equipment and supporting staff at an estimated cost of \$384,000. The European Development Fund (FED) will support construction of a research station. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) is providing a technician and other support for the station (\$940,000). The World Bank is proposing to construct 40 community warehouses (\$655,000) and France has donated \$68,000 worth of soils laboratory equipment.

Beneficiaries: It is planned that at the end of the project up to 93,000 farmers will have increased yields of 15-30% at a per family total cost of roughly \$96.

FY 80 Program: By the end of FY 80 one additional research station will be operational. The soils and seed laboratories will be functioning and producing 150 metric tons of improved seeds.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Technicians trained	28
Crop varieties screened	298
Technology packages developed and adopted to target areas	5
Soils and seed laboratory established	2
Seed Multiplication sites operational	3
A.I.D. Financed Inputs (\$ thousands)	
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 6 long-term technicians (72 P.M.)	600
Participants: 22 academic (264 P.M.)	230
2 short-term (6 P.M.)	10
Commodities: Vehicles (5) and spare parts	92
Generator: (1)	15
Seed testing and processing equipment	180
Soils laboratory equipment	113
Other Costs: Construction of seed testing laboratory	709
Operational Support - laboratory supplies and equipment	821
	<hr/>
Total	2,770

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,474	-	1,474	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,800	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,274	500	2,774	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,770	4,298	10,342	

TITLE Rural Sanitary Water		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 677-0022		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p.88	FY 80 594	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,009	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESTIMATED INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82
			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83		

Purpose: To assist the Government of Chad (GOC) in providing potable water to rural populations through the installation of 500 small-bore tube wells.

Background and Progress to Date: The most prevalent malady in Chad is diarrhea/dysentery. Twenty-five percent of the children have diarrhea on any one day. The principal cause of diarrhea is contaminated water. All open wells tested by several research teams in recent years were polluted. To reduce the incidence of dysentery, Peace Corps volunteers, as early as 1967, began to install small-bore tube wells designed by an A.I.D. engineer. In 1974 and 1975, A.I.D. provided funds for the purchase of drilling rigs, trucks and commodities. Under that project, which will terminate in December 1978, some 250 wells will have been installed, mostly in the Sahelian zone. The new project will cover the more populated villages in the central and southern prefectures in order to benefit the maximum number of persons. Nine Peace Corps volunteers are engaged in the installation of maintenance of the wells and in training nineteen Chadian counterparts. At the end of the project, these trained Chadians will continue to maintain the wells with funds (\$75 per year per well) provided by the villagers.

Two storage workshops are being repaired or constructed. In 1979, all Chadian counterparts will receive on-the-job training and 105 wells will be installed at a cost of \$6,000 each.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOC is contributing 2 warehouse/workshops, other facilities and funds for maintenance.

Beneficiaries: Since each well provides adequate water for 800 persons and 500 wells will be installed under the project, the direct beneficiaries will be approximately 400,000 individuals.

Including capital equipment and operating costs, the cost per family is \$38 over the life of the project, and \$35 per family for FY 80.

FY 80 Program: Construction and repair of workshop/garages will be completed, and an additional 105 wells will be installed. Regular maintenance activities will begin on existing wells.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Wells installed	500
Chadians trained	19
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 1 long-term (12 P.M.)	90
Commodities: pick up trucks	40
spare parts and repair of trucks	90
well material	200
tool and shop equipment	20
Other Costs: Construction, operational costs	<u>154</u>
Total	594

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,000	24	976	Peace Corps Personal Services Contract
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	669	1,262		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,669	1,286	383	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	594	746	3,009	

TITLE CARE - Food Delivery and Rural Works (OPG)		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 677-0023		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change Transmitted July 6, 1978	FY 80	163	LIFE OF PROJECT 443
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79 ^{a/}	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To improve the welfare and quality of life of rural Chadians through the implementation of self-help projects in rural areas.

Background and Progress to Date: Because of Chad's limited resources, the government is not in a position to help the rural population with small development projects and the villagers have limited means to help themselves. Faced with under- and un-employment during a substantial portion of the year and with limited opportunities to participate in the cash economy, villagers for the most part are unable to establish savings and invest in the improvement of their future. This project addresses this problem not only by providing PL 480 Title II food, as well as funds, for rural investment activities but also by providing the management to oversee them. This project places the responsibility for development with the participants themselves. By exchanging food for work, this project will have, by the end of FY 79 aided in the nutrition of thousands of rural Chadians and undertaken a number of rural development projects, including: repair of village schools and bridges, construction of family latrines, planting of village woodstands, creation of school gardens, and construction of animal watering troughs and small irrigation canal around village wells.

Host Country and Other Donors: All the work will be performed by villagers themselves. Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE) will provide a total of \$307,000 to the project.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be about 500,000 rural Chadians, 30,000 of whom will directly benefit from the food distributed. All 500,000 will benefit from the community development projects carried out. The cost per family directly benefiting from the project will be \$4.00 for the life of the project.

FY 80 Program: FY 79 projects will be continued and new projects of the same type will be carried out.

Major Outputs:

All Years

Self-help projects including the following:

Creation of school vegetable gardens	5
Repair of dikes	2
Construction of animal watering troughs	10
Repair of community grain storage facilities	3
Repair of schools	5
Repair of bridges	6
Improvement of 200 kilometers of farm to market roads	X
Construction of 50 hectares of irrigation systems for riverfront gardening	X

(\$ thousands)

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

FY 80

Commodities: Materials and equipment, shovels wheelbarrows, etc.	75
Other Costs: Operations, maintenance and repair of storage facilities and schools	88

Total 163

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	124	26	98	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	156 ^{a/}	235		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	280	261	19	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	163	-	443	

^{a/} Prior funding from functional appropriation

PROGRAM: CHAD

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Chad Road Maintenance		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 882		LIFE OF PROJECT 9,000
NUMBER 677-0032	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change transmitted June 28, 1978	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To facilitate access to Chad's productive southern and eastern regions.

Background and Progress to Date: Reduced road maintenance during past years has had serious impact on the condition of the Chadian road network. Running surfaces of gravel roads, which have received only spot regravelling at critical locations, are worn out, and most earth roads and tracks are virtually impassable. Without outside aid, road maintenance is expected to be further reduced and practically cease with time, as the existing equipment is in run-down condition and the Government of Chad (GOC) lacks funds for equipment renewal. This multidonor project will ensure maintenance of about 5,300 kilometers(km) of roads and tracks, including about 1,300 km in the Sahelian zone. To improve internal communications and facilitate exports, four river crossings on major arteries or at economically important locations will be improved by providing new locally-built ferry-boats. The project will support the strengthening and creation of institutions aimed at increasing road maintenance efficiency, establishing a systematic basis for transport planning, and improving the efficiency of the trucking industry. The project will provide funds to complete a five-year program for maintenance of feeder roads initiated under the World Bank's Second Highway Project. The project was approved in July 1978. The major contractor under the World Bank project will continue under the new project. Equipment will start arriving in 1979, and training and maintenance operations should begin toward the end of the year.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOC will provide \$6.3 million for this activity; the World Bank \$7.6 million for ferryboats, technical assistance and commodities; and the African Development Bank \$5.1 million for maintenance equipment.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be the transporters. However, virtually all of the people living in the project area will benefit from an improved transportation network. The most important group of beneficiaries will be small farmers. Since local transport is unregulated, transport costs should decline as user costs decline. Benefits will thus take the form of greater income flowing from reduced transport costs for both outputs and inputs of farmers. The improvements brought about by this project will permit more effective marketing of food in Chad and thereby decrease some of the need for food imports.

FY 80 Program: Training activities will be continued. Four regional maintenance offices will be opened, fully staffed, and will begin the program to regularly maintain 5,300 km of dirt roads. The various offices will be reorganized and a new ferry will be placed in service.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
- Roads being regularly maintained	5,300 km
- Maintenance personnel trained locally	247
- Participants trained in Africa & abroad	18

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 8 long-term technicians (99 P.M.)	558
Participants: 10 academic (90 P.M.)	100
Other costs: Operating Costs, supplies	224
Total	882

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	3,500	-	3,500	American Organization for Rehabilitation and Training (ORT)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	3,947		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,500	3,947	553	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	882	3,618	9,000	

TITLE Rural Health Services		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 677-0034			FY 80	800	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,820
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Submitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To institute the basic elements of a low-cost rural health delivery system as part of the Government of Chad's (GOC) Ministry of Health and to establish a complete working system in the southwest region of the country.

Background and Progress to Date: Chad shares with its fellow Sahelian countries the development-defeating patterns of malnutrition, malaria, parasitic diseases, and infant mortality. The rural health system is burdened by the prevalence of inadequately trained nurses, dilapidated buildings and equipment, chronic shortages of medicines, a low level of supervisory capacity and overall lack of funds. Preventive practices promoted by fellow villagers--the village health worker, the village midwife, the town elders of the village health committee--have the greatest chance of making the biggest change in the health of the community. During the project, nurses in medical centers and dispensaries will be retrained to act as trainers and supervisors of village health workers and midwives, and medical units will be repaired and re-equipped. Health workers will be trained to offer simple primary care, promote environmental health projects in the village and operate a small village pharmacy. Midwives will employ more sanitary delivery techniques and expand their roles to include parental and child health services. Village pharmacies will be established and stocked with simple medicines. Village health committees will be organized to provide local control of village health programs. In FY 79 project technicians will be selected.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOC will provide counterpart personnel to assist in village training program supervision and nurse recycling courses. The GOC will also provide the assistance of nursing personnel, physicians, and social aides to formulate

curriculum, and train and supervise village agents. Training facilities will also be provided by the GOC.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be the village agents and rural nurses, who, in turn, with increased capabilities will be able to offer more effective services to the rural population. The indirect beneficiaries will be the 1.5 million people who will receive health services. The total cost per family is \$13.

FY 80 Program: The technicians will plan and coordinate training programs and logistical needs. Medical facilities will be repaired and re-equipped. The construction of regional pharmaceutical warehouses and the training of nurses will begin.

Major Outputs:All Years

Nurses retrained	85
Medical facilities repaired and re-equipped	85
Volunteer village health workers trained	400
Volunteer village midwives retrained	400
Village pharmacies stocked	400
Village health committees created	400

(\$ thousands)

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:FY 80

Personnel: 2 long-term (24 P.M.)	200
local hire (24 P.M.)	16
Commodities: Vehicles and Medical supplies	192
Other Costs, Construction of village health units	392
Total	800

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	465	150		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	465	150	315	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	800	2,555	3,820	

PROGRAM: CHAD

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Maternal and Child Nutrition Education (OPG)		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 677-0037			FY 80	145	LIFE OF PROJECT 490
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81
	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To develop and establish a nutrition education program which will address the nutrition problems of expectant mothers and children under the age of four.

Background: The population of Chad suffers from poor nutrition and this is particularly true of children under the age four. Between the ages of six months and four years children generally lose weight and experience an increased vulnerability to illness and disease. Hygiene is also poor. For instance, although mothers generally boil water for infants until they are one year old, beyond that age they give the children contaminated water which the rest of the family drinks. Local butter, which is feed to infants, is poorly stored and subject to contamination. Pregnant women present another major nutrition problem for Chad. As a result of a diet which is poor in protein and which often falls below the general caloric requirements, many infants are born with low birth weight, which in turn, increases the chances of retardation and morbidity. Nutritional anemia which is common among Chadian women is a major cause of illness and death during pregnancy. This project, by establishing nutrition education programs, seeks to improve the nutrition of thousands of children under four years of age, improve family hygiene, and improve the health of thousands of expectant mothers and newborns.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Chad (GOC) Ministry of Social Affairs will provide counterparts and some office space. The Peace Corps will provide twelve volunteers. Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE) will provide approximately \$140,000 in personnel and operating expenses.

Beneficiaries: 300,000 rural Chadians will directly benefit from

this program, including 50,000 expectant mothers and their newborn. The cost of this project per family benefited will be \$8.00 over the life of the project.

FY 80 Program: A nutrition survey will be designed and carried out in 10 rural centers. Ten Peace Corps volunteers and village assistants will be trained to conduct the survey. The curriculum for student aides will be designed and written and educational materials developed. Centers will be identified and aides from the six centers will be trained. Each center will organize a program of maternal and child health care and nutrition education.

Major OutputsAll Years

The establishment of maternal and child care, health and nutrition education centers	12
Trained counterparts and personnel to run the centers	13
Training sessions and workshops in maternal child care and nutrition education	12
Improved hygiene and nutrition for 300,000 family members including 50,000 pregnant women, their infants and children	

(\$ thousands)

A.I.D. Financed InputsFY 80

Commodities: training aids, cooking utensils	48
Other costs: Operations, village assistants	97
Total	145

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	145	345	490	

TITLE CARE - Tree Crops Nursery Expansion (OPG)		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 677-0038		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Submitted	FY 80	301	LIFE OF PROJECT 471
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>					CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Purpose: To improve the nutritional status, increase the income, and improve the village environment of approximately 75,000 rural Chadians in 15 population centers by planting fruit and construction firewood trees. This project will be implemented by Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE).

Background and Progress to Date: Chad suffers the most basic problems of insufficient nutrition and inadequate sanitation. Villagers are often unable to boil their water and cook their food properly because fuel, primarily wood and charcoal, is so expensive. During the past few years, Chadian farmers have shown considerable enthusiasm for CARE projects involving the planting of fruit and fuel/construction trees. This project seeks to ameliorate rural conditions by building on this enthusiasm for tree planting. The amount of available food, construction wood, and fuel will be increased for 75,000 rural Chadians.

Rural incomes from the sale of these products will be increased. In FY 79 sites for nurseries will be selected, supplies and equipment will be ordered and put in place, and the distribution of trees and training of farmers will begin.

Host Country and Other Donors: All work will be done by the villagers themselves. CARE will provide a total of \$300,000 in personnel and operational costs.

Beneficiaries: 75,000 rural Chadians in 15 population centers will be directly benefited by this project at a cost per family of \$31.00 over the life of the project. For FY 80, the cost per family will be approximately the same.

FY 80 Program: Additional nursery sites will be constructed, remaining trees will be distributed and farmers trained in their

planting and care.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Establishment of nursery sites	15
Trees planted	150,000
Farmers directly affected	75,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	<u>(\$ thousands)</u>
	<u>FY 80</u>
Commodities: Materials and equipment, shovels, wheelbarrows, etc.	127
Other Costs: On-the-job training	10
Operations	97
Overhead	31
Local administrative personnel	<u>36</u>

Total 301

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	170	85		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	170	85	85	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	301	-	471	

PROGRAM:

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE SAWS Irrigated Crop Production for Village Farmers - No. 2 (OPG)		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 677-0039		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 195	LIFE OF PROJECT 295
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advice of Program Change to be Submitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80
			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	

Purpose: Increase food production and farmer income in the project area through development of a crop production system which is not vulnerable to the erratic rainfall patterns which prevail throughout the Sudan-Sahel region in Africa.

Background and Progress to Date: One of the primary reasons for Chad's extreme poverty is poor and uncertain agricultural production based on uncertain and maldistributed rainfall. If water supply, the most essential input in the Sahel, is assured, farming becomes a more secure occupation. In 1977 the first Seventh Day Adventist World Service (SAWS) Irrigated Agriculture project was begun near Linia, a village on the Chari river. The project has proved to be very successful in terms of productivity, knowledge/technology transfer and farmer acceptance and organization. It is intended that this project be replicated with certain modifications. The project will assist small farmers to increase food production by the development of an irrigated crop production system. A dependable water supply will be assured by the use of polyvinyl chloride pipe to establish small irrigated perimeters. Instead of one potential crop per year of uncertain quality, participants will be able to count on at least two good crops per year. The on-site project manager will provide technical inputs and advice on proper farm management. The FY 79 program will result in the development of one complete irrigated perimeter of from 15 to 40 hectares. As the actual construction of the perimeters will only take eight months, the first crop will be harvested in FY 79. Farmer income is expected to triple.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Chad (GOC) is providing the land necessary for the implementation of the project as well as officials to work with SAWS. SAWS will provide \$35,000 in personnel and operating expenses. The farmers themselves will provide labor.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries of the project are approximately 100 families (1,000 people) living in two farming villages along the Chari river. The indirect beneficiaries are the persons associated with the supply of inputs to the project and marketing outputs as well as the Chadians who are provided with more food at a lower cost. The cost per family directly benefited over the life of the project is estimated at \$1,475 because of initial capital and research costs. However, the benefit stream will continue indefinitely against reduced operating costs. Replication costs will be a small fraction of the pilot project costs.

FY 80 Program: A second irrigated perimeter should be completed and the first crop harvested from this perimeter. There will also be an additional year of production (two crops) for the first perimeter.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Completed irrigated perimeters	2
Harvested crops (vegetables and millet)	4
Rural families with tripled income and assured 100 food supply	
Improved methodology for small-scale irrigated agriculture	X
	(\$thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 1 long-term (12 F.M.)	34
Commodities: Hand tools, machinery, equipment and supplies	95
Other Costs, local salaries	66

TOTAL 195

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	100	60		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	100	60	40	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	195	-	295	

Seventh Day Adventist World Service, Inc.
(SAWS)

TITLE Chad Range and Livestock Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 785		LIFE OF PROJECT 2 755	
NUMBER 677-0201	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 89		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80 a/ b/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To introduce concepts and practices of range management and animal husbandry to the Livestock Service of the Government of Chad (GOC) and to traditional herders.

Background and Progress to Date: This project is designed to minimize the degradation of the rangelands and to introduce better rangeland practices among herders. The project provides technical assistance in range management at the national level and a herder training center where herders and part-time extension agents will be trained in improved livestock production techniques. Changes in the herders' attitudes and traditions toward livestock raising will be effected at the herder training center and by mobile extension teams working with herder groups. By the end of FY 79 accomplishments will be as follows: the training center will be completed, staffed and involved in training 55 village agent/extension workers and herders; a socio-economic study will be completed; refresher training for 252 livestock agents will be offered on a recurring basis; 20 village demonstration sites will be established; and demonstration plots for grass-seed multiplication, tree production and livestock management will be established at the center.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOC provides staff salaries and monthly stipends for trainees. France provides budget support for the Ministry of Agriculture which assists this project. The World Bank funds a complementary livestock project.

Beneficiaries: The principal ultimate beneficiaries will be 52,000 transhumant herders and sedentary livestock producers. The average total life project cost per family directly influenced is estimated at \$ 379.

FY 80 Programs: The curriculum for the center will be expanded to include greater in-depth training for village agents trained in FY 79. Training of 185 new agents and herders will be accomplished. A Range Management Office in the Ministry of Livestock will be established to employ 9 returning participants with B.S. degrees in Range Management. Technical assistance and continued educational development on site will be provided by U.S. range management advisors.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Part-time extension agents in place	55
Audiovisual teaching units operative	10
Five-Year GOC Livestock sector plan	X
Livestock dossiers designed for donor funding	3
Academically trained Chadians	14
Livestock Training Center	X
Mobile herder extension teams	20
A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)	
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 3 long-term advisors (36 P.M.)	223
Participants: 3 long-term (72 P.M.), U.S.	75
2 short-term (36 P.M.), third country	15
5 short-term (8 P.M.), U.S.	25
Commodities: Fencing, medicines, equipment vehicles	110
Other Costs: Operational expenses and in-service training, maintenance and repairs on training center	<u>337</u>
Total	785

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,492	481	1,011	U.S. Department of Agriculture (PASA) Personal Services Contracts
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	850		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,492 a/ b/	1,331	161	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	785	478	2,755	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

b/ Prior funding from Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

BASIC DATA

Total population (thousands, mid 1978)	<u>566</u>
Per capita GNP (dollars, 1976)	<u>180</u>
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate . . (1970-75)	<u>7.3%</u>
Average annual rate of inflation (1960-1970)	<u>n.a.</u> (1970-1976) <u>n.a.</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population . ()	<u>n.a.</u>
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) (1965-1970)	total <u>40.0</u> male <u>38.5</u> female <u>41.6</u> total <u>38.5</u> male <u>37.0</u> female <u>40.1</u>
Literacy rate (1972) (1962)	total <u>10%</u> male <u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u> total <u>6%</u> male <u>9%</u> female <u>3%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . ()	<u>n.a.</u>	
Agricultural production as % of GDP (1968-73)	<u>57</u>	
Population density per square mile of agricultural land (1974)	<u>170</u>	
% land owned () by: top 10% <u>n.a.</u> low 10% <u>n.a.</u>		
Major crop(s):	% of arable land	Year
Subsistence rice	15	(1976)
Cash peanuts	73	(1976)
Major agricultural exports . . (1977)	peanuts	
Major agricultural imports . . (1977)	cereals, sugar	
Proportion of labor force in agriculture (1970)	<u>84%</u>	

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.) (1974)	<u>13</u>	(75)	<u>15</u>	(76)	<u>21</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974)	<u>14</u>	(75)	<u>20</u>	(76)	<u>27</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974)	<u>-1</u>	(75)	<u>-5</u>	(76)	<u>-6</u>
Defense expenditures,					
as % of total expenditures ()	<u>n.a.</u>	()	<u>n.a.</u>	()	<u>n.a.</u>
as % of GNP ()	<u>n.a.</u>	()	<u>n.a.</u>	()	<u>n.a.</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period, (\$ millions, U.S.) (1975)	<u>29</u>	(76)	<u>21</u>	(77)	<u>24</u>
Equivalent to <u>3.8</u> months of imports (1977)					

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports . . (1977)	peanuts and groundnut products
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975)	<u>n.a.</u> (76) <u>n.a.</u> (77) <u>1</u>
as % of total exports (1975)	<u>n.a.</u> (76) <u>n.a.</u> (77) <u>2</u>
Major imports . . (1975)	textiles, foodstuffs, tobacco
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) (1975)	<u>2</u> (76) <u>3</u> (77) <u>5</u>
as % of total imports (1975)	<u>3</u> (76) <u>4</u> (77) <u>6</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.) (1975)	<u>-13</u> (76) <u>-40</u> (77) <u>-30</u>
Main trading partners	U.K., France, Japan
External public debt as % of GNP. (1976)	<u>13.7</u>
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.) ()	<u>n.a.</u>
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) (1976)	<u>0.7</u>

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate (1967-77)	<u>2.0%</u>
% population in urban areas (1963)	<u>9</u> (1973) <u>16</u>
Total births per 1,000 population (1973)	<u>49</u>
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ()	<u>n.a.</u>
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>40.7</u> (15-64 yrs.) <u>55.7</u> (65+ yrs.) <u>3.6</u>
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants (1973)	<u>168</u>
People per physician (1973)	<u>24,100</u>
Major causes of death (1967)	influenza, intestinal problems, malaria
Major disease(s) . . (1974)	dysentery, measles, chicken pox
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements (1973)	<u>96</u>
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply . . ()	<u>n.a.</u>
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:	
Primary . . . (ages 5-14) (1975)	total <u>19.6</u> male <u>26.0</u> female <u>13.2</u>
Secondary . . (15-19) (1975)	total <u>13.4</u> male <u>20.0</u> female <u>7.2</u>
Post Secondary (20-24) ()	total <u>n.a.</u> male <u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u>
Energy production as % of consumption ()	<u>n.a.</u>

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)						ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS (Millions of Dollars)						
COUNTRY GAMBIA						A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS						
PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78				
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978				TOTAL	TO	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	1.9	1.3	0.2	1.2	2.5				4.1	0.1	10.6	32.2
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				4.1	-	8.5	22.4
Grants	1.9	1.3	0.2	1.2	2.5				-	-	-	4.0
a. A.I.D. and Prodemocrat Agencies	0.7	*	*	0.1	1.3				-	0.1	2.1	4.8
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	1.0
Grants	0.7	*	*	0.1	1.3				-	-	-	-
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.9				-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Grants	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.9				-	-	-	-
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.9				-	-	-	-
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.9	0.4	*	0.5	0.6				-	-	-	-
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3				-	-	-	-
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3				-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Grants	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3				-	-	-	-
Peace Corps	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3				-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL												
Credits or Loans												
Grants												
a. MAP Grants												
b. Credit Sales under FMS												
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program												
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 Loans												

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS			
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1968-77
TOTAL	4.7	12.1	34.6
United Kingdom	3.1	6.0	25.2
Germany	1.2	3.4	6.1
Other	0.4	2.7	3.3
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	2.1	NA	3.2
Libya	-	NA	1.1
Qatar	1.1	NA	1.1
Kuwait	1.0	NA	1.0
Nigeria	-	NA	*
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES			
TOTAL	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	-	-	17.0
USSR	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	-	17.0

NA - Not available * Less than \$50,000

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

GAMBIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	952	-	-	-	-	-	952a/
Total ..	952	-	-	-	-	-	952a/
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	1,900a/
Total ..	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	1,900a/
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000a/
Total ..	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000a/

a/ Funding from the Sahel Development Program.

U.S. Interests

During the 15 years since independence, the United States and The Gambia have enjoyed good relations. U.S. interests are developmental and cultural. The country is a functioning parliamentary democracy and has an impressive record of respect for human rights. The U.S. seeks to encourage continuation of this excellent record through support of the country's development.

The Gambia is a member of the Club du Sahel and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). The United States will continue to provide assistance to The Gambia within the context of the Club du Sahel/CILSS Sahel Development Program.

Development Overview

The Gambia is in the Sahel zone. Virtually 95% of the country is in a river basin although The Gambia depends almost exclusively upon rainfall for crop production. Only about 50% of the land is tillable and soils, in general, are poor. Agriculture counts for 60% of The Gambia's Gross Domestic Production (GDP) and produces 90% of the country's export earnings from groundnuts or groundnut-related products. About one-third of The Gambia's annual cereals requirements are imported. The population is growing 2% a year which combined with a 0.8% rate of immigration is high for a country with significant disparities in the urban and rural populations and with a population density approximating 300 people per square mile of inhabitable land. Further, the population pressures on the land are accelerating depletion of soil and forest covers.

The Gambia is an active member of CILSS and has given an important role to the CILSS National Committee in domestic economic planning. The country has a National Development Plan. A basic tenet of the plan is that national economic development must be achieved with equitable income distribution and social harmony. The overriding national objective is the development of rural areas and within that context the development of water and other potential resources in The Gambia River Basin. The planned strategy for short and medium-term rural development gives priority to agricultural and educational development, rural communications, decentralization of administration and creation of alternative towns to Banjul, the capital. Over the longer-range, the Government of The Gambia's (GOTG) planning envisages irrigation and transportation schemes using the resources of the Gambia River Basin.

Socio-Economic Performance

In recent years Gambian agricultural productivity has stabilized at about 130,000 metric tons (MT) for groundnuts and about 58,000 for all cereals during a "normal" year. Poor rains in 1977 led to a shortfall as disastrous as the 1972-73 Sahel-wide drought, but 1978 should be normal or even better. The balance of payments has deteriorated

GAMBIA

sharply from the decline in groundnut exports and the continuing boom in import demand. It is expected that the GOTG domestic financial position will continue to deteriorate. Government expenditures in development programs have risen, and deficit financing has had an inflationary impact. Development expenditures have leaped to 12% of GDP in 1976/77, up from the early 1970's figure of 5%. The 1978/79 budget estimates provide for a further very substantial increase to about 40% of the GDP.

Total Resources

U.S. assistance is through several channels: bilateral assistance, Peace Corps, A.I.D. contributions via multi-lateral institutions and voluntary agencies. In FY 80, total assistance directly attributable to the U.S. is projected upwards of \$5 million. There is virtually no private U.S. banking and investment exposure.

As most other donors make multi-year commitments, annual aid levels cannot be determined with precision. The United Kingdom's aid is about \$2 million per year; UNDP and related agencies about \$2 million, European Community about \$5 million; aid from the People's Republic of China will total \$14 million over several years; Arab aid is very substantial for high visibility capital projects, but there have been few disbursements to date. German and Scandinavian aid is increasing; World Bank aid approximates \$5 million per year. Overall, the U.S. is a minor yet important donor, concentrating on areas where other donor interest has not been strong.

A.I.D. Strategy

The long-range goal of A.I.D.'s program in The Gambia is to maximize Gambia River Basin development activity beginning in 1985. A.I.D.'s program is, therefore, planned to assist the GOTG's development strategy in ways which move toward this target date and option. Thus, A.I.D. assistance is concentrated on halting the environmental deterioration and improving the renewable resources through soil and water management, reforestation and mixed farming and livestock activities. Another objective

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
* A.I.D. will assist in halting environmental deterioration and in improving the renewable base through soil and water management, reforestation and mixed farming activities.	
* A.I.D. is promoting alternatives to current production methods, and improve access to rural areas.	

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	-	5	5
PASA ^c	-	10	15
Contract	-	12	14
Total	-	27	34
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	6	15	12
Contract	-	3	8
Total	6	18	20

^aU.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^bFY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
^cParticipating agency technicians.
^dProgrammed during the fiscal year.

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RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
CP 80-08(10-78)			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	11	825	3,396
Total AID	11	825	3,396
P.L. 480**			
Title I	(-)	(-)	(-)
(of which Title III is)			
Title II	839	593	915
Total P.L. 480	839	593	915
Total AID and P.L. 480	850	1,418	4,311
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

of A.I.D. is to assist The Gambian program to reduce rural-urban disparities by promoting alternatives to current production styles and by opening the rural areas. A.I.D. proposes to assist in improving rural road maintenance capability to consolidate the gains to be realized from other donors' sponsorship of road construction and reconstruction.

Additionally, A.I.D. supports the strategy of the CILSS and the Club du Sahel to develop the potential of the several great water basin networks in the Sahel. In The Gambia, A.I.D. is programming activities to support the improvement of the development planning and coordination of the Gambia River Basin Development Organization. Food assistance is channeled through the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to expand its ongoing PL 480 (Title II) program of pre-school feeding and to encompass an expanding mother-child feeding program.

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
CP 80-14(10-78)						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat		-		-		-
Rice		-		-		-
Feedgrains		-		-		-
Vegoil		-		-		-
Non-food		-		-		-
Title I Total .. (of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		273		566		796
World Food Programs		452		27		119
Gov't.-to-Gov't		114		-		-
Title II Total		839		593		915
Total P.L. 480		839		593		915

AID Operations Officer: Douglas P. Broome

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM. GAMBIA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM											
SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT UNIT	*	G	635-0202	74	952	11	251	400	371	520	943
MIXED FARMING AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	*	G	635-0203	74	---	---	849	250	1,375	1,510	6,634
GAMBIA REFORESTATION	*	G	635-0205	74	---	---	400	75	754	660	346
RURAL ROADS MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS	*	G	635-0206	74	---	---	400	100	500	700	3,710
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					952	11	1,900	825	3,000	3,396	
GRANTS					952	11	1,900	825	3,000	3,396	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					952	11	1,900	825	3,000	3,396	
GRANTS					952	11	1,900	825	3,000	3,396	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

* Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Soil and Water Resource Management Unit		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 635-0202		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 99	FY 80 371	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,517	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: (1) To establish a soil and water management unit within The Government of the Gambia's (GOTG) Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources; (2) to develop technology for improved agricultural/pastoral methods consistent with Gambian abilities and resources; and (3) to train Gambian soil and water management specialists and agricultural assistants to apply solutions to soil/water problems at national and village levels.

Background and Progress to Date: Increases in agricultural production will require substantial expansion and upgrading of the existing extension program, including land use management and soil/water conservation in its broadest resource-management context. A.I.D. will assist the GOTG in establishing a Soil and Water Management Unit (SWMU) within the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MANR). The unit will assist in development of national policies and programs for improving soil and water management practices; provide basic soil and water management expertise to all departments of the MANR; develop an operating procedure that is effective in providing field technical service to Gambian farmers; train a broad spectrum of GOTG agricultural assistants to recognize and advise farmers on the solution of simple soil and water management problems; and develop a technical guide appropriate to Gambian conditions. A.I.D. financed technicians should arrive during the fall of 1978 to begin implementation. Gambian technicians have already been selected.

Host Country and Other Donors: Although the project itself is funded wholly by A.I.D. and the GOTG, the United Kingdom (UK) provides complimentary technical assistance and training. The World Bank led rural development project provides technicians, training and physical plant.

Beneficiaries: Rural farmers stand to gain significantly from the standpoint of both increased crop productivity and income. The initial benefits from this activity will accrue to the rural

population in the first 2-5 villages (from 2,000 to 5,000 people) participating in the project. Ultimately the entire population should benefit by improved management of the country's soil and water resources. An economic calculation indicates that the internal rate of return on the project is 14.8 %.

FY 1980 Program: The SWMU will be operational. Between two and five villages will be testing new methods or installing needed conservation practices. The number of villages willing to make commitments to cooperate with the SWMU program of action is expected to reach 10. It is expected that one or more farmers from each of these villages will have agreed to test new soil and water management practices.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Functioning Soil and Water Management Unit	X
Training Gambians (various levels)	125
Technical Manual	X
4-part resource inventory participating villages	15

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>(\$ thousands)</u>
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: long-term technical assistance (3 for 36 P.M.)	250
short-term technical assistance (3 for 15 P.M.)	83
Training: 2 long-term participant training (24 P.M.)	28
Commodities: Laboratory equipment, small hand tools, office materials and supplies	<u>10</u>
Total	371

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	952	11	941	Soil Conservation Service U.S. Department of Agriculture (PASA)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	251	400		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,203	411	792	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	371	943	2,517	

TITLE Mixed Farming and Resource Management		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 1,375		LIFE OF PROJECT 10,858
NUMBER 635-0203	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 97	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To foster the intensification and integration of crop and livestock enterprises within Gambian farming systems for increasing rural family incomes on an ecologically sound and sustained yield basis.

Background and Progress to Date: The intensification of agricultural production is difficult for lack of proven adapted technologies and adequate resources. At the same time, the management of fallow and non-crop land is becoming increasingly important. During FY 79, detailed, large-scale land classification maps for the MacCarthy Island and Upper River Divisions were completed. The socio-economic planning unit for the project was established within the Agriculture Ministry. Establishing boundaries of access routes and grazing areas have begun. Up to ten controlled grazing areas with the necessary stock access routes and watering points were started. Two of the seven pilot activities in the demonstration enterprise program were started. One pilot activity in improved crop and forage management was initiated. A production credit facility in the amount of \$75,000 was funded. Five staff houses will be built. Two major pre-project studies were near completion. Four Gambians began degree training.

Host Country and Other Donors: A World Bank led consortium is currently funding a coordinated rural development project - largely crop oriented. A.I.D. will provide the framework for an integrated rural development program throughout the country. The Gambia will provide staff, buildings, and operating costs of \$1,620,000 (about 15% of U.S. contributions).

Beneficiaries: The project will benefit the entire population of the country directly or indirectly. The direct beneficiaries will be the farmers belonging to the 42 farmers' associations. The indirect beneficiaries will include those farmers not yet members of the farmers' association who will benefit from improved services and higher incomes. At the end of the project, it is estimated

that at least 200,000 people will have benefitted directly.

FY 1980 Program: Detailed land classification maps will be completed on all five administrative divisions in the Gambia. The second of the three pilot activities in improved crop and forage management will be initiated. The production credit facility will be started as well as four of the seven pilot activities in the demonstration enterprise program. Those Gambians who did not start in the first year will depart for training.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Strengthened multi-purpose farmers' associations	42
Land use classification maps (divisions)	5
Training Information Division functioning	X
Credit for purchase of farm carts (units)	2,000
Resource management and livestock training centers established	2
A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)	
	FY 80
Personnel: Long-term technical assistance (60 P.M.)	500
Short-term technical assistance (10 P.M.)	100
Training: Long-term participant training (80 P.M.)	100
Short-term participant training (20 P.M.)	25
Commodities: Equipment	200
Vehicles/transportation	20
Construction: Grazing area infrastructure and construction	210
Other Costs: Production credit	175
Research studies	45
Total	1,375

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	849	250		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	849	250	599	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,375	8,634	10,858	

TITLE Gambia Reforestation		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 754		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,500
NUMBER 635-0205	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 98		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: (1) To study the possibility of large-scale exploitation of mangrove forests, including utilization and charcoal production technologies; (2) improved management of natural woodland with special reference to economically important local species; (3) and establishment of pilot village-level plantations of fuelwood, charcoal, and sawtimber production.

Background and Progress to Date: A population density of 280-300 per square mile of cultivated land coupled with the increased use of grazing requirements have led to virtually indiscriminate wood-cutting for agricultural purposes and production of fuelwood and charcoal. The project will involve coordination with other agriculturally related development activities sponsored by A.I.D.: Soil and Water Management, Mixed Farming, and Crop Protection. It will also link with activities of other donors in agricultural extension and crop production. The four basic elements of the A.I.D. component of the Gambia reforestation program will begin in 1979 to: (1) Investigate options and develop plans for exploitation of the mangroves; (2) train Gambian personnel in technical forestry and management specialties; (3) plant 125 hectares of mangroves Gmelina Arborea; and (4) provide the aerial photography required to conduct the forestry inventory.

Host Country and Other Donors: This is a coordinated program with West Germany. Germany plans to provide verification of aerial photography, establish the limits of 66 existing forest reserves, and conduct research into exotic species of trees suitable for The Gambia. The value of the West German inputs will be approximately \$1 million.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries are the rural and urban populations in general. The latter will be assured of continuing supplies of fuelwood and charcoal at lower prices. Rural inhabitants will be assured of long-term renewable resources for succeeding generations and diversified sources of income. Eventual

exploitation of mangrove wood will provide foreign exchange income.

FY 1980 Program: All identified components will be underway: (1) The study for the exploitation of the mangroves will have begun; (2) a village-level plantation program will be started; (3) research trials and field sitings of improved varieties of local species will have started; (4) another 125 hectares of Gmelina will be planted; (5) and staff will be identified for in-country and overseas training and in-country training programs will be designed and implemented.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Ground truth survey completed	X
Research improved local species	10
Village plantation programs initiated	50
Plantation of proven species (hectares)	625
Gambians trained	45
Mangroves exploitation plan completed for 1 million cubic meters	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	<u>(\$ thousands)</u>
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Long-term technical assistance (36 P.M.)	331
Short-term technical assistance (6 P.M.)	50
Training: Long-term participant training (50 P.M.)	100
Short-term participant training (24 P.M.)	24
Commodities: Supplies	189
Vehicles/transportation	25
Other Costs: Data collection studies	<u>35</u>
Total	754

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400	75		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	400	75	325	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	754	346	1,500	

TITLE Rural Roads Maintenance Systems		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 635-0206		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 80 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,610	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE				

Purpose: To improve the equipment, maintenance, and management systems of the Public Works Department in order to improve primary and secondary road maintenance.

Background and Progress to Date: There are very limited prospects for increasing agricultural productivity without major improvements in the longer-term rural resource base, including investments in physical resources. Access to the interior and to markets is a vital component of longer-term development of the rural sector. And access that is made must be maintained. Investment in rural infrastructure, especially roads and water supply, is part of the basic Government of The Gambia (GOTG) policy to reduce the existing urban-rural imbalance. Development in the rural infrastructure sector is concerned chiefly with communications support for productive activity and more generally for improving the quality of rural life. The project is designed as a five-year first phase in a long-term effort which will lead eventually to a self-sustaining road maintenance program. The project will result in 950 kilometers of rural roads being brought under regular maintenance. This activity complements national rural development projects now constrained by inadequate access to roads. The underlying theme is to improve the maintenance of the national road system in The Gambia and to improve road transport conditions throughout the country.

Host Country and Other Donors: The World Bank (IBRD) has taken the lead in identifying project components: technical assistance, equipment, workshop expansion, backlog maintenance, and studies. IBRD contribution will be about \$4 million and the GOTG will provide nearly \$2 million. It will be a joint project under Club du Sahel asupicer.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this project are the rural people who travel primarily to market crops, acquire agricultural necessities and household commodities. The rural poor will also benefit through easier and less expensive access to

health and education facilities.

FY 1980 Program: Two divisional repair shops will be constructed or expanded. Vehicle maintenance capability will be improved at a rate of 200 additional units per year. Phase I of the experimental maintenance system study will be completed and Phase II will begin in 1980.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Equipment (pieces)	40
Workshop facilities constructed or expanded	5
Maintenance organization improved (units)	4
Road maintenance completed (kilometers)	950
Equipment maintenance system study implemented	X
Vehicle maintenance improved (yearly rate)	300

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Personnel: Long-term technical assistance (12 P.M.)	100
Short-term technical assistance (3 P.M.)	30
Training: In-country training (24 P.M.)	25
Commodities: Road maintenance and workshop equipment	35
Construction:	210
Other Costs:	100
Total	500

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400	100		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	400	100	300	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	3,710	4,610	

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: MALI

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population	(thousands, mid 1978)	<u>6,266</u>		
Per capita GNP	(dollars, 1976)	<u>100</u>		
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	(1970-75)	<u>-0.1%</u>		
Average annual rate of inflation	(1960-1970)	<u>5.0%</u>	(1970-1976)	<u>7.1%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population	()	<u>n.a.</u>		
Life expectancy at birth, in years	(1970-1975)	total	<u>38.0</u>	male <u>36.5</u> female <u>39.6</u>
	(1965-1970)	total	<u>37.2</u>	male <u>36.5</u> female <u>38.0</u>
Literacy rate	(1970)	total	<u>2%</u>	male <u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u>
	(1969)	total	<u>2%</u>	male <u>4%</u> female <u>0.5%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	(1954-77)	<u>-0.8%</u>	
Agricultural production as % of GDP	(1976)	<u>38</u>	
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	(1976)	<u>36</u>	
% land owned () by: top 10%	<u>n.a.</u>	low 10%	<u>n.a.</u>

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	millet	10	(1976)
Cash	cotton	1	(1976)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) cotton, livestock

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) cereals, sugar

Proportion of labor force in agriculture (1970) 91%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>53</u>	(75)	<u>64</u>	(76)	<u>76</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>60</u>	(75)	<u>79</u>	(76)	<u>89</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>-7</u>	(75)	<u>-15</u>	(76)	<u>-13</u>
Defense expenditures,						
as % of total expenditures	(1974)	<u>19.5</u>	(75)	<u>21.4</u>	(76)	<u>22.7</u>
as % of GNP	(1974)	<u>2.6</u>	(75)	<u>2.9</u>	(76)	<u>3.5</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,						
(\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>4</u>	(76)	<u>7</u>	(77)	<u>6</u>
Equivalent to		<u>0.5</u>				
						months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977) cotton, groundnuts, livestock

Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.)	(1975)	<u>1</u>	(76)	<u>1</u>	(77)	<u>1</u>
as % of total exports	(1975)	<u>1.9</u>	(76)	<u>1.2</u>	(77)	<u>1.5</u>

Major imports ... (1975) textiles, vehicles, petroleum products

Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.)	(1975)	<u>7</u>	(76)	<u>3</u>	(77)	<u>8</u>
as % of total imports	(1975)	<u>4.0</u>	(76)	<u>2.0</u>	(77)	<u>5.5</u>

Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>-122</u>	(76)	<u>-64</u>	(77)	<u>-78</u>
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Main trading partners Western Europe, U.S.S.R., China

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 49.5

Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1976)	<u>12</u>
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	(1976)	<u>3.2</u>

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate	(1967-77)	<u>2.2%</u>			
% population in urban areas	(1960)	<u>10</u>			
	(1976)	<u>13</u>			
Total births per 1,000 population	(1975)	<u>50</u>			
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	()	<u>n.a.</u>			
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>43.9</u>	(15-64 yrs.)	<u>53.4</u>	(65+ yrs.)	<u>2.7</u>
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	(1973)	<u>141</u>			
People per physician	(1973)	<u>38,900</u>			
Major causes of death ()	<u>n.a.</u>				
Major disease(s) ... (1974)	malaria, measles, amebiasis				
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	(1973)	<u>74</u>			
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	(1970)	<u>3</u>			
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:					
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1974)	total	<u>19.7</u>	male <u>25.5</u> female <u>13.8</u>		
Secondary .. (15-19) (1974)	total	<u>2.0</u>	male <u>3.3</u> female <u>0.6</u>		
Post Secondary (20-24) ()	total	<u>n.a.</u>	male <u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u>		
Energy production as % of consumption	()	<u>n.a.</u>			

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

COUNTRY	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78
	MALI							
	PROGRAM	1976	1978	TQ	1977				1978
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	22.7	3.3	1.3	10.6	13.5			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	22.7	3.3	1.3	10.6	13.5			
a. A.I.D. and Professional Agencies	13.3	2.7	1.1	10.0	10.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	13.3	2.7	1.1	10.0	10.1			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	6.9	0.2	*	*	2.9			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	6.9	0.2	-	-	2.9			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	6.9	0.2	*	*	2.9			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	6.9	0.2	*	*	2.9			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5			
Peace Corps	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Intd. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	-	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	22.7	3.3	1.3	10.6	13.5			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	22.7	3.3	1.3	10.6	13.5			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	19.9	49.2	363.6
IFC	-	-	0.6	0.6
IDA	-	3.6	15.0	144.2
AFDB	-	14.7	15.5	46.2
UNDP	-	0.4	18.1	40.6
Other UN	-	1.2	-	5.9
EEC	-	-	-	126.1

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	49.7	56.0	297.9
France	24.3	25.9	174.9
Germany	18.0	16.4	77.8
Canada	2.1	3.6	20.6
United Kingdom	0.8	0.5	7.0
Netherlands	2.3	5.9	8.7
Belgium	0.4	1.8	3.9
Other	1.8	1.9	5.0

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	3.0	NA	39.0
Saudi Arabia	-	NA	17.0
Qatar	2.0	NA	6.5
Libya	-	NA	5.8
UAE	1.0	NA	5.0
Algeria	-	NA	3.1
Other	-	NA	1.6

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	-	-	185.0
USSR	-	-	89.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	23.0
China	-	-	73.0

NA - Not available

UAE - United Arab Emirates

MALI

PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 80-13(10-78)
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>								
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1978								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants . . .	9,660	2,550	200	535	-	-	6,375 a/	
Total ..	9,660	2,550	200	535	-	-	6,375 a/	
1979								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants . . .	13,022	-	-	-	-	-	13,022 a/	
Total ..	13,022	-	-	-	-	-	13,022 a/	
1980								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants . . .	19,080	-	-	-	-	-	19,080 a/	
Total ..	19,080	-	-	-	-	-	19,080 a/	

a/ Funding from Sahel Development Program.

U.S. Interest

The United States helped ease human suffering during the recent Sahel drought and is now engaged in a long-range program planned to help Mali better withstand future droughts as well as meet the basic needs of her people. Mali is a member of the Club du Sahel and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). The United States will continue to provide assistance to Mali within the context of the Club du Sahel/CILSS Development Program.

Development Overview

Serious problems of poverty and disease affect the people of Mali. Landlocked astride the Niger River in central West Africa, the country spans over a thousand miles from a bleak Sahara to lush savannah in the south. The latter

is partly uninhabited because of the prevalence of disease. Because of its vast distances, Mali suffers high costs for transportation and communications. Mali's literacy rate is estimated at 5% per capita. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is \$100 a year. Water and arable land are Mali's primary resources to better the lives of its people. Normal rainfall, along with the Niger River and its great inland delta provide enough moisture so that Mali's agriculture could provide surpluses to feed itself and some of its neighbors.

The country's principal needs are:

- increased livestock and cereals production. Current production is hampered by current pricing and marketing policies, organizational deficiencies and an ineffective extension system;
- a higher quality of life for its rural people many of whom lack the means to remain free of disease or to move out of the poverty cycle;
- funds for development projects. With a total budget of only \$20 per citizen annually, Mali's Government can make only a meager financial contribution to its own development.

A.I.D.'s program in Mali was born from its 1973-75 drought relief assistance. It stresses smallholder food crop and livestock production along with an increasing range of economic and social services for rural people. The Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) has organized the program into 20 "operations" -- a decentralized rural development authority that operates in a particular area, cutting across other administrative boundaries with a mandate to encourage production of important crops and improve delivery of health, literacy, water and marketing services. Most of the 20 "operations" are currently financed by external donors.

Social and Economic Performance

The GRM is committed to food self-sufficiency and higher standards of living for its rural population. The "operations" are aimed directly at raising productivity per

MALI

unit of land through small-farmer agriculture. Although certain of the "operations" (especially in cash crops) tend to be capital-intensive, food crop "operations" are primarily labor-intensive. These same integrated rural development projects promote low-cost rural health measures that should bring about reductions of infant mortality and thereby make acceptable to villagers the family planning measures that the GRM is willing to introduce. In Mali, greater equality of income distribution is an issue mainly between the small urban population and the rural masses. Changes in marketing and price policies for food grains are the most important way of assuring better returns to the small farmer. Western donors are working with the government to encourage more flexible, realistic systems.

Total Resources

France, the European Community, the World Bank, West German and Canada are the main Western donors, with the United States and the UN following. China, the USSR, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait also contribute development aid. The Western flow has increased with the advent of the Club du Sahel, which joins the efforts of donors interested in Sahel development with the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), an organization of Sahelian states originally created to combat the drought. Total commitments from the West were some \$119 million in 1976 and annual totals are expected to increase. There is practically no private U.S. investment in Mali, but the Peace Corps is active.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D.'s strategy is to support the GRM's commitment to increasing food production and improving rural welfare. A.I.D.'s program is involved with three development "operations" and two smaller-scale "actions" to raise yields of millet, sorghum, rice and wheat as well as to introduce improved extension systems, and social and economic amenities like water, rural access tracks, marketing and credit systems, and functional literacy.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
* Increased food production through millet, wheat, sorghum, rice and livestock projects. (\$11,253,000)	
* Better quality of rural life through rural health services, rural works and renewable energy. (\$2,827,000)	
* Improvement of road links between western Mali and the rest of the country.	

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	22	31	31
PASA ^c	2	2	2
Contract	31	57	58
Total	55	90	91
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	126	612	400
Contract	-	-	-
Total	126	612	400

^aU.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^bFY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
^cParticipating agency technicians.
^dProgrammed during the fiscal year.

MALI

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans		-	-
Grants	6,780 ^{a/}	19,035 ^{a/}	21,733 ^{a/}
Total AID	6,780	19,035	21,733
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	2,980	492	299
Total P.L. 480	2,980	492	299
Total AID and P.L. 480	9,760	19,527	22,032
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 actual		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
Title I						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total ...		-		-		-
(of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs		1,871		492		299
Gov't.-to-Gov't		1,109		-		-
Title II Total		2,980		492		299
Total P.L. 480		2,980		492		299

^{a/} Includes Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974, functional appropriation and Sahel Development Program.

In livestock, A.I.D. is developing an entire sector of related activities while other projects emphasize better rural health delivery systems, building village rural works, and providing renewable energy sources for village use.

MISSION DIRECTOR: Ronald Levin

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM MALI

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
OPERATION MILS (CROP PRODUCTION)	G	688-0202	76 ^{1/}	2,992	1,612	---	1,380	---	---	---
MALI LIVESTOCK SECTOR I	G	688-0203	75 ^{1/}	603	---	---	603	---	---	---
RURAL WORKS	G	688-0204	77	1,125	53	---	846	---	226	---
ACTION RIZ-SORGHO	G	688-0206	76	2,005	931	---	1,074	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,725	2,596	---	3,903	---	226	
GRANTS				6,725	2,596	---	3,903	---	226	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
POPULATION PLANNING										
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	G	688-0208	77	200	---	---	200	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				200	---	---	200	---	---	
GRANTS				200	---	---	200	---	---	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH										
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	G	688-0208	77	985	312	---	673	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				985	312	---	673	---	---	
GRANTS				985	312	---	673	---	---	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES										
COMMUNITY DEV. PROGRAM FOR WOMEN (PVD)	G	688-0209	76	250	199	---	51	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				250	199	---	51	---	---	
GRANTS				250	199	---	51	---	---	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM										
OPERATION MILS (CROP PRODUCTION)	* G	688-0202	76	b/	---	1,500	100	1,470	1,200	1,413
RURAL WORKS	* G	688-0204	77	b/	---	884	---	1,200	660	3,166
LAND USE CAPABILITY INVENTORY	* G	688-0205	78	2,200	---	---	627	700	2,200	383
ACTION RIZ-SORGHO	* G	688-0206	76	b/	---	972	542	551	657	---
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	* G	688-0208	77	b/	---	700	353	1,127	1,354	878
COMMUNITY DEV. PROG. FOR WOMEN (PVU)	* G	688-0209	76	b/	---	528	390	---	138	---
OPERATION HAUTE VALLÉE	* G	688-0210	78	500	---	3,000	1,875	3,150	3,450	11,745

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM MALI

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
KAYES-NIORO ROAD	*	G	688-0212	80	---	---	---	---	5,000	500	---
ACTION BLE	*	G	688-0213	78	1,501	---	250	1,247	1,000	1,358	1,675
FIRST REGION DEVELOPMENT	*	G	688-0215	79	---	---	600	100	600	400	800
RENEWABLE ENERGY	*	G	688-0217	78	2,174	---	---	1,882	500	1,040	1,426
MALI LIVESTOCK SECTOR II	*	G	688-0218	79	---	---	---	4,588	3,121	3,782	37,561
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,375	---	---	13,022	10,287	19,080	16,026
GRANTS					6,375	---	---	13,022	10,287	19,080	16,026
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					14,535	3,107	---	13,022	15,114	19,080	16,252
GRANTS					14,535	3,107	---	13,022	15,114	19,080	16,252
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>a/</u> Includes funding under Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974 <u>b/</u> Prior funding under functional appropriation											
* Detailed project narrative -- See Activity Data Sheet.											

TITLE Operation Mills		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	7,375
NUMBER 688-0202		PRIOR REFERENCE	1,470		
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 106	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79 <u>a/</u>	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>					
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To increase agricultural productivity and grain marketing and improve living standards in Mali's semi-arid Fifth Region.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. provides assistance to Operation Mills in Mopti for agricultural production activities, including applied research in millet and sorghum; pilot farmer demonstration plots; training of extension agents; vegetable gardening; providing agricultural inputs and implements; and the purchase, storage and shipment of grains. Assistance is also provided for rural road construction, repair and maintenance; well digging; training of blacksmiths; a functional literacy program; and rural health activities. Substantial progress has occurred in the project area since activities began in late 1976. Average cereal yields have increased from 500 to 634 kilograms/hectare and total production is 185,000 tons (an increase of 60,000 tons since the beginning of the project). Approximately 1,450 pilot farmers are using the new technology. Research on fertilizers and improved seeds continues at the field research station. Studies in credit and agricultural supply distribution and a socio-economic baseline survey have been completed. Forty-five new extension agents have received short-term in-country training and an additional ten blacksmiths will be trained locally in FY 79. Six more participants are receiving training in crop production extension in Nigeria. Construction of an additional 100 kilometers of rural roads is expected to be completed in FY 79.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Malian Government is providing 39% of the costs of the Operation's extension and administrative personnel.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 67,800 families will directly benefit from this project. By FY 81 the A.I.D. cost per family will be \$131. In addition to the direct beneficiaries, many other inhabitants of the Fifth Region will benefit from the increased amount

of food produced, the better roads and wells, and the higher level of health and literacy resulting from this project.

FY 80 Program: Funding of \$1,470,000 will provide for continued technical assistance in well digging, community development, and agriculture supply distribution centers as well as on-the-job training for approximately 280 extension agents. Construction of approximately 100 kilometers of rural roads and the drilling of 15 wells will also be financed.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Pilot farmers trained	3,500
Farmers using improved practices	16,000
Farmers participating in credit programs	3,500
Roads improved (kilometers)	250
Wells dug or improved	34
Additional land under cultivation (hectares)	263,988
Additional grain produced (metric tons)	82,036
Participants trained (short-term)	33

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Personnel: 2 long-term advisors (24 P.M.)	125
4 short-term advisors (6 P.M.)	50
Training: 5 short-term participants (3rd country) (10 P.M.)	15
Commodities: Fertilizer, agricultural supplies	220
Vehicles, blacksmith equipment	130
Construction: Road construction and maintenance, wells	600
Other Costs: Local labor costs, fuel, maintenance, other support costs	330
Total	1,470

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	2,992	1,612	1,380	International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) Personal Services Contractors
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,500 <u>a/</u>	1,480		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,492	3,092	1,400	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,470	Future Year Obligations 1,413	Estimated Total Cost 7,375	

a/ Prior funding from Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974 and functional appropriation.

TITLE Rural Works		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 1,200		LIFE OF PROJECT 375
NUMBER 688-0204	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p.109	FY 79 a/	FY 81	FY 82

Purpose: To encourage and assist villagers in the Sahelian regions of Mali to identify, plan and implement small, economically productive rural works and to assist the Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) to establish a decentralized rural community development support capacity which is effective and responsive at the local level.

Background and Progress to Date: The GRM is assisting Sahel communities to plan and develop simple rural works projects which will raise their standard of living. This program is experimental and decentralized and will emphasize village participation at all stages of project planning and implementation. Depending on villagers' needs and plans, these projects may include wells, small dams and dikes, irrigation systems, canals, land clearing and farm-to-market tracks. The project will eventually support up to 200 self-help activities in eight cercles (counties). A contract providing technical assistance for these projects has been signed by the GRM, and three members of the five-person advisory team are now assisting Malian project officials in preliminary implementation activities. Two Peace Corps volunteers are providing field assistance. Participants for U.S. training are being selected and 13 village projects are scheduled to begin in FY 79.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will furnish extension agents, national and regional coordinators, an engineer and administrative support. The U.S. Peace Corps will provide eight volunteers to assist GRM cadre at cercle and village levels.

Beneficiaries: Through a variety of rural works projects, villagers will benefit from increased agricultural, livestock and handicraft (small industry) production accompanied by increases in income and improvement in the quality of life. The

communities will achieve greater confidence and self-reliance in their own efforts at community development and increase their capability in using intermediate technologies; designing, implementing and maintaining infrastructure facilities; developing community improvements; and obtaining appropriate resource assistance. Cost per extended family (averaging 10 people) for FY 80 is estimated at \$631. Approximately 1,900 families in over 30 villages will benefit. Over the life of the project, 10,000 families will benefit at an average cost of \$638 per family.

FY 80 Program: Funding of \$1,200,000 will provide for continuation of technical assistance, U.S. graduate training of two regional coordinators, and commodity and operational support. The project will extend to two more cercles, bringing the total to four, where 29 new rural works projects will be initiated.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Rural Works projects (\$15,000 average)	200
Villagers participating	100,000
Trained GRM technicians posted to field locations	25
Regional coordinators with U.S. degrees in Community Development	4

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 6 Community Development advisors (72 P.M.)	500
3 Short-term advisors (3 P.M.)	30
Training: 48 participants (U.S. community development graduate studies) (48 P.M.)	62
In-country training (100 P.M.)	33
Commodities: vehicles, cement, materials, tools	100
Construction: 29 rural works (wells, roads, etc.)	350
Other Costs: Local operating costs	125
Total	1,200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES American Organization for Rehabilitation through Training Foundation.
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,125	53	1,072	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	884 a/	846		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,009	899	1,110	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,200	3,166	6,375	

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriations.

TITLE Land Use Capability Inventory		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 700		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,283
NUMBER 663-0205	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 110		

Purpose: To assist the Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) in performing an inventory of land and water resources and to assist Mali in developing a capacity to plan for effective utilization of its resources.

Background and Progress to Date: The GRM is making a serious, coordinated effort to develop its agricultural and range resources as a means of exploiting food production potential. Identification, evaluation and quantification of Mali's resources are prerequisites to establishing planning priorities and strategies. The inventory and related training in this project will help improve the quality of the GRM's land use planning. The project was approved in 1977 but not implemented due to difficulties in arranging other donor participation. Agreement has now been reached between the Governments of Mali and France, and the A.I.D. grant agreement was signed with the GRM in September 1978.

U.S. technicians are being recruited. Malian Government personnel are being assembled by the Institute of Rural Economics which will carry out the project work. Arrival of U.S. and French technicians is expected in 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GRM is providing counterpart personnel and office space. France has agreed to contribute partial funding for technical assistance in geohydrological mapping and tropical agronomy.

Beneficiaries: The Government of Mali will be better able to plan its development programs; and the people of Mali, who are predominantly farmers, fishermen and herdsman, will ultimately benefit from better land use planning. There are about 630,000 families in Mali. Cost per family will be about \$5.15 over the life of the project.

FY 80 Program: FY 80 funding of \$700,000 will provide for continued services of the U.S. technical personnel, local operating costs, and rental of helicopters needed to conduct the land use survey. An evaluation of project progress will take place in early FY 80.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
Trained personnel:	
Malians receiving on-the-job training	12
Malians receiving M.S. degree or equivalent	4
Resource inventory:	
Land use maps	X
Detailed description of soil-vegetation characteristics	X
Estimates of crops and range potential	X
Institutional capability for land use data collection and use in project planning	X

	(\$ thousands)	
	FY 80	
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		
Personnel: 4 Long-term advisors (48 P.M.)		400
2 Short-term advisors (12 P.M.)		50
Other Costs: Helicopter rental		150
Local operating costs		100
Total		700

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	2,200	-	2,200	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	627		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,200	627	1,573	
	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	700	383	3,283	

TITLE Action Riz-Sorgho		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 688-0206		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	551	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,528
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 107	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80
			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81		

Purpose: To increase cereal production in the chronically gain-deficit Seventh Region of Mali through the introduction of improved technology to small farmers, under the direction of the Action Riz-Sorgho organization.

Background and Progress to Date: Crop cultivation in the near-desert region around Gao in eastern Mali is dependent upon flood irrigation from the Niger River. Flood control is achieved by means of a system of non-submersible dikes with appropriately located water control gates along the banks of the Niger. These dikes and gates permit improved water control over the flood plains adjacent to the river.

Since 1976, when World Bank emergency drought assistance ended, A.I.D. has assisted the Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) with a program to increase rice and sorghum production near Gao. A.I.D.'s assistance finances the construction of additional non-submersible dikes, water flow gates and a regional research station which will develop a technical package for use by the area's small farmers. The training of extension agents to deliver the package is an integral part of the project. The project is now underway. Almost all of the project commodities are at site. A project coordinator has been working in the area since February 1978. Topographical studies and designs for the dike construction were completed in FY 1978. Construction is expected to begin in March 1979. Several studies are presently being conducted, including a baseline survey of agricultural production and yields and a study of the role of women in agricultural activities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GRM is providing operational support for the administrative, research and extension personnel associated with the project. The African Development Fund of the African Development Bank is helping with the financing of the heavy equipment brigade working on dike construction.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries are the 25,000 participating families, 90% of the region's population, who should realize a 40% gain in income from project, increases in cereal production. Project cost per family is estimated at \$22 in FY 80 and \$141 for life of project.

FY 80 Program: Funding of \$551,000 will continue the full-time services of a project coordinator and a short-term water management consultant. The principal activity will be the completion of construction of non-submersible dikes for the remaining nine flood plains. The research station work will be fully operational and the larger extension staff will begin farmer field trials. An evaluation of the project is planned.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Increased hectareage under cultivation	17,000
Increased average yield per hectare (kilograms)	350
Trained extension staff	50
Farmers participating	25,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>(\$ thousands)</u>
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 1 long-term advisor (12 P.M.)	40
1 short-term advisor (2 P.M.)	10
Construction: Non-submersible dike construction	281
Other Costs: Credit Fund	70
Operating expenses including an evaluation of the project	125
Research Station Activities	25
Total	551

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	2,005	931	1,074	Personal Services Contractor
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	972 ^{a/}	1,616		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,977	2,547	430	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	551	-	3,528	

^{a/} Prior funding from functional appropriation.

TITLE Rural Health Services Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 688-0208		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p.105	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		1,127	3,890	
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To design, implement and evaluate a demonstration rural health system which the Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) can adopt as the basis for a national rural health service.

Background and Progress to Date: The GRM's health objective is to extend primary health care services to the rural population. However, the Ministry of Health's budget is inadequate: over half is spent on personnel costs and increasingly smaller proportions are available for medicines, equipment and logistical support expansion. With these constraints in mind, this project seeks to expand rural health services through the use of locally-supported village health workers as well as the establishment of a logistical support system under which basic medication will be sold rather than provided free. Both these aspects of the project are designed to make the health system less demanding of scarce national budget resources. They will be integrated with other rural development activities, and are designed for nationwide replication. Project activities are now underway. Two project sites (Yelimane and Koro) have been selected and six team members have begun work there. Along with seven Peace Corps volunteers, the team has conducted preliminary health needs assessments and has designed training programs, scheduled to begin in late 1978, for existing rural health personnel. These programs will introduce such personnel to their new roles in the primary health care system. Needed vehicles and training materials have arrived and are being utilized in the regions. A logistical support system for the sale and distribution of medicines is being developed. These activities will enable the GRM to expand primary health care services, including family planning, to the people of the two areas, beginning by the spring of 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Malian Government is financing project costs, including local personnel, facilities, operating costs, supplies and equipment. The Peace Corps is providing seven volunteers to assist in project implementation.

Beneficiaries: In FY 80, an estimated 10,000 families in 40 selected villages will have regular access to primary health care services, at a cost of \$113 a family. By the end of the project, an estimated 35,000 families will have, for the first time, regular access to primary health care services, including family planning. Cost is estimated at about \$111 per family. An evaluation of the project is planned to determine if it should expand to another region.

FY 80 Program: Funding of \$1,127,000 will provide for continuation of advisory services, participant training, vehicles, medications, medical equipment, training materials, and project support costs in two regions and a third to be selected. Staff of the Ministry of Health, with assistance from project personnel, will train 25 health personnel and 60 village health workers to provide primary health care services to villagers of the demonstration sites.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Village health workers trained	180
Dispensary nurses trained	36
Health Center personnel trained	24
Regional health personnel trained	12
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80
Personnel: 4 public health advisors (48 P.M.)	400
1 short-term consultant (9 P.M.)	80
Training: 3 short-term U.S. participants (18 P.M.)	33
2 participants (6 P.M.)	12
Commodities: Medicines	374
Medical equipment and training material	53
Other Costs: Local salaries and operating costs	175
	Total 1,127

U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,185	312	873	Harvard Institute for International Development
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	700 a/	1,276		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,885	1,538	347	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,127	878	3,890	

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

TITLE Operation Haute Vallée		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 3,150	LIFE PRO CT	F CT 18,395
NUMBER 688-0210	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRICE REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p.111	FY 78	FY 82	OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist Operation Haute Vallee (OHV) to plan and manage an integrated rural development program to benefit the people of the Haute Vallee Region.

Background and Progress to Date: The Haute Vallee, situated near Bamako in a relatively high rainfall zone, has been a traditional source of food for Mali's urban population. Its potential for extended irrigated agriculture will be enhanced by completion of the Selingue Dam in 1980. However, the development of the region has been hampered by poor roads, inadequate agricultural technology and credit, as well as poor health and education facilities. A.I.D. will assist OHV's efforts to expand food crop production with an improved irrigation system, animal traction training, expanded farmer credit, agricultural research, and market roads construction. Health and functional literacy programs will be devised to directly improve villager well-being. The ordering of commodities and the selection of a technical assistance contractor is in process. Planning has begun for construction of OHV headquarters and field facilities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) will contribute about 27% of project costs.

Beneficiaries: By completion of the first phase of the project in FY 1983, it is estimated that at least 6,000 families will have benefited directly from this project. Total cost per family is estimated at about \$335. Indirect beneficiaries will be most of the 21,000 families of the Haute Vallee benefiting from the increased agricultural development and better living conditions.

FY 80 Program: Funding of \$3,150,000 will provide for continued services of five full-time agronomy, rice production, animal traction, credit and management advisors, as well as several short-term advisors. Training of Malians in subjects such as agronomy,

rice production, animal traction, credit and management will continue. Funding will be provided for initial polder rehabilitation, major acceleration of the credit program, road building and maintenance, a base line sociological survey, and initiation of a health program.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Polder rehabilitation (\$4,289 per hectare)	640 ha.
Roads/trails constructed (\$17,588 per km)	390 km.
Animal traction centers constructed	8
Local blacksmiths trained	90
Extension agents trained	100
Functional literacy centers in operation	100

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Personnel: 5 long-term advisors (60 P.M.)	500
4 short-term consultants (16 P.M.)	138
Training: 6 long-term participants (US 72 P.M.)	92
12 short-term participants	
(3rd country 24 P.M., plus U.S. 24 P.M.)	80
Commodities: Vehicles and parts	180
Agricultural and health and field office supplies	340
Construction: Road construction	400
Polder rehabilitation	100
Warehouses, field offices, and animal traction centers	90
Other Costs: Credit Fund	200
Administrative support to OHV	1,000
Local operating costs	30

Total 3,150

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	To be selected
Through September 30, 1978	500	-	500	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	3,000	1,875		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,500	1,875	1,625	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,150	11,745	18,395	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

TITLE Kayes-Nioro Road		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 688-0212		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 80 5,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To facilitate rural development in Mali's First Region by constructing a road from Kayes to Nioro du Sahel.

Background: Development in Mali's First Region has been seriously neglected. Some modern development has taken place along the railway which connects Kayes (the capital of the region) with Bamako. The interior of the First Region, however, has been largely ignored. As a result, agricultural production has lagged far behind the area's potential. The inhabitants of the First Region remain among the poorest in the Sahel. Health conditions are primitive and literacy rates very low. Farmers wage a subsistence level struggle partly due to their inability to reach larger markets.

In order to help raise agricultural production and meet the basic needs of the people in the First Region, the Government of Mali has identified the construction of a road from Kayes to Nioro du Sahel as the priority project in the region. Development of this road will complement project development activities by the United States and other donors in livestock improvement, integrated rural development and rural health services delivery. The proposed road will be 247 kilometers long, five meters wide and include several critical bridges. The design specifications provide for an unpaved, all-weather road with minimum maintenance requirements.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Mali will provide administrative support and finance road maintenance. Financial participation by other CILSS donors in construction of the road is anticipated. Several other donors, including Canada, Saudi Arabia and the World Bank will have projects in the area which will benefit from the road.

Beneficiaries: An estimated 30,000 families of small farmers and herders will benefit from better access to market and Government

services. The cost per family over the life of the project is estimated at \$500 (based on total cost of the project).

FY 80 Program: Funding will provide for construction and supervision contracts, road equipment and start-up construction costs. Two short-term participants will begin training in road maintenance.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
A 247 kilometer road from Kayes to Nioro including bridges	X
Design of a maintenance program for the road	X
Maliens trained to run the maintenance program	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 3 short-term advisers (12 P.M.)	120
Training: 2 short-term participants (8 P.M.)	20
Commodities: road building equipment	1,720
Construction: road and bridge construction	3,000
Other Costs: local travel, supplies	140
Total	<u>5,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	5,000	-	5,000	

To be selected

TITLE Action Blé		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 638-0213		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change Transmitted June 16, 1978	FY 80 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,426	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To produce more cereals, especially wheat, through farmer-managed cooperative irrigation systems in Dire, near Timbuctu.

Background and Progress to Date: Grain production deficits in most of northern Mali have been a long standing problem. The area around Dire, however, has significant potential for irrigation from the Niger River. The "Cooperative of Dire" has farmed 150 hectares successfully for 13 years. The Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) is attempting to increase irrigated grain production locally. A.I.D. assistance to this project is based upon the introduction of small, farmer-owned and managed irrigation systems, successfully tested in several Niger River villages. A Malian wheat agronomist has finished training at the International Center for Wheat and Corn Improvement (CIMMYT) in Mexico. U.S. personnel are being recruited. Selection of the first set of small diesel pumps appropriate to the project site is in process.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GRM is providing operational support for the administrative and extension personnel of Action Blé. The French Government is assisting in construction of dikes and canals for an experimental perimeter. A French-financed irrigation/extension advisor will be stationed in Dire for two years.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries are 2,400 small farmers and their families who will gain access to production credit and will benefit from an improved extension staff. Increased irrigated wheat production should almost double farm income. The local life of project cost per family is estimated at \$1,844. FY 80 estimated cost is \$416 per family.

FY 80 Program: Funding of \$1,000,000 will provide for the installation of the remaining 30% of the small diesel pumps, and the testing of the 50 animal driven flow pumps and five manually operated pumps. Local diesel mechanics (village youths) will

begin their last year of in-country training, two participants in agricultural economics and marketing will complete their U.S. studies, U.S. short-term training in water-management and third-country observational tours will begin. Two full-time advisors will be providing site coordination, and short-term advisory assistance will continue. Evaluations of seed varieties and fertilizer levels tested at the research station and in farmers' fields will provide valuable guidance for accelerating the pace of improved technology introduction. Irrigated sorghum will be tested for the second year and 150 hectares of land will be targeted for triple cropping with grain legumes. Construction of supplemental storage facilities, if needed, will begin. There will be semi-annual project reviews.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Hectares under irrigated wheat production	2,420
Hectares under irrigated sorghum production	2,220
Increased annual wheat harvest beginning 1980 (metric tons)	5,650
Increased annual sorghum harvest beginning 1980 (metric tons)	3,630
Participants trained	51

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 2 long-term advisors (24 P.M.)	100
3 short-term advisors (8 P.M.)	40
Training: 2 long-term participants (U.S.) (24 P.M.)	40
2 short-term participants (U.S.) (4 P.M.)	10
3 short-term participants (third country) (16 P.M.)	15
In-country training (200 P.M.)	45
Commodities: diesel pumps, animal driven pumps	350
Other Costs: credit fund and operating expenses	<u>400</u>
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,501	-	1,501	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	250	1,297		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,751	1,297	454	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	1,675	4,426	

TITLE First Region Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 600		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000	
NUMBER 688-0215	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE PROJECT 82	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Change to be Transmitted			

Purpose: To gain sufficient information on Mali's First Region to enable A.I.D. and the Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) to design an effective long-term rural development program.

Background and Progress to Date: The First Region of Mali, bordering Senegal and Mauritania, is one of Mali's poorest and most isolated areas. It has water resources and agricultural potential that are undeveloped due to inadequate infrastructure. The lack of adequate roads to link the area to the rest of Mali has especially hampered development. Reliable data are scarce. The GRM and A.I.D. will carry out economic and social analyses of the pilot areas, examine economic justification for small-scale infrastructure, study irrigation potential, survey health needs, identify and test new farming methods, study land use patterns related to the region's livestock economy, and collect data on sustainable beef herd size and livestock market potential. At the same time, project personnel will start a number of small projects to aid the development of the region and the improvement of living conditions for its inhabitants. Agricultural demonstration trials with selected farmers will be located in two areas: Keneba and Lac Magui, the latter a chronic drought area. These pilot efforts and studies will provide the GRM and A.I.D. with experience and data needed for a possible longer term investment and will also benefit people of the region. An A.I.D. Project Manager will arrive in Mali in the spring of 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GRM is expected to assign project personnel and pay their salaries and part of their support costs. Coordination with other donors supporting projects in the First Region will be explored as part of this project.

Beneficiaries: The broad impact on the region will come from the long-range program that is expected to develop from this pilot

project. There will also be benefits for approximately 3,400 families in and around the pilot areas. Cost per family is estimated at \$176 in FY 80. Life of project costs are estimated at \$588 per family.

FY 80 Program: Funding of \$600,000 will provide for technicians to continue feasibility studies, data collection and pilot projects. Funds will also provide for U.S. and third-country training, construction of small projects, and agricultural commodities.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Sufficient information and understanding to permit effective design for full scale development program	X
Farmers using improved agricultural practices	160
Extension personnel trained	4
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 1 long-term contractor (12 P.M.)	100
3 short-term advisors (12 P.M.)	74
Training: 1 U.S. short-term participant (8 P.M.)	18
2 Third-country participants (8 P.M.)	8
Commodities: Vehicles, field equipment, agricultural supplies, small machinery	150
Construction: Small pilot infrastructure construction	50
Other Costs: Operating expenses (including travel, local salaries)	200
Total	<u>600</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-			To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	600	100		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	600	100	500	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	800	2,000	

TITLE Renewable Energy		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,100
NUMBER 688-0217	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Change Transmitted July 25, 1978			

Purpose: To assist the Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) to demonstrate the feasibility of small-scale renewable energy technologies.

Background and Progress to Date: Mali's development is severely hampered by lack of indigenous fossil fuels. Oil imports are expensive. Firewood, the main indigenous energy source, is becoming scarcer and deforestation leads to increased desertification. Mali's needs and its solar and river resources make it an excellent candidate for application of renewable energy techniques. The GRM plans to give high priority to development and dissemination of such techniques. Devices to be developed will include stoves, photovoltaic pumps, solar water heaters, dryers, grinders and solar cookers. This project is now in its preliminary stage. A grant agreement has been signed with the GRM which will select a U.S. organization to help implement the project. Plans are being made to expand and equip the GRM's Solar Energy Laboratory, train participants in the United States and test renewable energy devices.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GRM Solar Energy Laboratory will provide technical personnel to adapt renewable energy techniques and equipment and demonstrate its use in the villages. Four Peace Corps volunteers will work with GRM personnel.

Beneficiaries: Appropriate alternate energy techniques can reduce local costs for firewood and charcoal and reduce time spent in gathering wood, drawing and carrying water and grinding and cooking food. This will be especially beneficial to women who have carried out these traditional roles. These technologies can also provide year-round irrigation for crops, stock water, potable water for human needs, and energy for small-scale rural industries, such as weaving. Direct beneficiaries will be the approximately 2,500 families in 20 test villages. Life of project cost will be about \$640 for these families. Cost per family (200 families) in

FY 80 is expected to be \$2,500. Follow-up benefits should be more widespread and per family costs commensurately smaller. Indirect beneficiaries will be the populations of villages to whom these technologies are later disseminated.

FY 80 Program: Funding of \$500,000 will provide for continuing technical assistance to the new Solar Energy Laboratory. Two Solar Energy Laboratory technicians will continue to receive U.S. training. In-country training of enumerators and village energy technology managers will continue. Village studies and data collection will continue, and analysis and evaluation of first year studies will be concluded.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Solar Energy Laboratory	X
Installation of 4 solar pumps	X
Functioning renewable energy devices located at selected village sites	25
Energy engineers and specialists trained in U.S.	4
Enumerators and energy managers trained locally	50

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands) <u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 1 short-term energy scientist (6 P.M.)	47
1 short-term sociologist (6 P.M.)	50
Training: 2 long-term participants (48 P.M.)	70
in-country training (150 P.M.)	30
Commodities: laboratory equipment, solar energy pumps, vehicles	100
Other Costs: local operating expenses (travel, local salaries)	203
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	2,174	-	2,174	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	1,882		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,174	1,882	292	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	1,426	4,100	

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected.

TITLE Livestock Sector II		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 688-0218		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Transmitted	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	46,231
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		3,782	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To increase the welfare of Mali's small herders and farmers by improving the country's livestock industry through a comprehensive, production and marketing sector program.

Background and Progress to Date: This project, reflecting an FY 78 evaluation of A.I.D.'s assistance to Mali's Livestock Sector, continues U.S. assistance to that important sector. Activities include controlled grazing, small farmer cattle feeding and credit, feedlot construction and management, veterinary research, vaccine production, tsetse fly research and control, herder education, community participation and opening new lands to livestock production. Work was ongoing in most of these areas in FY 78. Mali's first livestock extension officers' training center was opened, a pilot Sahelian livestock development test area was selected, village herder associations were organized to improve the herds and the range, the small farmer cattle feeding activity has continued successfully and survey work has been underway in areas to be selected as tsetse control zones.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) provides operational and personnel support. Livestock programs are also being carried out by other donors including Saudi Arabia, France, the European Community, and the World Bank.

Beneficiaries: Over the life of the project approximately 233,000 families will benefit at a cost of \$198 per family, from the project reaching to the livestock owning population.

FY 80 Program: Funding of \$3,982,000 will permit continuing activities to address major constraints to livestock production. Controlled grazing and water points will be developed in pilot areas in the Sahel and Sudanian zones. Applied research programs to test improved forages and root crops will be initiated, and promising varieties will be introduced in pilot areas. Village

associations will be organized to develop program leadership for farmer-feeder and range programs. A feedlot will be operated at full capacity of 3,000 head during the dry season, and pilot feeding will be initiated during the rainy season for the first time. Increased diagnostic capability will be developed at the Central Veterinary Laboratory to analyze the destructive vector-borne livestock diseases (especially trypanosomiasis). An intensive and coordinated program will be initiated to increase livestock production in the new lands higher rainfall area. Procurement programs for feeder cattle will be initiated to link more directly sedentary farmers and small feedlot operators with Sahelian herd owners to reduce non-essential intermediaries. Small farmers will be assisted in marketing their animals through group organizations

Major Outputs:	All Years
Acres under range management	1,000,000
Water points developed	200
Acres surveyed for tsetse fly	7,000,000
Acres under trypanosomiasis control	800,000
Livestock field agents trained	600
Animal health vaccines produced (doses)	125,000,000
Farmer-fed cattle sold	7,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Personnel: 18 long-term advisors (216 P.M.)	1,800
1 short-term advisor (2 P.M.)	12
Training: 16 long-term participants (192 P.M.)	320
Commodities: Vehicles	205
Field equipment	313
Laboratory equipment	267
Construction: Offices and laboratories	285
Wells	130
Other Costs: Local operating expenses (travel, salaries)	450
Total	3,782

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	U.S. Department of Agriculture (PASA) To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	4,588	3,121	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,588	3,121	
		Future Year Obligations	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,782	37,861	
		Estimated Total Cost	46,231

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: MAURITANIA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA			
Total population	(thousands, mid 1978)	<u>1,529</u>	
Per capita GNP	(dollars, 1976)	<u>340</u>	
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	(1970-75)	<u>2.6%</u>	
Average annual rate of inflation	(1960-1970)	<u>1.6%</u>	(1970-1976) <u>10.3%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population	()	<u>n.a.</u>	
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975)	total	<u>38.5</u>	male <u>37.0</u> female <u>40.1</u>
	(1965-1970)	total <u>41.0</u>	male <u>39.4</u> female <u>42.6</u>
Literacy rate	(1972)	total <u>11%</u>	male <u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u>
	(1965)	total <u>11%</u>	male <u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u>
AGRICULTURE			
Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	()	<u>n.a.</u>	
Agricultural production as % of GDP	(1976)	<u>35</u>	
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	(1960)	<u>8</u>	
% land owned () by: top 10%	<u>n.a.</u>	low 10%	<u>n.a.</u>
Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	millet	18	(1976)
Cash	n.a.	n.a.	()
Major agricultural exports	()	<u>n.a.</u>	
Major agricultural imports	(1975)	food	
Proportion of labor force in agriculture	(1970)	<u>85%</u>	
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES			
Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>86</u>	(75) <u>87</u> (76) <u>109</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>94</u>	(75) <u>156</u> (76) <u>257</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>-7</u>	(75) <u>-69</u> (76) <u>-148</u>
Defense expenditures:			
as % of total expenditures	(1974)	<u>8.1</u>	(75) <u>5.8</u> (76) <u>5.8</u>
as % of GNP	(1974)	<u>2.1</u>	(75) <u>2.1</u> (76) <u>3.2</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings: end of period, (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1973)	<u>48</u>	(76) <u>82</u> (77) <u>50</u>
Equivalent to	<u>2.9</u>	months of imports (1977)	
FOREIGN TRADE			
Major exports ... (1977)	iron ore		
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.)	()	<u>n.a.</u>	() <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u>
as % of total exports	()	<u>n.a.</u>	() <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u>
Major imports ... (1975)	foodstuffs, capital goods		
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.)	(1975)	<u>16</u>	(76) <u>20</u> (77) <u>20</u>
as % of total imports	(1975)	<u>10</u>	(76) <u>11</u> (77) <u>10</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>14</u>	(76) <u>-1</u> (77) <u>-50</u>
Main trading partners	France, U.K., U.S.		
External public debt as % of GNP.	(1976)	<u>76.7</u>	
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1976)	<u>68</u>	
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	(1976)	<u>33.2</u>	
SOCIAL DATA			
Population growth rate	(1967-77)	<u>2.0%</u>	
% population in urban areas	(1965)	<u>6</u>	(1975) <u>23</u>
Total births per 1,000 population	(1975)	<u>45</u>	
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	()	<u>n.a.</u>	
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>41.9</u>	(15-64 yrs.)	<u>55.0</u> (65+ yrs.) <u>3.1</u>
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	(1973)	<u>185</u>	
People per physician	(1973)	<u>16,800</u>	
Major causes of death ()	<u>n.a.</u>		
Major disease(s) ... ()	<u>n.a.</u>		
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	(1973)	<u>81</u>	
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	(1970)	<u>17</u>	
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:			
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1971) total	<u>12.1</u>	male <u>17.5</u>	female <u>6.7</u>
Secondary ... (15-19) (1971) total	<u>3.8</u>	male <u>6.8</u>	female <u>0.7</u>
Post Secondary (20-24) () total	<u>n.a.</u>	male <u>n.a.</u>	female <u>n.a.</u>
Energy production as % of consumption	()	<u>n.a.</u>	

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)						ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS (Millions of Dollars)								
COUNTRY MAURITANIA						A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS								
PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL					
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978				TO	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78		
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	4.3	2.9	2.2	3.6	8.4									
Loans	-	-	-	-	-									
Grants	4.3	2.9	2.2	3.6	8.4									
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	1.7	0.4	0.3	1.7	6.0									
Loans	-	-	-	-	-									
Grants	1.7	0.4	0.3	1.7	6.0									
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-									
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.2									
Loans	-	-	-	-	-									
Grants	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.2									
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-									
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-									
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-									
Title II - Total Grants	2.4	2.3	1.3	1.7	2.2									
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.1	2.1									
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	0.6	0.1									
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2									
Loans	-	-	-	-	-									
Grants	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2									
Peace Corps	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2									
Other	-	-	-	-	-									
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL														
Credits or Loans														
Grants														
a. MAP Grants														
b. Credit Sales under FMS														
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program														
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 Loans														
* LESS THAN \$50,000.														
	TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER													

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
TOTAL	TO	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
IBRD	-	7.9	7.8	224.5
IFC	-	-	-	66.0
IDA	-	6.2	-	17.9
AFDB	-	0.9	3.7	38.5
UNDP	-	0.1	4.1	15.6
Other UN	-	0.7	-	12.3
EEC	-	-	-	2.9
				71.3
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77	
TOTAL	20.2	27.5	126.1	
France	14.4	12.9	81.5	
Germany	2.9	5.3	23.0	
Canada	2.2	5.8	14.0	
Japan	*	2.2	4.3	
Other	0.7	1.3	3.3	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77	
TOTAL	106.2	NA	173.5	
Saudi Arabia	94.1	NA	112.1	
UAE	10.1	NA	25.0	
Qatar	1.5	NA	15.0	
Libya	-	NA	13.8	
Kuwait	0.6	NA	6.9	
Algeria	-	NA	0.7	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77	
USSR	-	-	90.0	
Eastern Europe	-	-	5.0	
China	-	-	85.0	

NA - Not available
UAE - United Arab Emirates

* Less than \$50,000

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PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 80-13(10-78)
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>								
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1978								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	5,289	800	-	-	-	-	4,489	a/b/
Total ..	5,289	800	-	-	-	-	4,489	a/b/
1979								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	6,690	-	-	-	-	-	6,690	a/
Total ..	6,690	-	-	-	-	-	6,690	a/
1980								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	6,837	-	-	-	-	-	6,837	a/
Total ..	6,837	-	-	-	-	-	6,837	a/

a/ Funding from the Sahel Development Program.

b/ Funding from Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

U.S. Interest

U.S. interests in Mauritania are primarily developmental. Mauritania is a member of the Club du Sahel and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). The United States will continue to provide assistance to Mauritania within the context of the Club du Sahel/CILSS Sahel Development Program.

Development Overview

While overall per capita GNP for Mauritania is \$340, that of the country's rural population is only \$70. Years of over-grazing accompanied by almost ten years of drought have seriously diminished natural vegetation cover and groundwater and increased the food deficit. Simultaneously, abolition of the caste system contributed to changes in traditional life styles and caused a rural exodus to the cities, resulting in urban unemployment.

These factors plus a legacy of absentee colonial administration and a nomadic population, have resulted in a literacy rate of about 11%, with about 12% of the primary school age population in school. In addition, the health system provides almost no primary health care for the bulk of the population. While the government has given rural development priority, its ability to provide leadership, to make difficult investment decisions, and to improve the rural sector still remains to be tested. An adequate data base is lacking for decision-making, as is the professional staff to analyze the data. There are severe shortages of trained manpower as well as the institutions needed to mount a rural development effort. A new government, which came into power as a result of a coup d'etat in July 1978, is attempting to disengage from a guerrilla war that has plagued Mauritania for the past few years. Simultaneously, it is attempting to come to grips with a financial crisis caused by the unwise investments of the former regime in such activities as oil refining and copper mining.

Socio-Economic Performance

The Third Development Plan (1976 to 1980), places emphasis on rural development, development of the modern sector (largely iron ore mining) and employment, and on Mauritania's continuing participation in the joint development of the Senegal River Basin. It is too early to speak of successes or failures of the Third Development Plan.

Total Resources

U.S. development assistance has just begun in Mauritania (four project agreements have been signed since August 1977). Previously, U.S. aid was in the form of a relief and rehabilitation and PL 480 shipments. PL 480 shipments will continue for some time, reflecting Mauritania's chronic food deficit. The United States will be a relatively minor, but important donor. To date Arab states have been the major donors, providing approximately one-half of external assistance. The balance is shared among the World Bank, Germany, France and the European Community, and to a lesser extent UNDF and China. Approximately 20% of aid has been channeled into the

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development of the rural sector. This percentage will increase significantly as the Club du Sahel program gets underway.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D.'s bilateral strategy is three-pronged: (1, to focus on innovative technical assistance projects that will help re-establish the ecological base of the country, reduce urban migration, extend agricultural output through improved techniques, and improve primary health care; (2) to help the host government establish policies for the development of the rural and manpower sectors; and (3) to assist in the kind of institutional development which is needed to mount a rural development effort. The primary beneficiaries of assistance are the 70% to 80% of the population that live in the interior and who constitute the largest percentage of the poor.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
<p>A.I.D.'s FY 80 program shows increased efforts at institution building related to agriculture (\$256,000), continuation of selected demonstration activities (\$5,781,000), and phase down of efforts to assist in development policy formulation (\$800,000). The total program request is \$6,837,000.</p>	

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	11	22	22
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	12	29	60
Total	23	51	82
Participants^d			
Noncontract	-	28	127
Contract	-	9	6
Total	-	37	133
<p>^aU.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^bFY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels. ^cParticipating agency technicians. ^dProgrammed during the fiscal year.</p>			

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RESOURCE FLOWS CP 80-08(10-78)			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	434	3,950 ^{a/}	6,000
Total AID	434	3,950	6,000
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	2,258	1,160	2,558
Total P.L. 480	2,258	1,160	2,558
Total AID and P.L. 480	2,692	5,110	8,558
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 80-14(10-78)						
(In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total ..	hatched	-	hatched	-	hatched	-
(of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..	hatched	89	hatched	1,020	hatched	810
World Food Programs	hatched	1,123	hatched	140	hatched	224
Gov't.-to-Gov't	hatched	1,046	hatched	-	hatched	1,524
Title II Total	hatched	2,258	hatched	1,160	hatched	2,558
Total P.L. 480	hatched	2,258	hatched	1,160	hatched	2,558

A.I.D. REPRESENTATIVE: Robert M. Klein

a/ Includes funding from Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM MAURITANIA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RUKAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
MAURITANIA INTEGRATED RUKAL DEVELOPMENT	G	682-0201	77 ^{a/}	2,250	132	---	1,000	---	600	1,096
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,250	132	---	1,000	---	600	
GRANTS				2,250	132	---	1,000	---	600	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
SAHFL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM										
RURAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE	* G	682-0202	79	---	---	900	---	545	550	855
RURAL LAND RECLAMATION	* G	682-0203	79	---	---	2,430	---	1,325	1,000	1,245
VEGETABLE PRODUCTION	G	682-0204	78	1,470	---	---	500	---	400	---
RENEWABLE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	* G	682-0205	78	1,000	---	860	400	1,100	900	1,718
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF OASES	* G	682-0207	79	---	---	800	---	1,250	1,000	3,950
RURAL ASSESSMENT/MANPOWER SURVEY (RAMS)	* G	682-0211	78	2,000	206	1,200	1,100	800	1,500	---
ARID LANDS INSTITUTE	* G	682-0213	80	---	---	---	---	256	---	4,869
TRIAL AND TRACK IMPROVEMENT	* G	682-0214	80	---	---	---	---	991	---	3,509
SOUTHEAST MAURITANIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	* G	682-0215	80	---	---	---	---	570	---	2,320
PROJECT MANAGEMENT DEV. AND TRAINING	G	682-0218	79	---	---	500	200	---	150	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				4,470	206	6,690	2,200	6,837	5,500	
GRANTS				4,470	206	6,690	2,200	6,837	5,500	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				6,720	338	6,690	3,200	6,837	6,100	
GRANTS				6,720	338	6,690	3,200	6,837	6,100	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	

^{a/} Prior funding under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Rural Medical Assistance		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80	545	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,300
NUMBER 682-0202	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advice of Program Change to be Transmitted	FY 79	FY 82	OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (GIRM) develop the capacity to plan, manage, and assist in the operation of low-cost community-based health systems and to develop a demonstration project providing a basic health care delivery system in the Trarza Region of southwestern Mauritania which, with modifications, could serve as a model throughout Mauritania.

Background and Progress to Date: The Mauritanian Government has traditionally relied on an urban-based hospital system. This system is so expensive that it has not permitted extending primary health care to the village and encampment level. The GIRM Ministry of Health is aware of this shortcoming and plans to correct this imbalance. The program includes the following elements: 1) establishment of village and encampment-supported health agents, 2) establishment of a resupply system that will capitalize on local community and entrepreneurial resources, 3) initiation at the village and encampment level of a preventive health care system, and 4) incorporation of these elements into the existing health system. A.I.D. will assist the GIRM in implementing this program through a demonstration project in the Trarza Region. The strategy appears to be feasible because of a promising pilot activity in the Adrar Region, which incorporates the above approach.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GIRM will cover administrative costs and will provide personnel and facilities for training community health agents in the Trarza Region. Local health committees will be established in the rural areas both to devise ways to generate local financing to help sustain the systems developed under the project and to serve as the link between traditional and modern medical techniques. UNICEF will donate the initial equipment and medicines for the health workers' kits. WHO is supporting a vaccination program in the Trarza Region.

Beneficiaries: The eventual beneficiaries of this project will be the rural population of the Trarza Region, estimated at 190,000. During the life of this project about 60,000 people will directly benefit from medical advice and medicines provided by the community health agents trained under this project. Using this estimate, the cost of the project per person benefitted is about \$38.

FY 80 Program: Work will include training of Peace Corps volunteers who will be involved in strengthening training, monitoring, and data collection in the early phases of the project. In addition, vehicles and medical supplies will be purchased.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
GIRM Technicians trained	6
Village and encampment health agents trained	190
Village and encampment midwives trained	50
Improved health delivery system in the Trarza Region consisting of:	
1) community health agents	X
2) resupply system	X
3) preventive health care approach	X
4) incorporation into strengthened existing system	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 3 long-term advisers (36 P.M.)	300
Training: 10 short-term participants	30
in-country (45 P.M.)	
Commodities: Medicines and equipment	100
Vehicles	55
Building Supplies	<u>60</u>
Total	545

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	900	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	900	-	900	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	545	855	2,300	To be selected

TITLE Rural Land Réclamation		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 682-0203		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 117	FY 80	1,325	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81		5,000
			ESTIMATED COMPLETION RATE OF PROJECT FY 82		

Purpose: To assist the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (GIRM) develop a policy for the management and conservation of water resources and simultaneously develop methods of agricultural production and extend them to farmers.

Background and Progress to Date: Semi-nomadic herders have constructed small earthen dams for many generations to help retain rainwater, which is used to water livestock, as a source of potable water, and for growing staple grains. However, the farmers do not have the technology or means to construct permanent dams nor are they able to develop proper system for multi-purpose water use. This project will instruct GIRM technicians on how best to build the dams and the farmer/herders on how to maintain the dams. Preliminary site selections for the dams were made in July 1978. Contractor selection should be completed by the end of FY 79 with construction of the first activities to begin in FY 80.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GIRM has helped farmers rebuild approximately twenty water retention dams in the Fifth Region as part of the drought rehabilitation program. The West Germans will be constructing 10 dams in the Tagant Region, and the European Community has agreed to build 18 dams in the First and Second Regions.

Beneficiaries: The 15 rainwater retention dams can be expected to benefit directly the fifteen communities encompassing perhaps 1,000 families. The cost per family is calculated at approximately \$512. The two dams at Atar and Tidjikja can be expected to benefit directly the entire 46,000 residents of both oases by increasing the potable water supply. Benefits will go especially to the 5,000 farmers who will be able to expand their fields under cultivation. The whole country is expected to benefit from the latter two activities but it is difficult to calculate the costs per family at this stage in the project design.

FY 80 Program: Funding will provide for the construction of seven dams; the testing of dam-related agricultural systems; and the beginning of farmer training programs in agricultural methods, dam maintenance, and health aspects of water usage.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
Aquifer recharge dams constructed	2
Rainwater retention dams constructed	15
Planning engineers trained	3
Supervisors/foremen trained	10
Operators/mechanics/technicians trained	70

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)	
	FY 80	
Personnel: 4 long-term technicians (48 P.M.)	400	
Training: 21 long-term in-country participants (252 P.M.)	100	
Commodities: Vehicles and construction equipment	350	
Hand tools	30	
Pesticide mixing equipment	20	
Other Costs: Operating costs (office equipment, supplies and household furnishings)	425	
Total	1,325	

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,430	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,430	-	2,430	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,325	1,245	5,000	

TITLE Renewable Resources Management		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 682-0205		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	1,100	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 120	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To survey renewable resources and implement demonstration projects (sand dune stabilization, reforestation and reserve pasturage) as the basis for an integrated program of renewable resources management and conservation for Mauritania.

Background and Progress to Date: The arable soils, forests and vegetative cover have suffered severe damage during the drought which began in 1968. In order for the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (GIRM) to take effective action to prevent further degradation, it will be necessary to inventory the existing resources and develop a plan for their rational use over the long term. It is imperative that the population understand and respect the delicate relationship it shares with its fragile environment. The project will help the GIRM take positive actions in this effort. This project addresses the re-establishment of the eco-system in the interior that would stop continued environmental degradation and in turn reverse this process. The grant agreement for the project was signed with the GIRM in June 1978. Initial commodities have been ordered. A renewable resource inventory will be completed in preparation for the arrival of the resident team in FY 80.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GIRM will provide land and water for the pilot areas and has designated professional, technical and support personnel for program coordination, research and implementation. Staff will be recruited from the National Agricultural school at Kaedi, Mauritania, which will support training. The school is assisted by a Food and Agriculture organization project funded by the United Nations Development Program.

Beneficiaries: There are a total of 180,000 people in the Sixth Region of whom many will benefit directly from the vegetation, forest products, fodder, and water developed at the project sites. However, as the intervention is not aimed specifically at indi-

viduals, but rather at the reconstitution of the ecological base of the country, with resulting benefit to the country at large, it is difficult to calculate the cost of intervention per beneficiary family.

FY 80 Program: The resident staff will initiate pilot interventions and organize the training program as follows:

- 1) Training of the GIRM agents begun.
- 2) Reforestation areas identified and plantings started.
- 3) Stabilization of sand dunes begun.
- 4) Range management site identified and grazing controls initiated.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Resources survey, inventory and data base	X
National plan for renewable resources	X
Personnel trained	57
Pilot projects completed and facilities established	4

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

		<u>All Years</u>
		(\$ thousands)
		FY 80
Personnel:	3 long-term technicians (36 P.M.)	290
Training:	2 long-term participants (U.S.) (24 P.M.)	55
	2 short-term participants (Third Country) (4 P.M.)	5
	45 short-term participants (45 P.M.)	20
Commodities:	Vehicles, construction and well drilling equipment	480
	Windmill pumps, hand tools, fencing materials, cement, paint	250
	Total	1,100

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,000	-	1,000	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	860	400		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,860	400	1,460	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,100	1,718	4,678	

PROGRAM: MAURITANIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Integrated Development of Oases		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
				FY 80	1,250
				LIFE OF PROJECT	6,000
NUMBER	682-0207	NEW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	NONE
GRANT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING	<input type="checkbox"/>
INITIAL OBLIGATION	FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT	FY 84

Purpose: To create modern oases which increase agricultural productivity and contribute to environmental stabilization and the reduction of migration to the cities.

Background and Progress to Date: Historically, the oases were merely fuel stops for the camel caravans that plied the Sahara trade routes. Over time, many attracted permanent residents who saw an opportunity for gainful employment by exploiting the agricultural potential of these sites. The oases were self-sufficient units that maintained 40% to 50% of the population before the abolishment of the caste system in 1960 and the drought beginning in 1968. These two influences, however, have jointly reduced the viability of the oases as they were traditionally managed so that many of them have been abandoned. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (GIRM) has requested A.I.D., through the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), to assist with a comprehensive development scheme to re-establish agriculture viability to the oases.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GIRM through the Agriculture Directorate will provide personnel including a Program Director and Station Directors, laboratory services, office space, and land for model farms.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of this activity will be the oases dwellers where the demonstration farms will be established. The precise number of beneficiaries will be calculated when the project design is completed.

FY 80 Program: Based on outcome of sociological and hydrological studies, the following activities will be initiated to test the feasibility of recommendations designed to improve the agricultural system of each oasis: (1) select up to six test plots, (2) establish 200 hectares of demonstration oases, (3) initiate fully

operational training program and (4) establish secondary crops program, including fruit orchards.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Test plots	3-6
Demonstration oases (hectares)	200
Improved farming practices developed	X
Fruit orchards established	5
Mauritanian officials trained	12
Farmers/herders trained	1,500

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

		(\$ thousands)
		<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel:	6 long-term advisers (72 P.M.)	600
Training:	15 short-term participants in-country (45 P.M.)	25
Commodities:	Vehicles	165
	Seeds, fertilizers	260
	Hand tools, pumps	200

Total 1,250

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	800	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	800	-	800	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,250	3,950	6,000	

TITLE Rural Sector Assessment Manpower Survey		FUNDS Sahel Development Fund	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 800	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000	
NUMBER 682-0211	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 121			

Purpose: To assist the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (GIRM) develop information for decision-making among alternative development strategies in Mauritania and to translate these into policy options and specific projects. Major components of the survey are a rural sector assessment and a national manpower/employment study.

Background and Progress to Date: Presently, there is inadequate information for analyzing the implications and consequences of rural development and employment strategy choices. Accordingly, it is necessary to develop a data base for determining priorities and designing sound cost-effective programs, a particularly relevant need in Mauritania given its fragile resource base and perennial recurrent cost problems. The Grant Agreement was signed in March 1978, and the process of contractor selection is in its final stages. It is expected that the resident team will arrive in Mauritania early in 1979. In order to get the project underway quickly, a documentalist has collected over 600 primary documents. All commodities (office equipment, housing and vehicles) have been ordered, leases have been signed for an office and most residences. Most importantly, the GIRM has established two inter-Ministerial Committees (at the Ministerial/Policy and Directorate/Technical levels) to monitor the project. The GIRM has also appointed a senior official as Mauritania Project Officer.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GIRM is providing personnel for gathering data and as counterparts to U.S. technicians. The GIRM is also providing the time of officials, in the context of the above Committees, as well as seminar participants. Separate projects of the World Bank, the Federal Republic of Germany and Canada are assisting the Ministry of Planning with economists and other planning personnel. The GIRM has committed itself to incorporate the results into its Fourth Development Plan.

Beneficiaries: Given the rural sector thrust of the project, its principal beneficiaries are the rural Mauritians, who constitute some 78% of the population and include the poorest elements of the entire population. Estimated cost per family unit for the life of project is \$20, on the basis that 200,000 family units will obtain benefits.

FY 80 Program: The GIRM and the Contractor plan to formulate rural development and employment projects, to complete presentation of policy options papers to continue the seminar programs and to complete the Final Report including recommendations for Phase II.

Major Outputs: All Years

Aggregate, sub-sector, functional and cross-sectoral analyses	14
Formulation of development strategies	2
Seminars	8
Formulation of new projects, in light of development strategies	up to 18
Project evaluations (existing projects)	10

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	FY 80
Personnel: 7 long-term advisers (84 P.M.)	630
6 short-term advisers (12 P.M.)	120
Other Costs: Salaries of local personnel	30
Project operation costs (office equipment and supplies)	20
Total	800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	2,000	206	1,794	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,200	1,100		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,200	1,306	1,894	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	800	-	4,000	

TITLE Arid Lands Institute		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousand's of dollars)		
			FY 80	256	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,125
NUMBER 82-0213	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE	FY 80	FY 84	FY 85

Purpose: To strengthen the Mauritanian agricultural research capacity by adding a dryland agriculture section to the already existing irrigated agriculture research station at Kaedi. In addition, the project will help strengthen linkages between the research institutions and the farmer/herder population.

Background and Progress to Date: The severe climate, sociological phenomena and the competitive land use between herder and farmer have all combined to create a unique agricultural situation in Mauritania. Low yields for most crops is the norm due to a number of factors including poor agricultural practices, inappropriate technologies, marketing constraints, price policies, and improper utilization of water resources. The solutions to many problems posed by low irrigated agricultural productivity have been found, partially through research outside of Mauritania and partially through the Kaedi research station activities. The situation is not the same for dryland agriculture. In order to increase agricultural productivity it is necessary to conduct a considerable amount of applied research that deals directly with the unique Mauritanian situation. The principal problem this activity will attempt to resolve is the low productivity of agriculture in the dryland areas of Mauritania. An Arid Lands Institute will be set up in Kankossa for this purpose. The structure of the Institute is not yet fixed and will be the subject of intense review during the design stage. As a minimum, the Institute will be composed of three sections. The first will concentrate on agricultural production research (e.g., varietal trials, fertilizer responsiveness trials). The second will be dedicated to measuring the impact of alternative agricultural support activities upon agricultural production (e.g., irrigation systems, forestation, and appropriate technologies.) The third will be dedicated to transferring the research results to the farmers and herders. A.I.D. input into the project includes initial staffing, training for counterpart personnel, curriculum development, laboratory/field equipment and

housing.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Mauritania will provide facilities and land for research sites and will designate personnel to be trained in appropriate disciplines.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of this project will be the Mauritanians being trained to run the Institute. As research results are obtained and transferred to farmers and herders, the beneficiaries will be the rural peoples practicing traditional rainfed agriculture. They are estimated to number more than half the population of 740,000 people.

FY 80 Program: The project design will be completed during FY 79 and initiation of the technical assistance contract will occur in early FY 80. Also initial commodity purchases will be made.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Research plans developed for oasis agriculture, recession agriculture and rainfed agriculture	X
Mauritanians trained in appropriate disciplines	15
Institute physically built and operational	X
Research results being transferred to farmers	X
Improved agricultural yields in dryland areas	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 2 long-term advisers (24 P.M.)	200
Commodities: Laboratory and field equipment	30
Other Costs: Operating costs	<u>26</u>
	256

U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	256	4,869	5,125	

TITLE Trail and Track Improvement		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 991	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,500	
NUMBER 682-0214	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE	FY 80	FY 82	OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To stimulate the development of the rural areas by providing transport infrastructure improvements that will facilitate the flow of agricultural inputs into potentially high production areas and provide access to markets.

Background and Progress to Date: At independence, Mauritania consisted of more than one million square kilometers of territory but there was not one paved road in the country. The first major all-weather (paved) road, constructed shortly after independence, linked the newly created capital of Nouakchott with Senegal. The second all-weather road is under construction and will link Nema, the regional capital in the southeast corner of the country with Nouakchott - a distance of more than 1,000 kilometers. This second road serves essentially as a trunk line for the pastoral and oasis areas to the north of it and the pastoral and dryland agricultural areas to the south of it. A series of marginally improved tracks and widened firebreaks complete the transport grid; these secondary "roads" comprise 6,475 kilometers. This project will improve existing trails and tracks to provide reliable access to the major all-weather roads in areas where opportunities for agricultural production increases are greatest. The exact locations of the trails and tracks to be financed under this project have not yet been chosen. A team has identified a series of likely road links that would stimulate agricultural production in the interior, generally in southeast Mauritania, an area with the highest agricultural production potential because of its relatively abundant rainfall pattern and reasonably fertile soils.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Mauritania government is looking to external donors for completion of its all-weather road system. Saudi Arabia has agreed to complete the Kiffa-Nema segment of the East-West highway. The United Nations Sahelian Office (UNSO) has committed \$1.3 million for partial construction of improved dirt roads from Aleg to Kaedi.

Beneficiaries: The principal beneficiaries from this project will be the people living adjacent to the roads. Not only will these people be better able to get their agriculture production to market, but they will also benefit from employment in the labor-intensive mobile brigades which will improve and maintain the roads. Urban populations should also benefit from the project's effect on food transport costs, which should decline as a result of the improved transport network. The exact number of beneficiaries will be better known when the locations of the roads are determined.

FY 80 Program: A team of U.S. transportation specialists, road engineers and an agricultural economist will identify specific tracks and trails supplying greatest access to production areas. There will also be training of local construction managers in mobilization and use of local labor as well as construction techniques using simple implements minimizing the use of expensive heavy equipment.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Kilometers of improved roads	300
On-the-job training established	X
Economic study of road user charges	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 2 long-term technicians (24 P.M.)	170
3 short-term consultants (3 P.M.)	30
Commodities: Heavy road building equipment	100
Hand tools for unskilled laborers	16
Construction materials	75
Construction: Road improvements	600
	<hr/>
Total	991

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	991	3,509	4,500	

PROGRAM: MAURITANIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Southeast Mauritania Rural Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 682-0215 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 80 570	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,890
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To increase agricultural production and the incomes of small herders and farmers in southeastern Mauritania by extending improved cropping techniques, social organization and marketing.

Background and Progress to Date: This project proposes to address the inefficiency of herding and farming in southeast Mauritania and such resulting problems as rural exodus, renewable resource degradation and economic stagnation. This situation is particularly distressing because southeast Mauritania is the traditional surplus-cereal producing area of the country. Until the irrigated perimeter development envisioned in plans for development of the Senegal River Basin are a reality, traditional dry-land agriculture in the southeast will continue to be the primary source of cereals for the country. This project is the logical extension of the Mauritania Integrated Rural Development Project (682-0201). The improved crop and animal production technologies which are being tested for their social and technical acceptability in this latter project on a pilot basis will be extended to the majority of the farming populations in the southeast. It is thought that the package of improvements to be recommended will include new but simple technologies (e.g., animal traction), more productive crop varieties, use of locally available fertilizers, and improved cultural practices. The key to success at this stage of development is simplicity. According to a 1975 assessment of agricultural potential of the area, crop production can be increased by more than 40% by introducing the oxen-drawn plow.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Mauritania will provide land for demonstration plots and will designate personnel for training in improved agricultural practices.

Beneficiaries: There are approximately 85,000 sedentary people in the southeast and perhaps another 50,000 or more herders, some

semi-nomadic and some pure nomads. Approximately 80% of the sedentary people would be direct beneficiaries and probably somewhat less than half of the herders. Values of benefits per family will be calculated during the project design process.

FY 80 Program: The project design will be completed, funds obligated and requests for proposals issued for the contract team.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
Farmers/herders using improved practices	15,000
Agricultural production increased (%)	25
Rural population stabilized	X
Forests, soils and pasture resources better utilized	X
GIRM personnel trained in improved practices	10-20

	(\$ thousands) FY 80
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	
Personnel: 2 long-term advisers(48 P.M.)	340
Commodities: Hand tools, seeds, farm equipment	30
Other Costs: Operating costs (Office supplies, equipment and household furnishings)	200

Total 570

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	570	2,320	2,890	

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: NIGER

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population (thousands, mid 1978)	4,978
Per capita GNP (dollars, 1976)	160
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate . . (1970-75)	-2.8%
Average annual rate of inflation (1960-1970)	2.3%
	(1970-1976) 1.7%
% national income received by low 20% of population . (1960)	6.0
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975)	total 38.5 male 37.0 female 40.1
	(1965-1970) total 38.5 male 37.0 female 40.2
Literacy rate (1972)	total 6% male n.a. female n.a.
	(1962) total 1% male 2% female 1%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954-77)	-0.9%	
Agricultural production as % of GDP (1976)	47	
Population density per square mile of agricultural land (1973)	62	
% land owned () by: top 10%	n.a.	
	low 10% n.a.	
Major crop(s):	% of arable land	Year
Subsistence millet	17	(1976)
Cash peanuts	1	(1976)
Major agricultural exports . . (1977)	peanuts	
Major agricultural imports . . (1977)	foodstuffs	
Proportion of labor force in agriculture (1970)	91%	

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.) (1974)	56	(75)	84	(76)	107
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974)	67	(75)	79	(76)	106
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974)	-11	(75)	5	(76)	1
Defense expenditures,					
as % of total expenditures (1974)	5.1	(75)	4.5	(76)	5.9
as % of GNP (1974)	0.7	(75)	0.6	(76)	0.9
Official international reserves, gross holdings: end of period,					
(\$ millions, U.S.) (1975)	50	(76)	83	(77)	101
Equivalent to	7.8	months of imports (1976)			

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports . . . (1976)	uranium
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975)	n.a.
	(76) n.a.
	(77) 14
as % of total exports ()	n.a.
	() n.a.
	() n.a.
Major imports . . . (1975)	fuels, machinery and transport equipment
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S.,	
c.i.f.) (1975)	11
	(76) 9
	(77) 9
as % of total imports (1975)	11
	(76) 7
	(77) n.a.
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.) (1975)	-11
	(76) 7
	(77) n.a.
Main trading partners	France, other E.E.C., Nigeria
External public debt as % of GNP. (1976)	16.1
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.) (1976)	6
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) (1976)	7.3

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate (1967-77)	2.7%
% population in urban areas (1970)	7
	(1976) 9
Total births per 1,000 population (1975)	52
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ()	n.a.
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	45.5
	(15-64 yrs.) 52.2
	(65+ yrs.) 2.3
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants (1973)	175
People per physician (1973)	43,000
Major causes of death (1964)	meningitis, measles, malaria
Major disease(s) . . . (1973)	malaria, measles, chicken pox
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements (1973)	81
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply . . (1970)	20
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:	
Primary . . . (ages 5-14) (1974)	total 10.2
	male 13.2
	female 7.2
Secondary . . (15-19) (1974)	total 2.6
	male 3.9
	female 1.4
Post Secondary (20-24) ()	total n.a.
	male n.a.
	female n.a.
Energy production as % of consumption ()	n.a.

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

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DCNGRS
(Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY NIGER

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78
	1976	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	9.2	11.6	2.0	8.4	13.5			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	9.2	11.6	2.0	8.4	13.5			
a. A.I.D. and Prodemer Agencies	0.2	6.9	0.9	6.7	10.6			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.2	6.9	0.9	6.7	10.6			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	7.8	3.5	0.7	0.4	2.0			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	7.8	3.5	0.7	0.4	2.0			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	7.8	3.5	0.7	0.4	2.0			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	7.8	3.5	0.7	0.4	2.0			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.2	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.9			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.2	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.9			
Peace Corps	1.2	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.9			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	-	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	9.2	11.6	2.0	8.4	13.5			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	9.2	11.6	2.0	8.4	13.5			
<hr/>								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

TOTAL	TO	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
-	-	7.3	19.0	217.3
-	-	-	9.5	63.0
-	-	4.4	-	13.1
-	-	0.9	7.1	24.0
-	-	-	2.4	5.9
-	-	2.0	-	111.3

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	74.1	54.9	399.9
France	37.0	24.5	227.4
Canada	13.7	2.8	7.3
Germany	12.6	12.1	60.3
Belgium	2.8	2.2	11.5
Other	8.0	13.3	26.4

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	4.1	NA	19.7
Saudi Arabia	2.1	NA	15.3
Algeria	1.0	NA	1.9
Nigeria	0.2	NA	1.3
Libya	0.8	NA	0.8
Other	-	NA	0.4

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

TOTAL	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
-	-	-	53.0
USSR	-	-	2.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	-	51.0

NA - Not available

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

NIGER

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	10,324	1,975	-	2,800	-	84	5,465 _{a/}
Total ..	10,324	1,975	-	2,800	-	84	5,465 _{a/}
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	9,556	-	-	-	-	-	9,556 _{a/}
Total ..	9,556	-	-	-	-	-	9,556 _{a/}
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	13,000 _{a/}
Total ..	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	13,000 _{a/}

a/ Funding from Sahel Development Program

U. S. Interests

U.S. concern for Niger increased dramatically in response to the devastating drought of 1968-74. Our concern is expressed primarily through the Sahel Development Program which seeks to aid the Government of Niger (GON) in meeting its primary objectives of improving the productivity and standard of living of Niger's rural majority. At the same time, these efforts will minimize the country's requirements for outside relief in the event of future droughts.

Development Overview

GNP per capita in Niger is \$160, among the lowest in the world. Farmers' cash incomes are considerably lower. Niger's human and natural resources must be enhanced in order to overcome this level of poverty. Ninety-one per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture and

animal husbandry. Full realization of Niger's human potential is held in check by chronic malnutrition, an infant mortality rate among the world's highest, a 6% literacy rate and lack of clean water. Shortages of trained personnel impede the GON's ability to solve these problems. Only 15% of Niger's land is cultivable and it is threatened by uncertain rainfall and a fragile ecology. Marginal soils are subject to rapid deterioration because of groundcover loss due to drought and continuous overgrazing. Nevertheless, there is considerable cultivable land still not put to use. Therefore, Niger will require financial and technical assistance from the international donor community to help implement basic human need programs and to increase the productive capacities of land and people to self-sustaining levels.

Socio-Economic Performance

The GON devotes all of its uranium mining revenues to the National Investment Fund which is used exclusively to finance Niger's economic and social development objectives identified by the National Development Plan (NDP). The uranium revenues amounted to \$45 million in FY 78, an increase of 36% over the previous year. They will approximate \$95 million in FY 79. The NDP presents a clear GON commitment to a balanced development program. Emphasis is placed on agriculture and on "greatest participation of the population in the national development effort."

The GON is attempting to increase agricultural productivity through a wide-ranging subsidy program and through broader distribution of farm inputs such as tools, fertilizers, etc., agricultural extension and cooperative services, and labor intensive small farm technology. The aim is to increase the production of small farmers by 50-75% within the next decade.

The GON's stated income redistribution policy has been effected by its recent elimination of the regressive head tax. Since the 1974 coup d'etat when the present military government came to power, Niger's defense share of the national budget has dropped from 8.2% to 6.3%. Although the GON has not yet taken a stand on population control,

it is discussing the issue in the context of total family health care.

Total Resources

Total foreign development assistance to Niger amounted to \$185 million in 1977, or 128% of the GON budget of \$145 million. In FY 79, the GON's budget rose to \$258 million of which approximately \$100 million is earmarked for development.

The U.S. is one donor among many contributing to Niger's long-range development program through coordination with the Club du Sahel/CILSS Sahel Development Program. U.S. aid is designed to increase the productive potential of the Sahelian countries. Other major bilateral donors to Niger include France, Canada, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, the U.N. system, the World Bank, the European Community and the African Development Bank. There are no discrete divisions of sector concentration among donors. Foreign private investment is concentrated in mineral exploitation and petroleum exploration.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D.'s program in Niger is consistent with the GON's development goals and the regional program undertaken by the Club du Sahel and CILSS. A.I.D.'s focus is almost exclusively on agriculture. A top priority is to achieve increased agriculture and livestock production and generate larger small farmers' incomes, while protecting and enhancing the productive potential of Niger's land resources. A second emphasis is to assist rural poor people by providing health care delivery, literacy training, and technical and management training.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
-A.I.D. programs will help improve Niger's agriculture and livestock production and support land-use planning, rural sector training and basic health care at a cost of \$13.0 million dollars.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	28	32	32
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	10	40	47
Total	32	69	76
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	27	43	44
Contract	-	-	-
Total	27	43	44

^aU.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^bFY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
^cParticipating agency technicians.
^dProgrammed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 80-08(10-78)			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	4,221 ^{a/b/}	9,943 ^{a/b/}	11,538 ^{a/}
Total AID	4,221	9,943	11,538
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	2,039	209	2,597
Total P.L. 480	2,039	209	2,597
Total AID and P.L. 480	6,260	10,152	14,135
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 90-14(10-78)						
(In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total (of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		2,379
World Food Programs		967		209		218
Gov't.-to-Gov't		1,072		-		-
Title II Total		2,039		209		2,597
Total P.L. 480		2,039		209		2,597

MISSION DIRECTOR: Jay P. Johnson

^{a/} Sahel Development Program

^{b/} Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM NIGER

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
NIGER CEREALS PRODUCTION		G	683-0201	75 a/	2,100	900	---	1,200	---	---	---
NIGER RANGE AND LIVESTOCK MGT.		G	683-0202	76	1,582	345	---	500	---	737	---
NIAMEY DEPARTMENT RURAL DEVELOPMENT		G	683-0205	77	2,673	244	---	1,712	---	717	---
RURAL INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEV. (PVO)		G	683-0228	76	300	50	---	200	---	50	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,655	1,539	---	3,612	---	1,504	
GRANTS					6,655	1,539	---	3,612	---	1,504	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH											
RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT		G	683-0208	78	2,000	---	---	1,200	---	600	---
BASIC HEALTH SERVICES DELY (PVO)		G	683-0214	76	1,350	909	---	441	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,350	909	---	1,641	---	600	
GRANTS					3,350	909	---	1,641	---	600	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
ROAD MAINTENANCE		G	683-0180	65	6,448	6,393	---	55	---	---	---
NIGER SHELTER SECTOR PLANNING		G	683-0224	78	84	---	---	60	---	24	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,532	6,393	---	115	---	24	
GRANTS					6,532	6,393	---	115	---	24	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM											
NIGER CERALS PRODUCTION		G	683-0201	75	4,165 b/	---	1,700	2,250	---	2,000	---
NIGER RANGE AND LIVESTOCK MGT	*	G	683-0202	76	800 b/	---	737	396	1,896	700	405
NIAMEY DEPARTMENT RURAL DEVELOPMENT	*	G	683-0205	77	b/	---	1,175	88	850	900	---
RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT	*	G	683-0208	78	b/	---	1,894	466	3,373	1,600	6,762
BASIC HEALTH SERVICES DELY (PVO)	*	G	683-0214	76	b/	---	764	353	859	900	550
NIGER SHELTER SECTOR PLANNING	*	G	683-0224	78	b/	---	200	20	371	160	---
NIGER CEREALS RESEARCH	*	G	683-0225	80	---	---	---	---	500	200	3,065
RURAL SECTOR HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	*	G	683-0226	79	---	---	2,000	500	3,000	1,800	5,112
RURAL INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEV. (PVO)	*	G	683-0228	78	---	---	200	150	---	50	---
NIGER FORESTRY AND LAND-USE PLANNING	*	G	683-0230	79	---	---	886	150	792	500	1,817
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR PRODUCTION SUPPORT	*	G	683-0234	80	---	---	---	---	1,359	400	19,941
NIGER SOLAR ENERGY		G	683-0235	78	500	---	---	200	---	200	---

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM NIGER

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	•	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,465	---	9,556	4,575	13,000	9,410	
GRANTS					5,465	---	9,556	4,575	13,000	9,410	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					22,002	8,841	9,556	9,943	13,000	11,538	
GRANTS					22,002	8,841	9,556	9,943	13,000	11,538	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

a/ Includes funding under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974
b/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

* Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Niger Range and Livestock Management		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 683-0202		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 80	1,896	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 132		78a/		FY 82

Purpose: To design a range management plan and a livestock extension program to increase animal production while preserving rangeland and water resources; to develop the Government of Niger's (GON) institutional capacity to carry our livestock programs.

Background and Progress to Date: As a consequence of the 1968-74 drought and its devastating effect on livestock and herdsman, who represent 20% of the population, the GON needs to develop a plan to manage Niger's pastoral zone. A plan of action was agreed to by the GON and A.I.D. in 1977. Socio-economic surveys and range inventories were begun during the 1978 rainy season. Nigeriens started U.S. training in 1978. Comprehensive range resource and water development studies and a pilot range management project with selected herder organizations will begin in early 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON will contribute personnel and support costs during the life of the project for a total of \$441 thousand. The World Bank will carry out a complementary FY 79 livestock program in an adjacent agricultural area for an estimated \$22 million.

Beneficiaries: The major beneficiaries of the project will be nomadic herders of the pastoral zone who will be able to increase their herds' production and grazing efficiency. The herders will further benefit from more effective and responsible government services and facilities in the zone. An estimated 100,000 families will ultimately benefit at a cost of \$55 per family.

FY 80 Program: The range resource and water development studies and pilot range management efforts will be continued. Two livestock extension stations and two handling facilities will be constructed. U.S. participant training for Nigeriens and local training of livestock personnel will be continued.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
Livestock extension stations	4
Livestock handling facilities	20
Long-term, academically trained personnel	10
Short-term, technically trained personnel	12
In-country training capacity expanded, improved and continuing	X
Studies completed in hydrology, animal production/health, economy, demography, and sociology	10
Master range management plan completed and tested	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Personnel: 4 long-term technicians (48 P.M.)	400
6 short-term technicians (17 P.M.)	130
20 local hire staff	188
Training: 10 long-term U.S. (240 P.M.)	312
Construction: 2 livestock extension stations, 2 livestock handling facilities	181
Commodities:	12
Other Costs: Rent, animal health supplies, feed, office supplies, operating costs	673
Total	1,896

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through: September 30, 1978	2,382 ^{a/}	345	2,037	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	737	896		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,119	1,241	1,878	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,896	405	5,420	

Personal Services Contracts

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

TITLE Niamey Department Rural Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 683-0205		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 131	FY 80	850	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,698
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	a/		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To increase food production, raise rural incomes and improve the rural standard of living in Niger's Niamey Department.

Background and Progress to Date: Because the recent Sahelian drought caused food production shortfalls, the Niger Government (GON) now plans to achieve self-sufficiency in staple food production in the Niamey Department. The plans call for increasing crop production using animal traction, establishing credit and marketing cooperative services at the village level, implementing village information and education programs, introducing village soil conservation, installing small irrigation works, and establishing farmer literacy programs. Results will serve as models by the Government of Niger (GON) to prepare a long-range and comprehensive Niamey Department development plan under Phase II. During the first year, 1600 farmer demonstrations in millet and cowpea cultivation have been held, 11 offices and training centers constructed, 13 cooperative instructors trained, 83 literacy centers established, and 4 grain mills placed in operation. This project is supported and complemented by A.I.D.'s national level agriculture research, cereals production and other projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON contributes 25% of the combined life-of-project costs. Similar development projects are undertaken by France, the European Community, the World Bank, Canada and Germany.

Beneficiaries: The indirect beneficiaries are the 58,300 farm families living in 700 villages spread over a zone the size of Delaware and Maryland. Direct beneficiaries are the 17,000 families in the 210 villages selected for intensive assistance whose grain production will increase over 60% at a cost of approximately \$69 per year per benefitting farm family.

FY 80 Program: Programs initiated in the 145 villages during the first two years will be extended to an additional 65 villages.

This will require intensive village organization to establish 13 new village cooperatives and train 46 agriculture cooperative agents, 390 village leaders, 45 young farmer couples and 26 literacy instructors.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Grain production increased	25,000 tons
Literacy centers created	145
Agriculture and cooperative agents trained	145
Farm couples trained in intensive agriculture	90
Office and training centers built	22
Cooperative centers built and equipped	40
Village cooperative leaders trained	1,150
Millet and cowpea demonstrations (hectares)	3,150

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	<u>(\$ thousands)</u>
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 3 U.S. long-term (36 P.M.)	251
4 U.S. short-term (8 P.M.)	64
Training: 647 short-term local (280 P.M.)	65
Commodities: Farm tools, office supplies, equipment, fertilizer, fuel	470

Total 850

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	2,673	244	2,429	Personal Services Contracts
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,175 a/	1,800		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,848	2,044	1,804	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	850	-	4,698	

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

TITLE Rural Health Improvement		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
				FY 80	3,373	LIFE OF PROJECT 14,029
NUMBER 683-0208	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 134		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>					
	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To enhance Niger's rural health program which emphasizes prevention, early diagnosis, timely curative care and proper referral.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Niger's (GON) health priority is development of rural health services to encompass 94% of the population. A.I.D. will assist the GON to increase training capabilities for village health workers and supervisory staff and to expand health care coverage across the country. To date, Niger participants have been identified for third-country training and are being processed; new village health teams throughout the country are undergoing pre-training orientation; 80 certified nurses and 40 state nurses have completed their training. Phase one of the construction program has been completed. Planning for more dispensaries and departmental headquarters is well under way. Vehicles and equipment have been ordered and designated for a number of departments and village health programs. The sanitation improvement program is being implemented.

Host Country and Other Donors: Niger's \$11 million health budget for FY 79 will be supplemented by an estimated \$25 million in foreign assistance. West Germany, Belgium and France are contributing to clinically oriented rural projects in Niger which complement A.I.D.'s project.

Beneficiaries: The new and retrained health teams will provide approximately 40% of Niger's population with basic health services. An improved referral structure will reach another 10% of the rural population. The per family cost (based on average family of six) is roughly \$33 over the life of the project.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will train village health teams, nurses, and technicians; purchase vehicles, mobylettes and equipment for dispensaries, health centers and laboratories; construct three new

dispensaries. Under an exchange program with a U.S. medical school, the University of Niamey's School of Medicine will receive upgraded professional instruction. The exchange program will also provide U.S. specialty training for advanced students, thereby enhancing the management of Niger's health programs.

Major Outputs: All Years

New village health team workers trained, equipped and functioning	6,000
Existing village health team workers retrained	13,500
Certified nurses trained	200
New regional dispensaries constructed and equipped	7
Departmental headquarters constructed and equipped	2

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 80

Personnel: 8 U.S. long-term technicians (150 P.M.)	1,083
2 U.S. short-term consultants (6 P.M.)	60
Participants: 6 U.S. academic (144 P.M.)	192
6 third-country academic (47 P.M.)	60
1,000 short-term local (2,260 P.M.)	864
Commodities: Vehicles; mobylettes; drugs; laboratory, dispensary and health center equipment	726
Construction: 3 dispensaries, sanitation improvements	<u>388</u>
Total	3,373

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	2,000	-	2,000	Personal Services Contracts
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,824 a/	1,668		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,894	1,668	2,226	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,373	6,762	14,029	

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

TITLE Basic Health Services Delivery (OPG)		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 859		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,973
NUMBER 683-0214	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change trans- mitted January 13, 1978	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To assist the Government of Niger (GON), to establish a rural health delivery system in the department of Diffa which will demonstrate the value of preventive medicine and time'y curative care.

Background and Progress to Date: This project is seen as the first step taken by the GON to establish a national comprehensive, basic health delivery system -- preventive, educative and curative health programs. It builds upon the traditional health system of midwives and healers and expands upon local community participation. AFRICARE, which primarily concentrates its efforts in the remote, eastern department of Diffa, supplies expertise to the Ministry of Health in Niamey to help it assess and plan health programs based on epidemiological and demographic data. AFRICARE has fielded an obstetrician/gynecologist, a general epidemiologist, a surgeon, a medical equipment repair technician and an auto mechanic specialist. A public health physician and an administrative officer are working at the Ministry of Health in Niamey. Construction on the Department's health headquarters in Diffa was scheduled for completion in 1978 and supplies and equipment have been delivered. The public health physician served as an advisor to the Ministry of Health to prepare the five-year national health plan beginning in 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON provides budgetary and personnel support. AFRICARE's portion of the health budget is estimated at approximately \$325 thousand. No other external donors are undertaking health activities in the Diffa Department.

Beneficiaries: Preliminary census figures indicate that the population of Diffa Department is 152,500. By FY 81, when the project ends, more than 30,000 families should be receiving better health care from more trained village health teams. Total cost per family is approximately \$30.

FY 80 Program: Retraining 200 village health workers and 100 midwives. Three hundred and thirty additional health workers and 250 midwives will commence training. The environmental sanitation program introduced in 15 schools in Diffa Department during FY 78 will be expanded to 25 more schools. The last four vehicles will be delivered to the project's site and medical services will be provided to Diffa Department by technical assistance personnel.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Increase in the number of trained and retrained Village health teams	90
Increase in the number of trained health professionals working at both the national and Diffa departmental level	36
Public sanitation programs established in villages in the Diffa Department	32
Schools using health education manuals	75
Departmental health unit and garage repair facility constructed	X
Garage repair facility renovated	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	(\$ thousands)
Technical Assistance:	FY 80
5 U.S. long-term (60 P.M.)	300
1 U.S. short-term (1 P.M.)	4
Training: 250 in-country, short-term (82 P.M.)	75
Commodities: training materials, vehicles	293
Other: printing costs, support costs, admin. supplies	187
Total	859

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,350	909	441	AFRICARE
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	764 a/	794		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,114	1,703	411	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	859	-	2,973	

a/ prior funding from functional appropriation

TITLE Niger Shelter Sector Planning		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 371		LIFE OF PROJECT 655
NUMBER 683-0224	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p.127	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To help the Government of Niger (GON) generate and coordinate low-income shelter programs.

Background and Progress to Date: Niger's cities face the common problems of unorganized growth, unsanitary squatter settlements, unsound construction techniques and the absence of public services to solve them. Annual floods and occasional fires destroy an unusually high number of dwelling units in both urban and rural areas. Rapid urban growth rates have been aggravated by population displacements caused by the severe 1968-74 drought. Redirection of the country's legislation, administrative standards, and land development are required in order to ease these disparities. Therefore, the GON is drafting a five-year development plan to: (a) formulate a national housing policy, (b) design low-income housing proposals, and (c) train Nigeriens in shelter sector planning. A.I.D. will assist with expertise in housing finance policy and in civil engineering.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON will provide personnel, transportation, and office support. Various UN agencies have contributed basic data. France, West Germany and Saudi Arabia are assisting with city water supplies, drainage and housing construction.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiary is the GON office charged with shelter planning. Ultimate beneficiaries will be large numbers of urban and rural households throughout Niger having improved shelter and public services.

FY 80 Program: A national housing policy will be formulated to emphasize assistance to low-income families to maximize the use of Niger's public and private resources.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
National Housing Policy	X
Training Housing Division within Ministry of Public Works	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel:	
2 long-term technicians (28 p.m.)	235
3 short-term consultants (7 p.m.)	60
Training:	
2 short-term participants (7 p.m.)	17
Other Costs:	
Research and local costs	59
Total	<u>371</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	84	-	84	Personal Services Contract
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	200 a/	80		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	284	80	204	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	371	-	655	

a/ prior funding from functional appropriation

TITLE Niger Cereals Research		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 500	LIFE OF PROJECT	3,565
NUMBER 683-0225	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 128	FY 80	FY 84	FY 85

Purpose: To assist the Government of Niger (GON) identify and test cereals production techniques; to enable Nigerien small farmers to increase their income and food production.

Background: Cereals production in Niger is characterized by low yields (400 kilo/hectare) resulting from use of unimproved seed varieties and unfertile soil. Use of improved seeds and modern production can increase Niger's food production by 75% or more. Agricultural research in Niger, previously conducted by the French, has been continued by the Nigerien Institute for Agricultural Research (INRAN) since 1975. Through the Niger Cereals Project (NCP), A.I.D. has supported the INRAN research program with technical assistance, training, construction of facilities, and equipment. Under NCP, new seeds have been identified and are being tested for adaptability to local conditions. Phase II of the NCP research component will continue to support INRAN in its efforts to develop new, higher-yielding cereal varieties with greater resistance to pests, diseases, and adverse weather. Plant breeding and farm field testing of new production practices will receive emphasis. Assistance will also be provided for training of Nigerien researchers and for the construction and equipping of research sub-stations in areas of Niger which have distinct soil and climatic variations.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON will provide personnel, research facilities and operating costs. West African regional agricultural research such as the millet and sorghum improvement program, the A.I.D.-supported Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development project and the multi-donor Food Crop Protection Project for the Sahel will complement the GON contributions.

Beneficiaries: Farm families producing cereal crops constitute

70% of Niger's population. As crop varieties are identified and modern techniques increase production, these farm families will benefit at a per family cost of \$6.

FY 80 Program: 1980 funding will provide two research advisors, research equipment, vehicles, and other commodities. Construction will be started on one research sub-station and Nigerien participants will begin long-term academic training.

Major Outputs:

Millet, sorghum and cowpea varieties developed, tested and released to farmers	6
Tons of first-generation improved seed produced	100
Research sub-stations established and equipped	2
A continuing program of regional and farmer field trials established	X
Researchers trained	20
Research laboratories fully equipped	2

All Years

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

Personnel: 2 long-term contract technicians (24 p.m.)	200
Participants: 2 long-term U.S. academic training (48 p.m.)	60
Commodities: Research equipment and vehicles	100
Construction: Research sub-station	120
Other Costs: Logistical support	20

(\$thousands)

FY 80

Total 500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	3,065	3,565	

TITLE Rural Sector Human Resources Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 683-0226		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 129	FY 80	3,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 10,112
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To increase the Government of Niger's (GON) capacity to train rural development personnel.

Background and Progress to Date: With assistance from the donor community, Niger is undertaking major rural development programs. These include integrated national and regional rural development projects in agriculture, livestock, irrigation and cooperatives. Niger will require an additional 3,500 personnel over the next ten years to design, monitor and manage these programs. Niger has given priority to concentrating on a multi-donor program to expand and reform the Ministry of Rural Development's Practical Institute for Rural Development (IPDR/Kolo). In 1979, A.I.D. will begin to organize a cooperative training center, a manpower planning system, and a development project management center, and to support Niger's adult literacy program.

Host Country and Other Donors: During the period 1979-1984, the GON plans to allocate \$1 million. Other donors to IPDR/Kolo component include the UNDP (\$2 million); Belgium (\$1.2 million); France (\$1.6 million); World Bank (\$4.6 million); others (\$870 thousand).

Beneficiaries: The mid- and low-level rural development personnel initially trained will be the direct beneficiaries. Ultimate beneficiaries will be Nigerien subsistence farmers and herders who represent 91% of the population. Some Nigerien senior-level personnel will also benefit through participation in scholarship and project management training programs.

FY 80 Program: Completion of A.I.D.s construction plans in IPDR/Kolo and the cooperative training center will take place in 1980.

Major Outputs: All Years

Renovated and reformed IPDR/Kolo able to produce 400 improved mid-level graduates per year.	X
Nigeriens provided long-term academic training.	41
National Cooperative Training Center built and equipped	X
New cooperative agents trained	200
Cooperative Agents retrained	400
National Literacy Agent Training Center built and equipped	X
Literacy agents trained	110
Manpower Planning System established and functioning	X
Development Project Management Center established and functioning	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 11 long-term technical assistance (132 P.M.)	1,038
Training: 10 long-term academic training (120 P.M.)	133
Construction: IPDR/Kolo and training center	925
Commodities: classroom equipment, vehicles	260
Other Costs: Operational and support costs	644

Total 3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,000	500	1,500	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	5,112	10,112	

TITLE Niger Forestry and Land Use Planning		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 683-0230		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 130	FY 80	792	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To help the Government of Niger (GON) prepare a comprehensive 20 year plan to rehabilitate and protect the country's soils, water, and natural vegetation.

Background and Progress to Date: During the past century, population pressure on Niger's arable land has depleted soil fertility and ground cover. These have accelerated desertification, impoverished usable land and reduced crop production. Wood for domestic and construction uses is becoming increasingly scarce. In spite of scattered reforestry, Niger's Forest Service does not have the institutional and technical capacities to plan or implement conservation projects or to develop Niger's natural resource base for increased agriculture and livestock production. The Niger Forestry Service currently lacks operating funds, trained personnel, materials, equipment and an integrated planning organization. A.I.D. will assist in providing a resource inventory and a planning unit within the Forestry Service. "Model sites" will be established. Niger's technical personnel as well as its general population, will be trained in land-use management and planning.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON will construct a facility to house the planning unit and will contribute personnel, in-kind expenses and operating costs. The World Bank has committed funds to reinforce the Niger Forestry Service's logistical capacity and to reforest approximately 2,000 hectares for firewood. The A.I.D. and World Bank contributions are designed to support and complement one another.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 10,000 families living near the model site plantation will be the most immediate beneficiaries. The initial direct beneficiary cost of \$350 per family will decrease significantly over subsequent years as target zones are expanded nationally.

FY 80 Program: Work begun in 1979 will be continued: constructing and equipping a planning unit facility; establishing the functions and operations of the resource planning unit; supplying of office and field equipment required for model site plantations, basic natural resource inventory, and resource planning. Rural participation in resource planning and conservation will begin. GON personnel will continue their training programs.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Resource Planning Unit headquarters and trained staff	X
Model forestry/conservation demonstration sites	8
Countrywide natural resource data base (maps, records)	X
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 1 long-term (12 P.M.)	100
5 short-term (13 P.M.)	115
Training: 1 long-term academic (12 P.M.)	15
1 short-term (2 P.M.)	5
Commodities: vehicles, seeds, supplies, equipment	286
Other Costs: operating funds, local training	<u>271</u>
Total	792

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	886	150		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	886	150	736	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	792	1,817	3,495	

TITLE Agriculture Sector Production Support		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 683-0234		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 80	1,359	LIFE OF PROJECT 21,300
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To improve the Government of Niger's (GON) capacity to deliver modern technology and agricultural equipment and supplies to small farmers.

Background: Increasing food crop production and improving the social and economic conditions of Niger's small farmers are the major objectives of the GON. With donor assistance, the GON has undertaken a number of regional and national grain production projects to help small farmers. A.I.D. initiated the Niger Cereals Project (NCP) in FY 76. It provides technical assistance, commodities, and training to assist the GON in developing extension and research services, seed multiplication, and farmers' cooperatives. The follow-on project will continue supporting the seed multiplication program begun by NCP, assist the National Cooperatives Organization (UNCC) to procure and distribute production inputs for small farmers, and establish a national information and training center in the Ministry of Rural Development to support regional extension programs. In the second or third year of the project, a seed storage facility and a pilot rock phosphate fertilizer program will be initiated.

Host Country and Other Donors: In the period 1980-1984, the GON will devote \$4.3 million dollars per annum to cereals productivity. Regional projects are individually supported by a number of donors including A.I.D. (the Niamey Department Development Project), Canada, World Bank, France, and the European Community. Support for the national Crop Protection Service is provided by Canada.

Beneficiaries: Small farmers who will enjoy improved production techniques are the major beneficiaries. By 1985 an estimated 300,000 families should directly benefit from the project at an A.I.D. cost per family of \$70.

FY 80 Program: Funding will provide technical assistance (extension, seed technology, cooperative management and commodity management advisors), construct a UNCC warehouse and extension information center, training, commodities and operating cost for the seed multiplication and agriculture extension activities.

Major Outputs: All Years

National Planning Office in the Extension Service	X
Functioning agricultural input supply and distribution system	X
Capacity to produce 1,000 tons annually of improved high quality seeds	X
Rock phosphate plant capable of producing 25,000 metric tons annually	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 3 Technical advisors (36 P.M.)	330
Training: 6 Participant trainees (72 P.M.)	90
Commodities: Vehicles, warehouse and seed farm office equipment and fertilizer	539
Construction: 1 office, 1 warehouse	200
Other Costs: Vehicle maintenance, local personnel, office operations	<u>200</u>

Total 1,359

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,359	19,941	21,300	

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: SENEGAL

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population	..... (thousands, mid 1978)	<u>5,399</u>		
Per capita GNP	..... (dollars, 1976)	<u>390</u>		
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	.. (1965-73)	<u>-1.1%</u>		
Average annual rate of inflation	..... (1960-1970)	<u>1.6%</u>	(1970-1976)	<u>12.1%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population	.. (1970)	<u>3.2</u>		
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975)	total	<u>40.0</u>	male	<u>38.5</u> female <u>41.6</u>
(1965-1970)	total	<u>40.0</u>	male	<u>39.2</u> female <u>40.7</u>
Literacy rate	..... (1970)	total <u>6%</u>	male	<u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u>
(1961)		total <u>6%</u>	male	<u>10%</u> female <u>1%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	.. (1954-77)	<u>-0.3%</u>	
Agricultural production as % of GDP	..... (1976)	<u>28</u>	
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	..... (1970)	<u>100</u>	
% land owned () by: top 10%	<u>n.a.</u>	low 10%	<u>n.a.</u>
Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	millet	40	(1976)
Cash	peanuts	55	(1976)
Major agricultural exports	.. (1977)	peanuts	
Major agricultural imports	.. (1977)	cereals, sugar	
Proportion of labor force in agriculture	..... (1970)	<u>76%</u>	

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>218</u>	(75)	<u>281</u>	(76)	<u>323</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	.. (1974)	<u>218</u>	(75)	<u>286</u>	(76)	<u>358</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	.. (1974)	<u>0</u>	(75)	<u>-5</u>	(76)	<u>-35</u>
Defense expenditures,						
as % of total expenditures	..... (1974)	<u>11.3</u>	(75)	<u>10.0</u>	(76)	<u>9.2</u>
as % of GNP	..... (1974)	<u>2.2</u>	(75)	<u>2.2</u>	(76)	<u>2.4</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,						
(\$ millions, U.S.)	..... (1975)	<u>31</u>	(76)	<u>25</u>	(77)	<u>34</u>
Equivalent to	<u>0.4</u>	months of imports	(1976)			

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1975)	peanuts, peanut oil, phosphates
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.)	(1975) <u>3</u> (76) <u>1</u> (77) <u>2</u>
as % of total exports	..... (1975) <u>0.1</u> (76) <u>0.02</u> (77) <u>n.a.</u>
Major imports ... (1975)	food, consumer goods, machinery
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.)	..... (1975) <u>43</u> (76) <u>42</u> (77) <u>40</u>
as % of total imports	..... (1975) <u>7</u> (76) <u>6</u> (77) <u>n.a.</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.)	..... (1975) <u>-119</u> (76) <u>-92</u> (77) <u>n.a.</u>
Main trading partners	..... France, European Community
External public debt as % of GNP.	(1976) <u>17.0</u>
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.)	..... (1976) <u>42</u>
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	..... (1976) <u>5.7</u>

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate	..... (1967-77)	<u>2.8%</u>
% population in urban areas	..... (1961)	<u>23</u> (1971) <u>32</u>
Total births per 1,000 population	..... (1975)	<u>46</u>
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	..... ( )	<u>n.a.</u>
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>43.4</u> (15-64 yrs.)	<u>53.7</u> (65+ yrs.)	<u>2.9</u>
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	..... (1973)	<u>170</u>
People per physician	..... (1973)	<u>16,400</u>
Major causes of death (1971)	diarrheal diseases, respiratory diseases		
Major disease(s) ... (1971)	malaria, measles, leprosy		
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	..... (1973)	<u>94</u>
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	.. (1970)	<u>81</u>	
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:			
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1972)	total <u>24.1</u> male <u>29.4</u> female <u>18.9</u>		
Secondary .. (15-19) (1973)	total <u>10.0</u> male <u>14.7</u> female <u>5.3</u>		
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973)	total <u>1.6</u> male <u>2.7</u> female <u>0.5</u>		
Energy production as % of consumption	..... ( )	<u>n.a.</u>

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

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78
	SENEGAL							
	PROGRAM	1975	1976	TQ	1977				1978
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	9.4	4.5	1.8	13.1	18.8			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	9.4	4.5	1.8	13.1	18.8			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	6.3	1.1	1.0	8.7	8.7			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	6.3	1.1	1.0	8.7	8.7			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	2.1	2.3	0.4	2.9	9.2			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	2.1	2.3	0.4	2.9	9.2			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	2.1	2.3	0.4	2.9	9.2			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	5.1			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.9	1.5	0.3	2.6	4.1			
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.9			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.9			
Peace Corps	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.9			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	*	*	*	8.0	0.1			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	8.0	-			
Grants	*	*	*	-	0.1			
a. MAP Grants	*	*	*	*	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	8.0	-			
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	*	*	*	*	0.1			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	9.4	4.5	1.8	21.1	18.9			
Loans	-	-	-	8.0	-			
Grants	9.4	4.5	1.8	13.1	18.9			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	0.2	-	4.4	-			
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	0.2	-	4.4	-			
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-			

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	33.0	42.2	446.6
IBRD	-	23.8	11.0	86.1
IFC	-	-	-	4.2
IDA	-	-	26.3	120.9
AFDB	-	7.9	2.4	27.0
UNDP	-	0.4	2.5	24.7
Other UN	-	0.9	-	4.1
EEC	-	-	-	179.6

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-77
TOTAL	79.3	83.1	525.9
France	62.0	57.9	403.7
Canada	6.2	6.4	44.2
Germany	3.5	8.6	41.7
Belgium	2.3	3.5	12.1
Denmark	1.8	1.2	8.7
Netherlands	1.6	0.8	4.0
Other	1.9	4.7	11.5

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	9.1	NA	48.7
Kuwait	-	NA	38.5
Saudi Arabia	5.0	NA	5.0
Iran	2.6	NA	3.3
Qatar	1.5	NA	1.5
Algeria	-	NA	0.4

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	35.0	-	95.0
USSR	-	-	8.0
Eastern Europe	35.0	-	35.0
China	-	-	52.0

NA - Not available

SENEGAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 80-13(10-78)
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>								
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1978								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants	7,800	1,500	-	1,000	-	-	5,300 a/	
Total	7,800	1,500	-	1,000	-	-	5,300 a/	
1979								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants	9,700	-	-	-	-	1,300	8,400 a/	
Total	9,700	-	-	-	-	1,300	8,400 a/	
1980								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	13,500 a/	
Total	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	13,500 a/	

a/ Funding from the Sahel Development Program

U.S. Interests

The A.I.D. Program in Senegal is based on developmental interests, resting on commitments of the U.S. to participate in a long-range developmental effort within the context of Sahel Development Program and Club du Sahel guidelines. Senegal's stable government and respected leadership permit it to exert considerable influence in the region, and its moderate policies are particularly relevant to U.S. interests in Africa.

Development Overview

Senegal suffers a harsh environment and abuse of its fragile natural resources has caused severe damage to the ecology. Uncertain rainfall makes rainfed agriculture a risky undertaking and results in wide production variations from year to year. Inadequately trained manpower at all

levels -- literate farmers able to progress to intermediate technology, middle level field technicians to provide extension services, top-level planners and managers -- also seriously hampers productive use of Senegal's natural and financial resources. While agricultural exports account for over 60% of the country's total exports, farmers -- the principal contributors to Senegal's economy -- are the least privileged segment of the population. General health, living conditions and basic amenities in rural areas suffer badly compared to urban areas. This fact accounts for the movement of rural young people to towns and cities. Low agricultural productivity can also be accounted for by the lack of rural health care services.

Socio-Economic Performance

The growth rate of the Senegalese economy slackened in 1977 as depressed markets for phosphates and peanut oil kept its earnings low. The drought of 1977 kept the peanut crop to 50% of average and seriously reduced the food crop -- depleting foreign exchange availabilities at a time when food imports increased. Good rains promise a substantial crop in 1978. Total cereal consumption over the past four years approximates 1,000,000 metric tons per annum. During the best crop years, domestic cereal production satisfies 80% of total consumption; during the worst drought years only 50%. Rice is the staple food grain for Senegal's urban population and the country imports about 230,000 tons of it, or 78% of requirements, each year.

Production quickly rebounded to pre-drought levels after 1973 but yields have subsequently stagnated. Substantial income increases have not materialized despite some rises in producer prices and government inputs and subsidies. Additional investments in the agricultural sector and decentralization by the Senegalese Government increased both production and farmers' benefits. Regional development and extension agencies have brought more modern farming methods to the farmers.

SENEGAL

The Government of Senegal (GOS) has taken steps to support family planning: government facilities offer family planning counseling and services; a family planning coordinator has been appointed to the Ministry of Health; an A.I.D.-financed family planning project has been approved, in principle, by the GOS. In addition, the National Population Council has been established to suggest demographic growth and development policies for the 1980's and the United Nations Family Planning Association (UNFPA) is drafting revisions of pertinent legislation for submission to the National Council.

The rate of infant deaths during the first year of life (170 in 1,000) illustrates serious health care needs in Senegal. The GOS does, however, carry out some programs to reduce infant deaths which include disseminating information to mothers on pre- and post-natal care, providing vaccinations against measles and cholera, and providing health services to children.

Total Resources

The donors contributing to Senegal's development program include France, European Community, the World Bank, Canada, West Germany, and the African Development Bank. Agreements signed in 1977 totalled approximately \$105 million. Grants from other donors fund main trunk and rural roads, rainfed and irrigated agricultural projects, agricultural extension and research. Loans (\$74 million) from the World Bank (\$21 million), European Community (\$12 million), the African Development Bank (\$10 million), the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (\$9 million), the French Caisse Centrale (\$9 million) and private banks (\$13 million) fund major infrastructure projects such as port facilities, electricity, bridges and major roads, and lines of credit.

A.I.D. Strategy

U.S. assistance to Senegal emphasizes improving the living conditions of rural poor people by developing their agricultural base. Research into short-season food grain

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
Senegalese and U.S. objectives to increase food production and improve rural health services will be advanced through:	
--\$11,175,000 for projects in crop and livestock production, fuelwood, village output, small irrigation and agriculture resources analysis. New rural projects will involve women, rural health, literacy and community services;	
--\$1,325,000 for a rural health project. The balance of the \$13,500,000 program will be in fields of youth training and family planning.	

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	21	26	26
PASA ^c	0	0	0
Contract	8	9	10
Total	29	35	36
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	311	677	1,072
Contract	-	16	27
Total	311	693	1,099
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

SENEGAL

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
CP 80-08(10-78)			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	4,503 ^{a/} _{b/}	9,425 ^{a/} _{b/}	11,145 ^{a/} _{b/}
Total AID	4,503 ^{a/} _{b/}	9,425 ^{a/} _{b/}	11,115 ^{a/} _{b/}
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	9,419	4,639	5,380
Total P.L. 480	9,419	4,639	5,380
Total AID and P.L. 480	13,922	14,064	16,525
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
CP 80-14(10-78)						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total ..		-		-		-
(of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		4,155		4,163		4,860
World Food Programs		2,794		530		520
Gov't-to-Gov't		2,470		-		-
Title II Total		9,419		4,693		5,380
Total P.L. 480		9,419		4,693		5,380

varieties, development of the country's river systems for irrigation, and intensified dryland agriculture in higher rainfall areas are all aimed at mitigating the effects of Senegal's climatic conditions. Construction of grain storage facilities and training in storage techniques will enable Senegal to implement a stock reserve program to help stabilize prices for both producers and consumers. A significant pioneer program to provide village health programs run by trained village health workers is underway in Sine Saloum. A family planning program will be integrated with the Government's maternal/child health program. These programs will pave the way for a country-wide rural family health care system.

Food sent under PL 480 Title II will be used primarily for maternal and child health programs. Rice supplied under a PL 480 sale would help meet Senegal's food import requirements; ease country budget constraints; and produce local currencies for improving lives of rural people through applied agricultural research, reforestation, farmer and extension agent training, and rural road and water projects. These PL 480 rural projects will complement A.I.D. agricultural projects which train Senegalese farmers and technicians, assist women, and provide ways to improve rural health.

Mission Director: Norman M. Schoonover

a/ Includes funding from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974. Includes funding from functional appropriations.
b/ Includes funding from the Sahel Development Program.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SENEGAL

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
CEREALS PRODUCTION	G	685-0201	75 ^a	300	---	---	200	---	100	---
SMALL IRRIGATED PERIMETERS	G	685-0208	77	4,200	902	---	1,798	---	1,400	---
GRAIN STORAGE	G	685-0209	77	4,900	567	---	1,200	---	1,500	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				9,400	1,469	---	3,198	---	3,000	
GRANTS				9,400	1,459	---	3,198	---	3,000	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH										
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES DEV.	G	685-0210	77	1,494	135	---	937	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,494	135	---	937	---	---	
GRANTS				1,494	135	---	937	---	---	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES										
PATTE D'OIE IMPROVEMENT	G	685-0226	79	---	---	1,300	400	---	750	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				---	---	1,300	400	---	750	
GRANTS				---	---	1,300	400	---	750	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM										
CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	* G	685-0205	76	3,600	---	2,970	1,000	4,500	2,500	12,640
SMALL IRRIGATED PERIMETERS	* G	685-0208	77	b/	---	---	---	500	---	1,859
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	* G	685-0210	77	b/	---	500	63	1,325	650	---
FAMILY PLANNING	* G	685-0217	79	---	---	500	200	500	350	700
SAED TRAINING	* G	685-0218	78	---	---	---	1,000	1,000	740	1,630
GREENBELT FUELWOOD PRODUCTION-PHASE I	* G	685-0219	79	---	---	500	100	700	400	2,000
YOUTH JOB DEV.-YMCA/ORT (PVO)	* G	685-0222	79	---	---	400	250	500	480	858
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ANALYSIS	* G	685-0223	80	---	---	---	---	500	250	3,335
SODESP LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION	* G	685-0224	79	---	---	2,030	300	1,800	950	3,770
VILLAGE AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT	* G	685-0227	80	---	---	---	---	675	125	625
SENEGAL CEREALS PRODUCTION PHASE II	* G	685-0235	79	---	---	1,000	200	1,500	750	5,000
RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES	G	685-0238	79	---	---	500	250	---	200	1,500

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM **SENEGAL**

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				5,300	---	8,400	3,383	13,500	7,395	
GRANTS				5,300	---	8,400	3,363	13,500	7,395	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				16,194	1,604	9,700	7,898	13,500	11,145	
GRANTS				16,194	1,604	9,700	7,898	13,500	11,145	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	

a/ Includes prior funding under Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

b/ Prior funding under functional appropriation.

* Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE		FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Casamance Regional Development		Sahel Development Program	FY 80	4,500	LIFE OF PROJECT 23,710
NUMBER 685-0205	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 146			

Purpose: To increase food production in the Casamance Region of Senegal and to assist the Government of Senegal (GOS) to undertake and implement regional development plans.

Background and Progress to Date: Senegal suffers from a serious food deficit and must import rice. This A.I.D. project in the Lower Casamance Region concentrates on increasing rice production. Phase I of the project (1-5 years) will intensify immediate rice production and produce long-term studies and institution building. Therefore, the project will assist the GOS to meet its food self-sufficiency goal while laying a strong data and institutional base for the future. Senegal's farmers will benefit from extension and research services, field tests, seed multiplication, and rural credit. They will benefit also from social services including adult education and health programs. As part of pre-project implementation, six Senegalese have begun U.S. university training.

Host Country and Other Donors: The development of the Casamance Region is a multi-donor, multi-year effort. The World Bank and A.I.D. finance technicians; the Arab Development Bank, Canada, Abu Dhabi and the People's Republic of China fund salt-water intrusion dams; the World Bank and the European Community conduct extension programs in the Middle and Upper Casamance, respectively. The GOS contribution to Lower Casamance development will reach \$2 million per year for personnel, agricultural credit, subsidies, and program support beyond the operating funds provided by A.I.D.

Beneficiaries: The project will directly benefit farm families. The project should increase their real per capita incomes by up to \$45; 22,000 rural dwellers in over 3,000 farm families will participate. Longer-term, indirect benefits will accrue to the 700,000 people living in the region.

FY 80 Program: Extension services will be expanded and a number of small salt-water intrusion dikes constructed by cooperatives. Regional development planning will accelerate. Project technicians will work with GOS agencies to introduce new rice varieties, production techniques, agricultural credit programs, and rural works. Twenty Senegalese will receive U.S. training in agronomy, engineering, and hydrology.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Master development plan prepared	X
Extension service personnel trained	178
Families receiving extension services	3,000
Rice varieties recommended	6
Small salt-water dikes built	30
Increase in local language literacy (%)	40

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
Personnel: 9 long-term technicians (108 P.M.)	FY 80 900
3 short-term advisors (11 P.M.)	100
Training: U.S. academic training (240 P.M.)	298
U.S. short-term training (13 P.M.)	30
Third-country training (12 P.M.)	12
Commodities: Farm equipment, vehicles, office supplies, laboratory equipment	260
Construction: Construction of offices, warehouses, research and testing laboratories, pilot salt-water intrusion dikes	1,800
Other Costs: Operating and support costs	600
Agriculture credit fund	500
Total	4,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	3,600	-	3,600	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,970	1,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	6,570	1,000	5,570	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	4,500	12,640	23,710	

To be selected

TITLE Small Irrigated Perimeters		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 6,559
NUMBER 685-0208 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p.144	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: (1) To introduce farmer-managed irrigated crop production in the Bakel area; and (2) to test the feasibility of using a solar pumping system in a rural area of a developing country.

Background and Progress to Date: This project is based on a pilot village irrigation project started in 1974, financed by the United States and OXFAM. The present project for village level perimeters (30 to 50 hectares each) will irrigate 1,600 hectares for double cropped rice production. The Government of Senegal's (GOS) regional development and management organization (SAED), provides extension personnel and is constructing perimeters by clearing sites, building dikes, laying out ditches, and installing and maintaining pumps. The project provides diesel pumps for each perimeter. A pump, powered by solar energy, will be installed in 1979 to irrigate a larger 200 hectare perimeter and to pump water to a natural water storage area. Studies and data collected at the pumping station will determine farmer acceptability and provide an economic evaluation for consideration of other solar pump projects. Currently 17 perimeters totalling 266 hectares in 15 of 24 villages are under production; construction plans and specifications for project headquarters are nearly completed. Village group contracts and amortization funds for project pumps have been established in all 24 villages. A health surveillance study monitors disease increases stemming from project activities (e.g., malaria). Village pharmacies are being upgraded or installed, and medicines for pharmacies have been ordered.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS will supply \$2.132 million for staff and agricultural inputs, farm infrastructure and administrative operations. The Government of France and Thermo-Electron (a private U.S. company) are providing \$625,000 and \$170,000, respectively, for the solar pump component.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be the farm families

participating in the village perimeter cooperatives. Ultimate beneficiaries will include the 31,000 residents in the 24 villages as new produce is consumed and marketed.

FY 80 Program: Funds will enable technicians to construct new perimeters, expand old ones, organize village farmer groups, procure pumps, upgrade pharmacies and monitor health conditions.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Irrigated perimeters created	45
Hectares under production	1,800
Farmers participating	900
Women directly participating	300
Farmer groups organized by village	24
Study of solar pump feasibility	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs :	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Three long-term local technicians (36 P.M.)	150
Four short-term consultants (8 P.M.)	70
Commodities: Pumps and pipes, spare parts	100
Construction: Building of dikes, culverts	180
Total	<u>500</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	4,200	902	3,298	SERDA: A Senegalese consulting firm and Personal Services Contractors
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	1,798		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,200 a/	2,700	1,500	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	1,859	6,559	

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriations

TITLE Rural Health Services		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 1,325	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,319	
NUMBER 685-0210	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p.145	FY 79 a/	FY 80	OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: (1) Create within the Region of Sine Saloum a network of staffed village health posts supported by local communities, (2) strengthen secondary health posts in local communities, (3) strengthen secondary health posts supported by the National Government.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. assists the Government of Senegal (GOS) to design preventive health delivery systems that reach the rural people. It will establish a replicable model for application in the other regions of Senegal. Senegal's major health disabilities today include malnutrition, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and children's gastro-intestinal diseases. Needed to offset these are: completion of a health care delivery system; training more village health workers; retraining current health personnel; establishing a comprehensive supervisory system; and providing health supplies and budgetary support. The GOS' project steering executive committee is functioning; expatriate and GOS staff are in place; three new health posts are in operation and 20 health posts are being renovated. Health and teacher training manuals have been prepared. Two Departments have selected village health workers and have built 200 health huts. Medicines to stock them have been ordered and nurses at the rural dispensaries have been trained. The Khombole School for Sanitarians has instituted a two-year program and the curriculum has been revised. Renovation has begun and the school will be ready for academic year 1978-1979. Training, construction and renovation work is underway in the Departments of Gossas and Foundiougne.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS will provide personnel, support costs and construction for six dispensaries totalling \$1.6 million. Holland, Canada and the European Community are providing personnel and teaching training skills. The project is closely coordinated with the WHO effort to organize a network of rural health posts under the Administrative Reform Law and with the UNICEF program to establish rural maternity centers and village pharmacies.

Beneficiaries: Sixty to 90 percent of Senegal's rural people live more than three miles from a dispensary. The project's initial target group in Sine Saloum numbers 600,000 people scattered over an area of 23,495 square kilometers. At the project's end it is anticipated that basic health care will have been extended at the rate of one village health worker for 600 inhabitants and one health post per 10,000 inhabitants.

FY 80 Program: Renovation and construction of 30 health posts will be completed in the Departments of Kaffrine and Fatick. Staff will be trained and facilities stocked with equipment and medicines.

Major Outputs	All Years
Village health workers trained	1,800
Supervisory teams in place	7
Training manuals prepared	3
Current health posts renovated and staffed	61
New health posts constructed, equipped and staffed	18
Rural health huts constructed and equipped	600
Khombole School renovated and equipped	X
	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Three long-term technicians (36 P.M.)	131
Three short-term consultants (6 P.M.)	54
Training: In-country short-term training (900 villagers, 20 sanitarians, and 35 nurses and midwives)	140
Commodities: Medicines	240
Equipment (vehicles, furniture and training materials)	190
Construction: Constructing and refurbishing of health posts and huts	385
Other Costs: Operating Costs	185
Total	1,325

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,494	557	937	Personal Services Contractors
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500 a/	1,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,994	1,557	437	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,325	-	3,319	

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriations 145

TITLE		FUNDS		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Family Planning Program		Sahel Development Program		FY 80	500	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,700
NUMBER	688-0217	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 143	FY 79	FY 81	FY 82

Purpose: To provide medically sound and culturally acceptable child-spacing services within Senegal's health care system; to provide widespread public education about reproductive and family health.

Background and Progress to Date: Both the Government of Senegal (GOS) and A.I.D. concentrate on providing health care services to Senegal's poor people, particularly in rural areas. Women and children are seen as the group most susceptible to disease-caused deaths. The Family Planning Program promotes rational child-spacing to benefit mothers and children. Initial services are being directed to people living in urban areas where the numbers are greater and where new ideas are more acceptable. The only organized Family Planning services offered in Senegal are at two centers in Dakar, one private and one governmental. The latter opened in mid-June 1977 with support from the Pathfinder Fund. It serves as a model for other Maternal Child Health (MCH) centers to be established and operated by the GOS during the next three years. The 11 primary MCH centers in the Cap Vert, Thies, Sine Saloum and Casamance regions will all provide family planning services. Nineteen secondary MCH centers will be located in Cap Vert, Thies and Ziguinchor. Also, educational services will be established for referrals to 33 major maternity sites and five venereal disease control centers.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Pathfinder Fund has contributed commodities and funds (\$75,000) for renovating facilities for a family planning program. The GOS contributes personnel and operating costs for the MCH centers (approximately \$330,000 over the life of the project).

Beneficiaries: The country-wide family planning program will eventually benefit approximately one million mothers and children,

or one-fifth of Senegal's population. A realistic target of 60,000 users of contraceptives during the life of the project has been set, at an estimated cost of \$20 per person.

FY 80 Program: Funds in FY 80 will enable technicians to assist the Ministry of Health in managing the program and to train midwives, nurses and aides. Clinics will be equipped and medicines and contraceptives distributed to 15,000 people.

Major Outputs:	All Years
MCH centers providing family planning services	30
33 major maternity sites and 5 venereal disease control centers providing counseling and referral services	X
Midwives, nurses, aides and social workers trained	277
Nurses oriented to family planning services	2,400
An inventory control system established	X
Centers and hospitals distributing condoms	X
People using contraceptives	60,000
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80
Personnel: 2 long-term technicians (24 P.M.)	180
Training: In-country short-term training (100 P.M.)	40
Commodities: Basic drugs, contraceptives and medical supplies, audio-visual equipment	180
Other Costs: Operating costs	100
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	200	300	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	700	1,700	

TITLE SAED Training		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 685-0218		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 80 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,530	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE		
		FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p.147		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To strengthen the operational and training capability of SAED (the Senegal Government's agricultural extension agency in the Senegal River Basin) to operate, maintain and repair heavy equipment and agricultural machinery.

Background and Progress to Date: SAED plans to expand its area of intensive irrigated agriculture by up to 5,555 hectares annually over the next 20 years. The objectives of the A.I.D. financed project are to strengthen SAED's ability to train personnel for equipment management, operation, maintenance and repair and thereby to improve its operating efficiency in preparing irrigated land for farm families. A.I.D. funds will finance technical advisors and short-term consultants to assist SAED establish a training program, to serve as instructors while SAED counterparts and instructors are up-graded for that role, and to install equipment management systems. The A.I.D. project will also help finance construction and rehabilitation of equipment-repair and training centers plus selected equipment and tools needed to train staff and operate the centers. A U.S. technical assistance firm will be selected to field four advisors and short-term consultants in training and management. The Government of Senegal (GOS) has procured equipment and begun construction and renovation of the training centers.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS will provide land, facilities, personnel and operational costs while France will provide financing for a center for applied irrigation techniques and for training agricultural extension workers. The International Development Association will assist with the training of accountants and with consultant services to improve SAED's financial and accounting systems.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries in the long-term will be in the rural population of the Senegal River Basin, estimated at 610,000 or 12%

of the national population, and those to be resettled along the southern bank of the Senegal River. A.I.D. direct cost per family is estimated at \$50.

FY 80 Program: Continue financing the U.S. technicians who arrived in FY 79, the extension and management training courses, and the repair and overhaul of heavy equipment, construction and renovation of facilities. Third country training will be given warehousemen and farm equipment operators.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
A SAED training program in equipment, management, maintenance and repair	X
Operators and drivers of farm equipment trained	196
Equipment management supply specialists trained	8
General and automobile diesel mechanics trained	188
Electricians trained	44
The facilities at Richard Toll, Ross Bethio and Nianga renovated, rehabilitated and equipped	3
Repair-shed at Dagana perimeter constructed and equipped	X
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Four long-term advisors (54 P.M.)	435
Training: Two short-term (third country)(15 P.M.)	15
Commodities: Tools, workshop and training equipment, warehouse equipment	100
Construction: Construction and renovation of facilities	250
Other Costs: Equipment repairs and overhauls	200
Total	<u>1,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,700	-	1,700	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	1,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,700	1,000	700	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	1,830	4,530	

TITLE Greenbelt-Fuelwood Production - Phase I		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 685-0219		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Transmitted	FY 80	700	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,200
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To provide forest plantations for vegetation cover and to insure sustained firewood production.

Background and Progress to Date: This project will produce 3,000 hectares of intensively managed forest plantations in Phase I and should help Senegal reverse its desertification trend. Fuelwood (charcoal) is now being supplied to cities by overcutting natural forests in eastern Senegal and in the Casamance. To stop the trend, the Government of Senegal (GOS) has conducted research on potentially useful fuelwood species for rapid production and has established some 300 hectares for demonstration plantations. Yields from fuelwood plantations can be 10 to 15 times greater than yields from natural forests. Funding in FY 79 will put in place two long-term U.S. forest management specialists. Sites for nurseries and for half the plantations will be surveyed and prepared. Heavy equipment will be ordered. Construction of service buildings at one nursery site will be planned.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Senegal will provide technicians to direct the project and will pay field laborers. While other donors are not contributing directly to this project, it is part of a concerted and integrated forest conservation program directed by Senegal's Water and Forest Service. The program includes reforestation around well-points in the Sylvo-Pastoral Zone (A.I.D., European Community, Germany), soil conservation and fire control (World Food Program), development of forests in the Casamance (Canada, UNDP), and soil conservation efforts in the groundnut basin (GOS).

Beneficiaries: Poorer Senegalese and their villages will receive most of the economic and environmental benefits. Furthermore, low income families can depend on steady supplies of cooking fuel as charcoal becomes available. Benefits will include: (1) employment generation for 145 permanent jobs and as many as 1,000

temporary jobs in peak periods; (2) consumer savings will average \$18 per family per year and affect 17,800 families. (The savings amount to 10% of the typical rural family's yearly income); (3) establishment of forest preserves to help stop land degradation and to protect soil and natural vegetation; (4) savings in fuelwood transportation costs will average \$33.20 per ton or \$266,430 per year.

FY 80 Program: Funding will continue technical assistance begun in FY 79 and finance necessary equipment, land surveys, preparations for nurseries and forest plantations, and construction of service buildings.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Forest plantations established (hectares)	3,000
Nurseries established, each producing 250,000 seedlings yearly	2
Annual charcoal production (tons)	8,000
Professional foresters and aides trained	42

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Two long-term advisors (24 P.M.)	190
One short-term technician (6 P.M.)	60
Commodities: Earth-moving and land survey equipment	65
Construction: Construction of service buildings; site preparation for nurseries and plantations	205
Other Costs: Surveys, administration, and costs of operating buildings and equipment	180
	<u>Total</u>
	700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	100		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	100	400	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	700	2,000	3,200	

TITLE Youth Job Development - OPG		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (in thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 685-0222		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Transmitted	FY 80	500	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,758
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To provide vocational training services for unemployed Senegalese urban youth; to provide follow-up job placement.

Background and Progress to Date: Survey of Senegal's employment market show that the country's schools cannot accommodate all those wanting vocational training and that the employment market's demand for skilled workers is not served by the schools' training. Therefore, the International Division of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) and the Senegalese State Secretariat for the Promotion of Human Resources (Promotion Humaine) signed a 1975 agreement to establish a vocational training program for Senegalese youth and to find jobs for the trainees. The training concentrates on the skills most in demand: construction trades, electricity, general mechanics and textile skills. Funding in FY 1979 will finance the training coordinator and two of three instructors, and purchase training equipment and materials needed for the first class. A training site has been located and transferred to Promotion Humaine. Plans and specifications are being completed to construct the school building which the Government of Senegal (GOS) will finance.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS will provide \$500,000 for the site and to construct the training center. Thirteen civil service Senegalese will serve as staff and as instructors. The GOS will provide clerical and maintenance staff. The value of the GOS contribution will be approximately \$1,200,000 over the life of the project.

Beneficiaries: Young Senegalese men and women between the ages of 18 and 30 who are without skills and are jobless. When fully operational the school will graduate 90 students per year. Over the life of the project, approximately 280 young Senegalese will be trained and a viable training institution will have been established and staffed with experienced Senegalese instructors. A

second group of beneficiaries will be the Senegalese instructors whose training skills will have been perfected.

FY 80 Program: The Center will begin its first operational year. The third instructor will arrive. All Senegalese instructors and counterparts will be in place and equipment purchased and installed. Instructors' training in third countries will begin and a revolving loan fund established to assist trained graduates find jobs demanding their skills will start.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Capacity for graduating 90 youth per year	X
Trained teaching and administrative support staff, including five counselors, nine Senegalese teachers, six administrative and eight support staff	X
Job counseling service	X
Revolving credit system	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Three long-term technicians (36 P.M.)	320
One short-term technician (7 P.M.)	15
Commodities: Training equipment and supplies	85
Other Costs: Revolving loan fund	20
Operating costs	60

Total 500

U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) and Organization for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400	100		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	400	100	300	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	858	1,758	

TITLE Agriculture Sector Analysis		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 685-0223		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1978 Africa Programs, p. 349	FY 80	500	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	3,835
ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85					

Purpose: To assist the Government of Senegal (GOS) improve its ability to perform agricultural policy planning and evaluation.

Background: Agriculture is the dominant sector of the Senegalese economy, representing nearly 30% of the gross domestic product and directly involving over 70% of the population. It is the principal earner of the foreign exchange necessary for Senegal's development. The drought of recent years has highlighted Senegal's need to apply resources more effectively to agriculture if Senegal is to become self-sufficient in food. Therefore, Senegal will have to make difficult decisions when allocating resources in order to improve food consumption patterns, agricultural production, and sales. The A.I.D. strategy to assist the rural poor of Senegal is consistent with GOS priorities as reflected in its current four-year plan. However, more complete base data are needed to permit the GOS and donors to fully consider the tradeoffs between various food consumption and rural development options. The project will create self-sustaining data gathering and analysis capabilities within appropriate GOS institutions. A U.S. team of technicians (agricultural economists, statisticians, data processors, rural sociologists, etc.) will assist the GOS to carry out micro- and macro-economic studies including cataloging and indexing present farm research and nutrition data; developing farm system models for 8-15 agricultural zones; developing commodity management systems; and developing overall and site specific elements of the agricultural sector. Since the studies will be related to policy questions, further improvements to the GOS' policy analysis and planning capabilities are integral to the project. The project will commence in FY 80 under a contract with a U.S. institution.

Host Country and Other Donors: This five-year project will be directed by the Delegation Generale a la Recherche Scientifique et Technique (DGRST) and implemented by the socio-economic research department of the GOS Institut Senegalais de Recherches Agricoles

(ISRA). The GOS will provide at least ten qualified technicians for advanced U.S. training. Canada may provide computer capacity to ISRA.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of the project will be GOS personnel responsible for food, nutrition and agriculture policy development, research and project planning and evaluation. The project will help them to improve their ability to carry out national food, nutrition and agriculture development objectives. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the rural poor people of Senegal and food-short people who are directly affected by improved government decisions and by market operations in agriculture.

FY 80 Program: Funds will be used for U.S. advisors in agricultural economics and food delivery systems, plus participant training and the construction of an office and documentation center.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Senegalese trained in policy analysis and planning	10
Improved GOS capability in research, analysis and planning for national food production and distribution	X
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Two long-term advisors (24 P.M.)	200
Two short-term consultants (6 P.M.)	36
Training: Two long-term U.S. (24 P.M.)	31
Construction: Construction of office and documentation center	203
Other Costs: Operating costs	30
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	3,335	3,835	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

University contract through Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act

TITLE SODESP Livestock Production		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
				FY 80 1,800	LIFE OF PROJECT 7,600	
NUMBER 685-0224	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advise of Program		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Change to be Transmitted				

Purpose: To modernize traditional cattle herding practices and to improve management of renewable resources in order to increase production and herder incomes while protecting the rangelands.

Background and Progress to Date: The project aims to develop grazing reserves and modernize livestock practices among herders settled around deep-bore wells in Senegal's Sylvo-Pastoral Zone. Directed by a government development agency, SODESP, the project will: (a) train herders for higher production; (b) improve sheep production and marketing under plans like those used by SODESP for cattle; (c) reforest deep-well points and promote tree planting by local people in and around their homes; (d) supply herder families with critical feedgrains through co-ops; (e) improve health care; and (f) plan for management of range and water resources. U.S. assistance will enable SODESP to expand its program to provide additional technical assistance, commodities, training, production centers and a self-supporting revolving account to purchase feeder calves and supplies. FY 79 funding provides technicians in livestock management and extension range management, sociology and economics, plus a research team to evaluate the project. Four well sites are being improved and a revolving credit account for herders is being established. Construction will begin on base facilities. During FY 79, 5,000 cattle will be upgraded and 1,400 will be sold for slaughter. Similar numbers of sheep will be upgraded and marketed.

Host Country and Other Donors: Three major donors--Canada, the European Community (EC) and A.I.D.--are developing one project zone each on an integrated basis to improve livestock production and range resource management in the Sylvo-Pastoral Zone. Certain technical assistance and facilities will be used interchangeably by them. The GOS will contribute personnel, operating costs and well-site equipment totalling approximately \$1.8 million. Canadian and EC projects will total \$17.3 million.

Beneficiaries: Some 400 Peulh herder families who will follow modern range management practices and have assured sources of water will realize higher incomes and increase their consumption of animal products. Improved nutrition and health will accrue to these families; and women will increase earnings by selling milk.

FY 80 Program: Four project technicians will be on site, base facilities will be constructed, and equipment will be procured. Village reforestation programs will be organized and range management practices put into effect. The revolving account will be managed to increase herder participation in the project. Four participants will receive U.S. training, and most support personnel will receive in-country courses.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Centers constructed and well sites improved	4
Livestock improved	25,000
Livestock marketed	11,275
Hectares of trees planted	1,200
Technicians trained	8
	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 4 long-term technicians (48 P.M.)	400
4 short-term technicians (7 P.M.)	63
Training: In-country training for extension agents, mechanics, herders	50
4 U.S. short-term participants (12 P.M.)	28
Commodities: Vehicles, office equipment, medicines	400
Construction: Constructing centers, corrals, feed-mill, storage	434
Other Costs: Revolving credit fund	400
Operating costs	25
Total	1,800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,030	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,030	300	1,730	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,800	3,770	7,600	

TITLE Village Agricultural Development Ronkh		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 685-0227		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 80 675	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,500	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To promote intensified irrigated agriculture and rural development; to reduce and reverse migration of rural youth to towns and cities.

Background and Progress to Date: Senegal's dryland agriculture has been limited traditionally by a harsh environment, inadequate and uneven rainfall, and poor soils. Accordingly, the Government of Senegal's (GOS) current development plan calls for irrigating the three principal river basins to provide secure food supply sources. Senegal also suffers from an exodus of rural youth from farms to cities-- especially from the northern Fleuve Region. Therefore, the GOS is emphasizing projects which encourage young people to stay home. Beginning in 1968, young farmers in the Fleuve organized Youth Clubs in order to learn and use the farm methods being extended by SAED (La Societe pour l'Aménagement et l'Exploitation des Terres du Delta), the GOS agency responsible for developing the Senegal River Basin. The most dynamic of these clubs -- in the village of Ronkh. -- has been able to develop over 400 hectares of irrigated farm land with some A.I.D. funds and technical help from SAED. Over 180 youths returned from cities to take part in the club project. The new project will provide modern techniques to expand present arable perimeters and permit double-cropping in an additional 400 hectares. It will be the first time that young Senegalese villagers will be responsible for their own operations and farm management decisions.

Host Country and Other Donors: SAED is mapping and surveying the project area to determine perimeters. While no other donors will participate in the project, the Ronkh perimeters form one component of SAED's extensive and irrigated agricultural development in the Fleuve Region. SAED's investment will amount to \$500,000 in planning, extension and training services and labor costs.

Beneficiaries: More than 400 men and women who are members of the Ronkh youth group and who will have earned incomes. Members of their families will share also in income and food produced. As the project helps relieve the country's annual food deficit and reduces the trend of migration to cities, the rest of the Senegalese people will benefit.

FY 80 Program: Equipment will be produced and field construction, including pumps and water supply infrastructure, will be started. Cultivation will start on 100 hectares.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Hectares under production	400
Tons of rice produced each year	900
Tons of tomatoes produced each year	2,000
Land drain system installed	x
 A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	 (\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Commodities: Agricultural equipment (bulldozer, tractor, pumps, plows, small tools, carts)	100
Vehicles	50
Construction: Land preparation (diking, leveling, canal construction)	300
Field construction (pumping stations and related structures)	125
Other Costs: Salaries of local supervisory engineers	100
	<hr/>
Total	675

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	675	825	1,500	

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Senegal Cereals Production: Phase II		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 1,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 7,500
NUMBER 685-0235	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Change to be Transmitted				

Purpose: To improve the research and extension capabilities of the Government of Senegal (GOS); to reach the farmer producer and increase food production and consumption in the peanut basin.

Background and Progress to Date: In 1975, a Project Agreement was signed between A.I.D. and the GOS for a Cereals Production Project to increase the production of cereals, principally millet, in the Departments of Thies and Diourbel. The project was implemented by two GOS agencies: SO.DE.VA., an agricultural development and extension organization, and CNRA, the National Center for Agricultural Research. SO.DE.VA. diversifies and intensifies productivity in the project's region. The project's Phase II in FY 79 will expand SO.DE.VA.'s extension capability and integrate its research more fully with field work. Through participant training, technical assistance, construction, and provision of equipment, the project will improve the information and training materials used by farmers. CNRA's applied research (millet and cereals) will be advanced by improved laboratory and support facilities, training cereals researchers to the M.S. level, and improving staff ability to assess costs and benefits of technologies offered and used by farm families. A research sub-station may be developed and equipped at N'Diamane to solve research problems related to the unique soils found there. Senegalese will analyze commodities distribution and consumption patterns and adjust their extension services accordingly.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS, World Bank and A.I.D. support development in the peanut basin. Agricultural research at CNRA is financed by a number of donors. The GOS' contribution will approximate \$2,250,000 equivalent in personnel costs and services.

Beneficiaries: Up to 15,000 small farmer-producers in the Departments of Thies, Tivaoune, Bambey, Diourbel, M'Backe and M'Bour who will be able to increase productivity, food consumption, incomes and production diversity.

FY 80 Program: Participant training will continue, three additional participants will be sent for academic training and three participants will be given short-term practical training. Construction will be started on the research center laboratories. SO.DE.VA. field operations will be expanded. Four agricultural research and extension technicians will begin services.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
An upgraded cereals research unit at the CNRA	X
A research sub-station at N'Diamane	X
An improved extension service in the project area	X
Increased crop production, diversification and distribution	X
Farm units intensifying production inputs	15,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Four long-term technicians (48 P.M.)	400
Five short-term consultants (in commodity systems management, extension information, consumption analysis) (11 P.M.)	100
Training: Ten long-term U.S. (120 P.M.)	154
Commodities: Equipment for preparing educational materials	196
Construction: Construction of extension field offices and support facilities, research lab, one research sub-station	<u>650</u>
Total	1,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,000	200	800	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,500	5,000	7,500	
				To be selected

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: UPPER VOLTA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population (thousands, mid 1978) 6,498

Per capita GNP (dollars, 1976) 110

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate . . (1970-75) 1.1%

Average annual rate of inflation (1960-1970) 1.3% (1970-1976) 6.3%

% national income received by low 20% of population . () n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 38.0 male 36.5 female 39.6
(1965-1970) total 35.5 male 34.9 female 36.1

Literacy rate (1972) total 11% male n.a. female n.a.
(1962) total 2% male 2% female 1%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954-77) -0.4%

Agricultural production as % of GDP (1976) 34

Population density per square mile of agricultural land (1970) 73

% land owned () by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s): % of arable land Year
Subsistence sorghum 20 (1977)
Cash cotton, peanuts 4 (1977)

Major agricultural exports . . (1977) livestock, peanuts, cotton

Major agricultural imports . . (1977) foodstuffs

Proportion of labor force in agriculture (1970) 89%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.) (1974) 65 (75) 67 (76) 89

Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974) 56 (75) 85 (76) 95

Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974) 9 (75) -18 (76) -6

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditure: (1974) 11.2 (75) 15.7 (76) 19.1
as % of GNP (1974) 1.3 (75) 2.4 (76) 2.8

Official international reserves, gross holdings, end of period,
(\$ millions, U.S.) (1975) 77 (76) 72 (77) 57
Equivalent to 6.0 months of imports (1976)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports . . (1975) livestock, peanuts

Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 1 (76) n.a. (77) 2
as % of total exports (1975) 2.3 (76) n.a. (77) n.a.

Major imports . . (1975) textiles, foodstuffs, consumer products

Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S.,
c.i.f.) (1975) 9 (76) 12 (77) 14
as % of total imports (1975) 6 (76) 8 (77) n.a.

Total trade balance (\$ millions,
U.S.) (1975) -107 (76) -91 (77) n.a.

Main trading partners Ivory Coast, Ghana, France

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 12.4

Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.) (1976) 4
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) (1976) 4.8

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate (1967-77) 2.2%

% population in urban areas (1973) 4 (1976) 8

Total births per 1,000 population (1975) 48

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception () n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 43.4 (15-64 yrs.) 53.8 (65+ yrs.) 2.8

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants (1973) 260

People per physician (1973) 60,000

Major causes of death () n.a.

Major disease(s) . . . () n.a.

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements (1973) 70

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply . . (1970) 25

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary . . . (ages 5-14) (1974) total 8.8 male 11.0 female 6.5
Secondary . . (15-19) (1974) total 2.6 male 3.6 female 1.6
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973) total 0.1 male 0.1 female 0

Energy production as % of consumption () n.a.

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

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY	UPPER VOLTA					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	
	PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD							
		1975	1976	TQ	1977				1978
	I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	9.6	5.1	1.1	12.5	20.4			
	Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
	Grants	9.6	5.1	1.1	12.5	20.4			
	a. A.I.D. and Professional Agencies	5.3	1.3	0.3	3.4	11.4			
	Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
	Grants	5.3	1.3	0.3	3.4	11.4			
	(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
	b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	3.6	3.0	0.0	8.1	8.3			
	Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
	Grants	3.6	3.0	0.0	8.1	8.3			
	Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
	Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
	Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
	Title II - Total Grants	3.6	3.0	0.0	8.1	8.3			
	Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	1.9	0.9	*	2.5	0.9			
	Voluntary Relief Agencies	1.7	2.1	0.0	5.6	7.4			
	c. Other Economic Assistance	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.7			
	Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
	Grants	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.7			
	Peace Corps	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.7			
	Other	-	-	-	-	-			
	II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-			
	Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
	Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
	a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
	b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
	c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	-	-			
	d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
	e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
	III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	9.6	5.1	1.1	12.5	20.4			
	Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
	Grants	9.6	5.1	1.1	12.5	20.4			
	Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	1.0	-	-	-			
	a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	1.0	-	-	-			
	b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-			

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

TOTAL	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
	20.0	9.0	26.8	249.8
IDA	20.0	3.6	12.2	92.4
AFDB	-	5.0	7.2	23.6
UNDP	-	0.4	3.9	23.6
Other UN	-	-	3.5	6.8
EEC	-	-	-	103.4

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1968-77
TOTAL	54.0	59.4	304.3
France	28.5	29.8	204.5
Germany	14.1	13.8	55.0
Canada	2.0	1.2	10.6
Netherlands	4.6	7.7	15.0
Denmark	2.7	0.1	3.7
Belgium	0.6	0.7	4.0
Other	1.5	6.1	11.5

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	1.0	NA	7.4
Libya	-	NA	3.1
UAE	-	NA	3.0
Algeria	1.0	NA	1.3

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

TOTAL	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	-	-	56.0
USSR	-	-	6.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	-	50.0

NA - Not available

UAE - United Arab Emirates

UPPER VOLTA

PROGRAM SUMMARY CP 80-13(10-78)							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	8,043	3,476	-	-	2,067	-	2,500 ^{a/}
Total ..	8,043	3,476	-	-	2,067	-	2,500 ^{a/}
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	8,664	-	-	-	-	-	8,664 ^{a/}
Total ..	8,664	-	-	-	-	-	8,664 ^{a/}
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	12,000 ^{a/}
Total ..	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	12,000 ^{a/}

^{a/} Funding from the Sahel Development Program

U.S. Interests

The U.S. interest in Upper Volta is to help this very poor and drought vulnerable country to improve the productivity and standard of living of its rural populace.

Development Overview

Upper Volta is landlocked, has no currently exploitable minerals and is vulnerable to recurrent drought. The country's potential lies in increasing its crop and live-stock production through better field practices, range management improvements and resettlement of fertile and underutilized river valleys freed of river blindness. Major development constraints in Upper Volta are inadequate internal financial resources and the lack of trained personnel. The national budget for 1978, which funds all levels of government, was only \$139 million.

The ability to increase revenue from internal sources is limited. Severe shortages of trained administrative personnel exist in all sectors and at all levels. A.I.D. is funding expanded rural development activities which the government could not undertake without external resources. All A.I.D. projects include training of Voltaic personnel, and two new projects assist institutions for the training of new agricultural and forestry personnel.

Efforts are now underway to bring into productivity underutilized lands and increase productivity on currently farmed land through training in improved crop and live-stock practices and the provision of agricultural credit. Other development efforts are directed at increasing the availability of government services to the rural population.

Socio-Economic Performance

Top priority continues to be given to rural development. The government's revised 1977-81 Development Plan is expected to accelerate this emphasis, as do the Club du Sahel proposals for Upper Volta. Government resource allocations reflect emphasis on rural development, particularly in support of projects which promote self-sufficiency in food production. Changes in grain marketing and pricing policies are in process to encourage farmers to increase agricultural productivity.

Total Resources

In 1976 non-food assistance furnished to Upper Volta amounted to \$150 million. U.S. assistance totaled \$5.1 million (\$1.3 million Peace Corps). The contribution of all donors is growing and greater donor collaboration is being effected through the Club du Sahel. Other major donors include France, Netherlands, West Germany, Canada, Switzerland, the World Bank, the European Economic Community and the UNDP. Other donors are participating with A.I.D. in integrated rural development projects, construction of rural roads and

water supply systems, training, and resettlement and development of new agricultural lands in cooperation with the Volta Valley Authority.

A.I.D. Strategy

The A.I.D. strategy in Upper Volta conforms to the Club du Sahel and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) objectives. Emphasis is being placed on increasing food production among Upper Volta's small farmers by seeking their participation in agricultural projects rather than placing major emphasis on national institution building programs directed from the capital. Integrated rural development activities are underway in the eastern region and, through a grant with the private voluntary organization, AFRICARE, in the north central region. Pilot activities in improved livestock and range management continue. Rural roads are being improved in the eastern region. Improved training on agricultural personnel has begun. Two projects to strengthen the roles

of women in development are underway. Efforts to increase the availability of potable water and to train forestry personnel will commence in FY 79.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
<p>Since primary objectives are to improve the quality of rural life and increase food production, major new effort will be:</p> <p>--assistance to the National Cereals Office to develop an effective grain marketing stabilization program to stimulate food production at fair prices. A.I.D.'s \$12 million of development assistance will assist agriculture and rural development projects. \$4.0 million of PL 480 Title II will address malnutrition among children and child-bearing women through U.S. private voluntary agencies.</p>

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	15	29	29
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	12	29	40
Total	28	53	72
Participants^d			
Noncontract	58	346	751
Contract ..	-	-	-
Total	58	346	751
<p>^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.</p>			

UPPER VOLTA

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978		FY 1980
	(Actual)	(Estimated)	(Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	2,108 ^{a/b/}	7,107 ^{a/b/}	10,262 ^{a/}
Total AID	2,108	7,107	10,262
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	8,144	4,519	4,296
Total P.L. 480	8,144	4,519	4,296
Total AID and P.L. 480	10,252	11,626	14,558
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980	
	(Actual)		(Estimated)		(Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total ...		-		-		-
(of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		7,318		4,067		4,028
World Food Programs		826		452		268
Gov't.-to-Gov't		-		-		-
Title II Total		8,144		4,519		4,296
Total P.L. 480		8,144		4,519		4,296

MISSION DIRECTOR: John Hoskins

^{a/} Sahel Development Program

^{b/} Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM UPPER VOLTA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
EASTERN URD INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT VILLAGE LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	G	686-0201	77 a/	630	22	---	470	---	147	---
ONCHO FREED AREA VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT	G	686-0203	76	1,813	947	---	800	---	165	---
EASTERN ORD RURAL ROADS	G	686-0212	78	500	38	---	300	---	162	---
RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	686-0215	77	2,323	522	---	1,500	---	301	---
DORI INTEGRATED RURAL DEV. (PVO)	G	686-0219	77	353	160	---	148	---	25	---
SEGUENEGA IRD (AFRICARE - PVO)	G	686-0220	76	170	92	---	78	---	---	---
	G	686-0231	78	1,000	---	---	250	---	750	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,798	1,701	---	3,546	---	1,551	---
GRANTS				6,798	1,701	---	3,546	---	1,551	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES										
STRENGTHENING WOMENS ROLFS IN DEV.	G	686-0211	77	667	110	---	500	---	446	---
NON FORMAL EDUCATION/WOMEN IN SAHEL	G	686-0226	78	1,700	---	---	400	---	500	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,367	110	---	900	---	946	---
GRANTS				2,367	110	---	900	---	946	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM										
EASTERN ORD INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT VILLAGE LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	* G	686-0201	78	500 b/	---	---	41	700	459	300
STRENGTHING WOMENS ROLES IN DEV.	G	686-0203	76	5/	---	200	150	---	50	---
ONCHO FREED AREA VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT	* G	686-0211	79	5/	---	389	270	---	119	---
EASTERN ORD RURAL ROADS	* G	686-0212	79	5/	---	412	---	500	275	761
RURAL ENTERPRISES DEV. (PVO)	G	686-0215	79	5/	---	1,657	950	---	707	---
AGRICULTURE HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	* G	686-0219	79	5/	---	154	100	---	54	---
VOLTA VALLEY DEVELOPMENT	* G	686-0221	78	2,000	---	1,000	600	2,300	1,600	4,157
RURAL WATER SUPPLY	* G	686-0222	79	---	---	650	100	1,000	800	6,350
SEGUENEGA IRD (AFRICARE-PVO)	* G	686-0228	79	5/	---	2,502	250	2,500	1,950	7,278
RURAL ROADS REHABILITATION AND MAINT.	* G	686-0231	78	5/	---	1,000	---	1,000	750	2,456
FORESTRY EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT	* G	686-0234	80	---	---	---	---	1,100	200	10,221
GRAIN MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	* G	686-0235	79	---	---	700	200	2,000	600	2,300
	G	686-0243	80	---	---	---	---	900	200	4,100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,500	---	8,664	2,661	12,000	7,765	---
GRANTS				2,500	---	8,664	2,661	12,000	7,765	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM UPPER VOLTA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				11,655	1,811	8,664	7,107	12,000	10,262	
GRANTS				11,655	1,811	8,664	7,107	12,000	10,262	
LOANS										
a/ Includes funding under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974 b/ Prior funding from functional appropriation										
* Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.										

TITLE Eastern ORD Integrated Rural Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thous. of dollars)		
NUMBER 686-0201		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change Transmitted February 7, 1977	FY 80 700	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,139	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82	
		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To enhance the Government of Upper Volta's (GOUV) capacity to assist small farmers in the Eastern Regional Development Organization (ORD) to increase their agricultural production and incomes, and to begin increasing production in selected areas of the ORD.

Background and Progress to Date: The Eastern ORD is lightly populated and receives relatively few administrative and social services. The area has the potential to increase both land under cultivation and output per unit of land cultivated, thus helping to meet the government's goal of food self-sufficiency. Project activities directed at attaining this goal include: improving the ORD's capacity as a development agency through technical assistance, training and material support; credit for animal traction and village improvement activities; and applied research to monitor change and redirect project interventions. By the end of 1978, the new ORD headquarters was occupied and made operational; the final project technician, a non-formal education advisor, had arrived; and the cumulative total of loans extended to farmers had risen to 1200.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOUV direct contributions to project operations are at least \$834,000 in personnel, land, and operating costs. Other donors who assist the Eastern ORD include several UN organizations, the World Bank, Switzerland, France, and the Peace Corps.

Beneficiaries: The project will attempt to reach directly 10-15,000 farm families with a sufficient range of services to permit increased production. The cost per family for FY 80 is \$56, for life of project, \$416. As in many rural development projects, indirect benefits are more widespread and have a lower cost per beneficiary.

FY 80 Program : The \$700 thousand to be provided in FY 80 will continue the technical assistance, agricultural research, credit,

non-formal education and cooperative organization. It will also fund additional commodities, including replacement of vehicles, and provide additional medium-term credit.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Headquarters constructed and equipped	X
Warehouses constructed	3
ORD staff trained in third countries	3
ORD staff trained in country	200
Loans for animals and equipment	1,840
Demonstrations to village groups	100
Farms exposed to intensified extension services	3,000 -4,000
Research and planning data on farming systems, agricultural markets, and credit	
	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 80</u>
Technical Assistance: 5 U.S. Long-term (60 p.m.)	500
Commodities: 3 vehicles	50
Other Costs: Medium-term credit for animal traction and village group activities	<u>150</u>
Total	700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,139 a/	22	1,117	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	511	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,139	533	606	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	700	300	2,139	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

Michigan State University

a/ Prior funding of \$639,000 from functional account

TITLE Onchocerciasis Freed Area Village Development Fund		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 686-0212			FY 80 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,173	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79, Annex A. Africa Program, p. 160	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82	

Purpose: To develop the capacity of villages to organize, manage and invest in social and economic development projects, and to institutionalize credit to bring this about.

Background and Progress to Date: With the help of the World Health Organization, the GOUV has freed large areas of the Red, White, and Black Volta River Valleys of onchocerciasis (river blindness). Because these valleys are underpopulated and contain some of Upper Volta's most fertile land, the Government of Upper Volta created the Volta Valley Authority (AVV) to resettle this area. 9,000 people have already been resettled and an additional 3,500 are to be resettled in FY 79. This project will improve the social and economic well being of the settlers, as well as stimulate development of a basic economic infrastructure in the area, through a \$1 million Village Development Fund. The fund will provide loans in about 100 villages to establish income-generating enterprises. In addition, area extension agents are being trained to help villagers manage these enterprises. The first loans will be made in FY 79.

Host Country and Other Donors: The villager-beneficiaries will provide 25% of the total investment in each village enterprise financed by the Village Development Fund. Other Donors who assist the AVV include France, the European Development Fund, Germany, Netherlands, Canada, UN Development Program, and the World Bank.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this project will be the members of the village groups who obtain loans from the Village Development Fund, as well as the extension agents and villagers trained to better manage development activities. Based on 1,800 families receiving loans, the project cost per beneficiary family for FY 80 is \$278. The cost per beneficiary family, over life of project is \$483, based on 4,500 families receiving loans.

FY 80 Program: Loans will be disbursed from the Village Development Fund to help start 40 village enterprises. Third country and in-country training will also be provided for villagers and AVV staff. The information system which will collect, analyze, and disseminate data on AVV operations and the effect of development efforts on resettled families will be made fully operational.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Village enterprises started and functioning	200
Extension Agents trained	383
Villagers trained	460
Information System established	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Personnel: 2 U.S. Short-term consultants (4 p.m.)	35
Participants: 1 Long-term (12 p.m.)	7
50 Short-term (120 p.m.)	32
Commodities: Vehicles, equipment, training aids	11
Other Costs: Information system	30
Operating and support costs	85
Village Development Fund	300

Total 500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	500	38	462	Volta Valley Authority (AVV) Personal Services Contractors
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	412a/	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	912	338	574	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	761	2,173	

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

TITLE Agricultural Human Resources Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 686-0221		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 159		FY 80 2,300	LIFE OF PROJECT 9,457
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	

Purpose: To improve the Government of Upper Volta planning, administration and implementation capability for rural development projects through the creation and expansion of training centers for middle and upper level agricultural technicians and extension agents.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Upper Volta (GOUV) accords the highest priority to rural development and food self-sufficiency. In support of this effort, the donor community is sponsoring an ever increasing number of agricultural development activities. A primary constraint to Upper Volta's capacity to absorb this increasing level of activity is the lack of trained agricultural personnel. This project will help resolve these needs by providing the Ministry of Rural Development with one expanded and one new secondary level agricultural training center; it will also provide support for the rural development engineering students of the University of Ouagadougou with an extension/research center and practical training field stations in different climatic regions of Upper Volta. By early 1979 the long-term technical assistance team will have arrived in Upper Volta and started work, and construction and procurement actions will have begun. FY 79 funds will provide for additional long-term technical assistance, participant training, observational tours, construction, and commodity purchases.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOUV will provide land and maintenance of buildings and equipment, salaries and fringe benefits of staff (approximately \$6,079,000).

Beneficiaries: The initial direct beneficiaries will be the students and staff trained. 755 will be trained during the life of the project. Other direct beneficiaries include the rural population with whom graduating extension agents will work. Direct beneficiaries from FY 80 funds are estimated to be 51,848 families at a per family cost of \$44. Direct beneficiaries from

life of the project funding are estimated at 392,893 families at a cost of \$24 per family. It should be noted that the number of direct beneficiaries will continue to increase long after the end of A.I.D. funding as the training centers will continue to produce better qualified extension agents at the rate of 266 per year.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will provide continued long-term advisory assistance and short-term consultancy services in support of curriculum and institutional development. Funding will also be provided for further participant training, observational tours, construction and commodity purchases.

Major Outputs:

All Years

Training facilities constructed or expanded	10
Staff trained	40
Agricultural technicians trained	590
Agricultural engineers trained	125

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

FY 80

Technical Assistance: 6 U.S. short-term consultants (36 P.M.)	266
Training: 10 long-term U.S. academic (120 P.M.)	140
210 long-term local academic (2,400 p.m.)	208
4 U.S. short-term non-academic (6 P.M.)	15
Commodities: training aids, agricultural implements	491
Construction: 3 training facilities	680
Other Costs: Operating expenses	500

Total 2,300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	2,000	-	2,000	Southeast Consortium for International Development (SECID)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	600		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,000	600	2,400	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,300	4,157	9,457	

TITLE Volta Valley Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 686-0222		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 155	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	8,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LCAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To strengthen the capacity of the Volta Valley Authority (AVV) to plan, select and prepare lands for development, and conduct resettlement operations with effective systems of settler support.

Background and Progress to Date: The Red, Black, and White Volta Valleys contain some of Upper Volta's most arable land. As this area is being made safe from onchocerciasis (river blindness), the AVV is developing a resettlement program designed to resettle these fertile but now depopulated valleys in order to relieve population pressures on the overcrowded Mossi Plateau. AVV is now planning to expand its resettlement area to include the black Volta as well as fuller exploitation of the Red and White Volta Valleys where resettlement is now taking place. To enable AVV to plan soundly for this expansion, A.I.D. will finance several data-gathering and feasibility studies of the areas and peoples to be resettled. A.I.D. will also provide financial support for the resettlement of an initial 400 families; conduct sample surveys of economic progress and social change; provide heavy equipment for road building and land preparation; and initiate essential personnel training.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Upper Volta (GOUV) will meet personnel salaries and general project support costs of approximately \$2,500,000. Other donors who will contribute to the project include France, Netherlands, World Bank, European Development Fund, Germany, U.N. Development Program, Canada, and WHO.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of the \$525,000 pilot resettlement element of the project will be the 400 families resettled. The cost per family resettled will be \$1,313. The other project funds will be used for studies, equipment, and training which will indirectly benefit all 4,500 families to be resettled in the Volta valleys during the project by increasing the planning

and implementation capability of the AVV.

FY 80 Program: In FY 80 scientific and socio-economic studies of areas in which migrants are to be resettled will continue. A pilot sub-project to provide support services including credit and technical assistance to 400 resettled families in order to test and refine methodologies for giving support will start. Road building and agricultural equipment previously ordered will be in use. A new AVV training center, constructed with project funds, will be in operation as will a communications system between AVV headquarters in Ouagadougou and resettlement sites.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Feasibility and socio-economic studies completed	13
Trial resettlement area established	X
Families resettled	400
Roads built, upgraded and maintained	3
AVV personnel trained	50

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Personnel: 3 U.S. long-term (36 P.M.)	300
2 U.S. short-term (3 P.M.)	27
Commodities: Agricultural, training, geohydrological, and communications equipment, and vehicles	300
Construction: Trial farms, Training Center	109
Other Costs: AVV Credit Fund, aerial photos, mapping	200
Operational support to AVV	<u>64</u>
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	650	100		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	650	100	550	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	6,350	8,000	

Volta Valley Authority

TITLE Rural Water Supply		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 686-0228		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 80	2,500	LIFE OF PROJECT 12,280
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85
PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 156						

Purpose: To provide the rural poor of southwestern Upper Volta with a water supply which will meet their minimum daily needs.

Background and Progress to Date: One of the most significant problems facing the Government of Upper Volta (GOUV) is the need to provide rural villagers with an adequate water supply system. Traditionally, surface water and hand-dug wells were the main sources of water supply and deeper wells were only dug when surface water was not readily available. The recent Sahelian drought eliminated many surface water points and has underscored the need for more reliable sources of water. Surface water sources are quite often contaminated by livestock and, consequently, are the breeding grounds for water-borne diseases. This project will finance the construction of new wells and deepen existing dry wells in the southwestern part of Upper Volta. In addition, the project includes a health and sanitation training component at the village level designed to maximize the health benefits associated with a cleaner water supply. Initial funding in FY 79 is being used to acquire heavy equipment and vehicles, to recruit project technicians, and to initiate groundwater studies.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOUV will contribute in kind: Personnel, salaries, buildings, well drilling and digging equipment and some operating costs (\$2,400,000). Other donors will also contribute to this nationwide rural water supply project in other areas of the country.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this project will be the rural families in southwestern Upper Volta who draw water from the constructed wells. The number of direct beneficiaries from FY 80 funds is estimated at 24,320 families at a cost of \$103 per family. Direct beneficiaries who will benefit during the life of the project are estimated at 107,382 families at a cost of \$114 per family.

FY 80 Program: The FY 80 program will be the first full year of project activities and will continue efforts begun in FY 79. These activities include procurement of heavy equipment, vehicles, and well digging materials, as well as the recruitment of project technicians. Well construction (both drilled and hand dug), as well as deepening existing dry wells, will be the principal activities along with complementary health education at the village level.

Major Outputs: All Years

Wells constructed/deepened	1,143
Villages served	889
Improved Department of Hydraulics	X
Health workers trained	330
Extension Agents trained	140
Well technicians trained or upgraded	232

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 4 U.S. long-term (48 P.M.)	440
4 U.S. short-term (24 P.M.)	192
48 In-country short-term (296 P.M.)	76
Commodities: truck mounted drilling rigs; hand tools, pumps, pipes, screens, well covers, concrete	1,392
Construction: Headquarters garage and office space	200
Other Costs: Operating Costs	200

Total 2,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,502	250	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,502	250	2,252	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,500	7,278	12,280	

TITLE Seguenega Integrated Rural Development (OPG)		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 686-0231		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change Submitted September 12, 1978	FY 80 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,956	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79 ^{a/}	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	

Purpose: To achieve an improved network of social services, production opportunities and supportive services within the Seguenega sector of the Yatenga Regional Development Organization (ORD).

Background and Progress to Date: The Seguenega project is the out-growth of three years of evaluation and planning activities carried out by Africare and regional officials in the Yatenga ORD. The Seguenega sector of the ORD is one of the most densely populated areas of Upper Volta. With more than 70 inhabitants/km², most of whom are engaged in subsistence agriculture, the area is finding it increasingly difficult to produce sufficient food for its own people. Malnutrition, inadequate health facilities, illiteracy and a lack of investment opportunities mark the area, and there is increasing migration to the coastal countries by young people seeking employment. The project will address these problems with broad-based community development and village health inputs, adult literacy programs, agriculture and livestock production investments, rural roads, conservation and forestry activities, and the strengthening of the Government of Upper Volta (GOUV) services supporting these actions.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOUV will provide \$1,502,000 in personnel support, land, buildings, and operating costs.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries are 7,500 families who live in 45 villages specifically affected by project activities. The cost per beneficiary family is \$133 for FY 80 and \$794 over the life of the project. These families represent roughly 60% of the population of Seguenega, all of whom benefit to some extent by such project activities as roads, wells, and improved development and social services.

FY 80 Program: Well and building construction will continue. Road construction and specific agriculture and livestock production activities will begin. Training and technical assistance activities will continue based on surveys and studies completed in prior years.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Literacy training, credit, health services and village development activities	45 villages
Improved young farmer training	10 centers
Improved vegetable, food, livestock and poultry production	45 villages
Increased availability of drinking water	64 wells
Improved rural roads	106 kms
Improved capacity of ORD to integrate rural development planning	X
Additional agents and support staff	38

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Technical Assistance: 4 U.S. long-term (48 P.M.)	400
3 U.S. short-term (6 P.M.)	50
Training: 200 In-country short-term (100 P.M.)	32
Commodities: Health, education, agricultural, road and well equipment	136
Construction: Wells, dispensaries, and roads	234
Other Costs: ORD Operational and maintenance support	<u>148</u>
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,000	-	1,000	AFRICARE (OPG)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000 ^{a/}	250		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,000	250	1,750	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	2,956	5,956	

^{a/} Prior funding from functional appropriation 168

TITLE Rural Road Rehabilitation/ Maintenance		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 686-0234		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 80 1,100	LIFE OF PROJECT 11,321	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85	

Purpose: To increase the access of the rural population of Upper Volta to markets and governmental services such as agricultural extension, health, and education, through the improvement and maintenance of rural roads.

Background: The secondary road network in Upper Volta is in such a deteriorated condition that travel to most villages is difficult and, depending on the season, sometimes impossible. Increasing agricultural production in rural areas is hindered by the difficulty in reaching farmers with improved technology and by the problem of limited market access which provides little incentive to produce cash crops. For these reasons, A.I.D. initiated the Eastern Regional Development Organization (ORD) Rural Roads Project (686-0215) in 1977 which will upgrade 158 kilometers of rural tracks to relatively high quality earthen roads. This project will continue these efforts by improving and maintaining an additional 450 kms of roads. It will also bolster the Voltaic Department of Public Works in terms of personnel and facilities so it will be able to continue these efforts after the completion of A.I.D. funding.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Upper Volta (GOUV) will provide project administrative and design personnel as well as some facilities and equipment for the road construction/maintenance component at an estimated cost of \$1 million. Other donor contributions for the garage and training center are an estimated \$2.3 million. It is expected that the World Bank will contribute the majority of these funds.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be the people who live along the roads that are improved and maintained, and the road technicians who are trained in the expanded center. An estimated 40,000 families live next to the 450 kms of project roads making the cost per family \$283 over the life of project.

FY 80 Program: Initial funding in FY 80 will equip a garage specifically for the use of the Secondary Roads Division of Public Works. It will also furnish heavy construction equipment to the Public Works training center which is being expanded to a training capacity of 60 mechanics and 60 construction foremen.

Major Outputs	All Years
Equipped garage	X
Trained personnel:	
civil engineers	2
construction foremen	3
master mechanics	3
Road construction personnel	240
Training Center	X
Rural Roads improved and maintained	450 kms

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Technical assistance: 1 U.S. long-term (18 P.M.)	120
Road Construction equipment/spare parts:	
dump trucks, scrapers, bulldozers, water trucks	980
Total	1,100

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	--	--	--	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	--	--	--	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	--	--	--	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,100	10,221	11,321	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

Secondary Roads Maintenance Service (SERS)
of GOUV

TITLE Forestry Education and Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 686-0235		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 157	FY 80	2,000	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	5,460
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>					ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To improve the Government of Upper Volta's (GOUV) implementation capability for rational water and land use projects through the expansion and improvement of a training center for lower level forestry agents, and the development of a management plan for the national forest.

Background and Progress to Date: This project addresses one of the most crucial constraints to the success of any forestry project: the lack of trained forestry agents. The high priority the GOUV places on this project is indicated by its inclusion in the list of projects prepared in collaboration with CILSS for submission to the donor community. Initial FY 79 funds are being used for construction of the school for forestry agents and for recruitment of project technicians.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOUV is providing in-kind contributions of personnel, salaries, buildings, land, and forest resources, estimated at \$1,930,000 over the life of the project. Complementary forestry projects are being financed by France, the Dutch, Canada and FAO.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be the students and staff trained in forestry management and extension work and the population surrounding the forest who will benefit from employment opportunities and greater use of forest products. Direct beneficiaries from FY 80 funds are estimated at 12,893 families at a cost per family of \$155. Direct beneficiaries who will benefit during the life of the project are estimated at 323,345 families at a cost per family of \$17. Once established, the school will continue to produce benefits long into the future.

FY 80 Program: The FY 80 program will include the arrival of U.S. technicians to teach the first expanded classes (from 10 to 40 students), the continuation of school construction begun in

FY 79, and procurement of additional commodities, teaching equipment and vehicles for field trips. In addition, FY 80 will include the first full year of management activities for the Dinderesso Forest and encompass a continuation of studies and surveys begun in FY 79 and the start-up of initial experimental activities.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Forestry School expanded, improved and fully operational	X
Forestry agents trained/upgraded	370
Hectares of Forest placed under improved management	6,000
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 5 U.S. long-term contract technicians (60 P.M.)	600
5 U.S. short-term consultants (15 P.M.)	120
Training: 5 Third-Country short-term (30 P.M.)	20
Commodities: Vehicles, laboratory equipment, hand tools	458
Construction: 8 school buildings, renovated	634
Other Costs: aerial photography, and operational costs	168
Total	<u>2,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	700	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	700	200	500	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,000	2,760	5,460	

TITLE Grain Marketing Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 686-0243		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 80	900	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: Improve the Government of Upper Volta's (GOUV) ability to assure the Voltaic farmer of the opportunity to market his grain at reasonable and stable prices, and to stimulate the grain farmer to produce sufficient grain to meet Upper Volta's food needs and export a surplus.

Background: The highest GOUV development priority is to promote food self-sufficiency. The country has many relatively fertile areas with the potential of feeding all the nation's population and producing an excess for export. However, the currently ineffective marketing system, coupled with the totally inadequate transportation system, has prevented many Voltaic farmers from having access to a grain market offering stable, dependable prices at levels stimulating increased production. The National Cereals Office (OFNACER) was created in 1972 as a market intervention mechanism to stabilize both producer and consumer grain prices at reasonable levels. For various reasons, primarily the effects of the drought and lack of transportation, OFNACER has never become an effective market stabilizer. In 1978, however, the GOUV completely changed OFNACER management, moved it to the food production oriented Ministry of Rural Development, integrated into it the previously separate drought relief activities, and charged it with a renewed mandate to develop an effective grain marketing system. A complementary P.L. 480 Title II program is under discussion. For these reasons the time is opportune to assist OFNACER in strengthening the cereals market to give farmers the material incentives to increase food production.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host country will make the existing OFNACER infrastructure available to the project. This includes personnel, salaries, office and warehouse space, equipment and land. The dollar value of these inputs will be quantified during project development. The project will also provide an opportunity for a collaborative effort with other donors as the objective of grain price stabilization is an important CILSS/Club

du Sahel priority in developing regional food self-sufficiency.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be the poor small farmers of Upper Volta, i.e., 92% of the population. Developing OFNACER into an effective market stabilizing mechanism, together with a grain production stimulating price policy, will bring increased income to farmers. Since the project will work indirectly, through OFNACER, and will benefit the entire rural population of the country, no meaningful cost per beneficiary family can be calculated.

FY 80 Program: Construction will begin on regional grain storage facilities and administrative complexes. Procurement of equipment will commence. Training in market management and grain storage will be undertaken and a fair price appraisal study will be completed.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Construction and equipping of regional warehouses of 250-ton capacity	40
Construction and equipping of regional administrative headquarters	4
Development of a revolving fund for the price stabilization program	X
Training of officials at all levels of administration	50

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Technical Assistance: 1 U.S. long-term (24 P.M.)	200
Training: 1 U.S. long-term (12 P.M.)	12
5 Third-Country short-term (35 P.M.)	28
Commodities: OFNACER warehouse equipment (loaders, bins fumigation equipment)	320
Construction: Warehouses and administrative headquarters	250
Other Costs: Price appraisal study, support costs	90
Total	<u>900</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	900	4,100	5,000	

AFRICA

AFRICA-WIDE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: BENIN

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population (thousands, mid 1978)	<u>3,377</u>		
Per capita GNP	..... (dollars, 1976)	<u>130</u>		
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	.. (1970-75)	<u>-1.1%</u>		
Average annual rate of inflation	..... (1960-1970)	<u>1.9%</u>	(1970-1976)	<u>8.3%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population	.. (1960)	<u>5.0</u>		
Life expectancy at birth, in years	(1970-1975)	total <u>41.0</u>	male <u>39.4</u>	female <u>42.6</u>
	(1965-1970)	total <u>38.5</u>	male <u>36.9</u>	female <u>40.1</u>
Literacy rate	..... (1972)	total <u>5%</u>	male <u>n.a.</u>	female <u>n.a.</u>
	(1961)	total <u>5%</u>	male <u>1%</u>	female <u>2%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	.. (1954-77)	<u>-1.0%</u>		
Agricultural production as % of GDP	..... (1976)	<u>39</u>		
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	..... (1960)	<u>300</u>		
% land owned () by: top 10%	<u>n.a.</u>	low 10%	<u>n.a.</u>	
Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year	
Subsistence	yams	0.3	(1977)	
Cash	palm oil	n.a.	(1977)	
Major agricultural exports	.. (1977)	palm oil		
Major agricultural imports	.. (1977)	foodstuffs		
Proportion of labor force in agriculture	..... (1970)	<u>52%</u>		

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>59</u>	(75)	<u>65</u>	(76)	<u>98</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	... (1974)	<u>59</u>	(75)	<u>65</u>	(76)	<u>90</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	... (1974)	<u>0</u>	(75)	<u>0</u>	(76)	<u>8</u>
Defense expenditures,						
as % of total expenditures	..... (1974)	<u>11.0</u>	(75)	<u>11.7</u>	(76)	<u>8.6</u>
as % of GNP	..... (1974)	<u>2.1</u>	(75)	<u>1.9</u>	(76)	<u>1.5</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,						
(\$ millions, U.S.)	..... (1975)	<u>15</u>	(76)	<u>19</u>	(77)	<u>21</u>
Equivalent to	<u>1.0</u>	months of imports	(1976)			

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1975)	palm products					
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.)	(1975)	<u>2</u>	(76)	<u>1</u>	(77)	<u>n.a.</u>
as % of total exports	..... (1975)	<u>6</u>	(76)	<u>2</u>	(77)	<u>n.a.</u>
Major imports ... (1975)	clothing, consumer goods, cement					
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S.,						
c.i.f.)	..... (1975)	<u>15</u>	(76)	<u>15</u>	(77)	<u>15</u>
as % of total imports	..... (1975)	<u>8</u>	(76)	<u>7</u>	(77)	<u>n.a.</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.)	..... (1975)	<u>-165</u>	(76)	<u>-172</u>	(77)	<u>n.a.</u>
Main trading partners	.....	France, other E.E.C.				
External public debt as % of GNP.	(1976)	<u>23.2</u>				
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.)	..... (1976)	<u>7</u>				
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	..... (1976)	<u>4.9</u>				

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate	..... (1967-77)	<u>2.7%</u>			
% population in urban areas	..... (1970)	<u>13</u>	(1976)	<u>14</u>	
Total births per 1,000 population	..... (1975)	<u>50</u>			
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	..... ( )	<u>n.a.</u>			
% of the population (1975) in age group:	(0-14 yrs.)	<u>45.4</u>	(15-64 yrs.)	<u>52.1</u>	(65+ yrs.)	<u>2.5</u>
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	..... (1973)	<u>185</u>			
People per physician	..... (1973)	<u>36,000</u>			
Major causes of death (1975)	tetanus, malaria, meningococcal infections					
Major disease(s) ... (1975)	malaria, measles, chicken pox					
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	..... (1974)	<u>87</u>			
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	.. (1970)	<u>29</u>				
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:						
Primary ... (ages 5-14)	(1974)	total <u>32.2</u>	male <u>44.6</u>	female <u>20.1</u>		
Secondary .. (15-19)	(1974)	total <u>13.7</u>	male <u>19.6</u>	female <u>7.9</u>		
Post Secondary (20-24)	(1973)	total <u>0.7</u>	male <u>1.2</u>	female <u>0.2</u>		
Energy production as % consumption ()	<u>n.a.</u>				

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)						ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS (Millions of Dollars)						
COUNTRY BENIN						A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS						
PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL			
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978				TO	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.0				1.0	16.4	41.5	192.0
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	7.2	21.0	67.8
Grants	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.0				1.0	6.9	13.8	31.3
a. A.I.D. and Professional Agencies	0.1	*	*	*	*				-	1.9	5.0	17.8
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	0.4	1.7	4.3
Grants	0.1	*	*	*	*				-	-	-	70.8
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-							
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.8							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-							
Grants	0.5	0.5	*	0.6	0.8							
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-							
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-							
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-							
Title II - Total Grants	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.8							
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6							
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.2							
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-							
Grants	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2							
Peace Corps	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2							
Other	-	-	-	-	-							
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-							
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-							
Grants	-	-	-	-	-							
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-							
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-							
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	-	-							
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-							
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-							
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.0							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-							
Grants	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.0							

Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants												
a. Export-Import Bank Loans												
b. All Other Loans												

* LESS THAN \$50,000.												
TO - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER												

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			
TOTAL	TO	FY 1977	FY 1978
IDA	-	7.2	21.0
AFDB	1.0	6.9	13.8
UNDP	-	1.9	5.0
Other UN	-	0.4	1.7
EEC	-	-	-
			70.8

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS			
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES ¹ (Excluding U.S.)			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1968-77
TOTAL	22.7	20.2	161.2
France	10.5	11.2	92.8
Germany	4.2	3.3	26.6
Canada	5.5	3.1	24.0
Other	2.5	2.6	17.8

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	3.6	NA	8.1
Nigeria	2.6	NA	7.1
Algeria	1.0	NA	1.0

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES			
TOTAL	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
USSR	-	-	49.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	5.0
China	-	-	a
			44.0

NA - Not available

a An economic cooperation agreement has been signed, but information on the amount extended, if any, is not available.

BENIN

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
CP 80-13(10-78)							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	1,185	195	-	990	-	-	-
Total ..	1,185	195	-	990	-	-	-
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	1,890	300	-	1,590	-	-	-
Total ..	1,890	300	-	1,590	-	-	-

U.S. Interests

The U.S. aids the Government of the People's Republic of Benin (GPRB) to improve its people's standard of living through health, food, and nutrition projects. Benin's capital, Cotonou, is a major trading port for Niger and Mali.

Development Overview

Benin is one of the world's least developed countries with a per capita income of \$130. Cash income is considerably lower in rural areas where the majority of the people engage in subsistence agriculture. Like their Sahelian neighbors, the people of Benin suffer from periodic drought, regular food shortages, and a lack of sanitary village water supplies.

Benin's major resource is its agricultural potential. Only 15% of the country's arable land is under cultivation,

indicating the possibility of greatly increased production. An active export market benefits a significant number of cash crop producers. A concerted effort is under way to increase productivity and the incomes of the country's poor small farmers and to achieve adequate national basic food production levels. Chronic malnutrition, high incidences of disease and death from water-borne diseases, illiteracy, and lack of productive skills hold rural development in check.

The GPRB has very limited resources with which to address these problems. Unlike some of its neighbors, Benin has no mineral resources.

Moreover, it has inadequate technical and managerial personnel to plan and administer development programs. Benin will continue to depend, in part, on the financial and technical assistance of international donors to implement programs for the benefit of its poor people and to raise the productivity levels of its land and people to become self-sufficient.

Socio-Economic Performance

Even without dependable statistical information about Benin, it is clear that living conditions have not improved significantly in recent years. Infant mortality is approximately 185 per 1,000 and life expectancy is 41 years. Benin's population continues to grow at approximately 2.7% annually.

Although the present government has committed itself verbally to rural development and egalitarian income distribution, performance has not yet matched rhetoric. A regressive head tax, for example, still falls most heavily on the rural poor people. On the other hand, the GPRB has recently reoriented agricultural services from export crops to staple food crops grown by most small farmers, and top priority has been assigned to extending health services to poor farmers.

BENIN

Total Resources

With a national budget of only \$100 million in 1977, Benin's domestic resources are far inadequate to mount a development program without external assistance. Donor assistance to Benin totalled \$59.3 million in 1976, of which approximately \$1.0 million came from the United States in the form of bilateral aid, Peace Corps and P.L.-480. France conducts the largest bilateral assistance program in Benin. Other donors include Canada, West Germany, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the European Community, and the United Nations. Private foreign investment in Benin is negligible.

A.I.D. Strategy

The United States can help the GPRB to improve the quality of life and increase production for Benin's rural poor through health and nutrition programs. Highest priority has been accorded to improving village water supplies. Safe and reliable sources of drinking water can reduce the debilitating impacts from intestinal disorders and water-borne diseases such as river blindness, sleeping sickness, elephantiasis and bilharzia, common in Benin.

Convenient village water sources can help increase production by freeing farmers from procuring water from distant sources. Another priority is establishing maternal and child health care training centers. A.I.D. also funds a project to increase the nutritional levels by introducing the use of soybeans.

If funds are available, A.I.D. plans to establish district health centers and to broaden programs to include agricultural productivity. Accordingly, projects have been designed to develop small irrigation systems and to upgrade agricultural services.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
* <u>In agriculture:</u>	Food production and nutrition will be supported by a proposed soya production and nutrition project.
* <u>In health:</u>	Clean water, and maternal and child health care will be provided to rural people.
* Program includes \$2.3 million for grants,	including \$390 thousand for P.L.-480 Title II.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel ^d			
Direct Hire ^b	1	1	1
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	1	2
Total	1	2	3
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	-	-	-
Contract	-	6	13
Total	-	6	13

^aU.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^bFY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
^cParticipating agency technicians.
^dProgrammed during the fiscal year.

BENIN

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
CP 80-08(10-78)			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	325	800
Total AID	-	325	800
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	769	680	390
Total P.L. 480	769	680	390
Total AID and P.L. 480	769	1,005	1,190
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
CP 80-14(10-78)						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total ..		-		-		-
(of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		184		291		390
World Food Programs		585		389		-
Gov't.-to-Gov't		-		-		-
Title II Total		769		680		390
Total P.L. 480		769		680		390

ASSISTANT PROGRAM OFFICER: Herbert L. Woods

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM BENIN

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS	
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES		
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
SOYA PRODUCTION/NUTRITION-(PVO)	*	G	580-0207	79	---	---	195	125	500	200	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	195	125	500	200	
GRANTS					---	---	195	125	500	200	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH											
BENIN RURAL WATER SUPPLY	*	G	680-0201	79	---	---	990	200	990	500	4,753
MATERNAL/CHILD HEALTH TRAINING CENTERS	*	G	680-0202	80	---	---	---	---	500	100	1,300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	990	200	1,590	600	
GRANTS					---	---	990	200	1,590	600	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					---	---	1,185	325	1,890	800	
GRANTS					---	---	1,185	325	1,890	800	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Soya Production/Nutrition (OPG)		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 630-0207		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Submitted	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		300	495
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To promote production and consumption, by Benin's poor families, of soya as a source of affordable protein.

Background and Progress to Date: For three years, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) in cooperation with the Government of the People's Republic of Benin (GPRB), has been investigating and testing ways to introduce into Benin's rural areas new high-protein foodstuffs that can be easily produced and readily acceptable locally. CRS and the GPRB have concluded that the introduction of soybeans, when combined with traditionally produced corn, sorghum, or millet, can enrich the daily diets of lower-income people. To date, a campaign and information-gathering program has been implemented with positive results. Food preparation and taste-testing has been carried out with health service personnel, pre- and post-natal mothers, young children, and village groups. Test soybean plots across the country have produced promising yields. A.I.D. funding during FY 1979 will finance purchasing seeds and equipment, legume training, and a demonstration and publicity campaign.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of the People's Republic of Benin will contribute about \$120,000 for counterpart personnel to participate in all phases of the project, soybean seeds, vehicles, and demonstration halls and facilities.

Beneficiaries: Rural families will be the primary beneficiaries. The soybean campaign will reach them through school teachers, young mothers, farmers' associations, and national development personnel working in health, education, and agriculture. It is expected that 60,000 families, or 15% of the rural population, will benefit from the program during the three-year life of the project at an A.I.D. cost per family of \$8.28. 21,000 families should benefit in FY 1980 at a cost of \$6.57 per family.

FY 1980 Program: Demonstrations begun in the first year of the project will continue: taste tests, nutritional demonstrations, and backyard production possibilities inherent in soybeans. Orientation of government personnel, seed distribution, the publicity campaign, and training of field agents, all begun in the first year, will continue. Two participants will receive short-term technical training.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Demonstrations	500
People receiving seed	150,000
Nutrition posters distributed	9,000
Government cadres receiving orientation	2,000
Field agents trained	200
Participants trained abroad	6
	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 80</u>
<u>Technical Assistance:</u>	
1 in-country long-term (15 P.M.)	45
<u>Training:</u>	
2 U.S. short-term (4 P.M.)	6
60 in-country short-term (60 P.M.)	20
Commodities: vehicles, equipment and materials	135
Other Costs: local support costs	94
Total	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	195	125		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	195	125	70	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	300	-	495	

TITLE Rural Water Supply		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 680-0201		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 223	FY 80	990	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,733
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To assist the Government of the People's Republic of Benin (GPRB) to provide rural villages with reliable and clean water supplies and with disposal treatment facilities.

Background and Progress to Date: Benin's rural water supply--especially in the north-- for human consumption is generally inadequate and usually contaminated. Unclean water sources are responsible for the transmission of debilitating bacterial infections (typhoid, dysentery, cholera) and transmit malaria, filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and elephantiasis. Village women must sometimes spend several hours per day carrying water for their families and they are thereby diverted from more productive use of their time and effort. The GPRB plans to develop 2,400 rural water sources throughout the country in the next few years. It will construct 350 new village wells, augment local capacities to construct and maintain wells, train Beninese in water source identification and development, and educate villagers in sanitation. During the first year, planning and contracting will be completed, well digging equipment procured, and the training program for Beninese personnel implemented.

Host Country and Other Donor Inputs: The Government of Benin is supplying counterpart technical and managerial personnel, offices, and construction materials, totalling \$2 million over the life of the project. UNICEF, the World Bank, and Canada will support complementary water supply and sanitation projects, and the UNDP is providing policy planning assistance to insure overall coordination of the multidonor effort.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of this project will be rural villagers who will receive adequate and safe water supplies and instruction in the use of clean water sources and disposal facilities. Approximately 183,000 of Benin's rural families will be direct beneficiaries over the life of this project, at an A.I.D. cost per family of \$37.

FY 80 Program: FY 80 will be the first operational year of the project. All major components will have arrived in Benin and technical assistance will be in place to assist the GPRB in planning and coordinating the project. The geo-physics surveys, spring locating and health and sanitation training components of the project will be operational for nine months in FY 80. Well drilling will commence at mid-year.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Wells constructed	350
Springs developed	7
Groundwater sources identified	500
Villages educated in health sanitation	300
Beninese trained in water resources development	50

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Technical Assistance:	
1. U.S. long-term (12 p.m.)	100
3 U.S. short-term (7 p.m.)	50
Training:	
15 In-country short-term (45 p.m.)	30
3 U.S. short-term (9 p.m.)	20
Commodities:	
Well drilling rigs, pumps, pipe, hand tools	700
Other Costs:	
Operations, support costs	<u>90</u>
Total	990

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	990	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	990	200	790	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	990	4,753	5,733	

To be selected

TITLE Maternal and Child Health Training Centers		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 680-0203		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 80 600	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,900	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To develop two regional training centers for junior professionals and auxiliary health personnel to administer Benin's fledgling rural health system.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of the People's Republic of Benin (GPRB) has assigned high priority to improving and extending health services to its rural poor people. Stressing preventative care and attempting to provide curative care as far as resources will permit, the GPRB has begun a broad program to decentralize health care services, build new facilities, and implement mandatory vaccination programs. A key component of the government's strategy is comprehensive maternal and child health care. With only one physician per 30,000 people, Benin must rely on auxiliary health personnel to provide care to rural people. But the numbers of these personnel are far too small to meet the GPRB's ambitious goal of providing basic health services to rural areas. In recent years, however, in the University of California at Santa Cruz (UCSC) has introduced a teaching curriculum and has trained nurse-midwives capable of teaching maternal and child health care to other professionals and to auxiliary personnel. The GPRB now wants to establish two regional Maternal and Child Health training centers. The project will commence in FY 80.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of the People's Republic of Benin will provide labor for the buildings' renovation. It will pay the salaries of UCSC graduates assigned to the new centers as trainers. The government will also provide maintenance and support staff for all facilities.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 160,000 rural families will enjoy improved health services in the next three years. A.I.D. cost per family will be about \$12. During FY 80, 30,000 families should benefit, at a cost per family of \$20.

FY 80 Program: Contracting will begin early in FY 80 and project personnel should be assigned by the second quarter. Renovation of buildings will take place in FY 80 and the training of health personnel will commence.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Nurse midwives	40
Nurses	16
Midwives	16
Undergraduate nurses, midwives	90
Medical assistants	100
Traditional birth attendants	300
Long-term participants	3
Short-term participants	5

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands) FY 80
Technical Assistance	
4 U.S. long-term (48 P.M.)	440
Training:	
3 U.S. long-term (36 P.M.)	46
2 U.S. short-term	14
Commodities:	
Materials, equipment, supplies	100
Total	600

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	1,300	1,900	

BASIC DATA

Total population (thousands, mid 1978)	4,050
Per capita GNP (dollars, 1976)	120
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate . . . (1970-75)	-1.1%
Average annual rate of inflation (1960-1970)	2.8%
	(1970-1976) 8.7%
% national income received by low 20% of population . . ()	n.a.
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1975)	total 39.0 male 37.5 female 40.6
(1865-1970)	total 38.5 male 36.9 female 40.1
Literacy rate (1970)	total 10% male n.a. female n.a.
(1962)	total 14% male 21% female 7%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . . (1954-77)	0.4%	
Agricultural production as % of GDP (1976)	64	
Population density per square mile of agricultural land (1973)	580	
% land owned () by: top 10%	n.a.	
low 10%	n.a.	
Major crop(s):	% of arable land	Year
Subsistence bananas, cassava, sweet potatoes	60	(1975)
Cash coffee	3	(1975)

Major agricultural exports . . (1975) coffee, cotton

Major agricultural imports . . (1975) food

Proportion of labor force in agriculture (1970) 86%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.) (1974)	38	(75)	37	(76)	62
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974)	38	(75)	42	(76)	62
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974)	0	(75)	-5	(76)	0
Defense expenditures,					
as % of total expenditures (1974)	19.9	(75)	20.7	(76)	16.1
as % of GNP (1974)	2.6	(75)	2.5	(76)	2.2
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,					
(\$ millions, U.S.) (1975)	31	(76)	49	(77)	95
Equivalent to 15.3 months of imports (1977)					

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports . . . (1977)	coffee				
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975)	15	(76)	25	(77)	24
as % of total exports (1975)	47	(76)	40	(77)	25
Major imports . . . (1976)	textiles, foodstuffs				
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S.,					
c.i.f.) (1975)	3	(76)	3	(77)	4
as % of total imports (1975)	5	(76)	5	(77)	5
Total trade balance (\$ millions,					
U.S.) (1975)	-30	(76)	4	(77)	20
Main trading partners	U.S., European Community				
External public debt as % of GNP. (1976)	5.1				
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.) (1976)	3				
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) (1976)	4.6				

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate (1967-77)	1.5%
% population in urban areas (1965)	2
(1970)	2
Total births per 1,000 population (1975)	41
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ()	n.a.
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	43.1
(15-64 yrs.)	54.1
(65+ yrs.)	2.8
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants (1973)	170
People per physician (1973)	46,900
Major causes of death (1975)	measles, typhus, whooping cough
Major disease(s) . . . (1975)	influenza, measles, whooping cough
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements (1974)	99
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply . . (1970)	2
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:	
Primary . . . (ages 5-14) (1974) total	15.1
male	18.8
female	11.3
Secondary . . (15-19) (1974) total	3.5
male	4.8
female	2.1
Post Secondary (20-24) (1972) total	0.1
male	n.a.
female	n.a.
Energy production as % of consumption ()	n.a.

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)						ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS (Millions of Dollars)						
COUNTRY BURUNDI						A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS						
PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78				
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978				TOTAL	TO	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	0.8	1.4	0.3	1.1	2.2				4.5	15.1	23.4	160.8
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	4.8
Grants	0.8	1.4	0.3	1.1	2.2				-	13.4	14.0	48.1
a. A.I.D. and Prodoncor Agencies	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1				4.5	-	1.0	16.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	0.1	8.4	26.5
Grants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1				-	1.6	-	4.6
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	60.3
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.7	1.3	0.2	1.0	2.1							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-							
Grants	0.7	1.3	0.2	1.0	2.1							
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-							
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-							
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-							
Title II - Total Grants	0.7	1.3	0.2	1.0	2.1							
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.5	0.5	*	0.4	0.8							
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.3							
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-							
Grants	-	-	-	-	-							
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-							
Other	-	-	-	-	-							
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL												
Credits or Loans												
Grants												
a. MAP Grants												
b. Credit Sales under FMS												
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program												
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 Loans												
* LESS THAN \$50,000.												
			TQ									

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS			
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	25.0	27.9	164.1
Belgium	14.7	16.5	112.3
France	7.0	6.2	32.3
Germany	2.3	3.9	12.6
Switzerland	0.5	0.5	3.1
Other	0.5	0.8	3.8
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	0.1	NA	3.1
Kuwait	0.1	NA	2.1
Libya	-	NA	1.0
UAE	*	NA	*
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES			
TOTAL	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
USSR	-	-	20.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	-	20.0
NA - Not available		* Less than \$50,000	

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

BURUNDI

PROGRAM SUMMARY CP 80-13(10-78)							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,765	1,765	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	1,765	1,765	-	-	-	-	-
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	4,970	1,710	-	-	-	3,260	-
Total ..	4,970	1,710	-	-	-	3,260	-

U.S. Interests

Burundi is one of the poorest of the LDCs. The U.S., whose interests remain essentially developmental, is helping Burundi with an enhanced rural development program, emphasizing increased food production.

Development Overview

Burundi's economic outlook for the next decade appears bleak. A rapidly expanding population is competing for declining food supplies.

The bulk of Burundi's predominately rural populace lives at subsistence level. Malnutrition, disease and infant mortality are high, while life expectancy and literacy are extremely low.

Already the second most densely populated country on the African mainland, Burundi's population is expected to

increase by 60% by the end of the century and by another 70% by 2025. Firewood is becoming scarce, and erosion and deteriorating soil are rapidly diminishing food production and land resources in an economy dominated by agriculture.

Socio-Economic Performance

Burundi's ability to support and sustain development projects after donor withdrawal is severely constrained by limited financial resources and inadequate staffing at all levels.

Burundi's recently issued "Third Five-Year Development Plan - 1978-1982" makes rural development the country's top priority. Activities designed to enhance the quality of life of the rural population comprise approximately three quarters of the Development Budget. Although the government has undertaken major land reform efforts, the gap between declared development policy and action remains wide. The government has systematically approached the international donor community to help provide rural and agricultural development assistance. In early 1978 Burundi held an International Donor Roundtable emphasizing manpower training and increased food production. This should result in a concentration of external assistance in these key areas.

Total Resources

Burundi is receiving increasing amounts of donor assistance from Belgium, the European Economic Community, France, Germany, IBRD and U.N. agencies. In the past most donors have been concentrating their assistance on institution building, infrastructure, and promotion of cash crops. Recently the direction of donor assistance is shifting toward basic human needs activities. Where possible A.I.D. tries to join with other donors and share technical resources. For example, the European Economic Community is now moving into a cereal project which will include A.I.D. support for seed multiplication.

A.I.D. Strategy

The A.I.D. program is targeted toward the rural subsistence

BURUNDI

population with discrete projects in food production, alternative energy sources, conservation, and nutrition. These activities will be mutually supportive with respect to the benefits accruing to the target groups and complementary to the efforts of other donors.

In FY 78, A.I.D. initiated a pilot activity under an African Regional Project to develop Burundi's natural peat resources as an alternative energy source for cooking and heating fuel for the rural population and for light commercial applications. The major implementation phase will be undertaken in FY 80. The Republic of Ireland will join with the U.S. in implementing the project.

In FY 79, A.I.D. expects to initiate a basic food crop project in conjunction with the European Economic Community to increase food production through the selection and adaptation of improved varieties for small farmer cultivation. A project to develop fish resources for local consumption will start in the northeast highland provinces.

Assistance is also planned to develop a remote sensing land use and resource analysis capability in the country and to increase the government's soil and forest conservation efforts. The PL 480 Title II program will continue to concentrate on school and maternal/child feeding programs administered by the CRS.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
*Acute malnutrition, degradation of existing scarce natural resources and diminishing food production are problems being addressed by A.I.D. assistance efforts in Burundi.
*\$5 million of A.I.D. development assistance is proposed for agricultural planning, crop land conservation, and alternative energy sources. Another \$1.8 million in PL 480 (Title II) finances school and maternal/child feeding programs administered by CRS.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	2	6	6
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	6	11
Total	2	12	17
Participants^d			
Noncontract	-	8	28
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	8	28
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 80-08(10-78)			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	550	2,750
Total AID	-	550	2,750
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	1,822	2,071	2,313
Total P.L. 480	1,822	2,071	2,313
Total AID and P.L. 480	1,822	2,621	5,063
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 80-14(10-78)						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<u>Title I</u>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total . . . (of which Title III is)		- (-)		- (-)		- (-)
<u>Title II</u>						
Voluntary Agencies . .		1,063		1,309		1,464
World Food Programs		759		762		849
Gov't.-to-Gov't		-		-		-
Title II Total		1,822		2,071		2,313
Total P.L. 480		1,822		2,071		2,313

A.I.D. AFFAIRS OFFICER Terry Lambacher

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM **BURUNDI**

CP 60-42710-200

PROJECT TITLE	•	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
BASIC FOOD CROPS	*	G	695-0101	79	---	---	1,215	400	960	1,000	1,525
HIGHLAND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT		G	695-0102	79	---	---	.550	150	---	300	---
AGRICULTURE LAND PROTECTION	*	G	695-0105	80	---	---	---	---	750	200	1,350
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	1,765	550	1,710	1,500	
GRANTS					---	---	1,765	550	1,710	1,500	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
ALTERNATE ENERGY AND PEAT II	*	G	695-0103	80	---	---	---	---	2,500	1,000	---
LAND USE AND RESOURCE ANALYSIS	*	G	695-0104	80	---	---	---	---	760	250	1,640
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	---	---	3,260	1,250	
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	3,260	1,250	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					---	---	1,765	550	4,970	2,750	
GRANTS					---	---	1,765	550	4,970	2,750	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Basic Food Crops		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 960		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,700
NUMBER 695-0101 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 239	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist the government to make available to subsistence farmers improved basic food crop varieties and production techniques.

Background and Progress to Date: Burundi is one of the world's poorest countries due to high population density, limited resources, and the country's remote location. More than 90% of the population lives in rural areas dependent upon agriculture. Average per capita income in 1976 was estimated at \$120. Farming is organized into small holdings with some 650,000 family farm units averaging about one hectare in size. Food production has been declining in recent years due in large part to a gradual deterioration of the physical environment and the continued growth of the human and animal (mainly cattle) burden upon it. Ministry of Agriculture data shows that food production has fallen from 7.8 million tons in 1971 to 5.6 million in 1976. The overall decline also suggests that crop specific yields are declining as well. This project will help expand the government's ability to make available improved crop varieties and cropping techniques developed from a more effective adaptive research program.

Host Country and Other Donors: A.I.D. and the European Economic Commission (EC) will be assisting the government to implement the project. A.I.D. will direct its efforts entirely towards seed multiplication and the EC will undertake seed distribution and an expanded extension program. Belgian assistance to the government's agricultural research organization (ISABU) will also support this project. The government will provide existing research facilities, land for adaptive varietal research and seed multiplication facilities, counterpart personnel, participants and recurrent budget expenses.

Beneficiaries: Local staff receiving training and participating farming families living near the seed multiplication sites will be the immediate beneficiaries. With increased availability of

Improved varieties of seeds and the wider dissemination of improved cultivation methods, in the longer run the bulk of Burundi's population will benefit.

FY 80 Program: Project personnel will be trained, varietal screening and adaptive research will be continued and demonstration sites will be developed.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Increased food production	X
Trained agricultural technicians	75
Improved agricultural research capability	X
Strengthened Extension Service	X
Multiplication sites	3
 A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	 (\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Four U.S. technicians (48 pm)	340
Training: Long-term in U.S. (60 pm) and short-term in Africa (30 pm)	80
Commodities: Agricultural supplies and equipment, training materials, vehicles and spare parts	200
Construction: Seed multiplication site	200
Other Costs: Operating costs, including vehicle operation and repairs	<u>140</u>
Total	960

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,215	400	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,215	400	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	960	1,525	3,700	

TITLE Alternative Energy-Peat II		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 695-0103		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE	2,500	2,500	FY 85
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	

Purpose: To assist the government to develop the country's peat resources as an alternative form of energy available for cooking and heating fuel for the rural population and for light commercial applications.

Background: This project will follow up on an earlier activity funded under the FY 78 Africa Regional Accelerated Impact Program (698-0410) for \$490,000. The initial activity is making some rough measure of the quantity and quality of Burundi's peat resources, as well as the best commercial means to harvest those resources for rural and light commercial consumption. It will also determine the best means to make peat available to Burundi's rural population and its local acceptability as a form of alternative energy. Burundi's bogs, which contain large quantities of good peat resources, are presently wastelands incapable of any kind of food production. This project will expand and further develop the activities initiated under the earlier AIP activity. A secondary result of the harvesting of peat will be the conversion of former wastelands into productive areas for grazing, tree cover, or crop production.

Host Country and Other Donors: The government contribution, which will be provided through ONATOUR (newly established office responsible for national peat resources) will include salaries, vehicles, office space, and administrative support. The Government of the Republic of Ireland will provide salaried technicians to conduct bog surveys and supervise the development, production, storage and transport of peat. They will also provide training for local workers.

Beneficiaries: The project will provide major benefit to the rural poor (90% of the total population) by providing an alternative fuel source at an estimated 10% of the price of charcoal, which is used

almost exclusively at present. In addition, the country will benefit from the transformation of bogs into new fertile food production areas.

FY 80 Program: Small identified bogs not drained in the first phase of this effort will be surveyed and drained, and their production planned and initiated. Larger marshes will be surveyed for suitable quantities and quality of peat. Equipment will be ordered and local training undertaken.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Strengthening of ONATOUR's management capability	X
Research studies conducted	X
Exploitation of peat reserves	125,000 MT
Harvest sites established	30
Marketing and distribution systems established	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Short-term consultants (24 pm)	200
Training: Long-term in U.S. or Ireland (72 pm) and short-term in Africa (20 pm)	85
Commodities: Peat production equipment and supplies, vehicles, storage covers, motor bikes, trucks	1,325
Construction: Work facilities and storage areas	290
Other Costs: Local travel, administrative support and operating costs	<u>600</u>
	Total 2,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,500	-	2,500	

TITLE Land Use and Resource Analysis		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 695-0104		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	2,400
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		760		
NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	

Purpose: To develop a land use and resource data base for Burundi, and a local institutional capability for continued monitoring and land use planning.

Background: Burundi is the second most densely populated country in Africa with most of the arable land, including steep, erosion-prone hillsides, under cultivation. The government has become increasingly aware that degradation of its natural resources is causing diminishing yields in food crops and has requested A.I.D. assistance to help overcome this problem. This project will provide comprehensive and systematic resource data collection and analyses, principally through the use of remote sensing and other modern techniques. The project will help to construct and equip a national resource analysis center and train its staff. Environmental, resource and demographic concerns to be monitored include deforestation, soil erosion, over-population of certain areas, pollution of lakes and streams. This knowledge will facilitate the development of remedial measures to benefit both Burundi's population and environment.

Host Country and Other Donors: The government will provide agricultural and topographic surveys, soil and water surveys, ground and surface water studies and geological investigations, the development of an area-wide sample and collection of agricultural statistical data, and the printing of maps and other documents. Burundi will also incur costs for local staff, training, and various operating costs. This project will augment ongoing Belgian assistance to the Agricultural Research Institute, particularly in the fields of land use and soils analysis.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be government technicians who are being trained. As the information developed is

used in designing government programs, the preponderant majority of Burundi's citizens who derive their livelihood from the land will benefit.

FY 80 Program: A medium scale resource and land use base map to show broad categories of land use will be prepared using Landsat imagery which can be readily updated at anytime. Training will be started and a national resource analysis center will be designed.

Major Outputs:

All Years

National Resource Analysis Center established	1
Training of technicians	8
Improved environmental planning	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

		<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel:	Long-term technician/project manager (24 pm) and short-term consultants (15 pm)	320
Training:	Short-term at Regional Center in Nairobi (12 pm)	10
Commodities:	Technical equipment, vehicles, aerial photography and satellite imagery	200
Construction:	National Resource Analysis Center	110
Other Costs:	Aerial photography and image processing, local workshops and travel, operating costs	<u>120</u>

Total 760

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
- Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	760	1,640	2,400	

TITLE Agricultural Land Protection		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION: (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 695-0105		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 80	750	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,100
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist the government to halt rapidly increasing soil erosion and to improve the conservation and protection of agricultural land.

Background: Burundi is a small mountainous country with heavy population pressures, the second most densely populated country in Africa. This pressure has caused a general denuding of the country-side of natural tree growth. Wooded areas are being cut down to open up additional crop lands as well as to provide firewood for local fuel use. As a result, Burundi is suffering increased soil erosion which is rapidly diminishing agricultural output. This project, together with the A.I.D. funded peat development project, will encourage both major reforestation programs and conservation efforts to arrest this situation and ultimately turn it around. The project will upgrade the Forestry Service's capacity to plan and manage agricultural conservation and forest rehabilitation activities.

Host Country Country and Other Donors: The UNDP, IBRD, FAC, EC, Belgium and Saudi Arabia all are engaged in forestry projects, either project-site specific or providing funding for scholarships or research. The A.I.D. project will complement these activities. For this project the government will provide technical support, commodities, labor and training valued at approximately \$1 million.

Beneficiaries: The Forestry Service and certain of its personnel will be the immediate beneficiaries of the project. Over the longer term as programs are implemented, the bulk of the rural populace should benefit from reduced soil erosion and higher crop yields.

FY 80 Program: A contractor will be selected, training of Forestry Service personnel will be organized and planning for increased forestry conservation efforts begun.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Forestry Service strengthened	X
Accelerated Forestry/Conservation program	X
Participants trained:	
Short-term	200
Advanced	2
Extension Teams trained and equipped	6
Reforestation	1,000 ha
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Long-term U.S. forester/project manager (24 pm), and short-term specialists (6 pm)	245
Training: Long-term in U.S. (12 pm) and short-term in Africa (12 pm)	20
Commodities: Agriculture supplies, equipment and tools, vehicles	360
Other Costs: Operating costs and local labor	<u>125</u>
Total	750

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	750	1,350	2,100	

BASIC DATA

Total population	..... (thousands, mid 1978)	<u>8,018</u>		
Per capita GNP	..... (dollars, 1976)	<u>290</u>		
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	... (1970-75)	<u>0.5%</u>		
Average annual rate of inflation	..... (1966-1970)	<u>3.7%</u>	(1970-1976)	<u>9.7%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population	()	<u>n.a.</u>		
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975)	total	<u>41.0</u>	male	<u>39.4</u>
	total	<u>41.0</u>	male	<u>39.4</u>
Literacy rate	total	<u>12%</u>	male	<u>n.a.</u>
	total	<u>20%</u>	male	<u>31%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	.. (1954-77)	<u>0.5%</u>	
Agricultural production as % of GDP	..... (1976)	<u>33</u>
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	..... (1970)	<u>110</u>
% land owned () by: top 10%	<u>n.a.</u>	low 10%	<u>n.a.</u>
Major crop(s):	% of arable land	Year	
Subsistence cocoyan	0.7	(1975)	
Cash coffee	4	(1976)	
Major agricultural exports	.. (1977)	coffee, cocoa	
Major agricultural imports	.. (1977)	cereals, beverages	
Proportion of labor force in agriculture	..... ( 1970)	<u>82%</u>

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>284</u>	(75)	<u>341</u>	(76)	<u>450</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	... (1974)	<u>291</u>	(75)	<u>341</u>	(76)	<u>404</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	... (1974)	<u>-7</u>	(75)	<u>0</u>	(76)	<u>46</u>
Defense expenditures,						
as % of total expenditures	..... ( 1974)	<u>10.3</u>	(75)	<u>11.2</u>	(76)	<u>11.4</u>
as % of GNP	..... ( 1974)	<u>1.8</u>	(75)	<u>2.0</u>	(76)	<u>2.1</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,						
(\$ millions, U.S.)	..... ( 1975)	<u>29</u>	(76)	<u>44</u>	(77)	<u>43</u>
Equivalent to	<u>0.9</u>	months of imports	(1976)			

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1976)	coffee, cocoa, wood
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.)	(1975) <u>12</u> (76) <u>14</u> (77) <u>37</u>
as % of total exports	(1975) <u>2.7</u> (76) <u>2.7</u> (77) <u>5</u>
Major imports ... (1975)	consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.)	(1975) <u>39</u> (76) <u>48</u> (77) <u>54</u>
as % of total imports	(1975) <u>7</u> (76) <u>8</u> (77) <u>7</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975) <u>-151</u> (76) <u>-98</u> (77) <u>-80</u>
Main trading partners	France, U.S.
External public debt as % of GNP.	(1976) <u>23.3</u>
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1976) <u>41</u>
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	(1976) <u>6.0</u>

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate	..... (1967-77)	<u>1.8%</u>
% population in urban areas	..... ( 1965)	<u>16</u> (1970) <u>20</u>
Total births per 1,000 population	..... ( 1975)	<u>40</u>
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	()	<u>n.a.</u>	
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>40.0</u> (15-64 yrs.)	<u>56.6</u> (65+ yrs.)	<u>3.4</u>
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	..... ( 1973)	<u>156</u>
People per physician	..... ( 1973)	<u>26,400</u>
Major causes of death (1976)	malnutrition, dysentery, respiratory infections		
Major disease(s) ... (1974)	malaria, influenza, measles		
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	..... ( 1974)	<u>102</u>
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	.. (1970)	<u>32</u>	
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:			
Primary ... (ages 5-14)	(1973) total	<u>67.2</u> male <u>77.5</u> female <u>57.4</u>	
Secondary .. (15-19)	(1973) total	<u>16.2</u> male <u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u>	
Post Secondary (20-24)	(1973) total	<u>1.0</u> male <u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u>	
Energy production as % of consumption	..... ( 1970)	<u>27</u>

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)						ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS (Millions of Dollars)							
COUNTRY CAMEROON						A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS							
PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78					
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978				TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78	
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	2.1	3.3	1.2	4.9	14.5				TOTAL	42.0	63.5	102.1	629.1
Loans	-	-	-	-	7.5				IBRD	32.0	25.0	50.6	207.7
Grants	2.1	3.3	1.2	4.9	7.0				IFC	-	0.8	0.1	1.3
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.3	0.9	0.1	3.1	12.1				IDA	10.0	13.5	42.5	168.9
Loans	-	-	-	-	7.5				AFDB	-	10.0	-	18.0
Grants	0.3	0.9	0.1	3.1	4.6				UNDP	-	0.7	2.4	28.8
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-				Other UN	-	-	1.8	5.4
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.4				EEC	-	13.5	4.7	199.0
Loans	-	-	-	-	-								
Grants	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.4								
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-								
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-								
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-								
Title II - Total Grants	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.4								
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9								
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.1	0.4	-	0.6	0.5								
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.0								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-								
Grants	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.0								
Peace Corps	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.0								
Other	-	-	-	-	-								
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	-	-	-	-	5.0								
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	5.0								
Grants	-	-	-	-	-								
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-								
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	5.0								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	-	-								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-								
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	2.1	3.3	1.2	4.9	19.5								
Loans	-	-	-	-	12.5								
Grants	2.1	3.3	1.2	4.9	7.0								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	3.5	-	-	-								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	3.5	-	-	-								
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-								

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	42.0	63.5	102.1	629.1
IBRD	32.0	25.0	50.6	207.7
IFC	-	0.8	0.1	1.3
IDA	10.0	13.5	42.5	168.9
AFDB	-	10.0	-	18.0
UNDP	-	0.7	2.4	28.8
Other UN	-	-	1.8	5.4
EEC	-	13.5	4.7	199.0

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1946-77
TOTAL	92.3	124.6	547.1
France	52.0	47.7	328.2
Germany	21.3	21.7	81.2
Canada	9.8	8.7	48.9
Netherlands	3.9	3.9	19.6
Switzerland	2.7	4.1	13.1
Other	2.6	38.5	56.1

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	2.0	NA	19.4
Saudi Arabia	-	NA	17.4
Libya	2.0	NA	2.0
Nigeria	-	NA	*

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	-	-	79.0
USSR	-	-	8.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	-	71.0

NA - Not available * Less than \$50,000

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

CAMEROON

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	7,500	-	-	-	-	7,500	-
Grants . . .	3,921	1,429	430	1,672	290	100	-
Total . . .	11,421	1,429	430	1,672	290	7,600	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	7,314	3,634	800	2,300	380	200	-
Total . . .	7,314	3,634	800	2,300	380	200	-
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	8,018	4,492	200	2,901	230	195	-
Total . . .	8,018	4,492	200	2,901	230	195	-

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U.S. Interests

U.S. interests are to support the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon's (GURC) moderate and constructive foreign policy and to help the GURC strengthen a political system which gives its poorer citizens increasing access to the benefits of a developing economy.

Development Overview

While Cameroon is essentially self-sufficient in food, scarcities occur in some places due to distribution problems, irregular rainfall, and declining productivity, particularly in the Sahelian north. The GURC's emphasis upon agriculture and rural development is addressing these problems.

Cameroon's basic development problems are largely rooted in the plight of the rural poor -- notably in the North, the East, and the Western Highlands. Inadequate agricul-

tural technology, credit, and marketing channels keep productivity low. In the Sahelian north, the land is deteriorating and productivity is falling because most traditional herders and farmers lack the skills to apply basic agropastoral management principles.

The incidence of disease is high due to poor sanitation and health practices, inadequate preventive health care and nutritionally inadequate diets. The average life expectancy is only 41 years. Many of the technical, human and material resources required to ameliorate these problems exist in Cameroon, but are unavailable to the rural poor because of their isolation. Educational opportunities are limited, particularly at the primary levels. The GURC is attempting to meet these problems by intensifying development efforts in rural areas.

Socio-Economic Performance

The GURC's commitment to meeting the basic needs of the poor is reflected in the goals of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. This plan, developed with village-level inputs, accords highest priority to the rural sector in terms of budget allocations (15%). The government is becoming more interested in incorporating small-scale farmers into its production programs, thus giving greater emphasis to projects benefiting them. Over 30% of rural investment is directed toward farmers with holdings of 1.7 hectares or less. Recent measures include increases in agricultural export producer prices averaging 15% in CY 1978. A Cameroonian government agency and a special loan fund have been created to help young people move to new agriculture areas to ease pressures upon densely populated agricultural regions. Several projects in health and community development have been established using village-level planning and district councils.

Total Resources

The leading assistance donor to Cameroon is France, whose total CY 1977 assistance was approximately \$91.8 million, followed by the World Bank with \$63.5 million. Although U.S. economic assistance ranked seventh behind an Arab OPEC group, the European Development Fund, West Germany and

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Canada, the U.S. is one of the main trading partners of Cameroon.

Significant U.S. assistance was provided by Peace Corps and the Ex-Im Bank. In CY 1977, the Peace Corps strength averaged 82 volunteers, primarily involved in cooperative development, rural health education, inland fisheries and teaching. Some of their health work was undertaken with A.I.D. In CY 1977 the EX-Im Bank authorized \$21.8 million in loans. Ex-Im Bank guarantees totaling \$11.3 million were disbursed. Cumulative U.S. private investment, estimated at \$78.0 million, is primarily in petroleum, fishing and banking.

A.I.D. Strategy

The A.I.D. program meets the needs of Cameroon's poor by assisting the government in two ways.

First, the strengthening of bonds between the rural population and national institutions and economic centers is a major emphasis of U.S. assistance. Projects aim at:
 (a) upgrading services provided by the cooperative system,
 (b) enhancing the extension service's ability to disseminate improved planting materials and production techniques to farmers, and (c) creating a system that will provide basic health services at the village level throughout Cameroon.

Second, the A.I.D. program continues to address basic long-term development problems in agriculture and health. Project objectives include: (a) developing techniques to reverse range degeneration and increase animal and crop productivity, (b) developing and assuring access to high yielding and reliable seed for the principal food crops, (c) improving health education and sanitary practices, and (d) improving the data collection and analysis required for rational development planning.

The modest PL 480 Title II program will continue its maternal/child nutritional education activities.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
To help the GURC combat food scarcities and reduce morbidity we have proposed:
-- \$4.5 million in grants to strengthen the GURC's ability to deliver improved food production methods to small farmers.
-- \$3.1 million in grants for improved health care.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	21	27	27
PASA ^c	1	8	8
Contract	12	30	43
Total	34	65	78
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	18	39	59
Contract	-	16	8
Total	18	55	67

^aU.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^bFY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
^cParticipating agency technicians.
^dProgrammed during the fiscal year.

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RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980
	(Actual)	(Estimated)	(Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	3,000	4,500
Grants	1,471	6,574	9,390
Total AID	1,471	9,574	13,890
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	1,278	835	447
Total P.L. 480	1,278	835	447
Total AID and P.L. 480	2,749	10,409	14,337

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

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980	
	(Actual)		(Estimated)		(Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total . . . (of which Title III is)		-		-		-
		(-)		(-)		(-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies . .		402		399		447
World Food Programs		876		436		-
Gov't.-to-Gov't		-		-		-
Title II Total		1,278		835		447
Total P.L. 480		1,278		835		447

Acting Mission Director
Frederick E. Gilbert

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM CAMEROON

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PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
NORTH CAMEROON SEED MULTIPLICATION CENTERS FOR TRAINING FARM FAMILIES (PVO)	*	G	631-0001	76	1,188	182	55	200	35	200	---
NORTH CAMEROON LIVESTOCK & AGRI. DEV. CAMEROON AGRI. MANG. AND PLANNING	*	G	631-0004	78	1,050	1	875	989	564	1,000	3,711
NORTH CAMEROON PILOT COMM. DEV. (PVO)	*	G	631-0010	77	142	34	209	150	---	150	2,050
MANDARA MOUNTAINS WATER RESOURCES	*	G	631-0012	79	---	---	1,000	641	1,000	1,000	---
NATIONAL CEREALS RESEARCH AND EXTENSION COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT	*	G	631-0013	79	---	---	875	350	900	800	4,656
SMALL FARMER FISH PRODUCTION	*	G	631-0014	80	---	---	---	---	550	400	4,225
NATIONAL SEED SERVICE	*	G	631-0023	80	---	---	---	---	90	50	2,250
FOOD CROP PROTECTION	*	G	631-0024	80	---	---	---	---	353	200	360
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,332	1,191	3,634	3,009	4,492	4,789	1,000
GRANTS					3,332	1,191	3,634	3,009	4,492	4,789	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING											
CAMEROON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH UNIV. CENTER FOR HEALTH SCIENCE	*	G	631-0021	79	---	---	800	400	200	400	600
		G	631-0531	72	3,256	2,698	---	458	---	100	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,256	2,698	800	858	200	500	---
GRANTS					3,256	2,698	800	858	200	500	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH											
PRACTICAL TRAINING IN HEALTH EDUCATION	*	G	631-0009	77	1,100	66	800	919	140	700	---
MEDICAL SYSTEM FOR CAMEROON	*	G	631-0016	79	---	---	1,500	500	2,311	2,000	11,189
MANDARA AREA WELLS (PVO)	*	G	631-0025	80	---	---	---	---	450	200	---
NORTH CAMEROON RURAL HEALTH SERVICE		G	631-0201	74	469	212	---	137	---	120	---
UNIV. CENTER FOR HEALTH SCIENCE		G	631-0531	72	1,850	969	---	500	---	361	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,419	1,247	2,300	2,056	2,901	3,401	---
GRANTS					3,419	1,247	2,300	2,056	2,901	3,401	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH AND TRAINING	*	G	631-0007	78	290	---	390	362	230	400	---

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM CAMEROON

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PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					290	---	330	362	230	400	
GRANTS					290	---	380	362	230	400	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
CAMEROON LOW INCOME HOUSING	*	G	631-0003	76	410	177	200	289	195	300	---
TRANSCAMEROON RAILROAD III		L	631-0011	78	7,500	---	---	3,000	---	4,500	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,919	177	200	3,289	195	4,800	
GRANTS					419	177	200	289	195	300	
LOANS					7,500	---	---	3,000	---	4,500	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					16,216	5,313	7,314	9,574	8,018	13,890	
GRANTS					10,716	5,313	7,314	6,574	8,018	9,390	
LOANS					7,500	---	---	3,000	---	4,500	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE North Cameroon Seed Multiplication		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 631-0001		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 35	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,278
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 1979 Annex A Africa Program, p. 254	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80
			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	

Purpose: To establish a self-sustaining regional system for production, distribution and use of improved peanut and sorghum seed in North Cameroon.

Background and Progress to Date: Over two million people live in the northern province of Cameroon. The staple food crops of this region are sorghum and peanuts. As a result of the 1970-1973 drought, farmers sold much of their seed supply when grain prices rose sharply. As a result, there was a serious depletion of seed stocks and degeneration of seed quality. In CY 1976 the GURC, with A.I.D. assistance, launched a major effort to re-establish seed purity and, at the same time, introduce adapted, improved varieties of sorghum and peanuts. Seven Cameroonian counterparts have been assigned to the project. High-yielding varieties of sorghum and peanuts have been identified and multiplied. Mechanisms for coordinating with other programs have been organized. A third crop of 1,200 acres of peanuts and 160 acres of sorghum has been planted. Some 340 tons of peanut seed and 28 tons of sorghum seed have been harvested and stored. About 220 tons of peanut seed and 20 tons of sorghum seed have been distributed to farmers. Three seed multiplication, processing and storage centers have been established and two seed warehouses are near completion. Two Cameroonian participants have returned from training in the U.S. and 22 middle-level Cameroonian technicians have received in-country training.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Cameroon will contribute a total of \$797,000 for land costs, field personnel and operating funds for the project.

Beneficiaries: In FY 80, 20,000 small farmers will directly benefit from this project at a per family cost to A.I.D. of approximately \$1.75. Over the life of the project, 250,000 farmers planting sorghum and peanuts will eventually receive seed under the project. The per family cost to A.I.D. is approximately \$5.10.

FY 80 Program: Three seed multiplication centers will be in full operation. A total of 1,360 acres will be under cultivation for peanut and sorghum seed production. The extension/distribution phase of the program will be fully functional. Two additional Cameroonians will depart for training in the U.S. Three U.S. direct hire technicians will advise on seed production, storage and extension. Four hundred and fifty tons of seed will be distributed during the FY 80 program.

Major Outputs: All Years

Warehouses constructed	2
Tons of seed produced	1,450
Extension agents trained	220
Cameroon Government positions established and filled	7
Personnel trained in U.S. in seed multiplication, processing and storage	5
Seed distribution outlets established	50

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

Training:	Two long-term participants in U.S. (24 pm)	27
Other Costs:	Operating expenses	8

Total 35

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,188	782	406	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	55	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,243	982	261	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	35	-	1,278	

TITLE North Cameroon Livestock and Agriculture Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 631-0004		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 80 564	LIFE F	PRO. CT 6,200
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
		PRIO REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A; Africa Program, p.255				

Purpose: To demonstrate in a pilot zone area of significant size the feasibility of implementing a series of technical practices for integrating and intensifying livestock and agriculture production, while reversing land degradation processes through the improvement of range management practices.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. has given priority attention to the development potential of the agriculture and livestock sectors of the semi-arid North. Projects already underway and financed by A.I.D. include North Cameroon Seed Multiplication, Young Farm Families Training Centers and Resource Inventory of North Cameroon. The Livestock and Agriculture Development Project is one of six identified by a joint U.S. and French multi-disciplinary team. The GURC has assigned responsibility for the project to an interministerial regional committee composed of delegates from the Ministries of Economic Affairs and Planning, Agriculture, and Livestock and Animal Breeding for the management of the project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GURC will provide 20 technical personnel, in-country training facilities, offices, laboratories, warehouses, land and some operational expenses. The total value of the GURC contribution is estimated at \$2,183,000.

Beneficiaries: The project will primarily benefit sedentary livestock producers and some small farmers. The project area's total population is 55,000, of whom 98% are involved in livestock, agriculture or both. In FY 80, approximately 756 families will directly benefit from the project at a per family cost to A.I.D. of approximately \$1,410. Over the life of the project, the per family cost to A.I.D. is approximately \$984.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will provide technical assistance to the Provincial Committee for Drought Rehabilitation, which administers the project, to strengthen its planning and management capabilities.

The feasibility of a series of technical practices will be tested. These will include: improved forage production; development of water points; establishment of animal health posts; use of crop residues for feeding livestock; use of animal power; use of improved seeds; and, supply of pesticides and improvement of water control practices.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Cameroonian managers, livestock and agriculture technicians trained and assigned to project area	20
Acres under controlled grazing	220,000
Animals using transient centers	150,000
Vaccinations administered	1,500,000
Animals given medical treatment	250,000
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Training: Two long-term (24 pm) and 2 short-term (12 pm) participants	40
Commodities: Farm equipment, vaccines, seeds, fertilizers	170
Construction: Training and extension centers; veterinary posts	300
Other Costs: Operating expenses	<u>54</u>
Total	564

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,050	1	1,049	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	875	989		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,925	990	935	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	564	3,711	6,200	

TITLE Agriculture Management and Planning		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 631-0008		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 600	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,250	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1979, Annex A, Africa Program, p. 247	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>					
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To develop an agricultural planning and statistical unit with the capability to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate agricultural and rural development projects.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Cameroon's Ministry of Agriculture is faced with problems of conception, design, implementation and management of development programs in the agricultural sector. It is presently laying plans to strengthen its capability to contribute effectively to the planning process. This project will develop the human resources and data required to establish integrated planning for the agricultural and rural development sectors. Training will be accomplished through long-term U.S. academic education, formal in-country classes and on-the-job training by a team of U.S. agricultural technicians. A.I.D.'s participation in the project will emphasize the improvement of the Ministry's statistics section, staff training, and the development and preparation of comprehensive agricultural sector analysis.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Cameroon will contribute \$960,000 and the World Bank and the French will contribute an equivalent of \$340,000 to the project. World Bank technical assistance will support the studies and projects unit while a French advisor will provide assistance to the Director and his Deputy.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of this project will include the Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and Animal Breeding, and Economic Affairs and Planning. The numerous autonomous organizations and agencies engaged in agricultural development and planners and managers of projects and programs will also benefit. However, the most important indirect beneficiaries will be the thousands of small farmers country-wide who will ultimately benefit from projects, programs, training, and farm management assistance better designed to meet their needs.

FY 80 Program: Four U.S. technicians will develop detailed annual work plans. Agricultural statistics handbook will be prepared and distributed. Three long-term participants will depart for U.S. training. Baseline data will be completed and submitted to the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning. Four sub-sector surveys will be completed.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Agriculture statistics handbook prepared	1
Annual crop production and marketing statistics improved	5
Subsector analyses and studies completed	4
Intradivisional information systems and reproduction facilities established	5
Training programs (in-country, on-the-job, academic) completed	10
Trained and operational data collection teams formed	3
Agricultural sector analysis	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Four long-term U.S. contract technicians (48 pm)	395
Training: Three long-term participants U.S. (36 pm) and 2 short-term participants (8 pm)	55
Commodities: Training materials, visual aids, and vehicles	110
Other Costs: Support services and operational costs	<u>40</u>
Total	600

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	620	390		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	620	390	230	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	2,030	3,250	

TITLE Mandara Mountains Water Resources		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 631-0012		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p.248	1,000	6,656	
LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To insure a source of year-round water supplies as a prerequisite for complementary development projects.

Background and Progress to Date: Approximately 170,000 subsistence-level farmers live in the Mandara Mountain region of North Cameroon without adequate supplies of potable water. This region is the most densely populated region of North Cameroon. Rainfed streams provide a sufficient amount of water during the three-month rainy season and then, with the absence of any natural water-holding or conservation facilities, quickly dry out during the long dry season. The villagers walk long distances, up to 10 kilometers, daily to obtain water. To alleviate this situation, 57 possible sites have been identified for the construction of small dams. The World Bank has agreed to fund 10 of the dams and A.I.D. will fund 35 of the dams. At the selected sites, stabilized rock-fill dams will be constructed to heights ranging from 4.5 to 10 meters with a water retention volume ranging from 18,000 to 108,000 cubic meters.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Cameroon will contribute \$2,599,000 of total project costs. Other complementary activities are either planned or completed. The government has built one prototype dam in the region. The World Bank has agreed to finance 10 dams at a cost of \$1,133,000. The Swiss Association for Technical Assistance has expressed an interest in complementary community development activities that would evolve with the ready availability of potable water.

Beneficiaries: The project area is one of the most densely populated areas in Cameroon and also has one of the lowest regional per capita income figures in the country. Generally, women collect water two to four times a day for the family's drinking and cooking needs. They devote about one-half of their working hours to this task during the dry season. Men also collect water for house construction, pottery-making, blacksmith activities and, occasionally, for

family use. The direct project beneficiaries will be the 65,000 people, or approximately 13,000 families, living in the areas to be served by the small dams. In FY 80, approximately 1,484 families will benefit from this activity at a cost of \$673 per family. The life of project per family cost to A.I.D. is approximately \$512.

FY 80 Program: The first four dams will be constructed and the health education program will start.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Dams providing potable water	35
Annual health reports	5
Mandara Area Regional Development Authority established	1
Trained villagers in dam maintenance	105
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Five long-term contract technicians (84 pm)	665
Commodities: Vehicles, cement and small tools	<u>335</u>
	Total 1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	641		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,000	641	359	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	,656	6,656	

TITLE National Cereals Research and Extension		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 631-0013		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 900	LIFE OF PROJECT	6,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 249	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE PROJECT Y 84

Purpose: To develop Cameroonian institutional capacity to provide high quality research on corn and rice, and the linkages to facilitate transmission of research results to the farmer.

Background and Progress to Date: Although the Cameroonian Government (GURC) now places much higher priority on food crop production than previously, there exists a severe shortage of trained researchers. The GURC requested the assistance of the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and A.I.D. to develop cereals research capability and to strengthen the systems to make research results available to the farmers. The Cameroonians have already begun limited maize breeding experiments and selection trials. They expect that they will be able to begin field tests/demonstrations in 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GURC will contribute land and buildings, local personnel salaries and some operational costs valued at \$4,348,000. The project is coordinated with Canadian assistance for root and tuber crops, as well as major IBRD rural development projects in East, West and Northern Cameroon.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries will include small farmers who participate in and benefit from the advanced farm field trials of corn and rice. In Southern Cameroon, women produce nearly all the corn, and thus will be major beneficiaries of the project. Within five years of project completion, approximately 700,000 families will use either varieties or agronomic practices derived from research done under this project. A.I.D.'s contribution is estimated to cost \$8.50 per family. There is no significant number of direct beneficiaries in FY 80.

FY 80 Program: Two new contract advisors will join the five on board at the end of FY 79. Five participants will begin training in the U.S. Two long-term participants and eight short-term parti-

cipants will receive training in other countries. Both the maize and rice research and field testing programs will continue.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Development of Cameroonian research institution (senior staff on board)	25
Development of research programs in rice and corn for 4 ecological zones.	8
Development of extension research liaison unit	1
Establishment of linkages with Cameroonian, West African and other research organizations	X
Development of adequate physical facilities at 4 sites	4
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Seven long-term third-country contract technicians (84 pm) and short-term advisors (2 pm)	485
Training: Five long-term U.S. training (60 pm), 2 long-term third-country (24 pm) and 8 short-term third-country (48 pm)	120
Other Costs: Rent, utilities, repairs	<u>295</u>
	Total 900

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	875	350		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	875	350	525	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	900	4,225	6,000	

TITLE Cooperative Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,800
NUMBER 631-0014		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 250	FY 80 550	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80		

Purpose: To upgrade the managerial capacity of agricultural cooperatives in Cameroon in order that they will more effectively meet the marketing, production and credit needs of small farmers.

Background: A.I.D. has conducted a preliminary survey of the cooperatives structure in Cameroon which indicates that a substantial potential for assistance to small farmers exists through the development of cooperatives. About 80% of the total work force of Cameroon is located in rural areas engaged in various forms of agricultural production which could be helped by the development of cooperatives. The Government of Cameroon has recognized the need for cooperative development by opening two cooperative colleges and plans to raise the educational level of teaching personnel in these institutions as well as increase the managerial capacity of personnel located in the Department of Cooperatives through the country. The preliminary survey is being followed by a cooperatives subsector study to provide a basis for planning their development.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Cameroon will contribute \$1,000,000 in personnel salaries, training facilities and operating funds to the project.

Beneficiaries: Eighteen functioning cooperative associations located in the East, Center-South and Northern Provinces with significant membership will profit directly from the increased availability of credit and agriculture extension stimulated by this project. The direct beneficiaries of the project will include approximately 300,000 small farm families at a cost to A.I.D. of approximately \$10 per family over the life of the project. The beneficiaries will include the membership of the Bamenda Cooperative Association, the Credit Union League and the Cooperative Union of Arabica Coffee located in western provinces.

FY 80 Program: Plans for in-country training programs will be made. Two participants will depart for long-term training in the U.S. Commodity orders will be placed and plans for construction will be made.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
Personnel trained in cooperative management	300
Long range cooperative development plan	1
Revised curriculum for cooperative colleges	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Personnel: Five long-term U.S. contract technicians (60 pm), and 1 short-term U.S. advisor (2 pm)	410
Training: Two long-term participants in U.S. (24 pm), and 4 short-term participants in U.S. (8 pm)	40
Commodities: Training equipment and materials	60
Other Costs: Maintenance and operational expenses	40
Total	550

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
- Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	550	2,250	2,800	

TITLE Small Farmer Fish Production		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 90		LIFE OF PROJECT 450
NUMBER 631-0022	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE			

Purpose: To augment the amount of protein available to the rural population by strengthening and expanding the present fisheries program in Southern Cameroon.

Background: The French introduced fish farming in 1947 and constructed several thousand small ponds and several fingerling distribution centers in Cameroon. After French fish production assistance stopped, most ponds fell into disuse. After independence in 1960, the GURC continued a fish farming program with some extension and hatchery personnel receiving training in Israel and the Central African Empire. However, most aspects of the fingerling production and extension programs were plagued with problems related to lack of budgetary support, weak program administration and lack of trained fish farmers. Peace Corps assistance was initiated in 1969 when eight volunteers began working with farmers who had already constructed ponds. The Peace Corps activity has expanded to 29 volunteers. It has stimulated increased fish farming activity as well as renovation of fingerling distribution centers and a decision to construct a new fish breeding center. In addition, FAO has assisted the GURC in the construction of two fish culture stations and has sponsored training of Cameroonian fisheries personnel. A.I.D. will provide technical assistance, additional training, vehicles and some operational cost under this project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Cameroon will contribute \$300,000 for field personnel, supplies and operational expenses. Peace Corps will contribute \$300,000 for their field personnel.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be the 12,000 families who will operate private fish ponds. Through the harvest of a steady supply of fish these people will improve their diet and will benefit from the availability of readily marketable food commodity. There

will be no direct beneficiaries in FY 80. The per family cost to A.I.D. is estimated at \$37.50 over the life of the project.

FY 80 Program: One U.S. technician will be in country and start implementation of the project. Commodity procurement will begin and plans for construction of fish stations will be made. Peace Corps volunteers will be selected and trained. Two Cameroonian participants will depart for training in the U.S. The extension phase will be started for the purpose of renovating old ponds and construction of new ones. One new fish breeding center will be established.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Number of private pond operators	12,000
Establishment of new fish stations	4
Expansion of fish culture extension activity	X
Establishment of fish breeding center	1
Training of Cameroonians in the U.S.	4

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: One long-term local hire technician (12 pm)	40
Training: Two short-term participants in U.S. (5 pm)	10
Commodities: Vehicles, mobyettes	20
Other Costs: Maintenance and operation costs	<u>20</u>
Total	90

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	Peace Corps
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	90	360	450	

TITLE National Seed Service		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 631-0023		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 80 353	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To establish a Cameroonian National Seed Service within the Ministry of Agriculture which would have as its purpose the creation and operation of seed production facilities in each of the seven provinces.

Background: Agriculture research is developing improved and adapted varieties of many crops throughout Cameroon. The government is taking and planning a number of measures to get improved varieties off the station and into farmers' fields. The A.I.D.-supported North Cameroon Seed Multiplication Project, started in 1976, has been successful in starting a viable seed production program in the northern province. Under the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1976-1981), the government has given greater emphasis to the development of production programs for the major food crops. A number of such projects are being planned with donor assistance. One of the major constraints on these programs is the availability of improved seeds. Besides establishing a national seed service, this project will establish seed production facilities in five provinces now lacking them.

Host Country and Other Donors: The government will contribute \$3,000,000 for the five year life of the project for land clearing expenses, field personnel, inland transportation of commodities and seed operational expenses.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be the approximately 300,000 rural families whose livelihood is food crop farming. In FY 80, approximately 500 families will directly benefit from this project at a per family cost to A.I.D. of \$1,220. The per family cost to A.I.D. will be approximately \$17 over the life of the project.

FY 80 Program: Project implementation will start with the arrival of three U.S. contract technicians. All plans for construction will be completed. All commodity orders will be placed. Cameroonian

counterparts will be assigned and two participants will depart for training in the U.S. An annual workplan will be prepared by the U.S. technicians; foundation seed stocks will also be produced.

Major Outputs: All Years

A national seed service (Directorate) created in the Ministry of Agriculture which will make and implement seed policy	X
Seed centers	5
Established linkage with all agriculture research facilities for the continual introduction of new and improved varieties	X
Coordinating mechanisms established with all governmental production programs and parastatal organizations for the distribution of improved seed	X
Trained cadre of professional seedsmen	15
Seed certification program established and seed legislation enacted	X
Development of a private, competitive and efficient seed industry	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

		<u>- Y 80</u>
Personnel:	Two long-term U.S. contract technicians (24 pm)	180
Training:	Five long-term participants in U.S. (60 pm)	65
Commodities:	Vehicles, farm machinery and spare parts, and seed processing equipment	103
Other Costs:	Operation and maintenance costs	<u>5</u>
	Total	353

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	353	4,647	5,000	

TITLE National Food Crop Protection		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 400		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000
NUMBER 631-0024	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 86
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				
	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To strengthen and develop the ability of plant protection units to combat plant pests in the field; and to extend information to farmers on pest management practices aimed at reducing pre- and post-harvest food crop losses.

Background: There is growing evidence that food crop yields throughout Cameroon are declining or at best stagnating because of soil fertility exhaustion, insect pests and plant diseases and competition from cash crops. One of the government's priorities for agricultural development in the current Five-Year Plan is to increase domestic food production. A regional crop protection program now underway is providing technical assistance. The construction of a training center will be completed in 1980. The development of a national food crop protection organization for Cameroon with the capability to control insects and plant pests requires applied and adaptive research as well as adequate extension and farmer training. The task of developing a viable crop protection service capable of functioning without outside assistance requires a long-term effort with numerous technological and managerial interventions. This project will continue to provide needed A.I.D. assistance following the phase out of the Cameroon component of the Sahel Food Crop Protection Project in FY 80. It will focus upon staff development of the national food crop protection organization.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Cameroon will contribute a total of \$700,000 for training expenses, field personnel and operating costs.

Beneficiaries: Through the improvement and extension of pre- and post-harvest pest control technology, the project will eventually benefit approximately 350,000 families who are small food and cash crop producers. In FY 80, the first year of project implementation, no families will directly benefit from this project. Over the life of project, the per family cost to A.I.D. will be approximately \$6.

FY 80 Program: Two technicians will assist in program management and training. Training in pest control emphasizing biological controls and related subjects will be provided in the U.S. or third countries. At least two short courses for farmers with durations of eight weeks will be given.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Trained crop protection experts	5
Field workers trained	30
Crop protection training center staff trained	5
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	
	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Two long-term technicians (36 pm)	270
Training: Two long-term participants in U.S. (16 pm)	25
Commodities: Training equipment, books and field equipment	<u>105</u>
Total	400

	U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	400	1,600	2,000	

TITLE Cameroon Reproductive Health		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 631-0021		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 252	FY 80 200	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,600	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY82

Purpose: To provide reproductive health services to couples, especially high-risk mothers throughout Cameroon through training and support of technicians at selected health facilities.

Background and Progress to Date: Maternal and child health is adversely affected by problems associated with reproduction. The effects of unregulated fertility on health, usually related to "too many children too fast," are compounded in Cameroon by the problems associated with involuntary subfertility and infertility. Cameroon has a population of 8 million with a growth rate of approximately 1.8% per year. A 1976 World Health Organization (WHO) study showed a 16% incidence of primary sterility. The Government of Cameroon (GURC) sees sterility as a greater problem than population growth. It does, however, recognize the importance for parents to determine the size and spacing of their families. Government sponsored family planning services are now available at the national hospital in Yaounde. The Ministry of Public Health has proposed expansion of these services with the inclusion of services to combat subfertility and infertility.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GURC will provide the staff and facilities of approximately 50 existing maternal and child health centers throughout the country. The government will also provide scholarships, training facilities and office space. Its total contribution is estimated to be \$2.0 million. WHO is conducting a nation-wide fertility survey which will help pin-point, for implementation efforts, those areas of the country most in need of reproductive health services.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be the men and women living in rural areas who, for the first time, will have access to comprehensive reproductive health services -- sub-fertility therapy, contraception and health education. An estimated 10,000 families will directly benefit from the project in FY 80 at a per family

cost to A.I.D. of \$20. Over the life of the project, approximately 100,000 families will directly benefit from the project with a per family cost to A.I.D. of \$16.

FY 80 Program: GURC, with the assistance of U.S. technicians, will expand project activities on a progressive basis to each of the seven provinces of Cameroon. Training for health workers will take place and health education will be introduced to encourage use of MCH services.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Establishment of a system of reproductive health service centers	50
Physicians trained in reproductive health services	25
Other health workers trained	150
Development of a fertility research program	X
Development of reproductive health education materials	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Two U.S. long-term technicians (18 pm) and short-term consultant services (1 pm)	155
Training: Short-term in-country training (50 pm)	25
Commodities: Medical/surgical equipment, vehicle, training materials and reproductive health commodities	<u>20</u>
Total	200

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	800	400	400	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	800	400	400	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	200	600	1,600	

TITLE Practical Training in Health Education		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 631-0009		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 140	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,040	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 256	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>					
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To develop and implement a nationally coordinated practical training system of health education activities responding to the needs of the rural population.

Background and Progress to Date: This project addresses the lack of mid- and low-level workers trained to provide health education to rural Cameroonians. The Ministry of Health (MOH) is emphasizing health education and this project has been incorporated, as a priority, into its Fourth Five-Year Plan (1976-81). Project inputs will include the retraining of both elementary school teachers and various health workers to reinforce village efforts to form health committees concerned with improvement of the village health environment. Project activities will take place in the Mefou and Kadey districts of Cameroon. Project implementation began with the posting of five Peace Corps Volunteers in rural villages under the supervision of a MOH representative and an A.I.D. contract technician who is coordinating village level project activities. The MOH has conducted several sessions for the training of its employees. A second group of eight volunteers has finished in-country training. They have taken up positions in the Kadey and Mefou districts. The contract team reached its full complement of three technicians in September 1978. They have established good working relationships with their MOH counterparts. Village health committees have begun to meet and initiate construction of latrines and safe water sources. A health education conference is being planned for early FY 79.

Host Country and Other Donors: The government will contribute \$1,235,000 for scholarships, training facilities and technical staff. UNICEF, WHO and the Central African Regional Health Organization (OCEAC) will provide a total of \$970,000 for vehicles, a training specialist, materials and classrooms.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries are the inhabitants of the Mefou and Kadey districts, two of the poorest in the country. Direct beneficiaries in these two districts will be approximately 45,000 families. For FY 80, 7,000 families will directly benefit from the project at a per family cost to A.I.D. of approximately \$20. The per family cost to A.I.D. will be approximately \$45 over the life of the project.

FY 80 Program: The Government of Cameroon will continue to provide additional staff and office space as well as lodging for the Peace Corps Volunteers. A.I.D., through the University of North Carolina, will continue funding three technicians under contract. The project will gradually expand health education activities to reach all 788 of the target villages.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Village health committees formed	788
Primary school teachers trained	511
Health workers trained	1,103
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Three long-term health educators (9 pm), and short-term consultants (4 pm)	100
Other Costs: Operating supplies	<u>40</u>
Total	140

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,100	66	1,034	University of North Carolina
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	800	919		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,900	985	915	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
- Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	140	-	2,040	

TITLE Medical System for Cameroon		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In <i>dollars</i>) FY 80 2,311		LIFE OF PROJECT 15,000
NUMBER 63I-0016	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PFIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 253			

Purpose: Extension of rural health services through training and support of middle level health workers and village health workers to provide total country primary health care coverage.

Background and Progress to Date: For several years both the Cameroon Government and A.I.D. have given primary attention to the development of rural health services in Cameroon because of the paucity of services in rural areas. A.I.D.'s attention to this area has usually been reflected in small pilot projects or surveys but includes a significant contribution to the establishment of the University Center for Health Sciences (CUSS) which trains physicians and other selected health workers. With its relatively high number of qualified professionals at the ministerial and provincial levels, and a growing concentration of CUSS graduates throughout the country, Cameroon has reached a stage in the development of its health services when a significant input in terms of technology and material support can extend the delivery of primary health care services to most Cameroonians.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GURC has set forth its health sector objectives, which are essentially those of this project, in its Fourth Five-Year Plan, which contains a budget for the expansion of health services through manpower training and improvement of selected health facilities. In addition, several complementary activities are currently underway. The World Bank (IBRD) is constructing two rural health manpower training centers. WHO, France, Belgium, Canada and China are contributing technical assistance in training and services delivery. UNICEF and CRS are contributing supplies. Switzerland and Holland are contributing health volunteers. The Institute of Research Development of Canada is concentrating its support on operational research.

Beneficiaries: The project beneficiaries will be 600,000 rural Cameroonian families. An estimated 50% of the rural population will be reached by personnel trained by the project. The cost to

A.I.D. per family will be approximately \$25 over the life of the project. During FY 80, only about 15% of the health workers will have finished training and only approximately 90,000 families will benefit at a per family cost to A.I.D. of approximately \$26.

FY 80 Program: During FY 80, A.I.D. will provide seven project technicians for technical assistance and continue the project's training activities. The first of three middle-level health worker training centers will become operational. Construction will begin on a second center as well as a vehicle maintenance center.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Middle-level workers trained	650
Village-level workers trained	2,250
Health facilities repaired or constructed and equipped	228
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Seven U.S. long-term technicians (84 pm), and short-term consultant services (12 pm)	768
Training: Long-term (96 pm) and short-term (20 pm) in U.S., and in-country training (1,600 pm)	432
Commodities: Medical supplies, kits, equipment and vehicles	600
Construction: Training and vehicle maintenance center	400
Other Costs: Gasoline, oil, lubrication and operational expenses	<u>111</u>
Total	2,311

U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,500	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,500	500	1,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,311	11,189	15,000	

TITLE Mandara Area Wells (PVO)		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 631-0025		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 80 450	LIFE OF PROJECT 450	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To provide safe year-round drinking water.

Background: The Mandara Mountains region of Northern Cameroon is one of the most densely populated and poorest areas in the country. Water for a family's consumption is available during the three-month rainy season, but water is difficult to obtain during the dry season. During the design of the Mandara Mountains Water Resources project, it was determined that some areas of the region could be better served by wells than small dams. The project addresses the problem of insufficient water supplies in the arid Mandara Mountains region. Through this project CARE would be granted funds to build a series of wells which would complement the small dams that will be built in the region. CARE will work in conjunction with the Community Development Department to construct the wells.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Cameroon will contribute a total of \$250,000 for office space and counterpart personnel. CARE will also contribute a total of \$40,000 to this project.

Beneficiaries: The project will install wells in one of the poorest and most densely populated areas of Cameroon. Women generally spend one half of their working hours in the collection of water. In FY 80, no family will directly benefit from this project. However, approximately 5,000 families will directly be served by the wells over the life of the project at an estimated per family cost to A.I.D. of \$90.

FY 80 Program: During the first year of the project, equipment will be purchased, construction groups will be organized, and some wells for training purposes will be drilled.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Number of wells constructed	200
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
<u>Commodities:</u> Well-drilling rigs (spare parts, components), tools, utility vehicles, and maintenance materials for wells	<u>450</u>
Total	450

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	CARE
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
- Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	450	-	450	

TITLE Cameroon Low Income Housing		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 631-0003		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 258	195	814	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To assist the GURC in developing the institutional capacity to carry out sites and services programs for low income urban families.

Background and Progress to Date: In 1974, A.I.D. undertook a shelter sector analysis in Cameroon which indicated a need for approximately 26,000 new urban housing units a year, of which not more than 10% is being met through construction programs. Much of the remaining need has been met through squatter settlements. The sites and services approach draws upon the considerable private initiative represented in the squatter settlements. Simultaneously, it guarantees legal tenure, regularizes construction, and provides for services -- such as access to water, roads, storm drainage, and street lighting -- which can be furnished as a normal municipal responsibility by the GURC. The first two Cameroonian sites and services will be undertaken in conjunction with a \$10 million A.I.D. housing investment guaranty loan. The GURC's land development agency, Mission for the Development of Urban and Rural Land (MEATUR), was established and begun operation in May 1978. Two U.S. technicians are now working for MAETUR. The technicians have completed a sample socio-economic survey of neighborhoods in Yaounde and Douala; trained two full-time counterpart staff; established a housing typology preliminary design and costing of the housing guaranty financed sites and services project. Also, the land for the construction of both the Yaounde and Douala sites and services projects has been acquired and topographical surveys have been started in Yaounde. In FY 79, an Urban Extension Agent will be added to the technical assistance team to carry out community development activities related to the sites and services project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GURC will contribute an estimated \$258,700 in personnel, office space, materials, equipment, and operating expenses for the sites and services unit.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 5,000 serviced lots financed by the \$10 million housing guaranty loan (directly benefitting 5,000 families) will be developed providing shelter for up to 40,000 poor urban dwellers in Yaounde and Douala. Preliminary per plot (150-200m²) site costs to the home owner are estimated to be \$2,100. In FY 80, it is estimated that 2,000 families will directly benefit from this project at a per family cost of \$97 to A.I.D. The estimated per family cost to A.I.D. over the life of the project is \$163.

FY 80 Program: The sites and services project implementation will be nearly completed; the \$10 million housing guaranty loan will be substantially drawn down; 80% of the lots will be sold to qualified beneficiaries; and a program for delivery of socio-economic services will be designed.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Establish procedures for occupancy	X
Occupancy of housing guaranty services lots (\$2,100 each)	40,000
Completion of management/accounting system	X
On-the-job training for sites and services unit	20
Tax supported fund established	1
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Three U.S. contract technicians (18 pm) and 1 short-term technician (6 pm)	185
Training: One short-term participant in U.S. (5 pm)	<u>10</u>
Total	195

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	419	177	242	Planning and Development Collaborative, Inc.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	200	289		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	619	466	153	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	195	-	814	

TITLE Social Science Research and Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 230		LIFE OF PROJECT 900
NUMBER 631-0007	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 257			

Purpose: (1) To develop a center for economic and social science research in Cameroon, and (2) to carry out research and to collect and disseminate socio-economic data for development programs in North Cameroon.

Background and Progress to Date: Economic and social science field research activities in Cameroon are inadequate for sound planning and evaluation of rural development programs. In order to collect needed baseline data as well as to gain a better understanding of the conditions and constraints affecting the development of Cameroon's diverse rural areas, the government in 1974 established the Center for Economic and Social Science Research (CSES). This project supports the development of staff and programs for the CSES, the implementation of three field research projects in North Cameroon, and the dissemination of socio-economic data to development agencies. Procurement of project equipment and the services of seven researchers has begun. These resources will be used to support the first of the three socio-economic field research projects to be conducted in rural North Cameroon by the CSES.

Host Country and Other Donors: The major portion of the government's funding for this project, estimated at \$368,000 over a five year period, will be utilized for support services for Cameroonian personnel assigned to the CSES.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be the researchers of the CSES staff who have received advance training. The ultimate beneficiaries may be the 782,000 rural poor families in Cameroon who can benefit from better planned and evaluated rural programs, resulting from improved socio-economic data. However, no families will directly benefit from this project.

FY 80 Program: During FY 80, the second of three social science field research projects planned for North Cameroon will be carried out. Five new and two continuing participants will pursue long-term training in the U.S. prior to their being assigned to research positions with the CSES. Two CSES staff members will continue long-term training in Nigeria and Senegal.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
Field Research Project completed	3
Trained researchers (U.S.)	7
Trained documentalists (Africa)	2
Viable research program established	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Two U.S. contract researchers (10 pm)	85
Training: Seven long-term participants for academic training in U.S. (84 pm), 2 long-term participants in third country (24 pm), and short-term training in Africa (3 pm)	100
Commodities: Microfiche, photocopier, tape recorder and printing supplies	35
Other Costs: Gas, oil, lubrication and maintenance of vehicles	<u>10</u>
Total	230

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	290	-	290	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	380	362		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	670	362	308	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	230	-	900	

BASIC DATA

Total population (thousands, mid 1978)	<u>2,314</u>			
Per capita GNP (dollars, 1976)	<u>230</u>			
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate . . (1970-75)	<u>-0.7%</u>			
Average annual rate of inflation (1960-1970)	<u>4.2%</u>	(1970-1976)	<u>8.3%</u>	
% national income received by low 20% of population . ()	<u>n.a.</u>			
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975)	total <u>41.0</u>	male <u>39.4</u>	female <u>42.6</u>	
(1965-1970)	total <u>39.0</u>	male <u>37.5</u>	female <u>40.6</u>	
Literacy rate (1972)	total <u>15%</u>	male <u>n.a.</u>	female <u>n.a.</u>	
(1962)	total <u>7%</u>	male <u>13%</u>	female <u>2%</u>	

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1970-78)	<u>0.0%</u>	
Agricultural production as % of GDP (1976)	<u>37</u>	
Population density per square mile of agricultural land (1974)	<u>78</u>	
% land owned () by: top 10% <u>n.a.</u> low 10% <u>n.a.</u>		
Major crop(s):	% of arable land	Year
Subsistence cassava, millet	6	(1975)
Cash cotton, coffee	3	(1975)
Major agricultural exports . . (1977)	cotton, coffee	
Major agricultural imports . . (1977)	foodstuffs, tobacco	
Proportion of labor force in agriculture (1970)	<u>87%</u>	

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.) (1974)	<u>53</u>	(75)	<u>55</u>	(76)	<u>56</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.) . . (1974)	<u>73</u>	(75)	<u>76</u>	(76)	<u>73</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974)	<u>-20</u>	(75)	<u>-21</u>	(76)	<u>-17</u>
Defense expenditures,					
as % of total expenditures (1974)	<u>8.9</u>	(75)	<u>9.0</u>	(76)	<u>10.9</u>
as % of GNP (1974)	<u>1.8</u>	(75)	<u>1.7</u>	(76)	<u>1.9</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings and of period,					
(\$ millions, U.S.) (1975)	<u>4</u>	(76)	<u>19</u>	(77)	<u>26</u>
Equivalent to <u>4.9</u> months of imports (1977)					

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports . . . (1976)	coffee, wood, diamonds
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975)	<u>4</u> (76) <u>3</u> (77) <u>3</u>
as % of total exports (1975)	<u>9</u> (76) <u>5</u> (77) <u>3.7</u>
Major imports . . . (1975)	textiles, petroleum products, machinery and electrical equipment
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S.,	
c.i.f.) (1975)	<u>2</u> (76) <u>2</u> (77) <u>1</u>
as % of total imports (1975)	<u>2.9</u> (76) <u>3.6</u> (77) <u>1.6</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.) (1975)	<u>-21</u> (76) <u>4</u> (77) <u>18</u>
Main trading partners	France, other E.E.C., Yugoslavia
External public debt as % of GNP. (1976)	<u>18.7</u>
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.) (1976)	<u>7</u>
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) (1976)	<u>7.2</u>

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate (1967-77)	<u>2.1%</u>
% population in urban areas (1960)	<u>22</u> (1966) <u>27</u>
Total births per 1,000 population (1975)	<u>43</u>
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ()	<u>n.a.</u>
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>42.0</u> (15-64 yrs.) <u>54.9</u> (65+ yrs.) <u>3.1</u>
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants (1973)	<u>190</u>
People per physician (1973)	<u>29,100</u>
Major causes of death ()	<u>n.a.</u>
Major disease(s) . . . (1975)	tuberculosis, measles, leprosy, syphilis
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements (1974)	<u>102</u>
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply . . (1970)	<u>3</u>
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:	
Primary . . . (ages 5-14) (1974) total	<u>48.5</u> male <u>65.1</u> female <u>32.4</u>
Secondary . . (15-19) (1974) total	<u>10.9</u> male <u>18.5</u> female <u>3.5</u>
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973) total	<u>0.2</u> male <u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u>
Energy production as % of consumption (1970)	<u>5</u>

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

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

TOTAL	TO	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
IDA	-	2.0	37.1	149.3
AFDB	-	-	15.5	27.9
UNDP	-	1.9	2.0	14.0
Other UN	-	0.1	1.0	3.4
EEC	-	-	-	74.4

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	26.0	31.6	184.2
France	21.9	28.3	161.9
Germany	3.4	2.6	18.0
Other	0.7	0.7	4.3

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	-	NA	NA

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

TOTAL	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
USSR	10.0	-	16.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	2.0
China	10.0	-	14.0

NA - Not available

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	0.6	1.8	0.4	2.0	1.6			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.6	1.8	0.4	2.0	1.6			
a. A.I.D. and Production Assistance	-	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.6			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.6			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.3	0.4	*	0.1	0.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.3	0.4	-	0.1	0.3			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	0.3	0.4	*	0.1	0.3			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.3	0.4	*	0.1	0.3			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.7			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.7			
Peace Corps	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.7			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	-	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	-	-	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	0.9	-	-	0.3	-			
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	0.9	-	-	0.3	-			
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-			

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

PROGRAM SUMMARY CP 80-13(10 78)							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	475	40	215	220	-	-	-
Total ..	475	40	215	220	-	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	658	-	-	658	-	-	-
Total ..	658	-	-	658	-	-	-

U.S. Interests

The Central African Empire is among the thirty least developed countries in the world. U.S. interests in the Central African Empire are primarily in development.

Development Overview

The Central African Empire has the natural resources to support long-term development. These include good agricultural land, hardwood forests and mineral deposits. Its sparse population density and favorable climate indicate agriculture potential.

The Central African Empire does not have the financial resources, trained manpower, and established institutions required to mount an effective development effort on its own. The government's revenues for 1977 were about \$70 million. There is an acute shortage of trained personnel to staff programs in agriculture, health and community develop-

ment. The literacy rate is estimated at 15%. Foreigners still fill many professional and technical positions.

The agricultural sector employs an estimated 85% of the labor force. The key problem is a stagnation of food and cash crop production. Constraints on production include lack of applied research, shortage of extension personnel, absence of modern agricultural inputs, and transportation problems.

A further deterrent to food production is the poor health of the Central Africans. Very serious infectious and parasitic diseases are complicated by metabolic and nutritional problems. There is an acute shortage of medical and paramedical personnel, particularly in rural areas.

Socio-Economic Performance

Since independence nearly two decades ago, the Central African Empire has been unable to meet recurrent budget expenditures without support from aid donors. Recently the government has improved tax enforcement and collection. It is estimated that tax receipts in 1978 will increase by 25% over 1976.

The government is giving greater priority to food production and committing funds and personnel for a gradual introduction of integrated health delivery programs in rural areas. It has also launched a major program to develop a primary school curriculum relevant to rural needs including instruction in agriculture and sanitation.

Total Resources

In 1977 donor assistance was estimated at \$87 million. The largest donors were France (\$38.9 million), South Africa (\$12.5 million), Iraq (\$8.9 million), the U.N. (\$5.5 million) and the European Development Fund (\$4.5 million). Others included Libya, USSR, and the Federal Republic of Germany. Cumulative U.S. private investment at the end of 1977 totaled about \$6.5 million and is concentrated in the diamond industry. In 1977 the Peace Corps had 68 volunteers in the country mainly involved in teaching programs.

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D.'s assistance to the Central African Empire identifies the primary needs of the more neglected elements of the rural population. At this time, A.I.D. is financing one on-going project in the health sector. Its purpose is to develop a program of health assistance through creation of a sustainable and reliable low-cost delivery system for village level health care.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
*\$658,000 for the final year of funding for the integrated Ouham Province Rural Health Project which makes available, at the village level, preventive and curative health care.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	-	1	1
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	2	3	2
Total	2	4	3
Participants^d			
Noncontract	8	-	10
Contract	-	-	-
Total	8	-	10

^aU.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^bFY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
^cParticipating agency technicians.
^dProgrammed during the fiscal year.

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	308	735	785
Total AID	308	735	785
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	311	479	224
Total P.L. 480	311	479	224
Total AID and P.L. 480	619	1,214	1,009
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veget.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total ..	/	-	/	-	/	-
(of which Title III is)	/	(-)	/	(-)	/	(-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..	/	-	/	-	/	-
World Food Programs	/	311	/	479	/	224
Gov't.-to-Gov't	/	-	/	-	/	-
Title II Total	/	311	/	479	/	224
Total P.L. 480	/	311	/	479	/	224

Acting Mission Director (USAID/Cameroon)
Frederick E. Gilbert

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
SEED PRODUCTION CENTER	G	676-0001	75	503	133	---	185	---	185	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				503	133	---	185	---	185	
GRANTS				503	133	---	185	---	185	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
POPULATION PLANNING										
OUHAM PROVINCE RURAL HEALTH	G	676-0002	77	265	70	---	100	---	95	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				265	70	---	100	---	95	
GRANTS				265	70	---	100	---	95	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH										
OUHAM PROVINCE RURAL HEALTH	* G	676-0002	77	770	225	---	450	658	505	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				770	225	---	450	658	505	
GRANTS				770	225	---	450	658	505	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				1,538	428	---	735	658	785	
GRANTS				1,538	428	---	735	658	785	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	

Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE OUHAM Province Rural Health		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 658	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,693	
NUMBER 676-0002	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 1978 Africa Program, p. 29			

Purpose: To develop an indigenous health management capacity at the provincial level which will contribute to the more effective allocation and use of health sector resources.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D.'s support of an integrated rural health system in Ouham province helps combat critical administrative and planning constraints at the provincial level. The activity is part of a phased Central African program to ameliorate the poor health conditions in rural areas by providing basic health services which optimize use of available governmental and private resources. Peace Corps Volunteers started work on the project in August 1977. Two contract advisors arrived in September 1977 and January 1978. To date project activities include gathering baseline data on disease prevalence and mortality as well as engaging local health authorities and neighborhood health committees in basic sanitation and safe water programs. The first retraining session for local health workers was held during the summer of 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Central African Government plans to contribute \$931,000 for training, clinical services, drugs, and personnel costs. WHO provides some assistance to the Center for Health Sciences in Bangui which trains the Central African health workers. Peace Corps provides 10 volunteers.

Beneficiaries: The prime beneficiaries of the project will be the rural poor of Ouham province (approximately 34,000 families), most of whom live within walking distance of the health posts to be constructed or inhabit villages where community development and/or health committees are being formed. The cost per family is approximately \$19 in FY 80 and \$50 over the life of the project.

FY 80 Program: The project will continue to train health workers and mechanics, establish village health committees and work on health sanitation education. The health post construction will be completed and the provincial health management system will be in full operation.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Health Posts and Sub-Centers repaired/constructed	30
Employees trained abroad and in country	225
Village Health Committees formed	60
Primary schools with health education	50
Effective provincial health management system operational	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

		<u>(\$ thousands)</u> <u>FY 80</u>
Personnel:	Long-term technical assistance (14 pm) and short-term (5 pm)	145
Training:	In-country training programs	160
Construction:	Health posts construction/repair	258
Commodities:	Operational/medical supplies	<u>95</u>
	Total	658

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,035	295	740	Personal Service Contracts
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	550		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,035	845	190	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	658	-	1,693	

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: DJIBOUTI

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population	..... (thousands, mid 1978)	285
*Per capita GNP	..... (dollars, 1975)	1,940
*Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	.. (1970-75)	8.6%
Average annual rate of inflation	..... (1960-1970)	n.a. (1970-1976) 8.9
% national income received by low 20% of population	.. ()	n.a.
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975)	total	n.a. male n.a. female n.a.
(1965-1970)	total	n.a. male n.a. female n.a.
Literacy rate	..... ( )	total n.a. male n.a. female n.a.
	()	total n.a. male n.a. female n.a.

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	.. ()	n.a.
Agricultural production as % of GDP	..... ( )	n.a.
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	..... ( )	n.a.
% land owned () by: top 10%	n.a.	low 10% n.a.
Major crop(s):		% of arable land Year
Subsistence	garden and fruits	100 (1977)
Cash	none	()
Major agricultural exports	.. (1977)	hides and skins
Major agricultural imports	.. (1977)	food
Proportion of labor force in agriculture	..... ( )	n.a.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	25	(76)	33	(77)	44
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	... (1975)	29	(76)	33	(77)	58
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	... (1975)	-4	(76)	0	(77)	-14
Defense expenditures,						
as % of total expenditures	..... ( )	n.a.	()	n.a.	()	n.a.
as % of GNP	..... ( )	n.a.	()	n.a.	()	n.a.
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,						
(\$ millions, U.S.)	..... ( )	n.a.	()	n.a.	()	n.a.
Equivalent to	n.a.	months of imports	()			

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1973)	hides and skins
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.)	() n.a. () n.a. () n.a.
as % of total exports	..... ( ) n.a. () n.a. () n.a.
Major imports ... (1973)	foods, machinery, transport equipment
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.)	() n.a. () n.a. () n.a.
as % of total imports	..... ( ) n.a. () n.a. () n.a.
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.)	() n.a. () n.a. () n.a.
Main trading partners	France, Ethiopia
External public debt as % of GNP.	() n.a.
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.)	() n.a.
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	() n.a.

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate	..... (1967-77)	7.2% (including high immigration)
% population in urban areas	..... ( )	n.a. () n.a.
Total births per 1,000 population	..... ( 1970)	42
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	..... ( )	n.a.
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	n.a. (15-64 yrs.)	n.a. (65+ yrs.) n.a.
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	..... ( )	n.a.
People per physician	..... ( )	n.a.
Major causes of death	()	n.a.
Major disease(s)	... ()	n.a.
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	..... ( )	n.a.
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	.. ()	n.a.
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:		
Primary ... (ages 5-14)	() total	n.a. male n.a. female n.a.
Secondary .. (15-19)	() total	n.a. male n.a. female n.a.
Post Secondary (20-24)	() total	n.a. male n.a. female n.a.
Energy production as % of consumption	..... ( )	n.a.

*Estimates in 1977 World Bank Atlas. More recent information from the UN indicates a far lower per capita GNP level; information on growth rate is not given.

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)						ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS (Millions of Dollars)																			
COUNTRY DJIBOUTI						A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS																			
PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78																	
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978				TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78													
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	-	-	-	-	0.9																				
Loans	-	-	-	-	-																				
Grants	-	-	-	-	0.9																				
a. A.I.D. and Production Agencies	-	-	-	-	0.1																				
Loans	-	-	-	-	-																				
Grants	-	-	-	-	0.1																				
<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>	-	-	-	-	-																				
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	-	-	-	-	0.8																				
Loans	-	-	-	-	-																				
Grants	-	-	-	-	0.8																				
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-																				
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-																				
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-																				
Title II - Total Grants	-	-	-	-	0.8																				
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	-	-	-	-	0.8																				
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-																				
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-																				
Loans	-	-	-	-	-																				
Grants	-	-	-	-	-																				
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-																				
Other	-	-	-	-	-																				
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-																				
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-																				
Grants	-	-	-	-	-																				
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-																				
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-																				
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	-	-																				
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 Loans	-	-	-	-	-																				
* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER						FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING				B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS															
										1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)															
						<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Donor</th> <th>CY 1976</th> <th>CY 1977</th> <th>CY 1966-77</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>29.4</td> <td>33.8</td> <td>194.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>France</td> <td>29.4</td> <td>33.7</td> <td>194.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>-</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-77	TOTAL	29.4	33.8	194.2	France	29.4	33.7	194.1	Other	-	0.1	0.1
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-77																						
TOTAL	29.4	33.8	194.2																						
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Other	-	0.1	0.1																						
						2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES																			
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Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77																						
TOTAL	-	NA	NA																						
						C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES																			
						<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TOTAL</th> <th>CY 1976</th> <th>CY 1977</th> <th>CY 1964-77</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				TOTAL	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77		-	-	-								
TOTAL	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77																						
	-	-	-																						
						NA - Not available																			

DJIBOUTI

PROGRAM SUMMARY CP 80-13(10-78)							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-

U.S. Interest

As the Government of the Republic of Djibouti (GROD) enters its second year of existence, U.S. interests remain political and developmental. Djibouti, standing as it does strategically adjoining Somalia and Ethiopia, is recognized as a stabilizing influence on the Horn of Africa. Continued development assistance is vital if the country is to meet its modest goals for growth and satisfy its pressing humanitarian requirements.

Development Overview

Apart from its international crossroads location at the entrance to the Red Sea, Djibouti lacks most of the basic requirements to assure the bulk of its citizens an improving and relatively secure livelihood. It has few natural resources, weak institutions, and few trained personnel to administer its affairs.

The per capita income of the great bulk of the indigenous population--primarily nomadic herdsmen or unemployed or underemployed urban dwellers--is an estimated \$100/\$150 per year while that of the quite large (10,000) expatriate population which primarily manages and supports the modern sector is \$5,000.

Djibouti's economy has been strained severely by the large influx of refugees from Ethiopia's Ogaden conflict with Somalia. At the same time, its domestic revenues have been drastically reduced as a result of the loss of trade with Ethiopia, 60% of whose exports at one time passed through Djibouti before rail and road routes were severed by fighting in Ethiopia. Unemployment resulting from the depressed economic conditions is somewhere between 60% and 80%. The Government itself continues to function supported to a great extent by budgetary subventions from France and friendly Arab states.

Socio Economic Performance

As a country which has just emerged from a colonial environment, which did little to foster economic development, Djibouti understandably has been able to do little for its people. Economic and development policies are beginning to be formulated and the need to improve the lot of the general population is recognized.

Djibouti's greatest achievement during the past year has been its willingness to receive 25,000 refugees (about 10% of its estimated population) and to commit limited government resources as well as to accept additional international assistance for the basic maintenance of those persons who have fled the fighting in the Ogaden. The GROD general development program is committed to promoting policies of equity and income distribution; but the government does not yet have the skills required to develop satisfactory programs rapidly.

Total Resources

U.S. assistance to Djibouti has consisted primarily of

DJIBOUTI

\$776 thousand of PL 480 Title II commodities in FY 78 for emergency refugee feeding programs. The major donors to Djibouti are France, which provides for most of the day-to-day operating costs of the GROD (but little development or emergency assistance) and Saudi Arabia, which has pledged \$69 million for a series of capital projects. The UNHCR provides significant refugee assistance as do some European church organizations. The UNDP is developing a program and the Catholic Relief Services has indicated it is interested in assisting. Djibouti is not yet a member of the World Bank or the IMF, but is presently negotiating for membership in those institutions.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D. will continue its efforts to implement a modest development program as well as continuing active participation in the refugee relief feeding and shelter programs. A.I.D. will concentrate its general development effort on water and soil resources development activities, fishery development, small animal grazing development as well as organizing basic vocational training activities.

All projects in Djibouti must be implemented with the recognition of the necessity to work in an unusually close manner with the various Ministries to ensure development of the managerial skills necessary to both accomplish and sustain programs undertaken.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
* Given the lack of trained personnel and poor resource base, A.I.D.'s programs seek to improve skills and acquire basic development knowledge.	
* The relatively large refugee population requires continued PL 480 Title II food aid, shelter, and other relief assistance.	

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	1	2	2
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	1
Total	1	2	3
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	-	-	7
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	-	7

^aU.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^bFY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
^cParticipating agency technicians.
^dProgrammed during the fiscal year.

DJIBOUTI

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 80-08(10-78)			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	435	1,050
Total AID	-	435	1,050
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	776	-	-
Total P.L. 480	776	-	-
Total AID and P.L. 480	776	435	1,050
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 80-14(10-78)						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total . . . (of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies . .		-		-		-
World Food Programs		-		-		-
Gov't.-to-Gov't		776		-		-
Title II Total		776		-		-
Total P.L. 480		776		-		-

A.I.D. AFFAIRS OFFICER: KARL L. MAHLER

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM **DJIBOUTI**

CP 88-62(10-76)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
AGRICULTURE PLANNING AND MANPOWER DEV.	*	G	603-0001	79	---	---	500	250	850	600	3,650
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	*	G	603-0003	79	---	---	500	185	250	450	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	1,000	435	1,100	1,050	
GRANTS					---	---	1,000	435	1,100	1,050	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					---	---	1,000	435	1,100	1,050	
GRANTS					---	---	1,000	435	1,100	1,050	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Agricultural, Planning and Manpower Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 603-U001		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 80	850	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 265		FY 79	FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To identify the potential for increased food production and water resource development, and to assist in planning programs and training personnel to develop and utilize such potential.

Background and Progress to Date: Since attaining independence a little over one year ago, the Republic of Djibouti (GROD) has assigned the highest priority to identifying and organizing small producer food production activities in the agriculture, livestock and fishery sectors. To date the basic nomadic existence of Djibouti's rural population remains unchanged, and the food needs of half of the country's population which resides in urban areas continues to be met by imports from Ethiopia and Somalia while the needs of the rural population remain only marginally met. Independence and on-going armed conflicts in Ethiopia have disrupted old economic patterns creating difficult food supply problems and contributing to rapidly increasing costs. The efforts to overcome the food deficit have highlighted related severe constraints and fundamental problems which must be addressed: the lack of trained manpower in both technical and administrative areas; the lack of information regarding soils and water; and the lack of equipment and facilities required to support a development effort.

Host Country and Other Donors: Saudi Arabia, the EEC, UNDP, and France all plan to participate in the development programs of the GROD, many of them in support of the agriculture/fishery sector. The EEC has already furnished a water drilling rig to support development efforts; Saudi Arabia as part of its massive \$69 million development effort plans a \$16 million agriculture project. The UNDP has not yet formulated a program but will shortly do so while France furnishes some operating costs of GROD ministries as well as technical assistance. As the A.I.D. project will be one of gathering information, training personnel and initiating small pilot activities, it will directly support and be complementary to other donor activities with which it will be closely coordinated.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be the technicians, small farmers and herdsmen being trained under the project; indirectly, however, the whole economy will derive benefit from follow-on activities identified and eventually implemented based on the information and human skills developed under the A.I.D. project.

FY 80 Program: On the basis of studies now being conducted on the social, technical, and economic requirements of Djibouti, a program has been designed for the establishment of a soils and water laboratory, organization of in-country training activities in water, soils, and related development activities as well as academic training for limited professional staff. The FY 80 program will be continuation of these activities.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Soils/Water laboratory established	X
Manpower training program established	X
Agriculture/livestock planning unit established	X
Small rural water resource projects implemented	4

<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 1 long-term (24 pm); 4 short-term (12 pm) technicians	320
Training: 3 long-term; 5 short-term	180
Commodities: 2 vehicles, lab equipment, water system supplies	200
Other costs: local training, in-country travel, surveys	150
TOTAL	<u>850</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978				To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	250		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	250	250	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	850	3,650	5,000	

TITLE Fisheries Development		FUNDS Agriculture Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 603-0003		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be submitted	FY 80	250	LIFE OF PROJECT 750
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To improve and increase the production and marketing of fish, thus increasing employment, improving the diet, and reducing food imports.

Background and Progress to Date: The poorly exploited fishery resources of Djibouti are estimated to be able to sustain an annual yield of over 2,000 tons. However, due to lack of skilled fishermen, little or no cold storage facilities and a primitive marketing system, the quantity of fish caught and consumed is relatively small. To increase production beyond the present 500 tons a year the Government of Djibouti (GROD) in cooperation with the FAO, France and A.I.D., is seeking to introduce a number of technical and organizational improvements. A.I.D. for its part will furnish technical assistance, an ice machine, vehicles, improved gear and training in support of this program.

Host Country and Other Donors: The FAO will supply the services of a master fisherman and a boat for the Ministry at a value of \$400,000. The French will furnish two ice machines, assistance with fishing cooperatives, and an advisor to the Ministry valued at \$400,000. The GROD will furnish buildings for machinery.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be some 300 families of commercial fishermen plus 100 families involved in the marketing process. Indirectly, the whole economy will benefit from the increased income and economic activity as well as the increased quantity of fish protein as it becomes available. The life-of-project cost for those participating directly is \$1,750 per family.

FY 80 Program: An A.I.D. contract fishery advisor in coordination with the FAO will help establish a credit system for fishermen, advise on the construction and operation of the ice plants,

develop a transport and marketing network, advise on the possibilities of fish processing, and train local staff for all aspects of the project.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Equipment procured	X
Ice plant established	1
Rural distribution centers established	2
Persons engaged in fishing	300
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80
Personnel: 6 PM short term	60
Participants: 6 PM short term	30
Commodities: Ice machine, 2 trucks, cutboard motors	160
Total	250

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	185		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	185	315	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	250	-	750	

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population (thousands, mid 1978) 30,165

Per capita GNP (dollars, 1976) 100

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate . . . (1970-75) 0.4%

Average annual rate of inflation (1960-1970) 2.1% (1970-1976) 2.3%

% national income received by low 20% of population . . . () n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 38.0 male 36.5 female 39.6
(1965-1970) total 38.0 male 36.5 female 39.6

Literacy rate (1972) total 10% male n.a. female n.a.
(1965) total 6% male 8% female 4%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . . (1954-77) -0.8%

Agricultural production as % of GDP (1976) 50

Population density per square mile of agricultural land (1974) 85

% land owned () by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s): % of arable land Year
Subsistence tef 25 (1977)
Cash coffee 5 (1977)

Major agricultural exports . . (1977) coffee, hides and skins, pulses

Major agricultural imports . . (1977) cereals, dairy products

Proportion of labor force in agriculture (1970) 85%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.) (1974) 299 (75) 343 (76) 376

Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974) 368 (75) 499 (76) 570

Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974) -69 (75) -156 (76) -194

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures (1974) 13.9 (75) 17.6 (76) n.a.
as % of GNP (1974) 1.9 (75) 3.3 (76) n.a.

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
(\$ millions, U.S.) (1975) 288 (76) 306 (77) 225
Equivalent to 7.7 months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports . . . (1977) coffee, hides and skins, pulses

Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 45 (76) 91 (77) 83
as % of total exports (1975) 19 (76) 33 (77) 25

Major imports . . . (1975) machinery and transport equipment, basic manufactures, fuel

Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) (1975) 23 (76) 37 (77) 64
as % of total imports (1975) 7 (76) 11 (77) 19

Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.) (1975) -72 (76) -72 (77) -19

Main trading partners Saudi Arabia, U.S., Germany (F.R.)

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 14.9

Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.) (1976) 25
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) (1976) 6.3

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate (1967-77) 2.6%

% population in urban areas (1966) 7 (1976) 12

Total births per 1,000 population (1975) 43

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception (1977) 0.7

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 43.6 (15-64 yrs.) 53.7 (65+ yrs.) 2.7

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants (1973) 170

People per physician (1973) 74,000

Major causes of death (1970) respiratory, infectious and parasitic, and digestive system diseases

Major disease(s) . . . (1973) malaria, parasitic skin diseases, helminthiasis

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements (1974) 82

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply . . (1970) 6

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary . . . (ages 5-14) (1974) total 13.8 male 18.2 female 9.1
Secondary . . (15-19) (1973) total 7.1 male 9.9 female 4.0
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973) total 0.2 male 0.5 female n.a.

Energy production as % of consumption (1970) 4

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)						ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS (Millions of Dollars)							
COUNTRY ETHIOPIA						A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS							
PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78					
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978				TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78	
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	23.8	13.5	0.5	5.6	9.0				TOTAL	-	72.5	36.6	594.1
Loans	7.2	3.4	-	-	-				IBRD	-	-	-	108.6
Grants	16.6	10.1	0.5	5.6	9.0				IFC	-	-	-	15.5
a. A.I.D. and Prodigio Agencies	17.2	5.6	*	0.9	5.2				IDA	-	57.0	24.0	368.1
Loans	7.2	-	-	-	-				AFDB	-	5.0	7.8	22.8
Grants	10.0	5.6	*	0.9	5.2				UNDP	-	3.4	4.8	55.6
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-				Other UN	-	7.1	-	23.5
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	5.2	7.2	0.4	4.6	3.8				B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
Loans	-	3.4	-	-	-				1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Grants	5.2	3.8	0.4	4.6	3.8				Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1968-77	
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	3.4	-	-	-				TOTAL	45.4	51.9	309.4	
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	3.4	-	-	-				Sweden	15.5	20.4	94.7	
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-				Germany	10.9	11.2	75.2	
Title II - Total Grants	5.2	3.8	0.4	4.6	3.8				Italy	3.2	1.6	41.0	
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	5.2	3.2	0.4	2.2	3.4				United Kingdom	4.2	3.0	29.7	
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	0.6	-	2.4	0.4				Japan	1.9	1.6	16.2	
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	-				Netherlands	5.7	10.6	24.3	
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				Canada	0.3	0.4	10.2	
Grants	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	-				Other	3.7	3.1	18.1	
Peace Corps	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	-				2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Other	-	-	-	-	-				Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77	
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	38.0	6.2	0.8	2.8	-				TOTAL	-	NA	2.5	
Credits or Loans	25.0	-	-	-	-				Libya	-	NA	1.0	
Grants	13.0	6.2	0.8	2.8	-				Saudi Arabia	-	NA	1.0	
a. MAP Grants	12.1	5.2	0.8	2.5	-				Nigeria	-	NA	0.3	
b. Credit Sales under FMS	25.0	-	-	-	-				Algeria	-	NA	0.2	
c. Intd. Military Education & Training Program	0.8	1.0	-	0.3	-				Kuwait	-	NA	*	
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	0.1	-	-	-	-				C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-				TOTAL	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77	
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	61.8	19.7	1.3	8.4	9.0				TOTAL	1.0	23.0	232.0	
Loans	32.2	3.4	-	-	-				USSR	-	-	105.0	
Grants	29.6	16.3	1.3	8.4	9.0				Eastern Europe	-	23.0	42.0	
									China	1.0	-	85.0	
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants									NA - Not available * Less than \$50,000				
a. Export-Import Bank Loans													
b. All Other Loans													

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ETHIOPIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY CP 80-13(10-78)							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
<i>1978</i>							a/
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	3,448	2,924	-	-	274	-	250
Total ..	3,448	2,924	-	-	274	-	250
<i>1979</i>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	10,513	9,950	-	-	563	-	-
Total ..	10,513	9,950	-	-	563	-	-
<i>1980</i>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	8,780	7,492	-	-	1,288	-	-
Total ..	8,780	7,492	-	-	1,288	-	-

a/ Drought Funds from Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

U.S. Interest

Reflecting the current complexities of the rapidly changing situation in Ethiopia, U.S. interests focus on developmental and political concerns. The continuation of the A.I.D. program is evidence of our desire and willingness to cooperate with Third World countries seeking to meet the basic needs of their people through varying political and economic systems. It is important to note in this context that the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia (PMGSE) recognizes the need to keep its options open for a multi-donor approach to development rather than a dependence upon Communist Bloc assistance.

Development Overview

Ethiopia, in the aftermath of the 1974 revolution, is still occupied with the transition from a centuries-old feudal

monarchy to a socialist government under military leadership. In addition to the enormous problems accompanying this basic social and economic transformation, Ethiopia is beset by natural and man-made disasters, military pressures of a civil war in Eritrea and an unresolved conflict in the Ogaden, disruption on food production and transport, a dispersed, isolated rural population and a rapidly increasing urban population. Food deficits within the country will continue until on-going and planned activities increase domestic production. The government's commitment to development remains high but continues to be severely taxed by the diversion of human and economic resources to national security priorities.

Socio-Economic Performance

The PMGSE has made a strong commitment to the poor majority through an effective nationwide land reform; a progressive agriculture income tax; higher prices to farmers; and the formation of elected farmers' and urban dwellers' associations, with local executive and judiciary authority. While the pace of these changes has been relatively rapid, it is still too early to assess the long-term effects. The difficulties indicated above strain the PMGSE budget, but the government's development spending has approximately doubled since the revolution. In FY 78, the budget for social services and development increased by 5% and agricultural production on small farms increased 7% from 74/75 to 76/77.

Total Resources

Ethiopia receives development assistance from both Eastern and Western donors. During FY 77 approximately 18% of the proposed PMGSE budget was from external loans (\$73.5 million) and grants (\$50 million). During FY 77, U.S. assistance was at its lowest in the past 20 years, totalling \$2.4 million for both PL 480 and A.I.D. assistance. During FY 77, IDA loans accounted for over \$54 million for use in agricultural development, telecommunications, education, health, and road construction. Other major donors include the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, Netherlands, UNDP, and other UN organizations.

ETHIOPIA

Eastern donors such as German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, USSR and China have been providing increased amounts of assistance. Limited donor coordination is provided by the UNDP and the PMGSE Planning Commission.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D. assistance in the FY 1979-80 period will focus on activities designed to (a) help alleviate national food deficits; (b) provide relief and rehabilitation assistance; (c) promote increased food production by small farmers; and (d) develop needed skills and social services in rural areas. In FY 79 A.I.D. plans to make a \$6.1 million contribution to the multi-donor (IDA/SIDA/A.I.D.) \$94 million Minimum Package Program II which will bring technology, production inputs, credit, soil and water conservation measures, and market access roads to 20% of the nation's farm families. A.I.D. will also initiate a \$5.6 million project in the certification, multiplication, and distribution of improved seeds. These projects will be complemented by others in settlement, agricultural planning, village level non-formal education and management training. Support to a women-in-development project as well as to regionally funded population program will continue. In FY 80, A.I.D. contemplates providing a modest level of grain under PL 480 Title I and III as a contribution to overall food needs and as a means of expanding efforts to increase food production and rehabilitating drought-prone areas. Large rehabilitation efforts will be undertaken in collaboration with other donors in disaster prone areas as prevention measures against future outbreaks.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
The growing food deficit is critical; A.I.D. will attempt to reverse the trend through:
--Programs aimed at small farm production.
--Modest interim food assistance, linked with expanded food production and rehabilitation of drought-stricken areas.
A second major problem relates to chronic disaster situations. A.I.D. will continue to provide:
--Title II and disaster relief assistance as needed.
--Title I and III.
--Rehabilitation resettlement assistance.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	8	16	16
PASA ^c	--	--	1
Contract	2	9	14
Total	10	25	31
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	1	27	47
Contract	--	--	--
Total	1	27	47

^aU.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^bFY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
^cParticipating agency technicians.
^dProgrammed during the fiscal year.

ETHIOPIA

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 80-08(10-78)			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978		FY 1980
	(Actual)	(Estimated)	(Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	1,000	1,099
Grants	1,203	8,132	10,629
Total AID	1,203	9,132	11,728
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	3,830	4,395	6,567
Total P.L. 480	3,830	4,395	6,567
Total AID and P.L. 480	5,033	4,395	6,567
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 80-14(10-78)						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980	
	(Actual)		(Estimated)		(Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
Title I						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total . .	/	-	/	-	/	-
(of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies ..	/	371	/	2,919	/	4,027
World Food Programs	/	2,199	/	1,476	/	2,540
Gov't.-to-Gov't	/	1,260	/	-	/	-
Title II Total	/	3,830	/	4,395	/	6,567
Total P.L. 480	/	3,830	/	4,395	/	6,567

Acting Director: George T. McCloskey

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM **ETHIOPIA**

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS	
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES		
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
PULSES DIVERSIFICATION AND IMPROVEMENT	*	G	663-0166	74	1,514	881	400	643	278	396	---
UPPER DIDESA DEVELOPMENT	*	G	663-0179	77	2,000	---	500	1,000	700	2,000	870
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	*	G	663-0181	79	---	---	6,100	3,000	3,000	3,100	12,040
DROUGHT RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION	*	G	663-0187	76	4,125	1,111	---	500	150	500	725
SOUTHERN GEMU GOFA AREA REHABILITATION	*	G	663-0193	79	---	---	950	650	1,188	1,000	1,032
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING, ANALYSIS AND EVAL.	*	G	663-0208	79	---	---	600	350	500	500	900
SEED MULTI CERTIFICATION/DISTRIBUTION	*	G	663-0212	79	---	---	800	700	1,000	900	3,800
MICRO REGIONAL, RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	*	G	663-0214	78	724	---	600	714	476	500	---
AREA REHABILITATION	*	G	663-0225	80	---	---	---	---	200	200	10,800
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,363	1,992	9,950	7,557	7,492	9,096	
GRANTS					8,363	1,992	9,950	7,557	7,492	9,096	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH											
MALARIA CONTROL		L	663-0006	59	7,200	5,101	---	1,000	---	1,099	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,200	5,101	---	1,000	---	1,099	
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
LOANS					7,200	5,101	---	1,000	---	1,099	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING	*	G	663-0188	79	---	---	350	200	700	700	850
NON-FORMAL EDUCATION	*	G	663-0189	80	---	---	---	---	350	350	1,275
INTEGRATED FAMILY LIFE ED. II (PVO)	*	G	663-0213	78	274	78	213	375	236	460	480
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					274	78	563	575	1,288	1,530	
GRANTS					274	78	563	575	1,288	1,530	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					15,837	7,171	10,513	9,132	8,780	11,725	
GRANTS					8,637	2,070	10,513	8,132	8,780	10,626	
LOANS					7,200	5,101	---	1,000	---	1,099	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Pulses Diversification & Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 663-0166		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	2,192
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		278		
		PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
		FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program p. 275		FY 74	FY 80	FY 81

Purpose: To achieve increased pulse production and overall pulse production support by development of an institutional and infrastructure framework including research, extension, seed multiplication and marketing. Results of these activities will be disseminated through the Minimum Package Program which focuses on small farmer clientele.

Background and Progress to Date: Based on the findings of a recent in-depth evaluation, Ethiopia and A.I.D. are in the process of revising the project, emphasizing research. The other three components are being absorbed into agencies which have been formed to assume responsibilities of extension, marketing and seed multiplication. The last two of the original five technical personnel completed their assignments in November 1978. Recruitment for a research technician will complete the programmed long-term technical assistance package. The contour irrigated research facility is operational. The newly completed irrigation system will promote expansion of pulse research during the off-season. Construction of the plant breeding and pathology building is underway. The field research unit is conducting 20 research trials involving a variety of pulse crops at different elevations and under various climatic conditions. Construction of the seed processing facility is complete and preparations are underway for the installation of the seed equipment.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Host Country is providing funds for personnel, office equipment, materials, and supplies and maintenance. The estimated contribution is \$550,000.

Beneficiaries: The target group is the small scale farmer cultivating 3.5 hectares or less. Access to improved pulse varieties and technology through the extension service is expected to directly benefit a minimum of 12,000 farm families. Project cost per

family is less than \$183.

FY 80 Program: The recommendations of the joint Ministerial/A.I.D. evaluation involve project revisions which are currently under negotiation. Augmentation of the research capability at two main research stations and 5 sub-stations will enable expansion during FY 80 of pulse research programs and activities leading to release of improved varieties of highland and lowland pulse crops.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Establishment of comprehensive national pulse research program	X
Development of improved disease resistant varieties	
(a) Major lowland pulse varieties	3
(b) Major highland pulse varieties	5
Establishment of 200 ha irrigated and contour plowed research stations with plant pathology laboratory, plant breeding facility, and seed processing center	X
Upgrade and improve institutional capability of research stations:	
(a) Major research station	1
(b) Sub-stations	5
Training of counterpart staff:	
(a) Short-term	4
(b) Long-term	7

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Personnel: 2 U.S. long-term (24 person months)	160
Training: 4 U.S. short-term (12 person months)	35
Commodities: farm machinery & laboratory equipment	58
Other Costs: administrative cost	25
TOTAL	278

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,514	881	633	Near East Foundation
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400	643		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,914	1,524	390	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	278	-	2,192	

TITLE Upper Didesa Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 700	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,070	
NUMBER 663-0179	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY-79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 276			

Purpose: To establish a comprehensive settlement and agricultural development model for sparsely populated areas by settling 6,800 farm families in the Upper Didesa Valley.

Background and Progress to Date: Approximately 85% of Ethiopia's people are small-scale peasant farmers who subsist by cultivating less than 3.5 hectares of land. Many of these semisubsistence farmers live in the central highlands where overcrowding has increased the number of farm units and decreased the farm size to the extent that farm families cannot adequately support themselves. This project will provide direct support to PMGSE national development objectives of reducing unemployment, improving agricultural production, and increasing net per capita income of the rural poor, through wide-scale application of the new Upper Didesa administrative model and through impact on national settlement policies. Due to delays in signing of the grant agreement, the original timing of project implementation has been set back one year.

Host Country and Other Donors: The PMGSE will provide funding amounting to \$1,957,000 for investment costs, salaries, operation and maintenance, revolving credit fund, and selected farm supplies to complement A.I.D. financed inputs.

Beneficiaries: The immediate target group consists of needy agrarian families located in, and adjacent to, the project site. The project expects to achieve greater equity in income distribution, increased food production, and improved quality of life for 6,800 farm families settling on 17,000 ha. in the Didesa Valley. Project cost per family for this pilot activity is about \$600. Beneficiaries of a replicated administrative model in subsequent settlement programs are impossible to estimate at this time.

FY 80 Program: During the budget year the tsetse fly buffer zone will be cleared, six peasant associations formed; second year

settlers established on their homesteads and tractor plowing of their sites begun. The first livestock health facility is expected to be completed and staffed and the second health station and the Kolosuri water system are scheduled for completion. The identification of land plots for third year settlers will commence, and third year extension agents selected, trained and in place. The second grain storage unit is scheduled for completion.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Project director and staff on board	26
Kilometers of access roads upgraded and constructed	85
Water supply system operating	1
Hectares of land covered by tsetse control program	12,500
Credit available to farmers (\$000)	950
Farm families settled	6,800
Project farm functioning (ha.)	1,000

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 3 U.S. long-term (24 pm) Agronomist, Livestock	165
Training: 3 U.S. short-term (10 pm)	60
Construction: storage & marketing facilities	225
Commodities: tractors, plows, vehicles, lab equipment	220
Other costs: in-country travel, surveys	<u>30</u>
TOTAL	700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	2,000	-	2,000	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	1,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,500	1,000	1,500	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	700	870	4,070	

TITLE Agricultural Sector Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 663-0181 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 57	FY 80 3,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 21,140	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To expand farmer participation in agricultural production programs and increase production of major food crops.

Background and Progress to Date: The project will provide support, in cooperation with other donors, to the second phase of the nationwide Minimum Package Program (MPP II). MPP II will expand the availability and use of improved technology, modern farm inputs, credit services and soil and water conservation practices for small farmers located in remote areas. It includes training of development agents, Peasant Association members as para-professionals, and cooperative organizers; applied research; and construction of village access roads. The first year of the project extended some of these supplies and service to 30 additional districts.

Host Country and Other Donors: The \$94 million MPP II is a multi-donor effort that includes \$40.5 million credit from IDA for purchase of fertilizers, vehicles, and operating expenses, and approximately \$10 million from Sweden (SIDA) for technicians and operating expenses. The PMGSE will contribute \$22 million for personnel, facilities, maintenance and operating costs.

Beneficiaries: About 1.2 million farm families (20% of the farm population) are expected to benefit by increasing their annual net farm income from \$114 to \$172 per farm family. The overall cost of the project per farm family benefited will be about \$92 of which the U.S. contribution will be approximately \$18.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. financing will provide three technicians - soil and water conservationist, agronomist, and seed multiplication specialist - who will assist in important training and advisory services for their respective components. Sixty agriculturalists will be trained in in-country programs while six will receive technical training outside Ethiopia. Approximately

300 kilometers of rural roads will be financed and it is expected that about 15 tons of improved seed will be produced. Soil and water conservation practices are being expanded and 40 new conservation agents being trained. Credit is to be provided to small scale farmers for purchase of improved seed and required livestock. Agricultural research projects are being continued and expanded.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Number of districts served by MPP II, of 550 nationwide	429
Average production increase (%) achieved by participating farmers	50
Number of cooperative organizers, technical staff and development agents trained	2,600
Kilometers of rural roads constructed	1,200
Improved seed produced (MT)	487
Conservation agents trained	150
Research program established	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 3 U.S. long-term (36 person months) Agronomist, Seed Multispecialist, Soil/Water Conservation Specialist	270
Training: In-country	100
Construction: Rural access roads	1,100
Commodities: vehicles, tools, field sprayers	1,000
Other costs: credit for farm inputs	300
operating costs	<u>230</u>
TOTAL	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	6,100	3,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	6,100	3,000	3,100	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	12,040	21,140	

TITLE Drought Recovery and Rehabilitation		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 663-0187		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 76 Africa Program, Page 27	FY 80 150	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To expand the measures being undertaken by the Government of Ethiopia to assure the return to productive life of those who have been touched by drought and to guard against recurrence of a future disaster and consequent loss of human and animal life.

Background and Progress to Date: The massive Ethiopian drought of 1973/74, during which more than 100,000 persons died and which required over \$200 million in international aid, pointed up two structural deficiencies that dramatically affected the efforts to assist those stricken by the disaster: (1) the absence of an organization and system capable of providing sufficient information on which to base effective actions; and (2) the absence of a transportation system by which these actions could be translated into the saving of human life. This project assists the Ethiopian Government (1) in the establishment of an early warning information system and (2) in the physical development and construction of 230 kms. of high priority rural access roads to the country's most seriously affected drought areas of Southern Gamo Gofa. (The purposes of this 1976 project are fundamentally different from the new area recovery and rehabilitation project which focuses on social and environmental concerns). Although field reporting has been limited because of continued insecurity in key areas, the Nutrition/Health Early Warning System (N/H EWS) secretariat has been fully established and staffed. It is providing periodic crop, nutrition and meteorological condition surveillance reports and analysis of the collected data. The reports and survey of Wollo during 1977/78 were a major factor in mobilizing action to assist over one million persons affected by food shortages. Under the road construction portion of the project a total of 80 km. of the Waito-Arbore road has been completed and a Bailey bridge has been constructed (all purpose, pre-fabricated, flexible, standard component bridge).

Host Country and Other Donors: The multidonor supported N/H EWS has a total estimated cost of \$6,800,000 and is jointly financed by UNICEF (\$600,000), IBRD (\$1,102,000), SIDA (\$1,875,000), A.I.D. (\$1,000,000) and the PMGSE (\$2,223,000). This is truly a joint effort by the PMGSE and other donors to respond to the needs of this famine disaster-prone country. The Waito-Arbore-Turmi-Kelem road construction program is financed by A.I.D. (\$4,000,000) and the PMGSE (\$2,422,000).

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of this project are the drought and famine prone and affected population of Ethiopia. While no realistic estimate of costs per family is available, it is clear that the total of those affected in recent years has reached four million persons or some 900,000 families. On this basis, it could be said that a project cost of U.S. \$6 per family is possible.

FY 80 Program: Within the N/H EWS, A.I.D. will continue to cover recurrent costs for operation of the secretariat, increase the number of reporting agents, expand the computer analysis programs, provide additional staff, and improve the general forecasting techniques. Within the road sub-activity, 60 kms. of the Arbore-Turmi road will be constructed.

Major Outputs	<u>All Years</u>
An effective permanent mechanism established which will prepare and respond to future potential famine disaster.	X
Rural drought area access roads	230 kms
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80</u>
Other costs: Recurrent costs and other support for road construction	150
TOTAL	150

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	4,125	1,111	3,014	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,125	1,611	2,514	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	150	725	5,000	

TITLE Southern Gamo Gofa Area Rehabilitation: Phase II		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 1,188	LIFE OF PROJECT	3,170
NUMBER 663-0193	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 277	FY 79	FY 81	FY 83

Purpose: Improve the production and socio-economic well-being of the people living in drought prone areas in a way that increases their self-reliance.

Background and Progress to Date: Southern Gamo Gofa is the poorest province in Ethiopia. During the 1974-75 drought, it received over \$1 million in relief aid. Since that time the Relief Commission and the Provincial Government have been formulating a comprehensive recovery program as part of the government's objective of providing long-term development assistance in areas affected by drought. This project will reduce the area's vulnerability to natural disaster by allowing the people, through their peasant associations, to develop alternatives for improving their production, managing their limited resources, and developing an economic infrastructure.

A.I.D. funded Phase I of this project provided a long-term Rural Development Specialist and short-term consultants who assisted in establishing a functioning Provincial Development Office (PDO), which in collaboration with peasant associations has so far executed eight small-scale rural development projects and has planned 30 additional projects. Project approval and initial implementation of Phase II has been delayed to FY 79.

Host Country and Other Donors: The PMGSE will provide over \$1.5 million to the project for recurrent costs, labor, materials and staff necessary for maintaining the PDO. In addition technical assistance from government ministries on an as-needed basis will be provided. The Government of Sweden is involved in water resources development in Gamo Gofa and will provide technical and financial support for water development projects.

Beneficiaries: The total population in the project area is approximately 300,000. Of this number, the direct beneficiaries

will be the 180,000 farmers, pastoralists, traders, and other rural inhabitants of the Province. The estimated total cost per family is \$25, with the cost for FY 80 being approximately \$10.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will continue to provide a long-term Rural Development Specialist and short-term consultants to assist local administration and peasant associations in planning and implementing additional projects in the area. Funds will be provided at the province level for implementing an estimated 30 new local projects such as clinics, schools, roads and wells.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Alternatives developed for improving crop and livestock production	X
Appropriate technologies innovations introduced	12-15
Population in Southern Gamo Gofa receiving (%):	
-Minimum rural infrastructure necessary for improved production	50%
-Provision of social services, basic education program	50%

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 1 U.S. long-term (18 pm) RD Specialist	115
6 U.S. short-term (30 pm)	180
Training: Third country (40 pm) and in-country training	100
Commodities: equipment	120
Other costs: logistical support	348
Development fund for small local projects	<u>325</u>
TOTAL	1,188

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	Development Alternatives, Inc.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	950	650		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	950	650	300	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,188	1,032	3,170	

TITLE Agricultural Planning, Analysis and Evaluation		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 633-0208		PRIOR REFERENCE		FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	500	
FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 271				INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	

Purpose: To assist in providing essential analytical skills and techniques to improve the capability of the Ministry of Agriculture and Settlement to plan, prepare, evaluate and coordinate agriculture/rural development projects.

Background and Progress to Date: This project focuses on strengthening the immediate operational needs of the Planning and Programming Department (PPD), such as upgrading technical and analytical skills and techniques for project identification, selection, preparation and evaluation through short-term and on-the-job training. The project will help create a data collection system through which small farmers will be able to provide views and information to the planning process.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Host Country will provide approximately \$500,000 over the life of the project for staff salaries, data collection, in-country training and selected commodities.

Beneficiaries: The 42 agricultural planners within the government will be the direct beneficiaries of the program. However, more important are the indirect benefits received by small farmers as a result of better selected and prepared development projects and their participation in a planning/evaluation feedback system. Not all of the 5.6 million farm families will be reached by the development projects; however, if only 25% are reached by the end of the project, it will cost less than \$1.50 per family.

FY 80 Programs: In-country, U.S. short-term and on-the-job training will continue with emphasis on upgrading the skills and procedures to improve the competence and proficiency of the PPD personnel.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
Trained agricultural planners	42
Selected and prepared agricultural projects	X
Linkage established with data collection system	X
Ministry of Agriculture programs coordinated	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Personnel: 2 U.S. long-term (24 pm)	160
Agr. planners	
2 U.S. short-term (6 pm)	60
Training: 6 U.S. short-term (18 pm)-personnel	40
from PPD/MOA	
In-country	150
Other Costs: Operational and Logistic support costs	90
TOTAL	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	600	350		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	600	350	250	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	900	2,000	

TITLE Seed Multiplication, Certification and Distribution		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION: (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 663-0212		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,600
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83
FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 272				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To establish a national seed multiplication/certification and distribution program.

Background: There is no regulated seed industry, seed legislation, compulsory seed certification and testing, or nationwide seed multiplication and distribution program in Ethiopia. Despite the development of improved varieties of major food crops and the establishment of a nucleus of seed stocks at agriculture research stations, little improved seed is available to farmers. The project will support production of foundation seed, multiplication of improved seed by contract seed growers, and processing and certification of multiplied seed and distribution to farmers. Production opportunities for small farmers will be greatly increased by timely development of an effective seed program in conjunction with an expanded delivery of inputs to small farmers through the government's second phase agriculture sector development program which A.I.D. and other donors are supporting.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host country will provide funding for buildings, salaries, office equipment, materials, and supplies, operation and maintenance and emergency local procurement to complement A.I.D. financed inputs. The Swedish International Development Agency, Federal Republic of Germany, UNDP, and FAO will provide technical assistance and budgetary support through complementary activities.

Beneficiaries: The project is designed to reach over half of Ethiopia's total population engaged in agricultural production with new and improved seed varieties. The distribution of these new varieties will expand the yields of basic food crops, thereby increasing food available nationally. Based on an estimated 5.6 million farm families, the total cost of the program to A.I.D. will be \$2 per family by the time the project is completed.

FY 80 Program: Funding will be provided for continuation of project technical personnel recruited under the current year program plus short-term consultants in seed inspection, quality control, and distribution. The second in-country training course involving 25 participants will be conducted, and sponsorship will be offered for one academic and two short-term participant training programs. To promote the viability of the National Seed Corporation (NSC), only recently established by the PMGSE, substantial funding is programmed for support of local currency operating expenses, in addition to logistical support.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Foundation seed production expanded	X
Seed processing plants operational	X
Seed marketing & distribution system established	X
Seed producers, processors & growers trained	33
Seed certification & regulatory program established	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 2 U.S. long-term (36 pm); 1 U.S. short-term (3 pm)	260
Training: 3 U.S. long-term (36 pm); 15 U.S. short-term (30 pm)	100
Commodities: vehicles, seed processing, cleaning equipment	460
Other costs: Operating & logistical costs	<u>180</u>
TOTAL	1,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	800	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	800	900	400	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	3,800	5,600	

TITLE Micro-Regional Rural Development (OPG)		FUNDS Agriculture Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 476		LIFE OF PROJECT 1.800
NUMBER 663-0214	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change submitted 3/21/78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To improve the living conditions and productivity in a rural region which is currently beyond the reach of established government projects.

Background and Progress to Date: Organization for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT) has been involved over the past several years in funding rural development projects in the northwest Gondar region with particular focus on the Falasha population, a cultural minority who were long subject to discrimination in access to land. Since 1975, the ORT program has initiated several projects, with potential for expansion to a larger population, Falasha and non-Falasha. Among the projects initiated to date, and carried out through the planning and labor of villagers, are the distribution of work oxen to villagers on a loan basis, allowing a three-year period for repayment; the digging of six wells to provide uncontaminated water; the construction of two primary schools; and the rebuilding of eight other schools. Agreements for expanded projects in the near future have been made with local leaders, community elders and school teachers in 14 target village areas, but which are beyond ORT's funding capacity. This project is designed to increase the capacity of ORT (OPG) to carry out these and other effective integrated rural projects. The project received its initial funding at the end of FY 78.

Host Country and Other Donors: The PMGSE will provide agricultural extension and rural health personnel to be incorporated into the project. ORT will provide management assistance and contribute toward the technical-credit fund for a total of \$594,000.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be the 6,000 subsistence farmers and their families, a total of approximately

28,000 people, who live in 14 target village areas. As development activity in these areas takes effect, the benefits of the project will be systematically carried outward to reach other inhabitants of the province, who are now outside the radius of Government development programs. In FY 80 A.I.D. cost per family will be \$79. By end of project an estimated 6,000 families (28,000 persons) will directly benefit from this project, with an A.I.D. cost per family of \$300.

FY 80 Program: The OPG will continue to support the various activities in agriculture, education, health, village industries/handicrafts and road building.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Change agents trained (dispensary aides, cottage, industry assistants)	72
School teachers trained	115
Facilities repaired/constructed	76
Revolving credit operational	\$355,000
Improved trails/roads	45 Km.
A.I.D. Financed Inputs	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Training: In-country	16
Commodities: vehicles, dispensary & school equipment	50
Other costs: revolving credit funds, demonstration/start-up funds, administrative costs	410
TOTAL	476

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES Organization for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT)
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	724	-	724	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	600	714		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,324	714	610	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	476	-	1,800	

TITLE Area Rehabilitation		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 663-0225		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	11,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 86

Purpose: To provide support for the longer-term rehabilitation of people adversely affected by the drought and famine in disaster-prone regions of Ethiopia.

Background: There are some areas of Ethiopia, particularly the northern highlands and southern arid lands, that have borne repeated disasters from hostile climatic conditions or invasion of insect pests. The PMGSE is concerned with analyzing the causes of the underlying problems in these areas and is attempting to undertake long-term planning to alleviate these causes. The ecological balance in Wollo, Tigre and Northern Shoa Administrative Regions is so fragile that the slightest shift in environmental conditions is sufficient to create pre-famine situations. These badly misused highlands cannot support their present human and animal population due to degradation of the land from overgrazing, deforestation, and erosion. In 1978 the region faced an outbreak of ergot in its cereal grains, infestations of army worms, aphids and locusts, resulting in serious famine for nearly 1.2 million people. In Bale and Sidamo Administrative Regions, drought and conflict have resulted in displacement of about 300,000 people now housed in temporary relief shelters. The PMGSE is planning to provide these people with the means of production lost during the conflict and to organize the 139 camps where they are presently located into permanent settlement sites. This major undertaking will require substantial external assistance.

Host Country and Other Donors: It is estimated that the types of rehabilitation programs envisioned for the proposed areas will require about \$55 million over a five-year period. Presently, the UNDP, IBRD, WFP, Sweden, Federal Republic of Germany, and some voluntary organizations are assisting in both relief and rehabilitation projects in the areas. The U.S. inputs of \$11 million will be used for training, transportation services, equipment, construction and consultant services. The PMGSE will provide

funds amounting to approximately \$15 million for recurrent operation and maintenance, personnel, transportation and machinery. The balance of \$29 million will be provided by the UN agencies and other bilateral donors.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be 1.2 million small-scale farmers in the northern highlands and approximately 300,000 inhabitants presently residing in the 139 shelters in Bale and Sidamo Administrative Regions. The cost per beneficiary is estimated to be \$37.

FY 80 Program: In the northern highlands land use studies will be undertaken, soil and water conservation practices expanded, and basic technical training of agricultural practices initiated for farmers. In Bale and Sidamo agricultural machinery, tools, seed, implements and oxen will be provided to assist in establishment of permanent settlements.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Land use planning (ha.)	40,000
Farmers trained	8,000
Settlements established	72
Oxen provided (pairs)	1,200
Tools and implements provided	4,000
Tractors with attachments provided (sets)	80

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Consultants (5 pm) short-term	40
Training: in-country	50
Commodities: oxen, tools, implements	90
Other costs: administrative costs	20
TOTAL	200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	200	10,800	11,000	

TITLE Institute of Management & Training		FUNDS Education & Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 700		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,900
NUMBER 633-0188	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 278	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To improve the Institute of Management and Training's (IMT) capability to analyze organizational reform and administrative training requirements, and to improve its capacity to conduct management training for more rapid expansion of government development programs.

Background and Progress to Date: This project will have a critical effect upon government management reform implementation. Efforts to initiate decentralization of development programs through local agencies and urban and rural peasants associations have been severely handicapped by inadequately trained local leaders and managers, thus jeopardizing implementation of the government policy of promoting local self-reliance. In order to insure greater local participation in the development process, the government has begun a crash program of training local leaders and administrative staff in civic management. More than 1,270 have already been trained with support from A.I.D.'s regional manpower development program. This activity will be one of those intensified through the project's training-of-trainers program.

Host Country and Other Donors: IMT will provide staff salaries, in-country training, and commodity costs totaling approximately \$1.8 million.

Beneficiaries: Initial beneficiaries will be 5,200 rural and urban dwellers association leaders and government officials responsible for expanding on the theme of local self-reliance and orchestrating priority community-level development activities at a project cost of \$365 per beneficiary. The ultimate beneficiaries are the local population who are in most need of the services and development programs.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will provide short-term public administration advisors in the areas of training design. Upgrading of IMT staff through in-service training and re-orientation will continue. Support for in-country training of local level administrators/leaders as well as the production of materials will also continue. Construction will be initiated by or in cooperation with the organizations whose personnel will be trained.

Major Outputs:

All Years

Local level leaders trained	5,200
Training facilities renovated & equipped significantly	5
Professional IMT training staff increased from	12 to 28

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	FY 80
Personnel: 3 U.S. short-term (8 person months)	42
Training: 3 U.S. long-term (36 person months)	50
8 U.S. short-term (48 person months)	145
In-country training	150
Construction: Renovation of training facilities	150
Commodities: audio-visual materials	133
Other costs: administrative costs	30

TOTAL 700

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	350	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	350	200	150	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	700	850	1,900	

TITLE Non-Formal Education		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
				FY 80 350	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,625	
NUMBER 663-0189	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p.279				

Purpose: Establish an adult education system enabling local communities to develop civic responsibility and to improve skills related to functional literacy, health and agriculture practices, cottage and small industry, and general community development needs.

Background and Progress to Date: Post-revolutionary Ethiopian society is being transformed radically. Peasants and laborers are being given, for the first time, an opportunity to have more important roles in local decision making and community improvements, e.g. managing schools, collecting rents and programming receipts, building roads, creating health clinics and generally promoting economic development within a self-reliance framework. To promote this effort, the government has begun a non-formal adult education program wherein poor, deprived citizens previously denied educational opportunities may be able to acquire the skills to cope more effectively in community development efforts. Although this project was formulated in FY 78, due to personnel changes at the senior MOE levels, the implementation has been delayed. The GOE-supported program is already underway.

Host Country and Other Donors: IBRD/IDA expects to be involved in the construction of regional community skills training centers and their contribution will be approximately 23% of the total program. EEC, UNICEF and UNESCO will provide additional funding for construction and technical assistance totaling approximately 15%. The major portion of funding for establishing the system will come from the PMGSE itself covering 50% of the total cost; this contribution will pay for salaries and additional construction costs.

Beneficiaries: The education centers will train 2 million peasants and 66,000 local artisans. Total cost per family is \$6.00, however A.I.D.'s share is 76¢ per family. Direct beneficiaries include those individuals working in the centers and ministry staff.

FY 80 Program: In FY 80 A.I.D. will continue to support the in-country and third country training program, development of local training materials and purchase of equipment, financing of short-term consultant services, and further development of the evaluation program. Since the bulk of assistance is provided by other donors, A.I.D. inputs are structured to move the program towards the overall program objective.

Major Outputs:

Center coordinators trained	550
Training material produced/utilized	X
Ministry staff trained - No. to be determined	-
Evaluation system designed/functioning	X

All YearsA.I.D. Financed Inputs:

Personnel: 4 U.S. short-term (8 person months)	50
Training: In-country and third country training: (short-term)	125
Commodities: Training equipment and supplies	150
Other Costs: Logistical support	25

(\$ thousands)

FY 80

TOTAL

350

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	350	1,275	1,625	

TITLE Life Integrated Family Edu. II (OPG)		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 238		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,205
NUMBER 663-0213	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advice of Program Change submitted 11/11/77			

Purpose: Assist urban and rural dwellers associations to:
(1) deliver integrated non-formal education services to their members; (2) develop and implement self-help and income producing activities; and (3) train local leaders in providing integrated, non-formal education to adults.

Background and Progress to Date: LIFE is an Ethiopian PVO which conducts outreach activities. It was established under an earlier project, LIFE-I, by the private non-profit Ethiopian Women's Association (EWA) in collaboration with World Education, Inc., an American PVO. The non-formal education activities of LIFE stress the importance of limited family size to family well-being, better use of human and material resources within the family, extension of integrated development services to poor families. EWA and LIFE curricula and learning materials developed under the earlier project are being adapted for use in the government's own non-formal education programs. Since February 1978, there have been: (1) over 300 adults trained in four different geographic areas, (2) training classes initiated at 8 additional sites, (3) 3 additional sites identified for new training classes, and (4) one professional and 2 support workers added to the LIFE staff. LIFE activities are directly supported by the EWA and through the OPG to World Education, Inc.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Ethiopian Women's Association, an Ethiopian PVO, will provide salaries and self-help totalling approximately \$1.7 million.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be the approximately 117,000 adults trained at the various levels of instruction and participation. An additional 25-30 local dwellers associations will have personnel trained in the project methodology which

emphasizes participatory decision making. During the life of the project it is estimated that the cost of training each adult and hence leader of a family unit will be approximately \$10.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will continue to support the financing of short-term consultant salaries and support for trainers, commodities and self-help projects. It is expected that 15,000 sets of level one material, 9,000 sets of level two material, 5,000 sets of training manual design/production will be produced and activities begun in two new sites.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Adults trained	117,000
Trainers trained:	
(a) local level	290
(b) national level	161
Training materials in use	20,000 units
Income generating self-help projects	50

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousand)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel:	46
Short-term consultants (7 person months)	
Training: In-country workshops	23
Commodities: vehicle	6
Other Costs:	
Salaries & support for trainers	84
Self help projects	58
Administrative costs	21

TOTAL 238

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	274	78	196	World Education, Inc.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	213	375		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	487	453	34	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	238	480	1,205	

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: GHANA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA			
Total population	(thousands, mid 1978)	<u>10,695</u>	
*Per capita GNP	(dollars, 1976)	<u>580</u>	
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	(1970-75)	<u>-0.3%</u>	
Average annual rate of inflation	(1960-1970)	<u>7.6%</u>	(1970-1976) <u>23.5%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population	()	<u>n.a.</u>	
Life expectancy at birth, in years	(1970-1975)	total <u>43.5</u>	male <u>41.9</u> female <u>45.1</u>
	(1965-1970)	total <u>41.5</u>	male <u>39.9</u> female <u>43.1</u>
Literacy rate	(1970)	total <u>43%</u>	male <u>53%</u> female <u>34%</u>
	(1960)	total <u>27%</u>	male <u>37%</u> female <u>17%</u>
AGRICULTURE			
Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	(1954-77)	<u>0.0%</u>	
Agricultural production as % of GDP	(1976)	<u>49</u>	
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	(1970)	<u>170</u>	
% land owned () by: top 10%	<u>n.a.</u>	low 10%	<u>n.a.</u>
Major crop(s):	% of arable land	Year	
Subsistence yams	<u>n.a.</u>	(1977)	
Cash cocoa	<u>35</u>	(1976)	
Major agricultural exports	(1977)	cocoa	
Major agricultural imports	(1977)	cereals, sugar	
Proportion of labor force in agriculture	(1970)	<u>55%</u>	
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES			
Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>503</u>	(75) <u>701</u> (76) <u>709</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>678</u>	(75) <u>1,054</u> (76) <u>1,395</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>-175</u>	(75) <u>-353</u> (76) <u>-686</u>
Defense expenditures,			
as % of total expenditures	(1974)	<u>7.5</u>	(75) <u>7.3</u> (76) <u>7.9</u>
as % of GNP	(1974)	<u>1.3</u>	(75) <u>1.5</u> (76) <u>1.4</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,			
(\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>150</u>	(76) <u>104</u> (77) <u>162</u>
Equivalent to	(1976)	<u>1.5</u> months of imports	
FOREIGN TRADE			
Major exports	(1976)	cocoa, wood	
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.)	(1975)	<u>92</u>	(76) <u>141</u> (77) <u>202</u>
as % of total exports	(1975)	<u>11</u>	(76) <u>18</u> (77) <u>n.a.</u>
Major imports	(1975)	textiles and other manufactured goods, food, fuels	
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.)	(1975)	<u>128</u>	(76) <u>142</u> (77) <u>160</u>
as % of total imports	(1975)	<u>16</u>	(76) <u>17</u> (77) <u>n.a.</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>16</u>	(76) <u>-41</u> (77) <u>n.a.</u>
Main trading partners		U.K., European Community, U.S.	
External public debt as % of GNP	(1976)	<u>7.5</u>	
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1976)	<u>40</u>	
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	(1976)	<u>4.6</u>	
SOCIAL DATA			
Population growth rate	(1967-77)	<u>2.7%</u>	
% population in urban areas	(1960)	<u>23</u>	(1974) <u>31</u>
Total births per 1,000 population	(1973)	<u>47</u>	
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	(1977)	<u>2</u>	
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>47.5</u>	(15-64 yrs.)	<u>49.5</u> (65+ yrs.) <u>3.0</u>
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	(1973)	<u>133</u>	
People per physician	(1973)	<u>11,200</u>	
Major causes of death (1975)	measles, infectious hepatitis, typhoid fever		
Major disease(s) (1975)	measles, chicken pox, whooping cough		
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	(1973)	<u>99</u>	
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	(1970)	<u>33</u>	
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:			
Primary (ages 5-14)	(1974)	total <u>38.1</u>	male <u>43.0</u> female <u>33.1</u>
Secondary (15-19)	(1974)	total <u>55.4</u>	male <u>66.3</u> female <u>44.0</u>
Post Secondary (20-24)	(1973)	total <u>1.0</u>	male <u>1.7</u> female <u>0.3</u>
Energy production as % of consumption	(1970)	<u>24</u>	

*Estimate in 1978 World Bank Annual Report. Believed to be too high due to use of unrealistic exchange rate.

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)						ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS (Millions of Dollars)							
COUNTRY GHANA						A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS							
PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78					
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978				TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78	
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	7.5	17.4	5.2	13.4	11.1				TOTAL	-	71.9	2.8	367.1
Loans	-	10.0	-	-	-				IBRD	-	48.0	-	190.5
Grants	7.5	7.4	5.2	13.4	11.1				IDA	-	9.0	-	105.3
a. A.I.D. and Producers Agencies	2.9	11.9	2.4	5.1	6.9				AFDB	-	3.3	-	19.8
Loans	-	10.0	-	-	-				UNDP	-	0.4	2.8	35.0
Grants	2.9	1.9	2.4	5.1	6.9				Other UN	-	1.2	-	6.5
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-				EEC	-	10.0	-	10.0
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	2.8	3.9	2.2	6.5	3.0								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-								
Grants	2.8	3.9	2.2	6.5	3.0								
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-								
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-								
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-								
Title II - Total Grants	2.8	3.9	2.2	6.5	3.0								
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.4	1.0	0.3	2.5	0.8								
Voluntary Relief Agencies	2.4	2.9	1.9	4.0	2.2								
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.8	1.6	0.6	1.8	1.2								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-								
Grants	1.8	1.6	0.6	1.8	1.2								
Peace Corps	1.8	1.6	0.6	1.8	1.2								
Other	-	-	-	-	-								
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	0.2	0.2	*	0.2	0.2								
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-								
Grants	0.2	0.2	*	0.2	0.2								
a. MAP Grants	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	-								
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.2								
d. Transfer from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-								
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	7.7	17.6	5.2	13.6	11.3								
Loans	-	10.0	-	-	-								
Grants	7.7	7.6	5.2	13.6	11.3								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	11.9	-	20.4	7.2	-								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	10.0	-	20.4	7.2	-								
b. All Other Loans	1.9	-	-	-	-								

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	71.9	2.8	367.1
IBRD	-	48.0	-	190.5
IDA	-	9.0	-	105.3
AFDB	-	3.3	-	19.8
UNDP	-	0.4	2.8	35.0
Other UN	-	1.2	-	6.5
EEC	-	10.0	-	10.0

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	28.4	42.7	354.5
Germany	5.9	9.6	133.5
Canada	12.2	13.5	92.1
United Kingdom	5.6	4.9	68.7
Italy	0.3	0.3	14.4
Other	4.4	14.4	45.8

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	*	NA	*
Kuwait	*	NA	*

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	-	1.0	240.0
USSR	-	1.0	94.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	104.0
China	-	-	42.0

NA - Not available

* Less than \$50,000

GHANA

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(in thousands of dollars)							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							a/
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	6,859	3,510	790	1,401	1,097	-	61
Total ..	6,859	3,510	790	1,401	1,097	-	61
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	7,130	5,141	844	250	620	275	-
Total ..	7,130	5,141	844	250	620	275	-
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	7,296	3,905	866	1,230	810	485	-
Total ..	7,296	3,905	866	1,230	810	485	-

U.S. Interests

a/Funds from Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

Ghana, the first black African nation to obtain independence after WW II, is committed to revitalizing its economy on a stable, free enterprise basis. It has played an important role in African affairs and supports the United States. In addition, the U.S. has significant investments and obtains important natural products from Ghana. U.S. development assistance helps the Government of Ghana meet its economic development objectives by concentrating on improving small farmer agriculture.

Development Overview

Although Ghana ranks high among African countries in terms of statistical indicators, it has an unbalanced dual economy. Income in rural areas is substantially less than in urban areas. There is a sharp disparity in governmental services between urban and rural areas. Ghana is primarily an agricultural country although that

sector produces less than half of GDP. About 70% of its foreign exchange earnings come from agriculture, chiefly cocoa. While large scale production units account for most of the acreage being cultivated for export crops, small scale farmers (15 acres or less) produce about 80% of the national food requirements. Accordingly, the Government now gives primary emphasis to the small farmer in its development policies.

Ghana's central development goal is growth with equity. Its development plan calls for a coordinated attack on poverty through programs in agriculture, health and public works which seek to increase participation by the poor. The policies outlined in the 1978/79 development budget are designed to stimulate production and employment.

Socio-Economic Performance

Ghana faces serious economic problems. The long unabated high rate of inflation has reached triple digit proportions. General shortages of imported food and manufactures are widespread and agriculture production has not kept pace with population. Serious balance of payments problems continue to impede industrial output, which is heavily dependent on imports. At the same time, Ghana possesses much of the human and natural resources essential to development. It has high level of trained personnel, a potentially productive agriculture, a basic physical infrastructure, and reasonable amounts of foreign investment.

The reconstituted Supreme Military Council, which has governed Ghana since July 1978, has embarked on broad program of economic reform. It has taken politically difficult steps to reverse the economic downturn of the past several years in its attempt to restore Ghana's development momentum. It has devalued the currency and tightened import controls, targeted a sharp reduction in the budget deficit, and adopted tight monetary and credit policies. Recently it entered into consultations with the International Monetary Fund on a comprehensive economic stabilization program including financial reforms.

GHANA

Ghana's 1978/79 development budget, whose goals and priorities generally coincide with A.I.D.'s development concerns, chiefly concentrates on completing previously started projects, with agriculture remaining the top priority. The major thrust of Ghanaian policy is to increase small-scale farmer productivity. Infrastructure investment emphasizes feeder road construction and extending potable water supplies in rural areas. The Ministry of Health is working out details of a primary health care program designed to have its greatest impact in rural Ghana.

Total Resources

The U.S. is one donor among many. Major donors are the IBRD, UK, Canada, Germany, EEC, UN agencies and the AFCB. Over one-third of Official Development Assistance is to agriculture through technical assistance and infrastructure activities that will benefit the small farmer. Health and human resources development follow in importance.

A.I.D. Strategy

The A.I.D. program selectively supports Ghana's expansion of social equity programs which provide the poorest Ghanaians with agricultural inputs and services and access to health facilities and which encourage participation by the poor in the development process.

The FY 80 program will support Ghanaian efforts to (1) formulate and execute rural development programs aimed at increasing small farmer productivity; (2) improve health services to the rural poor including maternal child health/population planning; and (3) develop district and regional government managers in agriculture and health.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

To help the GOG maintain some development momentum in the country while attempting to regain general stability for the economy, AID has proposed:

- \$7.0 mil in Development Assistance chiefly to continue projects aimed at increasing small farmer productivity and developing rural services.
- \$13.5 mil in PL-480 (Titles I and II) in commodity import and maternal/child health and school feeding programs.

CP 80-17(10-78)			
PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	31	29	29
PASA ^c	5	7	7
Contract	15	24	24
Total	51	60	60
Participants^d			
Noncontract	75	88	85
Contract	-	-	-
Total	75	88	85

^aU.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^bFY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
^cParticipating agency technicians.
^dProgrammed during the fiscal year.

GHANA

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 80-08(10-78)			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	7,500	2,000
Grants	4,149	7,955	8,692
Total AID	4,149	15,455	10,692
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	10,000	10,000
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	3,153	3,904	3,534
Total P.L. 480	3,153	13,904	13,534
Total AID and P.L. 480	7,302	29,359	24,226
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 80-14(10-78)						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
Title I						
Wheat	-	-	48.1	6,200	47.7	6,200
Rice	-	-	10.0	2,800	10.0	2,800
Feedgrains	-	-	10.0	1,000	10.0	1,000
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total . . . (of which Title III is)		-		10,000		10,000
		(-)		(-)		(-)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies . .		2,304		3,305		3,284
World Food Programs		849		599		250
Gov't.-to-Gov't		-		-		-
Title II Total		3,153		3,904		3,534
Total P.L. 480		3,153		13,904		13,534

U.S. assistance will also include agricultural commodities. The sale of agricultural commodity inputs, under a PL 480 Title I program, will be the major U.S. input to a multi-donor package of assistance to Ghana's stabilization program by providing much needed food imports and stimulating domestic production. In addition, the Title II food program will reach 250,000 persons in maternal/child health and school feeding programs.

MISSION DIRECTOR Irvin D. Coker

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM GHANA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
MANAGED INPUT DELIVERY/AGRIC. SERVICES	*	G 641-0067	76	3,475	2,007	1,500	2,100	1,855	2,000	740
MANAGED INPUT DELIVERY/AGRIC. SERVICES		L 641-0067	77	10,000	---	---	7,500	---	2,000	20,000
AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT	*	G 641-0070	75	1,501	919	341	300	100	420	---
FARMERS ASSOCIATION/AGRIC-BUSINESS(PVO)	*	G 641-0072	77	2,250	282	1,400	1,000	500	1,500	850
DISTRICT PLANNING AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	*	G 641-0073	77	340	46	1,500	550	800	950	2,160
DEV. APPLICATIONS OF INTERMEDIATE TECH.	*	G 641-0084	79	---	---	400	300	650	800	1,750
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				18,066	3,254	5,141	11,750	3,905	7,676	
GRANTS				8,066	3,254	5,141	4,250	3,905	5,670	
LOANS				10,000	---	---	7,500	---	2,000	
POPULATION PLANNING										
DANFA RURAL HEALTH FAMILY PLAN.		G 641-0055	76	4,453	4,149	---	200	---	104	---
POPULATION PROGRAM SUPPORT		G 641-0064	71	1,835	1,073	---	762	---	---	---
PROGRAMS IN POPULATION DYNAMICS		G 641-0087	77	600	141	275	334	---	200	---
POPULATION PLANNING AND RURAL DEV.	*	G 641-0098	79	---	---	569	120	865	650	3,265
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,888	5,363	844	1,416	866	954	
GRANTS				6,888	5,363	844	1,416	866	954	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH										
DANTA RURAL HEALTH FAMILY PLAN		G 641-0055	76	1,670	1,240	---	300	---	121	---
MGMT. RURAL HEALTH SERVICES		G 641-0068	76	2,150	1,539	---	611	---	---	---
DELIVERY OF RURAL HEALTH SERVICES	*	G 641-0082	80	---	---	---	---	620	500	8,880
COMMUNITY HEALTH TEAM SUPPORT	*	G 641-0088	79	---	---	250	200	410	150	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				3,820	2,788	250	1,111	1,230	771	
GRANTS				3,820	2,788	250	1,111	1,230	771	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES										
ECONOMIC & RURAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	*	G 641-0077	77	1,277	708	620	650	445	650	360
WOMEN IN GHANIAN DEVELOPMENT		G 641-0083	76	652	269	---	228	---	---	---
TRANSPORTATION MAINT. TRAINING CENTER	*	G 641-0089	80	---	---	---	---	365	200	2,135
COMMUNITY DEV. STAFF TRAINING (PVO)		G 641-0095	78	397	---	---	250	---	147	---

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM GHANA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS	
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES		
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,326	977	620	1,128	810	997		
GRANTS				2,326	977	620	1,128	810	997		
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---		
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
WOMENS SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIAL COPS	*	G	641-0093	79	---	---	275	50	485	300	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	275	50	485	300	
GRANTS					---	---	275	50	485	300	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					31,100	12,392	7,130	15,455	7,296	10,692	
GRANTS					21,100	12,382	7,130	7,955	7,296	8,692	
LOANS					10,000	---	---	7,500	---	2,000	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

PROGRAM: GHANA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Managed Input Delivery and Agricultural Services (MIDAS)		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 641-0067		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	Grant 8,070 Loan 10,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 292	1,855 (Grant)	37,326	
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To increase small farmer production through development of a coordinated national program to provide more and improved agricultural inputs - fertilizers, seed, credit, services and technologies.

Background and Progress to Date: A major constraint to increasing agricultural production and small farmer income is the lack of coordination by institutions providing vital inputs and services to farmers. The MIDAS project is designed to address this constraint by assisting participating Ghanaian agencies in providing more and better inputs and services including credit, fertilizer, improved seeds, marketing services, applied research and intermediate technology to target groups of small farmers. Three seed and two agriculture credit technicians are continuing to work with their counterparts developing their programs. The first MIDAS loan of \$10.0 million was authorized in FY 76 to finance purchase of commodities supporting the program. Local currency generated by commodity imports will fund expansion of the small farmer loan activity. The MIDAS Executive Committee has been established by The Ghanaian Government and is functioning effectively. A comprehensive study on the economics of small farm systems and socio-economic conditions in the Atebubu District, a target area, is underway. The Extension Service continues demonstrating new technical packages and will include new findings from the research component as they evolve. Simplified loan procedures have been developed and are being field tested in the farm loan offices prior to final approval and implementation.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOG provides training facilities, office and clerical support staff for U.S. technicians, land and capital for project activities and counterpart personnel (\$11.7 million).

Beneficiaries: Major beneficiaries are small-scale farmers cultivating ten acres or less. It is estimated that 28,500 farmers will be reached by FY 79 with credit and production inputs and total benefits should begin to benefit 75% of the rural population by 1983. With over a million rural families the A.I.D. cost per family will be about \$45.00.

FY 80 Program: Strengthen MIDAS Executive Committee. Strengthen Ghana Seed Company operations and upgrade contract growers' competence. Data from studies of small farmers will be used to maximize farmer participation in research activities and increase probability of results being implemented.

Major Outputs: All Years

Farm Loan Offices established	39
Small farmers reached with improved inputs & services	68,000
Seed Multiplication Units established	4
Pilot Marketing System (district level)	1
Small farm research station	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Technical Services, long-term (72 pm) and short-term (15 pm)	720
Training: Long-term US (84 pm) & short-term (30 pm)	135
Commodities: Equipment, machinery, vehicles, training aids, tool sets, spare parts	500
Other Costs: Research activities, local travel, project support	<u>500</u>
	Total 1,855

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	13,975	2,007	11,968	Experience, Inc. Clapp and Mayne, Inc. Virginia State College
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,500	9,600		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	15,475	11,607	3,868	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,855	20,740	38,070	

TITLE Agriculture Management Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 641-0070		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 100	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,927	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80
FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 291			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81		

Purpose: To develop a self-sustaining indigenous agricultural management and planning training capability which will lead to improved allocation and utilization of agricultural sector resources.

Background and Progress to Date: The Manpower Development Division in the Ministry of Agriculture has been established. The first two cycles of classes of the Agriculture Regional Management Seminars (ARMS) have been completed. Four hundred forty persons were trained including most senior civil servants in the Ministry of Agriculture. The third cycle of Management training programs for all agricultural managers at the regional and district levels (ARMS) is being implemented. A management training program for agricultural sector boards and corporations has been initiated (i.e. Ag. Dev. Bank). A program leading to a Diploma in Agricultural Administration (DAA) is in its fourth cycle while a 2 year Master level study program (MAA) is in its second cycle of students.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Ghana is completing major renovations to Kwadaso College, the training site of the ARMS program, and is paying staff salaries, staff housing and food and lodging for trainees (\$3.1 million).

Beneficiaries: The Ministry of Agriculture provides services to the rural population in order to promote greater productivity, hence greater income and a higher standard of living. The improved delivery of these services through better management will help improve the standard of living of the rural poor. Two hundred fifty thousand farm families should be affected making the A.I.D. cost per family \$8.00.

FY 80 Program: The third cycle of the ARMS program will be completed and the fourth cycle will be in effect. The fifth cycle of the DAA program will be completed as will the third cycle of the MAA program. The emphasis during this period will be on institutionalizing the program prior to the end of the project.

Major Outputs:

All Years

Manpower Development Division established in MOA	1
ARMS Cycles Completed	4
DAA Cycles Completed	5
MAA Cycles Completed	3

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)
FY 80

Personnel: Long-term technical advisor (12 pm)	100
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U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,501	919	82	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	341	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,842	1,219	23	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	100	-	1,927	

U.S. Department of Agriculture and
U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare

PROGRAM: GHANA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Farmer Associations and Agro-Business Development (PVO)		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 641-0072	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change transmitted March 21, 1978	FY 80 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To support private and voluntary initiatives and action in order to determine appropriate and/or optimal means of achieving wide-scale rural improvement through farmer associations and rural-based business enterprises.

Background and Progress to Date: Ghana provides an environment in which private voluntary organizations (PVOs) can operate freely and assist the rural poor. PVOs such as the YMCA, Technoserve, Ghana Rural Reconstruction Movement, etc. are implementing activities including training small-scale rural craftsmen in business skills, promoting village development, and working with traditional African cultural groups as facilitators for development. Five PVOs have received FAAD sub-project activity grants to work with small-scale farmers, crop associations, and rural entrepreneurs. New farmer associations have been organized and their members and other rural entrepreneurs are in training. Community development projects including a feed mill and chick hatchery are in the design stage. Improved agricultural techniques are being introduced through demonstrations and extension work. Projects nearing completion include two sugar syrup mills, a crafts development center and a number of village health and sanitation projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: Each PVO is committed to providing at least 25% of the costs of each activity undertaken. These contributions are generally in kind representing the labor of the communities involved, land and locally available materials.

Beneficiaries: Through the several village development activities, farmer associations and rural enterprises established or strengthened, about 18,000 families of the rural poor will benefit at a project cost of approximately \$250 per family.

FY 80 Program: The original five PVOs will be completing their project activities. The last phase will ensure that these activities are self-sustaining. Catholic Relief Services and the Christian Service Committee project activities will be in their second year and three additional PVOs will be funded and their activities will be operational. PVO activities will include building a regional warehouse for provision of farming inputs, small farm tool implements, and small corn grinding mills and water pumps to farmers through Farm Service Centers sales and rentals.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Sub-project participants trained	1,200
Village development projects initiated	200
Rural enterprises and farmer associations established or strengthened	175
Regional agricultural service centers established	2

A.I.D. Financed Inputs (\$ thousands)
FY 80

Grants: Specific Support Grants to PVOs 500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	2,250	282	1,968	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,400	1,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,650	1,282	2,368	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	850	5,000	

Private and Voluntary Organizations

TITLE District Planning and Rural Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 641-0073		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 800	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,800	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 293	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To strengthen the capability of selected regional, district and local level public institutions to design, implement, coordinate and evaluate public works projects and integrated development programs, involving the local population in all phases of this process.

Background and Progress to Date: To improve rural life the GOG has decentralized authority to district level governments giving them increased involvement and control over their development activities. Phase I of this project involves a Development Planning Advisor working with one district in preparing a development plan and budget. Following this will be Phase II for planning and implementing projects through village community organizations at the district level. Through this process local development interests and priorities will be determined. The intent is to develop methods and activities at the local level that can be replicated in other areas of the country.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOG will provide the District personnel and facilities support as well as various services and equipment from the central level for specific projects as identified. The local community will provide self-help labor as needed.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be the residents of the district affected by the program. The GOG's capability and capacity to plan and execute programs at the district level will be enhanced. Results of this project will serve as the basis for replicating the activity at the district level elsewhere in Ghana. With an estimated 14,500 families in the target district the A.I.D. cost per family is \$330.00.

FY 80 Program: Under Phase I, to be completed during FY 79, a five year development plan and budget to increase production, employment and equity within the District will be completed. Phase II of

the program, to begin FY 80, will undertake to implement some of the activities identified in Phase I.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Development plan prepared	X
Technologies and interventions for increasing agricultural production identified	20
Improved budget and accounting system for the target district	X
Off-farm income generating enterprises developed	5
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Four long-term technical advisors (48 pm) and short-term consultants (6 pm)	460
Training: Short-term in U.S. and third countries (36 pm)	30
Commodities: Survey and field equipment, self-help project equipment, motorbikes	130
Other Costs: In-country training, district experimentation fund, research support and in-country travel	<u>180</u>
Total	800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	340	46	294	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,500	550		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,840	596	1,244	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	800	2,160	4,800	

TITLE Development Applications of Intermediate Technology		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 641-0084		PRIOR REFERENCE		FY 80 650	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,800	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p.295						

Purpose: To create a system which will provide information on low cost technologies and which will develop, adapt and market such technologies throughout rural Ghana.

Background and Progress to Date: The search for appropriate technologies is a recent development emphasis, based on a recognition that local skills and materials can be mobilized in ways which may allow development benefits to reach poorer elements of rural societies in a manner that is self-sustaining. This search for simple, low-cost technology is particularly important in Africa where many countries cannot afford the costs, especially the foreign exchange, of capital intensive imported technology. Ghana in particular has recognized this need and has attempted, with initial success, to fabricate, test, and distribute hand tools and implements which will increase agricultural and small scale industrial production. These innovations will improve the working conditions and productivity of the rural people.

This project, to begin in FY 79, will support the systematic and coordinated development of these appropriate technologies.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOG will provide the capital costs for three technology centers as well as the maintenance and operating expenses. Housing, offices and clerical support will be provided by the GOG for the U.S. technical advisors who are working on the project (\$912,000).

Beneficiaries: The project will work directly with local organizations which assist craftsman and small entrepreneurs among the rural and urban poor. Innovations developed under this project will be available to at least one quarter of the rural farm families of Ghana. The resultant A.I.D. cost per family would be \$5.00.

FY 80 Program: The central information center will be further developed and strengthened. Concurrent with the establishment of the information system, technical assistance, equipment and materials will be provided to support research efforts on tool development and prototype testing, production techniques, and marketing.

Major Outputs: All Years

Technology centers providing consulting services	3
Technology transfer/dissemination mechanisms operational	5
Sub-projects implemented	20
Central information depository on intermediate technology functioning	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 80

Personnel:	Two long-term advisors (24 pm) and short-term consultant services (10 pm)	250
Training:	Short-term non-academic participants (15 pm)	30
Commodities:	Vehicles, machines, equipment and supplies	100
Other Costs:	Local travel and product development research grants	<u>270</u>
Total		650

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	400	300	100	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	650	1,750	2,800	
				To be selected
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost

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ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CF 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Population Planning and Rural Development (POPRUD)		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 641-0098		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	Advice of Change to be Transmitted	866	4,700	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To integrate population activities into Ghana's overall development program, thereby supporting the country's efforts to reduce the population growth rate.

Background and Progress to Date: This project builds on the Population Program Support Project (641-0064) and the Program in Population Dynamics Project (641-0087). Since 1971 A.I.D. has provided technical assistance, training, research and curriculum development, contraceptives and other commodities in support of the Ghana National Family Planning Program (GNFPP). The two previous A.I.D. assisted projects have helped Ghana achieve a higher level of family planning knowledge and practice than is found in most African countries, but have yet to have an appreciable impact on the population growth rate. This project continues to support the work of the GNFPP. It also gives greater attention to the integration of population planning and development. It strengthens the Government of Ghana's (GOG) efforts to modify the economic and social conditions which reinforce the traditional cultural value placed on large families and to build motivation for smaller families in the entire social fabric. The strategy and program thrust of this project grows out of the conclusions of a joint GOG/USAID evaluation of the accomplishments and shortcomings of the GNFPP and A.I.D. population assistance from 1971-1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOG will provide budget support to the GNFPP, Ministry of Health, the University of Ghana, and other agencies involved in population research and family planning (\$8.4 million). The International Labor Organization is assisting in integration of population and development planning.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries of this project will be the rural families who receive family planning information and services as an integral part of health, agricultural, education and social welfare programs. There should be indirect benefits that impact on all Ghanaians because of a reduction in the population growth rate. An estimated 400,000 families will benefit directly at a cost to A.I.D. of \$8.40 per family.

FY 80 Program: Operations research, technical assistance, distribution of commodities, training and public awareness campaigns on population dynamics and the value of family planning to maternal and child health will be undertaken. Emphasis will be on strengthening outreach programs at the regional and local level.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Regional population and development analyses and awareness seminars	9
Project specific plans for integration of population and rural development	6
Personnel trained	1,000
Pamphlets, film strips, posters, slide shows produced	20
Research projects completed	10
Family planning acceptors (families)	400,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Short-term technical (7 pm)	80
Training: Short-term in U.S. (18 pm)	40
Commodities: Contraceptives, vehicle, communications materials	516
Other Costs: Research and evaluation, seminars, in-country training	230
Total	<u>866</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	Principal Contractors or Agencies To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	569	120	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	569	120	449	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	866	3,265	4,700	

TITLE Delivery of Rural Health Services		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 641-0082		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A	FY 80 820	LIFE OF PROJECT 9,300	Grant 5,300 Loan 4,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	Africa Program, p. 288	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY85

Purpose: To provide primary health care services to the people in rural areas through the use of low-cost, integrated health delivery systems.

Background: Ghana's limited medical resources have been primarily used to develop urban health facilities and to train highly specialized professionals who provide services to these urban populations. It is estimated that 70% of the Ghanaian population (including urban poor) do not have access to the formal health care system of the country. Building on the experiences of the Danfa Rural Health and Family Planning project and the Management of Rural Health Services Project, the(GOG) Government of Ghana will expand services which will serve as the basic planning document for the national program has been prepared by the GOG.

This project will include components of family planning, nutrition, village sanitation, epidemic disease control and traditional medicine, as part of the overall program.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOG will provide training and health care facilities, counterpart personnel, office space and administrative support, trainees, and local training materials (\$4.8 million). The Canadian International Development Agency also is expected to assist with elements of the rural delivery implementation in the Upper Region.

Beneficiaries: The project will focus on five rural districts with an estimated population of 18,000 families per district. By FY 84 essential services should be available to all district residents, making the A.I.D. cost per family \$103.00.

FY 80 Program: Support will be provided for five districts and the Center for Scientific Research into Herbal Medicine. Funding will be provided for technical assistance, training and commodi-

ties and some local currency costs (e.g. in-country training) necessary to implement the system designed by the Ministry of Health.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Training of community health aides (including traditional birth attendants, leaders and indigenous practitioners)	100
Training of Superintendents and Public Health Specialists	50
Training of District Medical Officers	20
Upgraded herbal medicine research center	X
Establishment of primary health care systems in rural districts	5
Establishment and institutionalization of rural medical logistics system	X
Nutrition centers established	9

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Five long-term advisors (70 pm) and short-term consultants (6 pm)	575
Training: Long-term academic (72 pm) and short-term non-academic (15 pm)	100
Commodities: Vehicles, training-aids, medical supplies and equipment	95
Other Costs: Local travel and materials	<u>50</u>
Total	820

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	820	8,480	9,300	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

TITLE Community Health Team Support		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 641-0088		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 410	LIFE OF PROJECT 660	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 289			

Purpose: To establish a post-graduate level program in community health within the Ghana Medical School (GMS) in order to provide the number of trained physicians necessary for an effective rural health delivery system.

Background: Rural health delivery systems cannot function properly without the supervision and guidance of professional trained specialists, most preferably a physician. At present there is no recognized graduate course in Public Health for doctors within Ghana. Consequently, Ghana has not been able to field public health specialists needed at the local district level. To address this problem, graduate level programs will be established at the Ghana Medical School as part of the West African post-graduate College of Physicians, a regional organization formed by Nigeria, Liberia, Sierra Leone, the Gambia and Ghana. This project will assist the program through provision of consultants on curriculum development, specialized training of the faculty and staff, resources to upgrade the library, and equipment for a laboratory and field stations.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide faculty and staff, student stipends, and building maintenance (\$854,000). The West African Health Secretariat will provide supporting costs of teaching specialists (\$106,000).

Beneficiaries: The target beneficiaries are the rural poor in the areas that will be served by public health specialists who will be able to effectively coordinate the primary health care delivery system in their locality. During the life of this project a minimum of four Ghanaians graduates will be posted to rural districts which have an average of 18,000 families each making the A.I.D. cost per family \$9.00.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will continue to provide short-term consultant services, laboratory equipment and specialized training to further develop and strengthen the faculty and curriculum, and complete funding of project.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Curriculum developed at Ghana Medical School	X
Graduate public health specialists trained	6
Facility constructed (or renovated) and equipped to house the graduate school	1
Training sites for rural practical experience established	5
Adequately equipped and staffed library	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Short-term technical advisors (15 pm)	125
Training: Three long-term academic in U.S. (81 pm)	109
short-term non-academic (9 pm)	90
Commodities: Library and field station books and equipment	86
Other Costs: Local Travel and Support Costs	86
Total	<u>410</u>

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	250	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	250	200	50	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	410	-	660	

TITLE Economic and Rural Development Management		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 641-0077		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 445	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,700	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81
		FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 298	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82		

Purpose: To establish an effective planning, coordination and management training program for district and regional level officials and district council members.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Ghana (GOG) is committed to a comprehensive rural development policy to be carried out on a decentralized basis. Rural people are to be involved in the development process through district level planning and implementation systems. This project was requested by the government to prepare the districts to meet effectively these responsibilities. To date an intensive six month training of trainers programs has been completed with 25 graduates now posted as full-time professional management trainers in all regions of the country. Pilot management seminars have been completed in four regions. A program to complete a minimum of three weeks management training for all 65 districts of the country within calendar 1979 has been scheduled.

Host Country and Other Donors: The government provides salaries, operational costs, training support facilities and materials, room and board (\$2.7 million).

Beneficiaries: This national program covers all 65 administrative districts and will be of some benefit to all rural Ghanaian families. Two hundred fifty thousand rural families will directly benefit. The A.I.D. cost per family will be \$10.80.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will provide technical assistance, training and commodity support to assist the GOG to complete the first cycle of management training for all districts; design and conduct programs for a second cycle of training in not less than one-half the districts of Ghana; and increase the management consultancy aspect of the project in terms of on-the-job application.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
Project Coordinating Committee established	X
Project Secretariat established	X
Regional training teams trained	9
District Councils trained (first, second, third cycles)	195
Decentralized ministry representatives trained (first, second, third cycles)	195
System established to update course content and teaching methodology	X
Consultant services provided in the regions	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Personnel: Four long-term technicians (48 pm) and short-term consultant (2 pm)	315
Training: Ten short-term participants in U.S. and third countries (30 pm)	40
Commodities: Audio visual equipment and training aids	20
Other Costs: Local travel and in-country project support	70
Total	445

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,275	708	567	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	620	650		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,895	1,358	537	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	445	360	2,700	

TITLE Transportation Maintenance Training Program		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 641-0089		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FY 80	365	LIFE OF PROJECT 2.500
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85
FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 290						

Purpose: To establish a capability to train Ghanaian personnel in the necessary skills to maintain the transportation systems supporting programs and provide services to the rural poor.

Background and Progress to Date: The Transportation Maintenance Training Program (TMTTP) will provide in-service training, administrators, drivers, operators, mechanics, supply managers and technical specialists. The rural poor are confronted with serious problems in marketing produce and acquiring the necessary inputs for production. Government services such as extension, health care, credit, and to some extent, primary education are inaccessible to the rural poor owing in large part to the lack of adequate transport support for outreach and extension programs. A primary reason for this weak transport capability is the lack of trained manpower to manage and maintain transportation equipment. It is this kind of training that will be provided by this project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Ghana will pay the complete cost of training for all program participants (\$1.0 million).

Beneficiaries: Improved vehicle maintenance capability of GOC ministries will result in faster and more efficient delivery of goods and services to the rural poor. Two hundred thousand families should directly benefit from this at an A.I.D. cost per rural family of \$6.10.

FY 80 Program: During 1980 a program of instruction will be developed, curricula and course materials prepared, and commodities procured to initiate training activities.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
Training programs developed	4
Instructors trained	6
Training programs for students operational	4
Students trained	975

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Personnel: Technical assistance long-term (12 pm) and short-term (15 pm)	265
Commodities: Shop equipment, vehicle, tools, and instructional materials	25
Other Costs: Operational costs	75
Total	365

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	365	2,135	2,500	

TITLE Women's Small-Scale Industrial Enterprises		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 641-0093		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of change to be submitted	FY 80	485	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,360
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To increase income generating activities and the productivity of small rural producers, primarily women, through the development of small-scale industrial cooperatives.

Background and Progress to Date: The lack of income generating activities in rural Ghana has hindered the ability of women to realize their full economic and social potential. The National Council on Women and Development (NCWD) has the mandate of improving the social and economic status of Ghanaian women. The NCWD has been vigorously pursuing efforts aimed at involving rural women more directly in the development and operation of small-scale industry and rural enterprises. This project will support the NCWD mandate by promoting the creation of small-scale, low-cost, intermediate technology industries operated by women as model demonstrations using locally available raw materials or industrial crops. The project is an outgrowth of the Women in Ghana Development Project (641-0083) and the Accelerated Impact Project (698-0410).

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide Ghanaian advisors; the staff required to implement the project including professional, administrative and technical personnel; and the land for the proposed enterprises (\$625,000).

Beneficiaries: The project will directly benefit small producers, primarily women, residing in rural Ghana who will participate in village-level commercial/industrial activities. Indirect beneficiaries will be farm families who will be employed in the new enterprises, sell inputs or benefit from new products or services. While the number of families to benefit is difficult to determine at this stage of project development, a minimum of 30,000 families are expected to be affected, making the A.I.D. cost per family \$45.00

FY 80 Program: Advisory services will help resolve problems relating to industrial administration. The establishment and operation of consumer and marketing cooperative associations will take place. Short-term observation training, technical advice, and funding will be provided in support of demonstration projects at various village locations.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Increased participation by women in the development of Ghana	X
Small-scale industrial cooperative network of village marketing and consumer associations	X
Increased production and consumption of indigenous materials and industrial crops	X
Technical/advisory service established to assist small-scale industrial cooperatives	X
Revolving fund established to assist small producers	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Short-term technical advisors (12 pm)	110
Training: Short-term in the U.S. and third countries (35 pm)	60
Construction: Construction/renovation of industrial sheds	75
Commodities: Small-scale industrial equipment, audio-visual and other training aids, vehicles and office equipment	90
Other Costs: Locally manufactured equipment, local travel, research and testing.	<u>150</u>
Total	485

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	275	50		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	275	50	225	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	485	600	1,360	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

To be selected

BASIC DATA

Total population (thousands, mid 1978)	<u>4,696</u>
Per capita GNP (dollars, 1976)	<u>150</u>
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate . . (1970-75)	<u>1.3%</u>
Average annual rate of inflation (1960-1970)	<u>1.7%</u> (1970-1976) <u>7.2%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population . ()	<u>n.a.</u>
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975)	total <u>41.0</u> male <u>39.4</u> female <u>42.6</u>
(1965-1970)	total <u>38.5</u> male <u>36.9</u> female <u>40.1</u>
Literacy rate (1972)	total <u>10%</u> male <u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u>
(1965)	total <u>9%</u> male <u>14%</u> female <u>4%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954-77)	<u>0.0%</u>
Agricultural production as % of GDP (1976)	<u>43</u>
Population density per square mile of agricultural land (1960)	<u>210</u>
% land owned () by: top 10% <u>n.a.</u> low 10% <u>n.a.</u>	

Major crop(s):	% of arable land	Year
Subsistence rice	11	(1976)
Cash palm oil	n.a.	(1977)

Major agricultural exports . . (1977) coffee, pineapples

Major agricultural imports . . (1977) food

Proportion of labor force in agriculture (1970) 84%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.) (1974)	<u>130</u>	(75) <u>139</u>	(76) <u>203</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974)	<u>163</u>	(75) <u>192</u>	(76) <u>219</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974)	<u>-33</u>	(75) <u>-53</u>	(76) <u>-16</u>

Defense expenditures,	
as % of total expenditures ()	<u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u>
as % of GNP ()	<u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u>

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period, (\$ millions, U.S.) ()	<u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u>
Equivalent to <u>n.a.</u> months of imports ()	

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports . . . (1975) alumina, bauxite	
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S. f.o.b.) (1975)	<u>26</u> (76) <u>55</u> (77) <u>56</u>
as % of total exports (1975)	<u>n.a.</u> (76) <u>27</u> (77) <u>n.a.</u>
Major imports . . . (1975) petroleum products, metals, machinery and transport equipment	
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) (1975)	<u>27</u> (76) <u>26</u> (77) <u>17</u>
as % of total imports (1975)	<u>n.a.</u> (76) <u>21</u> (77) <u>n.a.</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.) (1975)	<u>n.a.</u> (76) <u>79</u> (77) <u>n.a.</u>
Main trading partners Communist countries, Western Europe, U.S.	
External public debt as % of GNP. (1976)	<u>99.1</u>
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.) (1976)	<u>54</u>
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ()	<u>n.a.</u>

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate (1967-77)	<u>2.2%</u>
% population in urban areas ()	<u>n.a.</u> (1976) <u>19</u>
Total births per 1,000 population (1975)	<u>47</u>
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ()	<u>n.a.</u>
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) <u>43.1</u> (15-64 yrs.) <u>54.0</u> (65+ yrs.) <u>2.9</u>	
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants (1973)	<u>172</u>
People per physician (1973)	<u>22,300</u>
Major causes of death (1967) infections and parasitic diseases, malaria, pneumonia	
Major disease(s) . . . (1974) malaria, influenza, gonococcal infections	
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements (1973)	<u>87</u>
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply . . (1970)	<u>11</u>
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:	
Primary . . . (ages 5-14) (1971) total <u>16.5</u> male <u>22.5</u> female <u>10.6</u>	
Secondary . . (15-19) (1971) total <u>17.2</u> male <u>27.1</u> female <u>7.6</u>	
Post Secondary (20-24) () total <u>n.a.</u> male <u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u>	
Energy production as % of consumption (1970)	<u>1</u>

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)						ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS (Millions of Dollars)							
COUNTRY GUINEA						A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS							
PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78					
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978				TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78	
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	11.5	6.6	2.3	1.9	13.6				TOTAL	-	2.3	16.9	152.6
Loans	8.6	5.2	2.3	0.7	5.2				IBRD	-	-	-	73.5
Grants	2.9	1.4	*	1.2	8.4				IDA	-	-	8.0	29.0
									AFDB	-	-	5.6	13.8
a. A.I.D. and Prodemmer Agencies	0.5	0.2	*	0.8	1.8				UNDP	-	2.1	3.0	32.1
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				Other UN	-	0.2	0.3	4.2
Grants	0.5	0.2	*	0.8	1.8								
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-								
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	11.0	6.4	2.3	1.1	11.8								
Loans	8.6	5.2	2.3	0.7	5.2								
Grants	2.4	1.2	-	0.4	6.6								
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	8.6	5.2	2.3	0.7	5.2								
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	8.6	5.2	2.3	0.7	5.2								
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-								
Title II - Total Grants	2.4	1.2	*	0.4	6.6								
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	2.4	1.2	*	0.4	6.6								
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-								
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-								
Grants	-	-	-	-	-								
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-								
Other	-	-	-	-	-								
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-								
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-								
Grants	-	-	-	-	-								
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-								
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-								
c. Int. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	-	-								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-								
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	11.5	6.6	2.3	1.9	13.6								
Loans	8.6	5.2	2.3	0.7	5.2								
Grants	2.9	1.4	*	1.2	8.4								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	2.4	10.0	-	-								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	2.4	10.0	-	-								
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-								
* LESS THAN \$50,000.						TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER							

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS			
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	1.3	4.1	31.0
Italy	0.1	0.1	18.3
Germany	*	*	3.3
France	0.3	0.2	2.3
Japan	0.1	0.5	2.3
Canada	0.7	0.1	1.3
Other	0.1	3.2	3.5
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	0.2	NA	27.1
Saudi Arabia	0.2	NA	11.6
Libya	-	NA	11.0
Qatar	-	NA	4.0
Kuwait	-	NA	0.5
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES			
	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	-	1.0	388.0
USSR	-	1.0	201.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	110.0
China	-	-	77.0

NA - Not available * Less than \$50,000

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PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	1,810	1,810	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	1,810	1,810	-	-	-	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	-	-

CP 80-13(10-78)

efforts to improve upon its food scarcities, although rice production is expected to continue to fall short of needs.

Guinea has a favorable balance of trade because of bauxite exports to the U.S. However, its financial position is still weak and adversely affected by debt servicing requirements, decreased capital inflow, and the Government's dependence on imported food. With an inconvertible currency and limited foreign exchange reserves the Government of Guinea (GOG) is restricted in the development programs it can mount on its own. Population growth is high despite high infant death rates and low life expectancy.

Socio-Economic Performance

The Government of Guinea is committed to development and improving the economic well-being of its people. Increased emphasis is being given to food production through better cultivation, mechanized production brigades, improvement to roads, and increased attention to the pricing mechanism. The GOG has consistently stressed equal distribution of resources and income.

U.S. Interests

Guinea is one of the least developed African countries but its agricultural and mineral resources promises good productive potential. Major investments by private American companies in the development of Guinea's natural resources are important to the U.S. because Guinea is a prime source of aluminum and bauxite for U.S. industry.

Development Overview

Guinea's present five year economic development plan gives priority to agriculture. The agricultural sector in Guinea is stagnant but could expand and increase yields. Among the major obstacles to increasing agricultural production are insufficient domestic investment, lack of qualified personnel to carry out vital research and extension activities, and restrictive economic policies. The chronic food deficit has required Guinea to expand scarce foreign exchange to import food. Guinea has made

External Donors

Bilateral agricultural assistance is offered by several Eastern European countries and the People's Republic of China. The European Community is developing projects valued at \$80 million in various fields including agriculture. The World Bank also provides assistance. The United Nations Development Program assists in infrastructural support, rural development, health and human resources at a present yearly level of \$4 million. With the reestablishment of relationships between Guinea and France, French assistance should gradually increase.

A.I.D. Strategy

The small U.S. technical assistance program in Guinea is concentrated on improving agricultural research and demonstration institutions as well as on training of research and extension specialists. The major activity in agricultural production and training will strengthen Guinea's two

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main research institutions and establish a demonstration farm and research substation.

The U.S. continues to aid Guinea through PL 480 Title I, which is expected to total about \$5.5 million in FY 1979. This aid will help Guinea meet food production deficits. Funds generated from PL 480 Title I sales have been used to pay local costs for development projects, including vaccines and medicines, school construction and port development. Present and future local currency generations will be used to meet local costs of the A.I.D.-financed agricultural production project. PL 480 Title II donations are provided the World Food Program for assistance in co-operative development.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
Project construction for the Agriculture Research, Training and Demonstration facilities will begin in 1979 and should be completed in 1980.
Participants presently in training in the U.S. are scheduled to return to Guinea in FY 80 to begin working in the new agriculture research and training facilities.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	-	1	1
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	1	7	7
Total	1	8	8
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	7	7	7
Contract	-	-	-
Total	7	7	7
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

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RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	203	1,250	3,253
Total AID	203	1,250	3,253
P.L. 480**			
Title I	5,500	6,000	6,000
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	6,603	-	-
Total P.L. 480	12,103	6,000	6,000
Total AID and P.L. 480	12,306	7,250	9,253

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

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	5.3	1,900	10.6	1,400	13.3	1,800
Rice	9.4	1,700	10.0	2,800	10.9	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Vegoil	2.8	1,900	2.4	1,800	1.8	1,200
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total ..		5,500		6,000		6,000
(of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs		38		-		-
Gov't.-to-Gov't		6,565		-		-
Title II Total		6,603		-		-
Total P.L. 480		12,103		6,000		6,000

Senegal Mission Director: Norman M. Schoonover

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM **GUINEA**

CP 88-0216-70

PROJECT TITLE	•	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
AGRIC. PRODUCTION CAPACITY AND TRAINING	*	G	675-C201	76	2,798	258	2,500	1,250	2,200	3,253	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,798	258	2,500	1,250	2,200	3,253	
GRANTS					2,798	258	2,500	1,250	2,200	3,253	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					2,798	258	2,500	1,250	2,200	3,253	
GRANTS					2,798	258	2,500	1,250	2,200	3,253	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Guinea Agricultural Production Capacity and Training		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
				FY 80 2,200	LIFE OF PROJECT 7,498	
NUMBER 675-0201	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 305		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>					
	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To assist the Government of Guinea (GOG) to increase the production of food crops through strengthening its agricultural research, education and extension.

Background and Progress to Date: The GOG rural development strategy calls for a rapid increase in agricultural productivity. The GOG's major constraints in achieving increased productivity is the lack of trained manpower at all levels. The project addresses these constraints through the development of integrated agricultural research/education/extension facilities. The project has been designed for implementation in two phases: (a) construction of research training and demonstration facilities and the development and implementation of programs for these facilities. (b) The construction consists of a building to house the Agronomic Research laboratory, the renovation of the Faculty of Agronomy at Faranah; and facilities for a demonstration farm complex at Tindo. The designs for the project construction have been submitted with a detailed list of all equipment necessary; seven Guinean participants are presently enrolled in agriculture M.S. programs in the U.S. and site preparation and construction is expected to be completed in 1979. The technical assistance teams required to assist and develop the research training and extension programs will be selected in FY 79.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOG will provide personnel and counterpart staff and local currency support costs, in the equivalency of \$3,800,000.

Beneficiaries: The project's direct involvement with agricultural research, its upgrading of a main agricultural education facility and its training component for agricultural cadre, farmers and students are all designed to assist ultimately the small farmer with better crop varieties and livestock breeds, better agricultural techniques, and an improved agricultural extension service. Approximately 2,500 people will be trained annually.

FY 1980 Program: All construction at Faranah, Foulaya, and Tindo will be completed. Laboratory equipment will be installed and functioning. The seven Guinean M.S. participants now studying in the U.S. will return to work in the program. The U.S. technical assistance team will have begun to develop a research and training program and to organize the agricultural extension effort.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Researchers trained to M.S. level	12
Agricultural Research Laboratory at Foulaya equipped	X
Completion of construction and renovation of Agricultural School at Faranah	X
Demonstration Center at Tindo established	X
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>(\$ thousands)</u>
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Short-term consultants (20 P.M.)	160
Participant training: Short-term (20 P.M.)	40
Equipment: Research lab	425
Agricultural field equipment and vehicles	939
Classrooms	16
Construction: Agricultural research lab, demonstration farm	<u>620</u>
Total	2,200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Navy, Marshall, Gordon, Inc.	
Through September 30, 1978	2,798	258	2,540		
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,500	1,250			
Estimated through September 30, 1979	5,298	1,508	3,790		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,200	-	7,498		

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: GUINEA-BISSAU

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population	..... (thousands, mid 1978)	<u>619</u>
Per capita GNP	..... (dollars, 1975)	<u>120</u>
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	.. (1974-75)	<u>7.1%</u>
Average annual rate of inflation	..... (1960-1970)	<u>n.a.</u> (1970-1976) <u>n.a.</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population	.. ()	<u>n.a.</u>
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975)	total <u>38.5</u> male <u>37.0</u> female <u>40.1</u>	
	(1965-1970) total <u>36.5</u> male <u>35.0</u> female <u>38.1</u>	
Literacy rate	..... ( )	total <u>n.a.</u> male <u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u>
	(1962)	total <u>5%</u> male <u>7%</u> female <u>3%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	.. (1954-77)	<u>n.a.</u>
Agricultural production as % of GDP	..... ( )	<u>n.a.</u>
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	..... ( )	<u>n.a.</u>
% land owned () by: top 10%	<u>n.a.</u>	low 10% <u>n.a.</u>
Major crop(s):		% of arable land
Subsistence	root crops, rice	20 (1977)
Cash	peanuts, coconuts	31 (1977)
Major agricultural exports	.. (1977)	peanuts, coconuts
Major agricultural imports	.. (1977)	cereal grains
Proportion of labor force in agriculture	..... ( 1970)	<u>86%</u>

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974) <u>15</u> (75) <u>17</u> (76) <u>15</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	... (1974) <u>19</u> (75) <u>n.a.</u> (76) <u>40</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	... (1974) <u>-4</u> (75) <u>n.a.</u> (76) <u>-25</u>
Defense expenditures,	
as % of total expenditures	..... ( 1974) <u>2.5</u> (75) <u>n.a.</u> (76) <u>18.5</u>
as % of GNP	..... ( 1974) <u>0.4</u> (75) <u>n.a.</u> (76) <u>5.0</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,	
(\$ millions, U.S.)	..... ( ) <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u>
Equivalent to	<u>n.a.</u> months of imports ()

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports	... (1975)	peanuts, coconuts
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.)	() <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u>	
as % of total exports	..... ( ) <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u>	
Major imports	... (1975)	fuels, transport equipment
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.)	..... ( ) <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u>	
as % of total imports	..... ( ) <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u>	
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.)	..... ( 1975) <u>-36</u> (76) <u>-37</u> (77) <u>-12</u>	
Main trading partners	.....	Portugal
External public debt as % of GNP.	()	<u>n.a.</u>
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.)	..... ( )	<u>n.a.</u>
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	..... ( )	<u>n.a.</u>

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate	..... (1967-77)	<u>0.8%</u>
% population in urban areas	..... ( )	<u>n.a.</u> (1975) <u>2</u>
Total births per 1,000 population	..... (1975)	<u>40</u>
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	..... ( )	<u>n.a.</u>
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>37.3</u> (15-64 yrs.) <u>58.6</u> (65+ yrs.) <u>4.1</u>	
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	..... ( )	<u>n.a.</u>
People per physician	..... ( )	<u>n.a.</u>
Major causes of death (1970)	tuberculosis, malaria	
Major disease(s) ... (1974)	gonococcal infections, amebiasis, tuberculosis	
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	..... ( )	<u>n.a.</u>
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	.. ()	<u>n.a.</u>
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:		
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1975)	total <u>48.2</u> male <u>64.8</u> female <u>31.4</u>	
Secondary .. (15-19) (1975)	total <u>6.5</u> male <u>9.1</u> female <u>4.1</u>	
Post Secondary (20-24) ()	total <u>n.a.</u> male <u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u>	
Energy production as % of consumption	..... ( )	<u>n.a.</u>

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)						ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS (Millions of Dollars)						
COUNTRY GUINEA-BISSAU						A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS						
PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL			
	1976	1976	TQ	1977	1978				TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	1.0	0.1	-	2.5	4.8				4.0	0.3	2.8	15.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				4.0	-	-	9.2
Grants	1.0	0.1	-	2.5	4.8				-	0.1	2.8	6.0
a. A.I.D. and Production Agencies	1.0	-	-	1.5	1.3				-	0.2	-	0.4
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Grants	1.0	-	-	1.5	1.3				-	-	-	-
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	-	0.1	-	1.0	3.5				-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Grants	-	0.1	-	1.0	3.5				-	-	-	-
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	-	0.1	-	1.0	3.5				-	-	-	-
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	-	0.1	-	1.0	3.5				-	-	-	-
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
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 Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
TOTAL	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
AFDB	4.0	-	-	9.2
UNDP	-	0.1	2.8	6.0
Other UN	-	0.2	-	0.4

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS			
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-77
TOTAL	10.8	24.1	43.0
Sweden	7.8	11.4	24.7
Norway	1.6	2.9	5.7
Netherlands	1.0	3.8	5.4
Other	0.4	6.0	7.2

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	3.5	NA	9.5
Libya	3.0	NA	3.5
Kuwait	0.5	NA	2.2
UAE	-	NA	2.0
Qatar	-	NA	1.0
Nigeria	-	NA	0.8

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES			
TOTAL	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	11.0	-	31.0
USSR	11.0	-	11.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	3.0
China	-	-	17.0

NA - Not available UAE - United Arab Emirates

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

GUINEA-BISSAU

PROGRAM SUMMARY CP 80-13(10-78)							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	1,260	650	-	-	610	-	-
Total ..	1,260	650	-	-	610	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	2,440	1,590	-	-	850	-	-
Total ..	2,440	1,590	-	-	850	-	-
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	1,525	1,115	-	-	410	-	-
Total ..	1,525	1,115	-	-	410	-	-

U.S. Interest

Guinea-Bissau, one of the poorer countries in Africa, gained independence from Portugal in 1974 after a long and economically debilitating struggle. The United States interest is to assist Guinea-Bissau pursue economic and political development, and to encourage its established non-aligned policy.

Development Overview

About 98% of Guinea-Bissau's 619,000 people live in rural areas, and 86% of the labor force works in the agriculture sector. Recent data on the performance of the economy indicate that the GNP is in the neighborhood of \$70 million dollars or about \$120 in per capita income. In terms of human well-being, the population fairs poorly with the literacy rate currently estimated at less than 10% and life expectancy estimated at 41 years. Guinea-Bissau's infant death rate at 208 per 1,000 is one of the worst in the modern world. The Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB) has

not adopted or implemented an economic development plan, but it has explicitly stated its priorities and goals on several occasions. A fundamental tenet of Guinea-Bissau's development goals is that progress must be accompanied by an equitable distribution of resources. A multi-year development plan is in preparation.

Socio-Economic Performance

Prior to the 11-year war for independence, Guinea-Bissau's small farm economy was able to satisfy domestic demands for basic foods and also supply a modest surplus of rice for export. Since then, the GOGB's efforts to increase agricultural production were retarded by a 50% drop in rainfall over a two-year period in 1976 and 1977 which decreased production and required imports of rice.

As a result, the trade deficits increased and foreign earnings decreased. The GOGB's efforts to increase exports and monitor imports have met with enough success to reduce the import-export ratio from 7 to 1 in 1975 to 3 to 1 in 1977. Further, with the rainfall in 1978, the projected rice harvest in 1979 should virtually eliminate imports of rice which accounted for 20% of all imports in 1976 and 1977. Even in periods of more abundant rainfall, however, the economy is severely constrained by inadequate capital, a paucity of skilled personnel, rudimentary roads and communications systems and the lack of the most elementary equipment and supplies. Despite these constraints and the recent disruptions to cash crops and subsistence production, the agriculture sector provides the best potential in the short run to increase total output and improve the balance of trade. Thus, the GOGB's first priorities are to regain self-sufficiency in rice production and to increase exports.

Literacy is another of the GOGB's priorities. In 1975, less than 10% of the population was literate. Since then, the Government has consistently programmed activities to sensitize both adults and children to the need for schooling and by 1977 education received the second highest allocation from the public budget. Literacy rates have improved by several percentage points with over 100,000

GUINEA-BISSAU

adults and children in school; and a new national education system for every child. Furthermore, the GOGB has sent over 600 students overseas to acquire skills in health care, social work, economics, among others.

External Donors

In 1977, France provided \$1,760,000 in capital assistance and \$140,000 in technical assistance, particularly for development of telecommunications and agriculture. Sweden financed projects in health, telecommunications, fisheries, and education for a total \$8,500,000. The Federal Republic of Germany donated \$1,570,000 to support the national system of government-managed warehouses.

A.I.D. Strategy

The A.I.D. strategy in Guinea-Bissau is two-pronged. The first is to concentrate its activities on a limited number of labor intensive technologies for use by rural poor people. This approach will strengthen the ties between the institutions and the people on one hand while assuring that key institutional constraints are addressed on the other. The Agricultural Development project and the joint A.I.D./FAO Rice Production project create plant pathology and seed laboratories as well as rural storage facilities and encourage the use of improved agricultural practices. The first phase of the rice production project has been so successful among poor farmers that the GOGB has asked that it be used as a model in other parts of the country. Similarly in education, A.I.D. is assisting in both the construction of school training facilities and in the design and administration of primary school teacher training programs.

The second part of A.I.D.'s strategy is to program flexible food assistance. The lack of rainfall in 1976 and 1977 reduced staple food production in Guinea-Bissau by an estimated 50%, leading the Government to request and receive emergency food assistance from the international donor community. A.I.D. anticipates the need for an additional 4,000 metric tons of PL-480 Title II assistance. Programming of food assistance to permit free distribution

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

*Guinea-Bissau has potential for agricultural development. The thrust of A.I.D.'s program is to support the GOGB's efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in food production and provide employment opportunities for the country's rural poor majority.

*The rains in 1978 have been excellent and a better than normal harvest is expected. There is reason to believe that Guinea-Bissau will be self-sufficient again in rice and corn in 1980.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	3	4	4
PASA ^c	-	1	1
Contract	2	5	5
Total	5	10	10
Participants^d			
Noncontract	5	4	3
Contract ..	5	6	3
Total	10	10	6

^aU.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^bFY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
^cParticipating agency technicians.
^dProgrammed during the fiscal year.

GUINEA-BISSAU

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 80-08(10-78)			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	328	3,074	1,426
Total AID	328 ^{a/}	3,074	1,426
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	3,141	473	455
Total P.L. 480	3,141	473	455
Total AID and P.L. 480	3,469	3,547	1,881
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

to mothers and children and to schools is being carried out by WFP. No voluntary agencies are operating in Guinea-Bissau and the GOGB does not have the personnel, management resources or the infrastructure to implement a multi-year food assistance program. The receipt and distribution of emergency food has helped to overcome some of these deficiencies.

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 80-14(10-78)						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total .. (of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs		679		473		455
Gov't.-to-Gov't		2,804		-		-
Title II Total		3,483		473		455
Total P.L. 480		3,483		473		455

COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER: James O'D. Maher

^{a/}Includes resource flows of funds from Section 496(a) of the FAA, 1974 as follows: In FY 1978, \$188,000 and FY 1979, \$834,000.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM GUINEA-BISSAU

CP 88-0216-788

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT	*	G	657-0002	77 ^{a/}	1,000	140	500	400	350	310	500
RICE PRODUCTION	*	G	657-0004	79	---	---	475	250	400	180	1,125
ARTISANAL FISHING	*	G	657-0006	79	---	---	365	130	135	370	---
FOOD CROP PROTECTION	*	G	657-0007	78	150	---	250	150	230	215	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,150	140	1,590	930	1,115	1,075	
GRANTS					1,150	140	1,590	930	1,115	1,075	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
PRIMARY TEACHER TRAINING	*	G	657-0003	77 ^{a/}	610	---	850	450	410	351	646
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					610	---	850	450	410	351	
GRANTS					610	---	850	450	410	351	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					1,760	140	2,440	1,380	1,525	1,426	
GRANTS					1,760	140	2,440	1,380	1,525	1,426	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

^{a/} Includes funding under Section 496(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Agriculture Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 657-0002		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 312	FY 80	350	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,850 ^{a/}
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To provide Guinea-Bissau with supplemental assistance to increase agricultural production through: (1) seed production and storage; (2) plant disease identification; and (3) land reclamation.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB) has set a high priority on developing its agriculture potential. Guinea-Bissau has an abundance of relatively flat, fertile land and this project assists the GOGB to meet its goal of self-sufficient food production by 1980 and to become a food exporter by 1981.

In the longer-run, however, the development of Guinea-Bissau's agricultural resources requires significant improvements in plant disease control, in seed development and multiplication technologies, and in the organization and maintenance of seed storage facilities. The building of small dikes and other land reclamation activities also are required to reclaim fertile agricultural resources.

To date six bissauan participants have been trained in seed and seed storage technologies and preliminary designs for a seed laboratory have been completed. Designs for the plant pathology laboratory have been completed and participants have been trained in the use and maintenance of land reclamation equipment.

Host Country and Other Donors: The present program is coordinated with the United Nations and other international donors' programs. The GOGB contribution is estimated at \$1.25 million (35% of total project costs) for counterpart personnel, staff salaries, existing seed storage facilities, and laboratory space. Participating small farmers will provide most of the labor.

Beneficiaries: The entire farm labor force of Guinea-Bissau will benefit from improved disease control and seed programs. At least 1,000 farmers will benefit from the early phases of the land reclamation activities and the country as a whole should benefit from increased domestic food supplies and, perhaps, additional export earnings.

FY 1980 Program: Complete construction of seed and plant pathology laboratories, provide technical assistance and in-country training for their operation; and to finance a long-term advisor in land reclamation.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Laboratory facilities for seed testing, plant pathology and soils conservation	2
Laboratory technicians trained	10
Local farmers/technicians trained in-country	230
New and renovated seed storage facilities (in metric tons)	10,600
Hectares of land reclaimed	3-4,000
	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Agricultural technicians (6 P.M.)	40
Construction: Laboratories - seed and plant pathology	200
Other Costs: Soils laboratory testing program and materials	110
Total	350

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,000 ^{a/}	140	860	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	400		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,500	540	960	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	350	-	1,850 ^{a/}	

^{a/} Does not include obligation of \$500 from Section 496 (a) funds obligated in FY 1977.

TITLE Rice Production		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 657-0004		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 311	FY 80	400	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED F.NAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To provide small farmers in the Geba River Basin and two other regions with the necessary equipment and materials to increase their rice, corn and sorghum production.

Background and Progress to Date: Guinea-Bissau has suffered a trade deficit due chiefly to the need for importing food. In 1975, food accounted for 40% of its total imports with rice as one of the major items. Before independence, Guinea-Bissau exported rice.

Since Guinea-Bissau has the potential to become again a food exporting country, the Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB) requested U.S. assistance for pilot rice production projects in selected dry areas of the country. Under the program, small farmers' production of rice in the Geba River Basin has increased from 300-500 kilograms to 4,000-5,000 kilograms per hectare. FAO collaborated with an excellent seed multiplication and selection program.

The future intention is to expand the pilot programs' 120 hectares of rice now under cultivation to 300-400 hectares. In addition, a design team will go to Guinea-Bissau to select two other regions into which the program will be introduced. The team will study also the feasibility of adding millet, corn and sorghum crops. Funding in 1980 will provide for technical assistance and the purchase of irrigation pumps, motors, and other hydraulic equipment.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOGB will provide logistic support, supervisory personnel, seeds and fertilizers, and mechanics to maintain equipment. The FAO is providing technical assistance in seed selection and multiplication and training local

extension workers to work with participating farmers.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries are an estimated 500 small farmers and their families now in the project. By expanding the project to new areas, an additional 25,000 people will benefit indirectly from the increased availability of rice.

FY 1980 Program: The projection for FY 80 will expand the rice production program to two additional regions to be selected by the GOGB. \$400,000 has been programmed to support the training, construction and commodities required for the program.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Pilot seed selection and multiplication projects	2
Small farmers trained	500
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Participants: Short-term third country (33 P.M.)	50
Commodities: Irrigation pumps, motors and hydraulic equipment and instruction materials	240
Construction: Small warehouses	100
Other Costs: Local communications, etc.	10
Total	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	475	250		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	475	250	225	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	400	1,125	2,000	

TITLE Small-Scale Fisheries		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 657-0006		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be transmitted	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	500
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		135		
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: This project will promote: small-scale fishing through a pilot project and the development of a Fisheries Management Unit within the Fisheries Secretariat of the Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB).

Background and Progress to Date: This part of West Africa is known for its rich fish resources and, despite the paucity of information regarding Guinea-Bissau, there is every reason to believe that the opportunity exists to increase coastal catches by a substantial amount without danger of over-fishing. Fish are also a major part of the people's diet. The GOGB wants to develop a strong fisheries tradition, one that will permit Bissauan fishermen to adopt modern technology over archaic practices. It recognizes the magnitude of the problem which encompasses every aspect of fisheries. However, the GOGB lacks the managerial skill to develop and implement a rational fisheries program. Also, the supply of fishery materials, commodities, and transportation facilities are inadequate and often unavailable. The proposed project is a pilot demonstration for the development and improvement of fishing in Guinea-Bissau. Concurrently, assistance will be provided to the GOGB State Secretariat for Fisheries to assess and develop a fisheries management program.

Host Country and Other Donors: Sweden is providing \$1.7 million in assistance to develop small-scale fisheries activities. The French government recently made several exploratory fishing and stock assessments. France is also providing credit for the purchase of two high-speed vessels and one light plane to be used in fisheries surveillance and enforcement work. Guinea-Bissau and Libya signed cooperation agreement in 1977 that called for the creation of a joint fishing venture.

Beneficiaries: This project will benefit approximately, 200 fishermen directly in the Cacheu region through training, marketing assistance and access to fishing supplies. Indirectly, it will benefit about 158,000 people in five regions through increased fish supplies.

FY 1980 Program: A system for providing credit for fishermen will be established and a marketing network will be made operational. A inventory list for the fishermen's store will be developed and a counterpart trained to manage the store and handle the sales and credit operation. One expert will be assigned to develop a small-planning unit within the State Secretariat for Fisheries.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Established fishermen's store with credit facilities	X
Established national marketing and distribution system	X
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Long-term technicians (18 P.M.)	<u>135</u>
Total	<u>135</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	365	130		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	365	130	235	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	135	-	500	

TITLE Food Crop Protection		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 230		LIFE OF PROJECT 880
NUMBER 657-0007	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change Submitted September 5, 1978		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: Increase Guinea-Bissau's agricultural production by reducing losses through an improvement in crop protection measures.

Background and Progress to Date: Over 80% of the labor force in Guinea-Bissau is engaged in agriculture. But substantial food crops' losses are due to insects, plant diseases and other pests--obstacles to Guinea-Bissau's becoming a self-sufficient and an eventual rice-exporting country.

In 1976, two years after independence, a Crop Protection Service was established by the Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB). However, this agency's ability to function has been hampered severely by a lack of facilities, equipment, and adequately trained technicians. Therefore, this project will aid the Commissariat of Agriculture to make the Service an effective agent for combating insects and plant disease. The agreement was signed in 1978 and much needed equipment for existing facilities has been ordered. A technical assistance program is under way at the present time.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOGB will supply candidates for training as well as budgetary support to replace the USG as a donor on completion of the project. The West German Government presently is funding program of \$500,000 for plant protection. Most of the funding, however, will be earmarked for additional equipment.

Beneficiaries: Needy farmers who comprise 50% of the labor force throughout Guinea-Bissau.

FY 1980 Program: A.I.D. funds will be provided for: (1) a qualified candidate to undertake long-term training in Management operations in a U.S. university; (2) training for extension work in Dakar, Senegal; and (3) for commodity purchases.

In addition, spare parts will be purchased for repair and maintenance of vehicles and spray equipment.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
A functional crop protection service	X
Trained staff at field and headquarters level	25
Mobile units in operation and capable of emergency control operations	8
Small farmers trained	150

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	<u>(\$ thousands)</u> <u>FY 80</u>
Participants: 2 long-term (24 P.M.)	30
Commodities: Vehicles, sprayers, and spare parts	<u>200</u>
Total	230

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	150	-	150	PASA-USDA
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	250	150		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	400	150	250	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	230	250	880	

TITLE Primary Teacher Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 657-0003		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 313	FY 80 410	LIFE OF PROJECT	2,010 ^{a/}
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: Support the Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB) to:
(1) expand its capacity to train primary school teachers; and
(2) improve the quality of instruction in primary teacher training schools.

Background and Progress to Date: Under Portuguese rule, education in Guinea-Bissau received little attention. In 1960, only 2,000 children were enrolled in primary schools. Their curricula and instruction had little relevance to life in Guinea-Bissau. During the war for independence, the Africa Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde established 127 primary schools and by 1965, 13,400 children were attending primary school taught by teachers who had had only 4 years of school themselves.

The GOGB is now trying to train enough teachers to meet its goal of extending a primary education to all children. To do this, the GOGB estimates that it will have to train between 140 and 180 teachers a year. A.I.D. will assist the GOGB by renovating and expanding the capacity of a current teacher training center and by building a new school. The renovation and expansion of the existing school were recently completed. An educational consultant has helped the Ministry of Education develop an equipment inventory needed by the school.

Host Country and Other Donors: Contributions from the GOGB for this project include counterpart personnel, skilled and semi-skilled workers, construction sites, maintenance, and construction management. Portugal provides primary school teachers to Guinea-Bissau and conducts teacher training programs. Canada is financing an in-service training program for teachers. UNDP and UNESCO are assisting in school construction and are providing teaching materials.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be the prospective primary school teachers who attend the teacher training schools. An estimated 80,000 primary school children will directly benefit from the project within four years of the project's completion.

FY 1980 Program: To continue work started in FY 79 to renovate, expand and equip a primary teacher training center; complete designs for a new center; provide technical assistance about teaching methods and curriculum selection through foreign training.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Student training center (200 capacity) renovated/ expanded/equipped - Bolema	X
Student training (400 capacity) center built/ equipped - Bissau	X
Teacher trainers trained	10
Teachers trained	600
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>(\$ thousands)</u>
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Short-term technicians (12 P.M.)	98
Participants: Short-term (39 P.M.)	59
Construction: Contract costs and materials	153
equipment and pedagogical materials	<u>100</u>
Total	410

<u>U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)</u>				<u>PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES</u> To be selected.
	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Unliquidated</u>	
Through September 30, 1978	610 ^{a/}	-	610	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	850	450		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,460	450	1,010	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	410	140	2,010 ^{a/}	

^{a/}Does not include obligation of \$506 from Section 496(a) funds obligated in FY 1977.

INDIAN OCEAN Programs (Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Comoros)

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	450	200	-	-	-	250	-
Total	450	200	-	-	-	250	-
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	450	200	-	-	-	250	-
Total	450	200	-	-	-	250	-

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each year for the Seychelles. Food for Peace programs are also planned.

Madagascar and the Comoros

At present a small schoolchild-feeding project in Madagascar managed by a private voluntary organization receives support from U.S. Food for Peace (PL 480) commodities. The Comoros receive no U.S. assistance. In both countries the option of assistance is open but no projects are currently being designed. Small PL-480 Title I programs are planned in FY 79 and FY 80 for Madagascar under which 5,000 tons of rice will be provided each year.

U.S. Interest

U.S. interest in the island nations off East Africa are political and developmental. These states are highly heterogeneous, varying in size from the Seychelles with 61,000 people to Madagascar with 8,252,000 in area; in economic and social indicators; in political orientations and human rights records. U.S. private investment is small although markets for U.S. exports exist. Their location makes them important to peaceful development throughout this region of the world, and suitable economic aid will encourage stability. The governments of these nations have recently convened inter-islands meetings on critical development problems and the United States supports these moves toward regional cooperation. The modest amounts of assistance shown in the Program Summary table above reflect A.I.D. plans to fund one project each in Mauritius and Seychelles during FY 79 and FY 80, at a level of \$250,000 each year for Mauritius and \$200,000

ACTING DIRECTOR, REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
OFFICE, EAST AFRICA (REDSO/EA): GEORGE RUBLEE

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: MAURITIUS

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BASIC DATA

Total population (thousands, mid 1978)	<u>926</u>
Per capita GNP (dollars, 1976)	<u>680</u>
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate . . (1970-75)	<u>5.8%</u>
Average annual rate of inflation (1960-1970)	<u>n.a.</u> (1970-1976) <u>n.a.</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population . (1975)	<u>4.5</u>
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975)	total <u>65.5</u> male <u>63.7</u> female <u>67.4</u>
(1865-1970)	total <u>63.2</u> male <u>61.5</u> female <u>64.9</u>
Literacy rate (1972)	total <u>62%</u> male <u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u>
(1962)	total <u>61%</u> male <u>72%</u> female <u>50%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . ()	<u>n.a.</u>	
Agricultural production as % of GDP ()	<u>n.a.</u>	
Population density per square mile of agricultural land (1974)	<u>2,000</u>	
% land owned (1975) by: top 10%	<u>80</u>	
low 10%	<u>2</u>	
Major crops:	% of arable land	Year
Subsistence potatoes	less than 1	(1977)
Cash sugar cane	90	(1977)
Major agricultural exports . . (1977)	sugar, tea	
Major agricultural imports . . (1977)	wheat flour, rice, vegetable oils	
Proportion of labor force in agriculture (1970)	<u>32%</u>	

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.) (1974)	<u>75</u> (75) <u>105</u> (76) <u>139</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974)	<u>94</u> (75) <u>129</u> (76) <u>195</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974)	<u>-19</u> (75) <u>-24</u> (76) <u>-56</u>
Defense expenditures,	
as % of total expenditures (1974)	<u>0.6</u> (75) <u>0.6</u> (76) <u>0.6</u>
as % of GNP (1974)	<u>0.1</u> (75) <u>0.2</u> (76) <u>0.2</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period, (\$ millions, U.S.) (1975)	<u>166</u> (76) <u>90</u> (77) <u>68</u>
Equivalent to <u>1.8</u> months of imports (1977)	

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports . . . (1977)	sugar		
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975)	<u>17</u> (76) <u>15</u> (77) <u>21</u>		
as % of total exports (1975)	<u>6</u> (76) <u>6</u> (77) <u>7</u>		
Major imports . . . (1976)	foodstuffs, manufactured goods		
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) (1975)	<u>17</u> (76) <u>11</u> (77) <u>10</u>		
as % of total imports (1975)	<u>5.1</u> (76) <u>3.1</u> (77) <u>2.3</u>		
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.) (1975)	<u>-34</u> (76) <u>-94</u> (77) <u>-132</u>		
Main trading partners U.K., other E.E.C.			
External public debt as % of GNP. (1976)	<u>7.7</u>		
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.) ()	<u>n.a.</u>		
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ()	<u>n.a.</u>		

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate (1967-77)	<u>1.3%</u>		
% population in urban areas (1970)	<u>44</u> (1975) <u>44</u>		
Total births per 1,000 population (1977)	<u>26</u>		
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ()	<u>n.a.</u>		
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>37.2</u> (15-64 yrs.) <u>58.7</u> (65+ yrs.) <u>4.1</u>		
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants (1976)	<u>40</u>		
People per physician (1974)	<u>3,700</u>		
Major causes of death (1976) perinatal mortality, birth injury, difficult labor and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions			
Major disease(s) . . . (1975) perinatal mortality, birth injury, difficult labor and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions			
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements (1973)	<u>105</u>		
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply . . ()	<u>n.a.</u>		
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:			
Primary . . . (ages 5-14) (1975) total	<u>65.4</u> male <u>66.2</u> female <u>64.6</u>		
Secondary . . (15-19) (1975) total	<u>63.8</u> male <u>71.5</u> female <u>56.0</u>		
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973) total	<u>1.5</u> male <u>2.5</u> female <u>0.4</u>		
Energy production as % of consumption ()	<u>n.a.</u>		

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

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78
	MAURITIUS							
	PROGRAM	1975	1978	TQ	1977				1978
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL								
Loans	2.3	0.9	*	0.2	0.5			
Grants	2.3	0.9	*	0.2	0.5			
a. A.I.D. and Proconsular Agencies								
Loans	-	-	-	-	0.1			
Grants	-	-	-	-	0.1			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)								
Loans	2.2	0.8	-	0.2	0.4			
Grants	2.2	0.8	-	0.2	0.4			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	2.2	0.8	-	0.2	0.4			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	2.2	0.8	-	0.2	0.4			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance								
Loans	0.1	0.1	-	-	-			
Grants	0.1	0.1	-	-	-			
Peace Corps	0.1	0.1	-	-	-			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL								
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program								
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 Loans								

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	TO	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	16.8	34.8	130.7
IBRD	-	11.1	30.2	74.3
IFC	-	-	-	0.5
IDA	-	-	-	20.2
AFDB	-	5.0	1.6	15.3
UNDP	-	0.7	-	9.2
Other UN	-	-	-	1.4
EEC	-	-	3.0	9.8
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77	
TOTAL	11.9	13.5	80.6	
United Kingdom	3.2	2.5	36.8	
France	8.0	9.5	35.8	
Australia	0.1	0.7	4.7	
Other	0.6	0.8	3.3	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77	
TOTAL	-	-	-	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77	
USSR	-	-	-	
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	
China	-	-	35.0	

MAURITIUS

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
<i>1978</i>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>1979</i>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	250	-	-	-	-	250	-
Total ..	250	-	-	-	-	250	-
<i>1980</i>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	250	-	-	-	-	250	-
Total ..	250	-	-	-	-	250	-

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Development Overview

Mauritius is one of the most densely populated countries in the world with an estimated 1,800 people per square mile of arable land. Unemployment is about 10%. The World Bank has identified the lack of skilled manpower as a major constraint to further development. The economy is dominated by a single export crop, sugar, which occupies 90% of the arable land, provides 89% of export earnings, and contributes 30% of the GDP. The economy is therefore extremely vulnerable to changes in the world market and to the periodic cyclones which devastate the sugarcane harvest.

Socio-Economic Performance

The alleviation of poverty is a major governmental concern and over 25% of the budget is allocated for social services. A strong emphasis on family planning has lowered the fertility rate. The burden of unemployment, though a

serious problem, has at least been reduced, but housing is a major problem. Despite the high demand for housing, only 8,000 units were constructed during all 1972-74. The periodic cyclones continue to destroy much of the existing housing. In 1975 alone the Cyclone Gervaise destroyed 10,000 houses. At present, construction of 24,000 new units is contemplated, but this will meet only current needs with no allowance for growth.

Total Resources

Both capital and technical assistance is given by several countries, but France and the World Bank are major donors. Capital loans from all these sources in the 1975-80 Development Plan total \$50 million and emphasize power, water and sewage, telecommunications, education and cooperative development. India provides a large technical and cultural program and the USSR and Communist China have begun small-scale assistance activities.

A.I.D. Strategy

The UN-sponsored World Food Program has received Food for Peace (PL 480 Title II) commodities for a school feeding program, but Development Assistance is only now being initiated. A U.S. technical team visited Mauritius in 1977 and identified the acute housing shortage as an area in which a modest U.S. program could have effective and valuable impact. Program management of this activity will be provided through A.I.D. regional office rather than a resident Mission.

MAURITIUS

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 80-08(10-78)			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	125	351
Total AID	-	125	351
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	159	486	768
Total P.L. 480	159	486	768
Total AID and P.L. 480	159	611	1,119
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 80-14(10 78)						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
Title I						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total ..	hatched	-	hatched	-	hatched	-
(of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies ..	hatched	-	hatched	-	hatched	-
World Food Programs	hatched	159	hatched	486	hatched	768
Gov't.-to-Gov't	hatched	-	hatched	-	hatched	-
Title II Total	hatched	159	hatched	486	hatched	768
Total P.L. 480	hatched	159	hatched	486	hatched	768

CP 80-07

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
*Program will produce results applicable, with adaptations, to many high-density areas of concentrated population.
--Reorganization of Ministry of Housing
--Introduction of new typhoon-proof shelter designs, addressing critical housing shortfall.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	-	-	-
PASAC ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	2	3
Total	-	2	3
Participants^d			
Noncontract	-	-	-
Contract ..	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.			
^b FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.			
^c Participating agency technicians.			
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM MAURITIUS

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	°	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
HOUSING TA GRANT	*	G	642-0002	79	---	---	250	125	250	351	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	250	125	250	351	
GRANTS					---	---	250	125	250	351	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					---	---	250	125	250	351	
GRANTS					---	---	250	125	250	351	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Mauritius Shelter Project		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 250	LIFE OF PROJECT 500	
NUMBER 642-0001	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advice of Program Change to be submitted	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81

Purpose: Establish a Housing Division within the Ministry of Housing and formulate comprehensive policies and projects which will benefit the urban poor.

Background: This project responds to a priority need of the Government of Mauritius to develop its capacity for constructing low-cost hurricane-proof housing rapidly and efficiently. Construction of housing in Mauritius has lagged far behind demand and has been both costly and highly subsidized. The situation is worsened by the destructive storms which devastate the islands: the 200-MPH wind of Cyclone Gervaise (1975) destroyed 10,000 houses and forced the Government of Mauritius to organize a reconstruction program as well as plan for additional housing required by growing population. (Mauritius has one of the world's highest population densities). The project described herein is the technical assistance component of a larger activity, whose principal component is a \$10 million Housing Investment Guarantee (HIG) planned for FY 79. The technical assistance element will assist the Government of Mauritius to implement major changes in shelter policy to the benefit of both rural and urban poor.

Host Government and Other Donors: The Government of Mauritius contribution to the project will be local staff services (\$200,000) plus land valued at \$4 million. No other external donors are contemplated in this project, but both the EEC and Arab Fund provided emergency grants totalling \$6 million following Cyclone Gervaise and the EEC plans another \$3.6 million for future shelter projects.

Beneficiaries: Estimated demand for low-cost housing by 1980 will be 27,000 family units. This project will provide to the Government of Mauritius Central Housing Authority and Ministry of Housing effective skills in construction of such housing which

will benefit the future occupants of these units. It is estimated that the 10,000 families who will occupy Government of Mauritius program housing will benefit directly from the technical assistance at a cost of \$50 per family.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will provide long-term advisors in the areas of housing policy and housing construction management. The advisors will serve in support of the HIG program, designed to reduce government subsidy costs through construction of core houses and sites and services. The advisors will function within a division in the Ministry of Housing, newly created to focus shelter development on the needs of the low income population. In addition, short-term advisors will be provided in the fields of housing finance, land use control, and use of local materials in housing construction.

Major Outputs:

Functioning, trained and fully staffed Housing Division within Ministry of Housing	All Years 6 persons trained
Housing policy benefitting low-income households fully formulated and adopted by Government of Mauritius	Complete
Improvements in construction techniques through training of building supervisory staff of Central Housing Authority	50 persons trained
Studies completed on housing finances, land use control, and greater use of local materials in housing construction	3 studies

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 2 U.S. long term (24 PM)	200
3 U.S. short term (3 PM)	50
Total	250

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	250	50		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	250	125	125	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	250	-	500	

BASIC DATA

Total population (thousands, mid 1978)	61
Per capita GNP (dollars, 1975)	580
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate . . . (1970-75)	2.6%
Average annual rate of inflation (1960-1970)	n.a.
	(1970-1976) n.a.
% national income received by low 20% of population . ()	n.a.
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975)	total n.a. male n.a. female n.a.
(1965-1970)	total n.a. male n.a. female n.a.
Literacy rate (1971)	total 58% male 56% female 60%
(1960)	total 46% male 42% female 49%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . ()	n.a.	
Agricultural production as % of GDP ()	n.a.	
Population density per square mile of agricultural land ()	n.a.	
% land owned () by: top 1 %	n.a.	
low 10%	n.a.	
Major crops(s):	% of arable land	Year
Subsistence coconuts	more than 75	(1977)
Cash coconuts	more than 75	(1977)
Major agricultural exports . . (1977)	copra, cinnamon	
Major agricultural imports . . (1977)	food	
Proportion of labor force in agriculture (1971)	26%	

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.) (1974)	8	(75)	9	(76)	14
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974)	14	(75)	15	(76)	20
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974)	-6	(75)	-6	(76)	-6
Defense expenditures,					
as % of total expenditures ()	n.a.	()	n.a.	()	n.a.
as % of GNP ()	n.a.	()	n.a.	()	n.a.
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period, (\$ millions, U.S.) ()	n.a.	()	n.a.	()	n.a.
Equivalent to	n.a.	months of imports	()		

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports . . . (1975)	copra, cinnamon, vanilla		
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975)	1	(76)	1
	(77)	2	
as % of total exports (1975)	17	(76)	n.a.
	(77)	n.a.	
Major imports . . . (1975)	food, tobacco, beverages, manufactured goods		
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ()	n.a.	()	n.a.
	()	n.a.	()
as % of total imports ()	n.a.	()	n.a.
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.) (1975)	-26	(76)	n.a.
	(77)	n.a.	
Main trading partners	U.K., India, Burma		
External public debt as % of GNP. ()	n.a.		
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.) ()	n.a.		
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ()	n.a.		

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate (1967-77)	2.0%	
% population in urban areas (1960)	25	
	(1971) 26	
Total births per 1,000 population (1976)	28	
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ()	n.a.	
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	n.a.	
(15-64 yrs.)	n.a.	
(65+ yrs.)	n.a.	
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants (1974)	39	
People per physician (1972)	3,400	
Major causes of death (1969)	senility, ill-defined and unknown causes, heart disease, pneumonia	
Major disease(s) ()	n.a.	
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ()	n.a.	
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply . . ()	n.a.	
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:		
Primary . . . (ages 5-14) (1973)	total 68.6	male n.a. female n.a.
Secondary . . (15-19) (1973)	total 64.0	male n.a. female n.a.
Post Secondary (20-24) ()	total n.a.	male n.a. female n.a.
Energy production as % of consumption ()	n.a.	

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

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
	I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL							
Loans	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.2			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.2			
a. A.I.D. and Prodcosm Agencies								
Loans	*	*	-	*	*			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)								
Loans	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	-	-	-	-	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1			
c. Other Economic Assistance								
Loans	*	*	*	*	0.1			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
Peace Corps	*	*	*	*	0.1			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL								
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program								
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 Loans	-	-	-	-	-			

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

TOTAL	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
	-	-	0.2	12.0	13.3
AFDB	-	-	11.6	11.6
UNDP	-	0.1	0.4	1.5
Other UN	-	0.1	-	0.2

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

Donor	1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)		
	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-77
TOTAL	7.0	19.4	63.0
United Kingdom	7.0	8.8	61.4
Other	*	1.6	1.6

Donor	2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES		
	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	-	NA	NA

TOTAL	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
	-	-	-

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

NA - Not available

* Less than \$50,000

SEYCHELLES

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	200	200	-	-	-	-	-
Total	200	200	-	-	-	-	-
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	200	200	-	-	-	-	-
Total	200	200	-	-	-	-	-

Development Overview

The Seychelles archipelago consists of 92 islands scattered over 150,000 square miles. The distances between the islands have exacerbated the problems of establishing economic and social infrastructures to reach the dispersed population. Until the present decade the economy of Seychelles was isolated from the world and generally stagnant, depending primarily on the production of copra and cinnamon for export earnings and the production of fruit and vegetables, supplemented by fish and imported rice, for domestic consumption. Since the opening of an international airport in 1971, tourism and related industries such as construction and services have developed rapidly.

Socio-Economic Performance

The Seychelles has a large and growing balance of trade deficit and is dependent upon earnings from tourism to supplement its export earnings. The government recognizes its vulnerability and has established the need to diversify

its economy, particularly in the fields of agriculture, livestock, and fisheries, as the main objective of its Development Plan for 1977 to 1981. The government also intends to give special consideration to the problems of the outer islands. Approximately 27% of the \$80,000,000 development budget is to be allocated to agriculture during this time period. A population growth rate of 2.7%, combined with the fact that 40% of the population is under the age of 15 and the extremely limited amount of arable land has led to official governmental recognition of the need for family planning services which are made available through government clinics and are integrated with other health services.

Total Resources

Assistance is provided primarily by the United Kingdom in the form of capital aid grants for infrastructure, roads, water and electricity, telecommunications and airport and harbor development. Assistance is also provided by France, West Germany, and the United Nations.

A.I.D. Strategy

The Government of the Seychelles has requested U.S. assistance in the development and expansion of research and extension services for the production of food crops. A project proposal, focusing on problems of regional significance, is being prepared and will establish a working link between the experimental station and the existing international research network. The agricultural program will therefore benefit all of the Indian Ocean nations as well as have a direct impact on small farmers in the Seychelles. Efforts to increase and diversify domestic food production will complement the on-going maternal-child health and school feeding program being carried out by a private voluntary group using Food for Peace (PL 480) commodities. Additional assistance in manpower development will be provided through regional projects. Program management will be provided by A.I.D. through a regional office rather than by resident A.I.D. staff.

SEYCHELLES

RESOURCE FLOWS			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	102	252
Total AID	-	102	252
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	92	198	179
Total P.L. 480	92	198	179
Total AID and P.L. 480	92	300	431

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

CP 80-08(10-78)

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
* Program will produce results useful to other Indian Ocean states as well.
--Agriculture research and extension effort to modernize small farm sector, poorly developed on all islands.

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
(In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
Title I						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total .. (of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies ..		92		198		179
World Food Programs		-		-		-
Gov't.-to-Gov't		-		-		-
Title II Total		92		198		179
Total P.L. 480		92		198		179

CP 80-14(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	-	-	-
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	1	1
Total	-	1	1
Participants^d			
Noncontract	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	15
Total	-	-	15

^aU.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^bFY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
^cParticipating agency technicians.
^dProgrammed during the fiscal year.

CP 80-17(10-78)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SEYCHELLES

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	•	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
FOOD CROP RESEARCH	*	G	662-0002	79	---	---	200	102	200	252	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	200	102	200	252	
GRANTS					---	---	200	102	200	252	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					---	---	200	102	200	252	
GRANTS					---	---	200	102	200	252	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

* Detailed project narrative -- See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Food Crops Research		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 662-0001		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be submitted	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		200	400	
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	

Purpose: Develop and disseminate knowledge of crops and cultivation procedures suitable for small farmers in the Indian Ocean island countries.

Background: The Seychelles managed to increase its GDP between 1972 and 1976, but mainly through gains in construction and tourism. The agriculture sector represents the most appropriate means for improving the situation of the poor on the outer islands. At the same time, acute population pressure and an absolute shortage of land make the development and teaching of farming methods peculiarly suited to the islands a necessity for rural progress. Design of the project is underway.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host government will provide a number of participants for training and facilities to be determined in the planning phase of the project. Extension activities will be supported by Peace Corps programs.

Beneficiaries: An estimated 10,000 will benefit from this project. Project cost will be \$40 per recipient.

FY 80 Program: It is anticipated that initial extension trainees will be entering service and a series of classes for small farmers will be under way in FY 80.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Agriculture Extension Service established	Complete
Teaching materials/class units developed	35
Extension workers trained	50

		(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Inputs:		<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel:	U.S. long term (12 PM)	100
Training:	15 participants (Third Country) (45 PM)	38
	50 participants (local) (100 PM)	35
Commodities:	Training materials	6
Other Costs:	Plant research studies	21
Total		<u>200</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	200	102		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	200	102	98	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	200	-	400	

BASIC DATA

Total population	(thousands, mid 1978)	<u>8,252</u>		
Per capita GNP	(dollars, 1976)	<u>200</u>		
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	(1970-75)	<u>-2.2%</u>		
Average annual rate of inflation	(1960-1970)	<u>3.2%</u>	(1970-1976)	<u>10.2%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population	(1960)	<u>5.2</u>		
Life expectancy at birth, in years	(1970-1975)	total <u>43.5</u>	male <u>41.9</u>	female <u>45.1</u>
	(1865-1970)	total <u>40.9</u>	male <u>39.4</u>	female <u>42.6</u>
Literacy rate	(1972)	total <u>39%</u>	male <u>n.a.</u>	female <u>n.a.</u>
	()	total <u>n.a.</u>	male <u>n.a.</u>	female <u>n.a.</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	(1954-77)	<u>1.4%</u>		
Agricultural production as % of GDP	(1976)	<u>29</u>		
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	(1970)	<u>54</u>		
% land owned () by: top 10%	<u>n.a.</u>	low 10%	<u>n.a.</u>	
Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year	
Subsistence	rice	<u>41</u>	(1977)	
Cash	rice	<u>41</u>	(1977)	
Major agricultural exports	..(1977)	coffee, cloves, sugar, vanilla		
Major agricultural imports	..(1977)	rice, wheat, tallow, dairy products		
Proportion of labor force in agriculture	(1970)	<u>86%</u>		

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>229</u>	(75)	<u>236</u>	(76)	<u>282</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>277</u>	(75)	<u>280</u>	(76)	<u>355</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>-48</u>	(75)	<u>-44</u>	(76)	<u>-72</u>
Defense expenditures,						
as % of total expenditures	(1974)	<u>8.0</u>	(75)	<u>9.7</u>	(76)	<u>9.7</u>
as % of GNP	(1974)	<u>1.4</u>	(75)	<u>1.6</u>	(76)	<u>1.9</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,						
(\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>36</u>	(76)	<u>42</u>	(77)	<u>69</u>
Equivalent to	<u>1.8</u>	months of imports (1978)				

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports	..(1976)	coffee, vanilla, sugar		
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.)	(1975)	<u>34</u>	(76)	<u>58</u>
as % of total exports	(1975)	<u>12</u>	(76)	<u>21</u>
()				<u>n.a.</u>
Major imports	..(1976)	primary products, foodstuffs, consumer goods		
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.)	(1975)	<u>14</u>	(76)	<u>6</u>
as % of total imports	(1975)	<u>4</u>	(76)	<u>2</u>
()				<u>n.a.</u>
Total trade balance (\$ million, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>-70</u>	(76)	<u>-10</u>
()				<u>n.a.</u>
Main trading partners	.....	U.S., France, other E.E.C.		
External public debt as % of GNP.	(1976)	<u>10.2</u>		
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1976)	<u>14</u>		
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	(1970)	<u>3.5</u>		

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate	..... (1967-77)	<u>2.1%</u>		
% population in urban areas	..... (1965)	<u>12</u>	(1970)	<u>14</u>
Total births per 1,000 population	..... (1975)	<u>45</u>		
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	..... ( )	<u>n.a.</u>		
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>45.2</u>	(15-64 yrs.)	<u>52.2</u>	(65+ yrs.)
				<u>2.6</u>
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	..... (1973)	<u>169</u>		
People per physician	..... (1973)	<u>10,500</u>		
Major causes of death ()	<u>n.a.</u>			
Major disease(s) ... ()	<u>n.a.</u>			
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	..... (1973)	<u>102</u>		
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	.. (1970)	<u>12</u>		
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:				
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1972)	total	<u>56.2</u>	male <u>60.7</u>	female <u>51.8</u>
Secondary .. (15-19) (1973)	total	<u>17.0</u>	male <u>20.0</u>	female <u>14.0</u>
Post Secondary (20-24) (1971)	total	<u>1.1</u>	male <u>n.a.</u>	female <u>n.a.</u>
Energy production as % of consumption	..... (1970)	<u>3</u>		

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

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY MADAGASCAR	PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78
		1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
		I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								0.2	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.4
	Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grants	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.4	-	-	-
	a. A.I.D. and Proconsul Agencies	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grants	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.4	-	-	-
	Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grants	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.4	-	-	-
	Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Title II - Total Grants	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.4	-	-	-
	Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-
	Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.4	-	-	-
	c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	c. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Intd. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	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 Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	* LESS THAN \$50,000.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
TOTAL	TO	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
-	-	33.1	34.1	436.9
IBRD	-	-	*	32.6
IFC	-	11.3	-	11.3
IDA	-	14.0	33.0	158.2
AFDB	-	9.8	-	9.8
UNDP	-	2.1	1.1	27.9
Other UN	-	0.9	-	4.2
EEC	-	-	-	192.9
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77	
TOTAL	35.3	34.2	341.7	
France	26.3	24.2	267.5	
Germany	4.4	1.8	27.4	
Japan	0.5	2.0	11.9	
Norway	1.2	1.8	9.4	
Italy	0.1	0.1	7.6	
Other	2.8	4.3	17.9	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77	
TOTAL	-	-	-	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77	
USSR	-	-	81.0	
Eastern Europe	-	-	13.0	
China	-	-	68.0	

* Less than \$50,000

MADAGASCAR

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 80-08(10-78)			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-
Total AID	-	-	-
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	1,400	1,400
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	1,107	2,203	2,111
Total P.L. 480	1,107	3,603	3,511
Total AID and P.L. 480	1,107	3,603	3,511

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

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 80-14(10-78)						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	500	1,400	5,000	1,400
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total . . .	/	-	/	1,400	/	1,400
(of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies . . .	/	1,107	/	1,836	/	1,764
World Food Programs	/	-	/	367	/	347
Gov't.-to-Gov't	/	-	/	-	/	-
Title II Total	/	1,107	/	2,203	/	2,111
Total P.L. 480	/	1,107	/	3,603	/	3,511

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: COMOROS ISLANDS

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population	..... (thousands, mid 1978)	<u>316</u>
Per capita GNP	..... (dollars, 1975)	<u>200</u>
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	.. (1970-75)	<u>-1.0%</u>
Average annual rate of inflation	..... (1960-1970)	<u>n.a.</u> (1970-1976) <u>n.a.</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population	. ()	<u>n.a.</u>
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975)	total <u>42.5</u> male <u>40.9</u> female <u>44.1</u>	
(1965-1970)	total <u>40.1</u> male <u>38.5</u> female <u>41.6</u>	
Literacy rate	..... ( 1972)	total <u>58%</u> male <u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u>
	(1966)	total <u>58%</u> male <u>66%</u> female <u>52%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	. ()	<u>n.a.</u>
Agricultural production as % of GDP	. ()	<u>n.a.</u>
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	..... ( 1976)	<u>770</u>
% land owned () by: top 10%	<u>n.a.</u>	low 10% <u>n.a.</u>
Major crop(s):		% of arable land
Subsistence	coconuts	10 (1977)
Cash	coconuts	10 (1977)
Major agricultural exports	.. (1977)	perfume essence, vanilla, cloves
Major agricultural imports	.. (1977)	rice, wheat flour, sugar
Proportion of labor force in agriculture	..... ( 1977)	<u>65%</u>

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974) <u>9.5</u> (75) <u>7.6</u> (76) <u>6.0</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	... (1974) <u>34.6</u> (75) <u>30.7</u> (76) <u>20.5</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	... (1974) <u>-25.1</u> (75) <u>-23.1</u> (76) <u>-14.5</u>
Defense expenditures,	
as % of total expenditures	..... ( ) <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u>
as % of GNP	..... ( ) <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,	
(\$ millions, U.S.)	..... ( ) <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u>
Equivalent to	<u>n.a.</u> months of imports ()

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1974)	perfume oils, vanilla, copra
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.)	() <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u>
as % of total exports	..... ( ) <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u>
Major imports ... (1974)	foodstuffs, cement, fuels
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S.,	
c.i.f.)	..... ( ) <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u>
as % of total imports	..... ( ) <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.)	..... ( ) <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u>
Main trading partners	..... France, Madagascar, Italy
External public debt as % of GNP.	(1976) <u>29.0</u>
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.)	..... ( ) <u>n.a.</u>
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	..... ( 1976) <u>5.7</u>

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate	..... (1967-77)	<u>2.5%</u>
% population in urban areas	..... ( )	<u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u>
Total births per 1,000 population	..... ( 1970)	<u>44</u>
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	..... ( )	<u>n.a.</u>
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>43.2</u> (15-64 yrs.) <u>53.8</u> (65+ yrs.) <u>3.0</u>	
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	..... ( 1970)	<u>52</u>
People per physician	..... ( 1973)	<u>13,700</u>
Major causes of death	()	<u>n.a.</u>
Major disease(s)	... ()	<u>n.a.</u>
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	..... ( )	<u>n.a.</u>
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	.. ()	<u>n.a.</u>
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:		
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1973)	total <u>31.7</u> male <u>43.2</u> female <u>20.0</u>	
Secondary .. (15-19) (1973)	total <u>11.0</u> male <u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u>	
Post Secondary (20-24) ()	total <u>n.a.</u> male <u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u>	
Energy production as % of consumption	..... ( )	<u>n.a.</u>

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)						ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS (Millions of Dollars)																											
COUNTRY COMOROS						A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS																											
PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL																								
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978				TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78																					
NO PROGRAMS THROUGH FY 1978						A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>TQ</th> <th>FY 1977</th> <th>FY 1978</th> <th>FY 1946-78</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>-</td> <td>*</td> <td>4.6</td> <td>4.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AFDB</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>4.5</td> <td>4.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNDP</td> <td>-</td> <td>*</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78	TOTAL	-	*	4.6	4.6	AFDB	-	-	4.5	4.5	UNDP	-	*	0.1	0.1				
	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78																													
TOTAL	-	*	4.6	4.6																													
AFDB	-	-	4.5	4.5																													
UNDP	-	*	0.1	0.1																													
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL Loans Grants a. A.I.D. and Predominant Agencies Loans Grants <i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i> b. Food for Peace (PL 480) Loans Grants Title I - Total Sales Agreements Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use Title II - Total Grants Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program Voluntary Relief Agencies c. Other Economic Assistance Loans Grants Peace Corps Other II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL Credits or Loans Grants a. MAP Grants b. Credit Sales under FMS c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program 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 Loans						B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS 1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Donor</th> <th>CY 1976</th> <th>CY 1977</th> <th>CY 1966-77</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>8.8</td> <td>2.1</td> <td>105.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>France</td> <td>8.6</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>104.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>1.1</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Donor</th> <th>CY 1976</th> <th>CY 1977</th> <th>CY 1973-77</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>-</td> <td>NA</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-77	TOTAL	8.8	2.1	105.6	France	8.6	1.0	104.1	Other	0.2	1.1	1.5	Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77	TOTAL	-	NA	-
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C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>CY 1976</th> <th>CY 1977</th> <th>CY 1964-77</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>a</td> <td>-</td> <td>a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>USSR</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastern Europe</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>China</td> <td>a</td> <td>-</td> <td>a</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77	TOTAL	a	-	a	USSR	-	-	-	Eastern Europe	-	-	-	China	a	-	a	* Less than \$50,000 NA - Not available ^a An economic cooperation agreement has been signed, but information on the amount extended, if any, is not available.							
	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77																														
TOTAL	a	-	a																														
USSR	-	-	-																														
Eastern Europe	-	-	-																														
China	a	-	a																														

BASIC DATA

Total population (thousands, mid 1978) 14,846

Per capita GNP (dollars, 1976) 240

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970-75) 2.4%

Average annual rate of inflation (1960-1970) 1.4% (1970-1976) 11.1%

% national income received by low 20% of population . (1970) 3.9

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975)	total	50.0	male	48.3	female	51.7	
	(1865-1970)	total	47.5	male	45.9	female	49.1
Literacy rate	(1972)	total	60%	male	n.a.	female	n.a.
	(1962)	total	20%	male	30%	female	10%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate .. (1954-77) 1.3%

Agricultural production as % of GDP (1976) 30

Population density per square mile of agricultural land (1975) 350

% land owned () by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crops:		%		Year	
Subsistence	corn	71		(1976)	
Cash	coffee	5		(1976)	

Major agricultural exports .. (1976) coffee, tea

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) vegetable oils and fats, sugar

Proportion of labor force in agriculture (1970) 80%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.) (1974) 456 (75) 542 (76) 638

Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 535 (75) 629 (76) 864

Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) -79 (75) -157 (76) -226

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures (1974) 6.3 (75) 6.5 (76) 5.7
as % of GNP (1974) 1.5 (75) 1.7 (76) 1.5

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
(\$ millions, U.S.) (1975) 173 (76) 276 (77) 523
Equivalent to 4.9 months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977) coffee, tea, petroleum products

Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 2 (76) 4 (77) 78
as % of total exports (1975) 4 (76) 6 (77) 7

Major imports ... (1976) machinery and transport equipment, crude oil

Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S.,
c.i.f.) (1975) 68 (76) 56 (77) 84
as % of total imports (1975) 7 (76) 6 (77) 7

Total trade balance (\$ millions,
U.S.) (1975) -339 (76) -183 (77) -104

Main trading partners U.K., other E.E.C., Uganda

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 22.2

Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.) (1976) 43
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) (1976) 3.6

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate (1967-77) 3.3%

% population in urban areas (1962) 8 (1976) 11

Total births per 1,000 population (1975) 49

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception () n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 46.5 (15-64 yrs.) 50.9 (65+ yrs.) 2.6

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants (1973) 51

People per physician (1973) 16,500

Major causes of death (1970) causes of perinatal mortality, complications of childbirth, other diseases

Major disease(s) ... (1973) dysentery, hepatitis, anthrax

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements (1973) 92

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. (1970) 12

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1975) total 79.3 male 85.3 female 73.2
Secondary .. (15-19) (1975) total 16.4 male 20.8 female 11.8
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973) total 0.9 male 1.7 female 0

Energy production as % of consumption (1970) 2

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)						ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS (Millions of Dollars)							
COUNTRY KENYA						A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS							
PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78					
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978				TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78	
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	18.9	8.4	1.9	34.1	32.3				TOTAL	45.0	126.9	150.0	883.3
Loans	13.5	-	-	24.0	20.2				IBRD	31.0	84.0	55.0	502.9
Grants	5.4	8.4	1.9	10.1	12.1				IFC	-	3.8	-	36.1
a. A.I.D. and Professional Agencies	16.2	3.9	1.0	29.9	30.2				IDA	14.0	26.0	58.0	243.7
Loans	13.5	-	-	24.0	20.2				AFDB	-	9.1	-	24.6
Grants	2.7	3.9	1.0	5.9	10.0				UNDP	-	2.0	8.4	37.9
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-				Other UN	-	-	2.7	10.2
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	1.0	2.1	0.3	1.5	0.8				EEC	-	2.0	25.9	27.9
Loans	-	-	-	-	-								
Grants	1.0	2.1	0.3	1.5	0.8								
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-								
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-								
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-								
Title II - Total Grants	1.0	2.1	0.3	1.5	0.8								
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	-	-	-	-	-								
Voluntary Relief Agencies	1.0	2.1	0.3	1.5	0.8								
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.7	2.4	0.6	2.7	1.3								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-								
Grants	1.7	2.4	0.6	2.7	1.3								
Peace Corps	1.7	2.4	0.6	2.7	1.3								
Other	-	-	-	-	-								
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	5.0	16.8	15.1	15.4	27.4								
Credits or Loans	5.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	27.0								
Grants	*	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.4								
a. MAP Grants	*	0.9	0.1	0.2	-								
b. Credit Sales under FMS	5.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	27.0								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	*	0.9	-	0.2	0.4								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-								
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	23.9	25.2	17.0	49.5	59.7								
Loans	18.5	15.0	15.0	39.0	47.2								
Grants	5.4	10.2	2.0	10.5	12.5								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	1.9	-	-	1.6	-								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	1.6	-								
b. All Other Loans	1.9	-	-	-	-								

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	136.0	129.1	788.4
United Kingdom	38.1	27.2	284.4
Sweden	22.3	11.0	106.6
Germany	15.3	18.9	104.8
Netherlands	14.6	13.9	69.4
Norway	8.8	12.6	55.4
Denmark	7.7	12.3	51.7
Canada	10.2	7.6	42.0
Other	17.0	18.6	74.1

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	*	NA	NA
Kuwait	*	NA	NA

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES			
	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	-	-	65.0
USSR	-	-	48.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	-	17.0

NA - Not available * Less than \$50,000

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

KENYA

PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 80-13(10-78)
(In thousands of dollars)								
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1978								
Loans	20,200	20,200	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	10,402	8,908	1,004	390	-	-	100a/	
Total ..	30,602	29,108	1,004	390	-	-	100	
1979								
Loans	14,000	10,000	-	4,000	-	-	-	
Grants ...	5,847	4,553	594	700	-	-	-	
Total ..	19,847	14,553	594	4,700	-	-	-	
1980								
Loans	8,250	6,000	-	2,250	-	-	-	
Grants ...	12,334	10,384	450	1,500	-	-	-	
Total ..	20,584	16,384	450	3,750	-	-	-	

a/ Drought funds from Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

U.S. Interest

U.S. interests in Kenya's stable, Free-World-oriented economy and government are developmental, economic and political. A per capita GNP of \$240 masks a very low standard of living in rural areas, where 90% of the population lives. Kenya's development policies are sound and consistent with U.S. aid policy of improving the welfare of the rural poor. U.S. private investment in Kenya is the third largest among African countries and imports from the U.S. have been increasing in recent years. Kenya is politically one of the most stable African nations. It exercises a moderating influence within Africa.

Development Overview

Major problems threaten Kenyan ability to sustain its very creditable growth performance and its efforts to

alleviate poverty. Skilled manpower is lacking, especially that trained to stimulate increased productivity and to meet the basic needs of the rural poor majority; 80% of the land is arid or semi-arid, with serious conservation problems; current population growth (3.5%) is increasing land pressure, causing rising unemployment, and slowing outreach of social services, especially for health. Balance of payments pressure is expected to grow sharply in the near future. These constraints directly affect the welfare of the rural population, who are typically small farmers tilling less than 3 hectares. Income for the small farmer (approximately \$63 per capita) contrasts sharply with the national average (\$240) and is insufficient to maintain the average household of seven. Because of the limited production potential of the land, only 60% of the small farmer's income is derived from sale of crops. (The remainder comes from off-farm employment or cottage industry.) Only half the small farmers' crops are marketed. Most rural people must travel two miles to obtain water for household use; only 20% have reasonably close health services. Almost one-third of rural children suffer some degree of malnutrition. Only 16% of the 15-19 age group, the majority males, attend secondary school. The potential negative impact of all these factors on Kenya's future is clear, especially since approximately half the members of a typical rural household are under 15 years of age.

Socio-Economic Performance

Alleviation of poverty is a major theme of the 1979-83 Development Plan. Goals of the plan include a 4.7% annual increase in agricultural production; a 7.6% per capita annual increase in food availability, to improve levels of nutrition; improved health services through 300 new delivery points; expanded immunization programs; and increased water supply systems at the community level. In 1976, small farms generated 51% of Kenya's total marketed agricultural production as against 42% in 1965 and only 20% in 1960. The introduction of hybrid maize raised small farm average yields by 300% between 1970 and

KENYA

and 1975. Now, agriculture extension and education are being restructured in order to increase their impact on the smallholder producer.

Total Resources

Major donors to Kenya include the World Bank (IBRD), the United States, and a number of Western European countries. Coordination among donors is excellent, highlighted by the IBRD-led consultative group and the Government of Kenya's policy of establishing clear roles for each donor. The result is efficient use of donor resources. Commitments in FY 77 were led by IBRD (\$100,000,000); A.I.D., PL 480 and Peace Corps commitments totalled \$34.1 million. OPIC and EXIM Bank programs now total \$177 million. On-going projects financed by the remainder of the donor community aggregate \$880 million. U.S. private investment is approximately \$200 million and involves 135 U.S. firms.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D.'s strategy for the immediate future addresses simultaneously the constraints on access to inputs, required for greater productivity for the 10.5 million small farmers, and access to social services (particularly in health) required to improve the welfare of the rural poor. The GOK looks to the U.S. as the primary donor for assisting the poor in marginal lands areas. Small farm production and marketing will be increased through improvements in the credit, training, and extension systems and farm-to-market roads and training centers. Farmers and pastoralists in selected semi-arid areas will be assisted through projects for appropriate cropping systems and range management. A.I.D. will assist in implementation of the new GOK health plan which emphasizes maternal/child health and family planning. The PL 480 Title II program will continue to be used selectively as a nutrition intervention tool and for health education. Manpower development will pervade all areas of the A.I.D. program through project-specific training in the disciplines of agriculture and health.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
* Programs directed at small farmers and pastoralists will predominate.	
--Marginal lands development will continue with a comprehensive agricultural development project and a new livestock project.	
--Rural health services will be expanded and will include a nutrition component.	
--A new Rural Market Centers project will be funded as a complement to rural access roads construction and other small farmer impact programs.	

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	30	40	40
PASA ^c	2	8	8
Contract	27	77	82
Total	59	125	130
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	190	63	70
Contract	69	25	36
Total	259	88	106

^aU.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^bFY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
^cParticipating agency technicians.
^dProgrammed during the fiscal year.

KENYA

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 80-08(10-78)			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	4,098	22,332	20,415
Grants	3,005	6,155	12,169
Total AID	7,103	28,487	32,584
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	774	2,320	2,412
Total P.L. 480	774	2,320	2,412
Total AID and P.L. 480	7,877	30,807	34,996
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 80-14(10-78)						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
Title I						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total ..	/	-	/	-	/	-
(of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies ..	/	774	/	2,320	/	2,412
World Food Programs	/	-	/	-	/	-
Gov't.-to-Gov't	/	-	/	-	/	-
Title II Total	/	774	/	2,320	/	2,412
Total P.L. 480	/		/		/	

MISSION DIRECTOR: GLENWOOD T. ROANE

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM KENYA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH: FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
AGRICULTURE CREDIT		G 615-0148	71	2,215	1,942	---	273	---	---	---
NATIONAL RANGE - RANCH DEVELOPMENT	*	G 615-0157	73	4,640	2,888	681	893	998	1,142	1,853
LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT		L 615-0160	75	12,850	5,285	---	4,497	---	1,802	---
RURAL PLANNING	*	G 615-0162	76	1,519	1,355	742	677	388	603	---
RURAL ROADS SYSTEMS		G 615-0168	77	900	56	500	---	348	314	---
RURAL ROADS SYSTEMS		L 615-0168	77	13,000	35	---	5,125	---	2,700	---
AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM SUPPORT PROJECT	*	G 615-0169	78	5,573	---	---	1,894	4,000	4,000	16,627
AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM SUPPORT PROJECT		L 615-0169	78	20,200	---	---	4,644	---	4,878	3,400
ROADS GRAVELLING		G 615-0170	77	1,400	53	---	275	---	290	---
ROADS GRAVELLING		L 615-0170	77	7,700	39	---	1,580	---	1,260	---
AGRICULTURE SECTOR LOAN		L 615-0171	76	13,500	11,014	---	2,486	---	---	---
MARGINAL LANDS DEVELOPMENT (KITUI)	*	G 615-0172	79	---	---	1,330	---	2,000	2,000	1,870
MARGINAL LANDS DEVELOPMENT (KITUI)		L 615-0172	79	---	---	10,000	4,000	---	4,275	5,800
RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT		G 615-0174	77	360	161	---	164	---	35	---
FCDD CROPS RESEARCH	*	G 615-0180	79	---	---	1,300	470	850	960	2,950
RURAL MARKET CENTERS	*	G 615-0182	80	---	---	---	---	1,800	1,500	1,000
RURAL MARKET CENTERS	*	L 615-0182	80	---	---	---	---	6,000	4,200	5,000
INCREASE EMPLOYMENT INCOME PROD.(PVO)		G 615-0184	78	500	---	---	100	---	174	---
EAST AFRICAN FOOD CROPS RESEARCH		G 618-0657	72	3,045	2,437	---	608	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				87,402	25,265	14,553	27,686	16,384	30,133	
GRANTS				20,152	8,892	4,553	5,354	10,384	11,018	
LOANS				67,250	16,373	10,000	22,332	6,000	19,115	
POPULATION PLANNING										
FAMILY PLANNING		G 615-0161	75	2,203	1,374	124	99	---	65	---
POPULATION STUDIES AND RESEARCH CENTER	*	G 615-0165	76	989	330	470	603	450	291	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				3,192	1,704	594	702	450	356	
GRANTS				3,192	1,704	594	702	450	356	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH										
RURAL BLINDNESS PREVENTION		G 615-0173	79	390	390	---	---	---	---	---
RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY	*	G 615-0177	79	---	---	700	---	1,500	795	800
RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY	*	L 615-0177	79	---	---	4,000	---	2,250	1,300	5,750
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				390	390	4,700	---	3,750	2,095	
GRANTS				390	390	700	---	1,500	795	
LOANS				---	---	4,000	---	2,250	1,300	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM KENYA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES										
NON-FORMAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING	G	615-0055	77	153	54	---	99	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				153	54	---	99	---	---	
GRANTS				153	54	---	99	---	---	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				91,137	27,413	19,847	28,487	20,584	32,584	
GRANTS				23,887	11,040	5,847	6,155	12,334	12,169	
LOANS				67,250	16,373	14,000	22,332	8,250	20,415	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE National Range-Ranch Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 998		LIFE OF PROJECT 8, 174
NUMBER 615-0157 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Africa Program, p. 321	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 73	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To increase livestock production by low-income producers, especially nomadic pastoralists.

Background and Progress to Date: With incomes ranging from \$40-\$50 per year, pastoralists and subsistence livestock cultivators are one of the poorest groups in Kenya. As a means of increasing their incomes and well-being, the GOK is taking advantage of under-utilized rangelands to increase production through a phased livestock development program. Now in Phase II (Phase I was a pilot program), major grazing areas of the country are being systematically designed to handle increased numbers of livestock and improvements are being made in the marketing system and pricing structure. Production surpluses will earn foreign exchange. Complementing the activities financed by A.I.D.'s FY 1974 Livestock Development Plan (\$12.85 million), this project provides for planning and implementation of range and ranch development schemes, including development of ground and surface water sources in balance with available forage and grazing land, and the training of Kenyan range, ranch, and water development personnel. Progress to date includes: development of eight grazing blocks (8,000,000 acres) with associated water facilities and organized grazing committees; registration of pastoralists on developed grazing blocks; record numbers of cattle being sold commercially by ranches; an institutionalized system of purchasing immature cattle by weight rather than age, thus giving 30% higher returns to producers; and improvement in the quality of meat animals sold by cooperative, company, and commercial ranches, with 40% of all steers now sold at the highest non-feedlot grade. Project implementation is being slowed by delays in filling advisory positions. Another constraint is that the GOK's 1978 increase of meat prices was insufficient to remove all price-related problems.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOK is providing \$12 million in personnel, maintenance and operations costs. Other Phase II donors include IDA (\$21.5 million for ranch development), the U.K. (\$2.9

million for livestock marketing), and Canada (\$1.3 million for development of one District and support of livestock and wildlife monitoring activities).

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries are Masai, Somali and other pastoralists and also subsistence cultivators who keep some cattle, sheep and goats. About 10,000 families will benefit directly from the ranching component and about 15,000 families will benefit from grazing block development. Project costs in FY 1980 and for the life of the project approximate \$40 and \$325 respectively per direct beneficiary family.

FY 1980 Program: Three civil engineers will assist GOK planning teams in designing range and ranch water facilities, while two production training specialists will give practical guidance in livestock and range management practices to grazing block and ranch managers. A livestock economist will assist the Project Coordination Unit. Two hydrogeologists will assist in siting, drilling and equipping boreholes. Eleven long-term and 3 short-term participants will commence training in the U.S. and 14 long-term participants will continue their studies.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Ranch plans developed	65
Grazing blocks developed	13
Participants trained: U.S.	71
In-country	26

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 7 U.S. Long-term consultants (72pm)	465
3 U.S. Short-term consultants(15pm)	150
Training: 25 Long-term participants (270pm)	375
3 Short-term participants (6pm)	8
Total	<u>998</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	4,640	2,888	1,752	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	681	893		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	5,321	3,781	1,540	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	998	1,855	8,174	

Institute of International Education,
U.S. Department of Agriculture

TITLE Rural Planning		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 615-0162		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Africa Program, p. 322	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	2,649
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To develop improved capabilities within: (1) the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) for agricultural policy formulation, project preparation and management; and (2) the Ministry of Economic Planning (MOEP) to plan and implement a system of decentralized participatory rural planning.

Background and Progress to Date: This project responds to constraints identified by the GOK and the IBRD in the agriculture planning process, particularly in establishing priorities, program identification, data gathering, and monitoring and evaluation. The project also assists the GOK in implementing a participatory approach to rural development through establishment of planning policies and procedures for greater involvement of 40 District Development Committees (DDC) and their constituents. The project finances two complementary GOK contracts. The first, providing agricultural planning assistance to the MOA and training of MOA technicians, is a multi-donor effort towards which the U.S. contributes 38% of total funding. The second, fully funded by A.I.D., provides technical assistance and training to upgrade the capabilities of MOEP rural planning personnel to execute the GOK's decentralized development planning program. The first contract technicians arrived in 1976. An evaluation has analyzed the progress to date and has recommended that the GOK, the contractor, and the donors more clearly define and focus advisory activities. Specifically, the evaluation recommended that: (a) the MOA Development Planning Division (DPD) select and allocate advisory assignments in a coordinated manner; (b) the Strategy Section of the DPD play a more significant role in providing economic policy advice and support; and (c) the GOK strengthen its ability to retain trained Kenyan planners.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOK's contribution is \$1 million for commodities, personnel, and facilities. Canada, Sweden, UNDP, Netherlands and West Germany provide \$2.3 million to fully fund the balance of the MOA HIID contract.

Beneficiaries: Participatory planning at the District level will result in rural development projects more responsive and relevant to the needs of the local people. Central planners in the MOEP and the MOA will be able to analyze the interrelationship of the District Development Plans and their contribution to achievement of national priorities, particularly for agricultural programs.

FY 1980 Program: The principal activity planned under both contracts is assistance in implementing and monitoring the performance of the agriculture and rural development sections of the 1979-1983 Development Plan. Three advisors at the MOEP will continue to work with DDC's and 8 MOA advisors will continue policy formulation and planning activities. District Development Plans will be reviewed for relevance to national goals and relationship of projects to the needs of the rural poor.

Major Outputs	All Years
MOA Development Planning Division, proportion staffed with trained Kenyan planners	50%
District level project guidelines	Completed
Rural Planning portion of 1979-83 National Plan	Completed
A.I.D. Financed Inputs (\$ thousands)	
	<u>FY 80</u>
To the Ministry of Agriculture:	
Personnel: 3 U.S. Long-term contract advisors (32pm)	138
4 U.S. Short-term contract advisors (9pm)	88
Training: 7 Long-term participants (84pm)	90
To the Ministry of Economic Planning:	
Personnel: 3 U.S. Short-term advisors (8pm)	<u>72</u>
Total	388

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,519	1,355	164	Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	742	677		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,261	2,032	229	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	388	-	2,649	

TITLE Rural Roads System		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 348 Grant			LIFE OF PROJECT Grant 1,748 Loan 13,000 14,748
NUMBER 615-0168	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Africa Program, p. 323				

Purpose: To provide isolated rural areas with all-weather access to agricultural and social services by expanding the network of rural roads.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Kenya's rural development efforts place major emphasis on improving smallholder access to agriculture inputs, services and markets, and social services. Through its national Rural Roads Program, the GOK will construct 15,000 km. of all-weather access roads and upgrade to all-weather standards 7,000 km. of unpaved secondary and minor roads. Several donors will assist the GOK in achieving these targets. Under this project, A.I.D. will utilize Fixed Amount Reimbursement (FAR) procedures to reimburse the GOK for labor-intensive construction of 1,000 km. of access roads and will finance a graveling unit to upgrade another 2,000 km. of secondary and minor roads. Under a separate project A.I.D. has provided capital equipment and supporting technical assistance to upgrade another 1,300 km. of minor roads. Both projects operate in Western and Nyanza Provinces, which together contain 43 percent of Kenya's smallholder farmers. This project is in its early stages. Nine rural access roads totalling 68 km. in length are currently under construction. Most of the equipment for the graveling unit has been ordered from U.S. suppliers; bids received for the remaining equipment are being evaluated. An A.I.D. funded project engineer and a roads maintenance engineer are now on site and are providing engineering expertise for supervising the construction by the graveling unit and for designing and monitoring a pilot, labor-intensive road maintenance program. A multi-donor evaluation held in March 1978 found the GOK roads program to be progressing satisfactorily. Recommendations made on staffing and procurement are now being implemented.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOK is providing \$6.5 million for personnel, training, equipment, maintenance and recurrent costs to this A.I.D. project. Major donors to the GOK national

roads programs include: IBRD (\$8 million), Canada (\$13.5 million), Britain (\$6 million). Holland, Denmark, West Germany, the European Community and Norway. In addition, Switzerland, Holland, Norway, and the UNDP (ILO) are providing technical assistance.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 30,000 families will benefit directly from the project in FY 1980 and 115,000 families during the life of the project. Their mean per capita income approximates \$55 per annum, and improved all weather access may boost their income by about 20 percent. The cost to A.I.D. per family directly benefiting from FY 1980 funds will be about \$12. Life of project cost per beneficiary family will be \$130.

FY 1980 Program: In FY 1980 A.I.D. will reimburse the GOK for construction of 336 km. of new access roads and upgrading of 400 km. of secondary and minor roads. Three project technicians will provide engineering supervision and equipment maintenance while a fourth will assist in implementing the pilot roads maintenance program.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Rural Access Roads Constructed (km.)	1,000
Minor and Secondary Roads Improved (km.)	2,000

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 4 U.S. contract technicians(24pm)	163
Other Costs: Evaluation and Monitoring pilot maintenance activity	<u>185</u>
Total	348

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	13,900	91	13,809	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	5,125		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	14,400	5,216	9,184	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	348	-	14,748	

Frederick R. Harris, Inc.

TITLE Agricultural Systems Support Project		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 615-0169		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Change Transmitted July 28, 1978	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	Grant 23,200 Loan 23,600
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		4,000 Grant		49,800
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85	

Purpose: To increase smallholder and pastoralist access to agricultural services (extension, research, credit, inputs, storage and marketing).

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Kenya is planning a significant development effort aimed at removing obstacles to increased small-farm production and income. This project is a major channel of support to Kenya's 1.5 million smallholder families. It addresses the sector constraints of: shortage of qualified extension and research personnel; small farm credit needs; and policies and infrastructure for improved storage and marketing facilities. The present extension service is understaffed and oriented toward larger farmers; Egerton College facilities will be expanded and curricula modified to meet small farmer needs. Since many women are heads of small farm households, the role of women in the extension system will be explored thoroughly. Through technical assistance and training for the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) this project supports improved management of agricultural credit and greater access for small farmers. A study will determine requirements for improving and achieving greater utilization of the cooperative system by small farmers. The project will also fund studies and training to improve crop storage and marketing systems. Kenya's range research capability, for which there is great need, will be expanded through technical assistance and training.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOK will contribute approximately \$18.1 million for this activity including: \$12.5 million for manpower training; \$4.0 million for range research; and \$0.9 million for development of agricultural credit systems. In addition, the GOK will provide required counterparts and technicians for project activities. The World Bank has extended a \$27.1 million education loan which will expand three certificate-level agricultural training institutes and the University of Nairobi's Faculty of Agriculture.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries are Kenya's 1.5 million small farm families who will benefit from improved extension services, cooperative system, range research, an improved credit system and MOA staff upgrading. Direct beneficiaries will be institutions and Ministries assisted, including trained participants.

FY 1980 Program: Construction of Egerton College expansion will be initiated and local staff training expanded. Range Research sub-project will be fully staffed. Second year training programs for agricultural credit and cooperative development activities will be undertaken.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Egerton College expanded capacity (students)	1,632
Returned MOA participants	100
Trained Kenyan range research staff	18
Trained AFC staff	79

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Personnel: 18 U.S. Long-term consultants (207 pm)	1,532
8 U.S. short-term consultants (33 pm)	268
Training: 17 long-term participants (204 pm)	184
420 short-term participants (1236 pm)	1,836
171 In-country trainees (500 pm)	100
Other Costs: Evaluations and studies	80
Total	4,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	25,773	-	25,773	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	6,538		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	25,773	6,538	19,235	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	4,000	20,027	49,800	

TITLE Marginal Lands Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 61 ^c -0172		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Africa Program, p. 319	FY 80 Grant 2,000	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	LIFE OF PROJECT Grant 5,200 Loan 15,800 21,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To increase productivity and income of smallholders in selected marginal areas of Kenya through a comprehensive agricultural development program.

Background and Progress to Date: With a limited endowment of natural resources, Kenya's marginal lands are being further degraded through poor conservation practices, increased population pressure and periodic drought. Marginal areas are usually food deficient, and the average per capita income in these regions is under \$60. Development of all arid and semi-arid areas of Kenya occupies a significant part of Kenya's new five-year plan. The Government of Kenya looks upon the U.S. as a major source of expertise because of our experience in developing similar areas. In response to a GOK request, A.I.D. funded a pre-investment study of a portion of Kenya's marginal lands. The study was completed in mid-1978; its conclusions and recommendations form the basis for this project. Project activities will provide smallholders with both immediate and long-range opportunities for increasing production and income through improved technology (e.g. ox-plows), water catchment schemes, a crop insurance program, conservation and reforestation. FY 79 funds provide technical advisors and training programs to promote these ends.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Ministry of Agriculture has proposed that over \$52 million be set aside in the GOK's new five-year plan for activities in support of marginal lands projects. Several other donors are reviewing the results of the pre-investment study and are considering similar projects in separate areas, and the European Community has already reserved aid funds (\$25 million) for marginal lands development activities.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be some 40,000 households in the immediate impact area. On a per family basis life of project costs will be about \$525, while FY 80 costs are about \$50.00. Most project components will have application to all marginal areas.

FY 1980 Program: Project activity will get underway with a soil and water conservation program, and reforestation and rangeland rehabilitation schemes. Pilot programs, financed from loan funds, will commence; e.g. the ox-plow improvement component, the crop insurance program, and water catchment.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Soil conservation schemes	15
Reforested areas	5
Grazing areas rehabilitated	5
Water catchment and harvesting projects	1,000
Farmers introduced to improved ox-plow technology	2,000
Crop insurance program	instituted

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Commodities: Vehicles, soil conservation and construction equipment	1,000
Reforestation equipment and supplies	500
Equipment for water catchment and harvesting projects	250
Other Costs: Ox-plow improvement	100
Evaluation and operations	150
Total	<u>2,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	11,330	4,000	7,330	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	11,330	4,000	7,330	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,000	7,670	21,000	

TITLE Food Crops Research		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (in thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 615-0180		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	Advice of Change to be submitted	850	5,100	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To assist the Government of Kenya (GOK) to develop a package of agricultural inputs and practices supporting smallholder cultivation in semi-arid areas.

Background and Progress to Date: Begun as an East African Community (EAC) project, this activity addressed major agronomic constraints to increasing food production throughout the region. Optimizing crop yields, especially maize, and developing cropping systems for marginal rainfall areas (MRA's) was the major research focus. Research accomplishments included the development of 11 hybrid maize varieties, adopted by 85 percent of Kenyan highland area farmers, that increased yields by 25 percent. Also, the project-supported Plant Quarantine Station increased new plant introductions in the region six-fold; and the Protein Quality Laboratory became operational.

As a result of an evaluation and the break-up of the EAC, A.I.D. will reorient the former project to address Kenya-specific problems. A.I.D., in collaboration with a U.S. university, UNDP/FAO and the GOK, will concentrate research on the agricultural potential of the MRA's. Research will develop MRA smallholder technology packages to increase food crop production and minimize the risk of crop failures. To insure smallholder participation, FAO will assist the GOK in improving the extension system for delivering project outputs to the marginal rainfall areas.

Host Country and Other Donors: A five-person U.S. university team will work at the Kenya Agriculture Research Institute in collaboration with an eleven-person FAO team assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture, Katumani Drylands Research Station. Combined FAO/GOK contribution in FY 80 will be \$685,000. Linkages will be maintained with the University of Nairobi and the international research centers, ICRISAT, CIMMYT, and IITA.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries are the Kenyan scientists responsible for food crop research, the national planning and regional research organizations, and the extension service, but the ultimate beneficiaries are the 683,000 smallholder families in the MRA's. The average cost per family over the life of the project is \$7.47.

FY 80 Program: Major activity will focus on identifying appropriate crops and practices for the MRA's. Research will concentrate on identification, selection and breeding of improved maize, cereal, and food legume varieties; testing improved conservation and cultural practices; and assessing crop growth response under varied soil and water conditions. Twenty person years of degree training in the U.S. and Kenya are planned.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
Cropping systems for MRA	20
Improved crop varieties	8
Trained research technicians and scientists	30
Trained professionals who receive short term training abroad	10

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ Thousands)
	FY 80
Personnel: 7 U.S. long-term consultants (84 pm)	595
Training: 20 U.S. long-term participants (240 pm)	250
Other costs: Expendable research supplies	5
Total	850

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	U.S. university to be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,300	470		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,300	470	830	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	850	2,950	5,100	

TITLE		FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)					
Rural Market Centers		Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition	FY 80	Grant 1,800 Loan 6,000	7,800	LIFE OF PROJECT	Grant 2,800 Loan 11,800	13,800
NUMBER 615-0182	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE			
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	FY 80	FY 84	OF PROJECT FY 85			

Purpose: To develop full-service market centers to improve small-holder access to supplies of agricultural inputs, outlets for marketing, and social services.

Background: A number of studies indicate that inadequate marketing facilities are an underlying cause of low incomes for small farmers, crop spoilage and inefficient food distribution systems. As a complement to ongoing programs for increased production and rural access roads construction, the GOK plans to increase access to marketing facilities and other social services for the rural poor in 1,681 "centers" of varying size. Among these, A.I.D. has chosen the "market" center (impact area of 15,000 people) and the "rural" center (40,000 persons) as most relevant to the needs of the poor for agriculture inputs, marketing and social services. A.I.D. will assist the GOK in developing a portion of the market centers and rural centers. Basic standards exist for upgrading both. Development of the centers may include installation of one or more of the following: public water system, grain storage facility, sanitation system, health dispensary, and agricultural marketing services. A number of the centers will also be logical sites for introduction of appropriate technology applications: small-scale food processing plants, farm implement production shops and farmer training centers. Centers to be developed will be chosen for their relationship to ongoing A.I.D. and other donor projects for agriculture production and related rural roads projects, as well as need and potential of surrounding areas. In view of the role of women in agricultural production and marketing, the project will emphasize improvement in their status and economic condition.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOK will provide a part of the necessary physical planning staff and the following services to meet full market center standards: electrification, telephone, local government infrastructure and social services such as schools.

Beneficiaries: Market centers to be developed in the project area will service about 1.6-1.7 million persons, including many female heads of households. Life of project costs are about \$35 per family; FY 1980 costs about \$60 per family.

FY 1980 Program: In consultation with local District Development Committees, technical advisors will explore the current development status of the area's markets and rural centers and identify the resources needed to upgrade them. Upon project authorization, a technical assistance team (physical planner, rural sociologist, engineer) will be contracted and procurement of construction materials will commence.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Centers fully developed including:	75
Grain storage points	
Market places	
Food processing centers	
Farmer training centers	
Farm implement production shops	
Participants trained	12
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ Thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Personnel: 8 U.S. Long-term technicians (96 pm)	878
Training: 12 U.S. Long-term participants (144 pm)	186
300 local appropriate-technology training (750 pm)	736
	<u>1,800</u>
Loan: Construction material for grain storage facilities, market places, training centers	6,000
Total	7,800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	7,800	6,000	13,800	

TITLE Population Studies and Research Center		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 615-0165		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Africa Program, p.325		FY 80 450	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,909	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To create a Kenyan institution capable of performing population/family planning training and research required by Government ministries, public and private agencies, and the University of Nairobi.

Background and Progress to Date: The need for an institution to conduct training and research, and to educate decision-makers about the implications of population growth was identified during design of Kenya's five-year family planning program. Project components include (a) establishment of a Population Studies and Research Center (PSRC) at the University of Nairobi, (b) undertaking of research by the PSRC focusing on policy issues in response to Government needs, (c) introduction of new population/family planning curricula into undergraduate courses at the University, and (d) presentation of population seminars. During the past year the PSRC has become completely operational. The research committee has been established and eight population research papers have been completed. Four Ph.D candidates, who will become the nucleus of the University's undergraduate population training staff, have entered U.S. universities. A series of highly successful regional population seminars co-sponsored with the Ministry of Economic Planning are now underway. The project is about one year behind schedule, due to delays in selection and approval of trainees, the contractor's advisory staff, and delays in agreeing on the technical and administrative relationships between the PSRC, the University administration and academic departments.

Host Country and Other Donors: Estimated Government of Kenya contributions to date total \$224,800 for (a) the PSRC Director and four academic positions within the PSRC; (b) facilities to house the PSRC and administrative staff; (c) participant support; and (d) partial funding for seminars. The U.N. Fund for Population Activity (UNFPA) funds other PSRC seminars, and contemplates use

of the PSRC for future UNFPA-sponsored research projects.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries are policy-makers throughout the GOK and private sector who gain an understanding of the relation between population and development. As those trained, and the research undertaken, are introduced into the health delivery system, the quality of the Maternal-Child Health/Family Planning program and of the integrated rural health services will improve, to the benefit of the majority of the population.

FY 1980 Program: The contractor will continue the range of work described above. Eight long-term participants will continue their training and funds will be provided for four additional short-term training programs. An additional 10 projects in operations research will be undertaken.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Seminars/Workshops	50
Participants trained	11
Research projects completed	20
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>(\$ Thousands)</u>
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 3 long-term technicians (34 pm)	233
Training: 8 long-term participants (48 pm)	75
4 short-term participants (16 pm)	30
Other Costs: Research and Seminars	112
Total	450

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	989	330	659	The Population Council, Inc.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	470	603		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,459	933	526	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	450	-	1,909	

TITLE Rural Health Delivery		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 615-0177		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Africa Program, p. 320	FY 80 Grant 1,500 Loan 2,250	LIFE OF PROJECT	Grant 3,000 Loan 12,000 15,000
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY84

Purpose: To increase the capacity of the Government of Kenya (GOK) to improve health conditions in the rural areas.

Background and Progress to Date: A 1978 health sector assessment funded by A.I.D. estimated that GOK health services reached no more than 25% of the population, with the bulk in urban areas. Limited outreach and staffing problems of the GOK rural health service network especially affect four major problem areas; (1) maternal child health/family planning; (2) nutrition; (3) environmental health; and (4) communicable diseases. The GOK system suffers from inadequate facilities and a shortage of trained manpower. The lack of access in rural areas to health facilities and other health-related programs sustains the present high rates of preventable infant mortality and morbidity, preventable infant and childhood malnutrition and the spread of communicable disease. These health conditions are an incentive for large family size and therefore limit the interest and effectiveness of the government's family planning program among the rural people.

The GOK health plan for 1979-83 will undertake an ambitious extension of the rural health system to increase the access and quality of primary health care and related programs such as potable water and nutrition interventions. This will require an expanded number of better health facilities, more trained people and additional capital and operating funds. A.I.D.-financed health planners are working with the Ministry of Health to design projects that will effectively extend these rural health services.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOK contribution will be approximately \$5 million over the life of the project. It is estimated that substantial donor assistance will be provided by LBRD, UNFPA and the government of Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands to assist the GOK in implementing various aspects of its rural health plan.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be the rural population which is reached by the expanded health system, particularly mothers and children to whom services are oriented. 375,000 families should benefit at an average Life of Project cost of \$40.

FY 80 Program: The project will focus on the following areas: training and manpower development, particularly for paramedical field staff; construction and renovation of rural health facilities; creation of preventive health and nutrition intervention system geared to the needs of mothers and children, implementation of an expanded communicable disease prevention and control program and construction of small community water supply systems. Fixed Amount Reimbursement may be used for any A.I.D. construction activity.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Paramedical training: trainers	50
students	400
New/renovated health clinics	125
Non-clinic based community health programs	50
Participants trained	50
Community water supply systems	80
 A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	 (\$ Thousands)
Grant:	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 5 contract technicians (95 pm)	700
Participants: 11 long-term (132 pm)	200
Other costs: MOH salary support, equipment operation, drugs, vaccines	600
Loan:	
Construction of clinics	1,000
Equipment of clinics	<u>1,250</u>
Total	3,750

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	4,700	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,700	-	4,700	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,750	6,550	15,000	

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population	..... (thousands, mid 1978)	<u>1,717</u>
Per capita GNP	..... (dollars, 1976)	<u>450</u>
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	.. (1970-75)	<u>0.9%</u>
Average annual rate of inflation	..... (1960-1970)	<u>1.9%</u> (1970-1976) <u>10.3%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population	.. (1970)	<u>5.3</u>
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975)	total <u>43.5</u> male <u>41.9</u> female <u>45.1</u>	
(1965-1970)	total <u>41.0</u> male <u>39.5</u> female <u>42.6</u>	
Literacy rate	..... (1972)	total <u>24%</u> male <u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u>
	(1962)	total <u>9%</u> male <u>14%</u> female <u>4%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	.. (1954-77)	<u>0.2%</u>
Agricultural production as % of GDP	..... (1976)	<u>29</u>
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	..... (1974)	<u>630</u>
% land owned () by: top 10%	<u>n.a.</u>	low 10% <u>n.a.</u>
Major crop(s):		% of arable land
Subsistence	rice	52
Cash	rubber	n.a.
Year		(1976)
		(1977)
Major agricultural exports	.. (1977)	rubber
Major agricultural imports	.. (1977)	cereals, sugar
Proportion of labor force in agriculture	..... (1970)	<u>74%</u>

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>109</u>	(75)	<u>125</u>	(76)	<u>150</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	... (1974)	<u>104</u>	(75)	<u>133</u>	(76)	<u>167</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	... (1974)	<u>4</u>	(75)	<u>-8</u>	(76)	<u>-17</u>
Defense expenditures,						
as % of total expenditures	..... (1974)	<u>3.6</u>	(75)	<u>3.5</u>	(76)	<u>3.2</u>
as % of GNP	..... (1974)	<u>0.6</u>	(75)	<u>0.6</u>	(76)	<u>0.6</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,						
(\$ millions, U.S.)	..... (1975)	<u>34</u>	(76)	<u>34</u>	(77)	<u>35</u>
Equivalent to	<u>0.9</u>	months of imports (1977)				

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977)	iron ore, rubber, diamonds
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.)	(1975) <u>87</u> (76) <u>105</u> (77) <u>115</u>
as % of total exports	..... (1975) <u>22</u> (76) <u>23</u> (77) <u>26</u>
Major imports ... (1976)	machinery and transport equipment, petroleum
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.)	..... (1975) <u>104</u> (76) <u>92</u> (77) <u>100</u>
as % of total imports	..... (1975) <u>31</u> (76) <u>23</u> (77) <u>22</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.)	..... (1975) <u>63</u> (76) <u>61</u> (77) <u>-16</u>
Main trading partners	..... U.S., Germany, Netherlands
External public debt as % of GNP.	(1976) <u>25.7</u>
Service payments on external public debt (\$ millions, U.S.)	..... (1976) <u>20</u>
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	..... ( ) <u>n.a.</u>

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate	..... (1967-77)	<u>3.2%</u>
% population in urban areas	..... (1970)	<u>26</u> (1971) <u>28</u>
Total births per 1,000 population	..... (1975)	<u>50</u>
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	..... (1977)	<u>1</u>
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>41.4</u> (15-64 yrs.) <u>55.2</u> (65+ yrs.) <u>3.4</u>	
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	..... (1973)	<u>159</u>
People per physician	..... (1973)	<u>11,200</u>
Major causes of death ()	n.a.	
Major disease(s) ... (1969)	malaria, worms, infant infections	
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	..... (1973)	<u>86</u>
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	.. (1970)	<u>27</u>
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:		
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1972)	total <u>39.9</u> male <u>52.6</u> female <u>27.4</u>	
Secondary .. (15-19) (1972)	total <u>16.2</u> male <u>25.0</u> female <u>7.3</u>	
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973)	total <u>1.3</u> male <u>2.0</u> female <u>0.6</u>	
Energy production as % of consumption (1970)	<u>7</u>

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

COUNTRY	LIBERIA					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	
	PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD							
		1975	1976	TQ	1977				1978
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL									
	Loans	15.7	5.8	1.2	21.4	6.4			
	Grants	9.0	-	-	11.8	-			
	Grants	6.7	5.0	1.2	9.6	6.4			
a. A.I.D. and Prodecessor Agencies									
	Loans	12.0	2.9	0.6	18.9	5.3			
	Grants	9.0	-	-	11.8	-			
	<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>	3.0	2.9	0.6	7.1	5.3			
	Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)									
	Loans	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1			
	Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
	Grants	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1			
	Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
	Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
	Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
	Title II - Total Grants	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1			
	Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1			
	Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.3	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance									
	Loans	2.6	2.3	0.5	2.4	1.0			
	Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
	Grants	2.6	2.3	0.5	2.4	1.0			
	Peace Corps	2.6	2.3	0.5	2.4	1.0			
	Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL									
	Credits or Loans	1.9	1.9	*	0.6	0.7			
	Grants	1.8	1.7	-	0.5	0.5			
	Grants	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2			
	a. MAP Grants	-	0.1	*	*	-			
	b. Credit Sales under FMS	1.8	1.7	-	0.5	0.5			
	c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.2			
	d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
	e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE									
	Loans	17.6	7.7	1.2	22.0	7.1			
	Grants	10.8	1.7	-	12.3	0.5			
	Grants	6.8	6.0	1.2	9.7	6.6			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants									
	a. Export-Import Bank Loans	2.1	2.6	2.3	5.6	-			
	b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-			

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
TOTAL	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
-	-	27.9	44.4	187.2
IBRD	-	13.3	30.8	108.1
IFC	-	0.3	-	0.6
IDA	-	7.0	12.0	36.0
AFDB	-	6.7	-	18.3
UNDP	-	0.4	1.2	20.0
Other UN	-	0.2	0.4	4.2
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1946-77	
TOTAL	8.3	13.3	38.5	
Germany	6.1	6.0	24.7	
Netherlands	0.6	1.9	3.8	
Japan	1.2	4.8	6.3	
United Kingdom	0.4	0.3	1.7	
Other	*	0.3	2.0	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77	
TOTAL	-	NA	NA	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1946-77	
USSR	-	10.0 ^E	10.0 ^E	
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	
China	-	10.0 ^E	10.0 ^E	

NA - Not available
E Estimate

* Less than \$50,000

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PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
CP 80-13(10-78)							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	5,267	894	75	1,007	2,595	696	-
Total ..	5,267	894	75	1,007	2,595	696	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	6,615	1,270	-	694	3,311	1,340	-
Total ..	6,615	1,270	-	694	3,311	1,340	-
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	5,030	1,412	-	220	2,848	550	-
Total ..	5,030	1,412	-	220	2,848	550	-

U.S. Interest

Liberia has been profoundly influenced by American ideals and the American form of government. In addition to historical and cultural ties, there are substantial U.S. private investments in Liberia and important U.S. Government communications facilities, which support U.S. interests in Africa. It is in the U.S. interest to insure that Liberia remains independent from external influence, has a viable economy and that development and progress towards equity proceed at an acceptable rate.

Development Overview

Liberia's development is hampered by an extreme shortage of people at mid-level with the necessary skills and drive to bring about needed changes, and by a lack of transportation and communication facilities. In-country training institutions are not well established and suffer from budget and staff attrition problems. A lack of

trained or trainable people to meet private and public sector demands results in unreliable services. Rural people have little or no access to proper health care or basic education and are frequently precluded from participation in the monetized economy.

Socio-Economic Performance

The Government of Liberia's Four Year Development Plan is weighted towards improving the lives of the poor and bringing development to the rural areas. Progress has not been as rapid as hoped, because of the drop in revenues caused by the recent slump in the world iron ore market and extraordinary expenditures required to host the OAU Heads of State Conference in 1979. Despite temporary setbacks, the Government's policies are basically sound. To accelerate rural development, the President recently issued an Executive Order requiring more decentralization and popular participation. A task force has been established to monitor progress and insure compliance.

A National Health Plan, which emphasizes primary health care, is expected to be approved by the GOL. The Ministry of Education is taking a realistic look at the magnitude of its task and is seeking new and more cost effective means of meeting educational needs. The Ministry of Finance continues to take the necessary steps to increase tax revenues. The tax structure is generally progressive and will increase tax revenues by 15% a year by 1980. The Ministry of Public Works is spearheading the development of the rural feeder road network and is strengthening its road maintenance capability.

Total Resources

Sixty percent of the investment required by the Four Year Plan is expected to come from external donors. Donor activities are coordinated through the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs (MPEA) for maximum impact in meeting the Plan's objectives. At periodic donor coordination meetings, sponsored by the MPEA and UNDP, information is freely exchanged and opportunities for collaborative

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efforts identified. A.I.D. is working in partnership with the Peace Corps and the World Bank on several projects and cooperating with a number of other donors in several areas, notably WHO, EEC and the Netherlands in health, UNICEF on safe water development, and West Germany in rural road maintenance. The West Germans are also working in forestry, port development, and a small town water system and are contemplating an Integrated Rural Development project. The People's Republic of China continues to have small programs in vegetable production and is working to develop Liberia's sugar refinery.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D. focuses on strengthening the planning capacities of the Ministries of Agriculture and Health to help them improve their research and delivery systems. A.I.D. is also working with the Ministry of Education to find new and cost effective ways to solve the country's education problems and meet its skills needs. The dual planning prototype is being followed to evolve a national housing policy and meet the shelter needs of the poor. To identify projects that will increase the participation of women in Liberian development, A.I.D. is sponsoring a profile study by the Federation of Liberian Women for an informational base for future policies and programs. Rural access roads are an important part of the A.I.D./World Bank/MOH integrated rural development efforts. The feasibility of more small scale rural infrastructure projects is being explored as a means of increasing direct assistance to the rural poor and minimizing the central government's recurrent costs.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
*The greatest bottleneck to development is the absence of an effective and skilled workforce. AID's principal thrust is to help Liberia develop a healthy, well fed and productive people.
*\$5.0 million of AID resources will be utilized primarily for manpower development and for improving government delivery systems, especially in the areas of agriculture and health.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^d			
Direct Hire ^b	33	32	32
PASA ^c	8	8	3
Contract	6	15	34
Total	47	55	69
Participants^d			
Noncontract	-	47	26
Contract	4	4	5
Total	4	51	31
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

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RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980
	(Actual)	(Estimated)	(Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	3,343	6,892	2,432
Grants	3,017	8,009	6,848
Total AID	6,360	14,901	9,280
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	115	218	105
Total P.L. 480	115	218	105
Total AID and P.L. 480	6,475	15,119	9,385

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

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980	
	(Actual)		(Estimated)		(Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total . . . (of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies . . .		-		-		-
World Food Programs . . .		115		218		105
Gov't.-to-Gov't		-		-		-
Title II Total		115		218		105
Total P.L. 480		115		218		105

MISSION DIRECTOR Remo R. Garufi

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM LIBERIA

CP 88-02110-783

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT	G	669-0127	77	1,400	248	---	657	---	398	---
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	* G	669-0135	79	---	---	500	30	520	600	2,400
AGRICULTURAL ANALYSIS AND PLANNING	G	659-0137	77	1,500	186	---	707	---	580	---
RURAL ROADS PHASE III	L	669-0138	77	5,200	---	---	1,392	---	432	---
UPPER BONG COUNTY RURAL DEV.	L	669-0139	77	6,600	---	---	1,400	---	800	---
YMCA AGRICULTURAL TRAINING (PVO)	* G	669-0141	77	67	57	115	85	152	151	156
UPPER-LOFA COUNTY RURAL DEV.	L	669-0142	76	5,000	677	---	1,061	---	1,200	---
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT BANK	* G	669-0145	79	---	---	200	102	320	243	1,030
RURAL DEV. TRAINING-PVO(CUTTINGTON)	* G	669-0153	77	1,670	250	455	803	420	453	355
NIMRA COUNTY ENTREPRENEURIAL DEV. (PVO)	G	669-0154	78	164	50	---	114	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				21,601	1,468	1,270	6,351	1,412	4,857	
GRANTS				4,801	791	1,270	2,498	1,412	2,425	
LOANS				16,800	677	---	3,853	---	2,432	
POPULATION PLANNING										
LOFA COUNTY RURAL HEALTH	G	669-0125	75	333	212	---	121	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				333	212	---	121	---	---	
GRANTS				333	212	---	121	---	---	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH										
LOFA COUNTY RURAL HEALTH	G	669-0125	75	2,379	1,711	---	668	---	---	---
HEALTH MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING	* G	669-0126	76	1,365	685	694	832	220	412	221
HAND DUG WELLS.	G	669-0157	78	267	---	---	103	---	64	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				4,011	2,396	694	1,603	220	476	
GRANTS				4,011	2,396	694	1,603	220	476	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES										
INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	G	669-0122	72	3,024	2,913	---	111	---	---	---
CIVIL SERVICE DEVELOPMENT	G	669-0124	74	1,826	1,615	---	211	---	---	---
IMPROVED EFFICIENCY OF LEARNING	* G	669-0130	78	825	---	1,301	1,140	948	1,049	1,364
VOCATIONAL TRAINING	* G	669-0131	75	800	---	1,800	1,082	1,500	1,647	1,854
RURAL LEARNING DELIVERY SYSTEM	* G	669-0134	79	---	---	210	85	400	285	1,990

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM LIBERIA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,475	4,529	3,311	2,629	2,848	2,981	
GRANTS				6,475	4,528	3,311	2,629	2,848	2,981	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES										
TELECOMMUNICATIONS EXPANSION	L	669-0111	73	8,500	7,453	---	1,042	---	---	---
RURAL ACCESS ROADS II	L	669-0116	73	3,400	2,395	---	1,005	---	---	---
INCREASED REVENUES FOR DEVELOPMENT	* G	669-0132	78	296	135	500	418	300	306	237
ROAD MAINTENACE EQUIPMENT	L	669-0143	76	4,000	3,008	---	992	---	---	---
LOW INCOME HOUSING	* G	669-0146	78	400	---	400	400	250	560	4,622
NAVIGATIONAL AIDS AT PRINCIPAL AIRPORTS	G	669-0159	79	---	---	440	340	---	100	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				16,596	12,991	1,340	4,197	550	966	
GRANTS				696	135	1,340	1,158	550	966	
LOANS				15,900	12,856	---	3,039	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				49,016	21,595	6,615	14,901	5,030	9,260	
GRANTS				16,316	8,062	6,615	8,009	5,030	6,848	
LOANS				32,700	13,533	---	6,892	---	2,432	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Agriculture Research & Extension (Formerly Agriculture Research)		FUNDS Agriculture Rural Development and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 669-0135		PRIOR REFERENCE		FY 80 520	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,420	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
		FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 333				

Purpose: To develop an adaptive crop, livestock (small ruminant) and soils management research and extension system, responsive to the needs of the small subsistence farmer.

Background and Progress to Date: Several years ago the Government of Liberia (GOL) altered its policies to focus more heavily on using the small farmer in the subsistence sector as one of the principal means of increasing production. In mid-1977 the new Minister of Agriculture began to reorganize the Ministry to make it more suited to carry out these policy objectives. During the process the government realized that its present research and extension system is insufficient to meet its declared policy of being self-sufficient in basic food crops in the early 1980s. In FY 78 a more limited research project was considered. Further discussions with the GOL resulted in this project which is much more comprehensive and focuses on applied research and the delivery system.

The project, scheduled to begin in FY 79, requires the reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture's research facilities. It will ensure that the agricultural research system is capable of supplying the needed data, small animal breeding stock, breeder seed, plant materials and information on appropriate farm machinery and tools needed to make the Liberian small farmer a more productive individual.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL will provide land, facilities, research counterparts and operating budget support. The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture will supply personnel, funds for field trials and rice breeding facilities. The West Africa Rice Development Agency will contribute funds for training and rice trials. The UNDP/FAO will provide technical assistance.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 152,000 farm families will ultimately have access to the improved technology developed by this project. The cost to AID over the life of the project is estimated at \$25.00 per family.

FY 80 Program: The reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture research structure is to be completed during the first half of FY 80 and a long term research and extension plan will be prepared by the last quarter.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
National research system developed	1
Participants trained to conduct/manage food crop and selected livestock research	15
Viable extension system keyed to the research organization functioning	1
New varieties released	6
Local varieties of seed upgraded	2
Breeds of goats and sheep improved	2

<u>AID Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Four long term U.S. advisors (48 pm)	435
Training: Three long term U.S. academic (36 pm)	39
Commodities: Two 4-wheel drive vehicles and research support equipment, supplies, seed	30
Other Costs: Local conferences, vehicle operation	16
Total	<u>520</u>

U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-0-	-0-	-0-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	30	150	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	370	150	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	520	2,400	3,420	

TITLE YMCA Agricultural Training (PVO)		FUNDS Agriculture Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 669-0141			FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>			152	490	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change transmitted on 9/14/78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To establish a model community which identifies and attends to the development needs of approximately 42,000 villagers living in the area.

Background and Progress to Date: Data in the project area has been collected and analyzed in a survey, to assist villagers in identifying priority needs susceptible to self-help solutions. Based on the survey data, the YMCA and the villagers are preparing a detailed work plan for the second phase of this project, to be implemented immediately after approval of the plan. The project helps villagers organize and employ self-help techniques in solving their problems. The YMCA's role is that of a catalytic agent/facilitator bringing about the organization and training of villagers to effectively articulate their perceived needs. Should the needs go beyond self-help solutions, the YMCA will assist the villagers in seeking assistance from appropriate government authorities. Some village groups have already been organized and assisted in becoming involved in self-help development, planning and implementation. Candidates who serve as village-based development extension workers during the subsequent phase are being identified. Land clearing has been completed, and access roads are nearing completion.

Host Country and Other Donors: Contributions from the Government of Liberia, the Firestone Rubber Concession, the University of Liberia, local villagers, and local volunteer donations for the life of the project, total \$934,860. The YMCA donations total \$211,979.

Beneficiaries: Six thousand marginal subsistence farmers in the Marshall Territory area of Liberia are expected to benefit from this project, at a cost of \$82 per family.

FY 80 Program: Additional Village groups will be organized. More potential village-based development extension workers will be identified and trained to promote integrated rural development techniques. A program to assist villagers in identifying development needs will be designed, based on data collected and analyzed during FY 79.

Major Outputs:

All Years

- Improved farm production and marketing system established X
- Improved health and sanitation practices instituted X
- Village level non-formal education and training underway X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)
FY 80

Commodities: Office and agriculture supplies/ equipment, livestock, hand tools, fertilizer and seed	19
Other Costs: Vehicle maintenance, travel and local salaries	<u>133</u>
Total	152

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	67	57	10	Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	115	85		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	182	142	40	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	152	156	490	

TITLE Agricultural Credit Bank		FUNDS Agriculture Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 320		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,550
NUMBER 669-0145 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 332	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To institutionalize rural credit and saving channels for small farmers and the agricultural economy at reasonable interest rates.

Background and Progress to Date: Increasing the Government's ability to deliver services to farmers is a key objective of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Government is seeking to achieve this through strengthening agricultural cooperatives, improving research and extension services and by launching two large integrated rural development projects to increase production and improve conditions in selected project areas. The creation of the Agricultural Development Cooperative Bank (ADCB) late in 1976 is another important step towards the achievement of this objective. The bank was initially provided with \$1.5 million by the GOL for its lending operations with plans to increase this to \$4 million over the life of the project. The Government asked A.I.D. for technical assistance in 1978 and the project has now been designed and approved with the technical advisors scheduled to arrive early in 1979. They are to assist the bank in carrying out its charter, which includes (a) provision of credit to rural people and organizations, (b) mobilization of rural savings, (c) provision of technical assistance and training in rural enterprises, and (d) conducting research on agricultural credit.

Host Country and Other Donors: In addition to providing counterparts and participants for long-term training, the GOL has provided \$1.0 million to cover the initial development costs and personnel requirements of the newly-formed bank, thus bringing the total planned investment over the life of the project up to \$5.0 million. Other donors, principally the IBRD will provide technical assistance valued at approximately \$422,000 over the life of the project.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this project are the

estimated 152,000 farm families and small entrepreneurs who presently have no access to credit. The cost to A.I.D. over the life of the project is \$10.00 per family.

FY 80 Program: The accounting and control system and the rural savings plan will be initiated. The Bank development plan will be implemented in the third quarter. The accounting, auditing and control systems will also be completed.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Bank Development Plan completed	X
Rural credit banks established in three counties	3
Headquarters and branch staff personnel trained	34
Credit policies/procedures applicable to small farmers and cooperatives operational	X
Rural Savings program established and operating	X
Over-all accounting and control system established and operating	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Personnel: 1 long-term US technician (18 pm)	165
Training: 4 long-term participants US training (48 pm) and 4 short-term participants US training (10 pm)	75
Commodities: Training equipment, vehicle spare parts	70
Other Costs: In-country travel, local conferences, vehicle maintenance	10
Total	320

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-0-	-0-	-0-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	200	102		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	200	102	98	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	320	1,030	1,550	

TITLE Rural Development Training (PVO)		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 669-0153		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change transmitted on 1/27/78		FY 80 420	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,900	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	

Purpose: To train mid-level agricultural workers in agriculture management and rural development to effectively manage farm related projects and transfer agricultural technology, methods and knowledge to the small farmer.

Background and Progress to Date: This project establishes a Rural Development Institute (RDI) with a two-year sub-professional, skill oriented, training program for agricultural workers. The training addresses a critical shortage in Liberia of mid-level agricultural technicians and managers to carry out agricultural development programs. Beside classroom training in basic agricultural skills and sciences, the RDI training program emphasizes practical field work and small farm development. At full development, the RDI will have about 200 students and will graduate about 75 each year. It is affiliated with, and located at the Cuttington University College (CUC). Graduates from this program will strengthen and supplement the Ministry of Agriculture staffing. They will supply much of the skilled talent for the AID/World Bank funded Lofa and Bong County Integrated Rural Development projects and become the basic sub-professional cadre to extend the new technologies developed under a proposed FY 79 AID funded Research project (669-0135). Plans for all facilities have been developed and construction was started in May, 1978. The facilities will open for training in March, 1979. Recruitment of members of the faculty is nearing completion.

Host Country and Other Donors: CUC provides, in addition to the land for the construction of the institute, facilities and services valued at \$632,000 over the life of the project. The Government of Liberia provides, from the Ministry of Education budget, contributions estimated at \$338,000 over the life of the project, primarily in the form of stipends for the students and operating support to the university.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of the project are the RDI students completing training. Assuming that 200 graduates will each impact upon 300 farmers during the first five years after graduation, the AID cost per farm benefited is \$48.00 over the life of the project.

FY 80 Program: The first class of 75 students are well into their second year of training and a second class of 100 students will begin training. Also, a first complement of Liberian counterparts are scheduled to complete training and be assigned as instructors.

Major Outputs: All Years

RDI established and operational	X
Students graduated	225
RDI graduates employed by Ministry of Agriculture	200

AID Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Six U.S. long-term (54 pm) and One U.S. short-term (6 pm) technical advisor	240
Training: Two long-term (24 pm) trainees (U.S.)	26
Commodities: One vehicle, farm machinery and agricultural commodities	100
Other: Local personnel and evaluation	54
Total	<u>420</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligation:	Expenditures:	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,670	250	1,420	The Domestic and Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, USA.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	455	803		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,125	1,053	1,072	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	420	355	2,900	

TITLE Health Management Planning		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 669-0126		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 220	LIFE OF PROJECT	2,500
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 335	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To institutionalize health planning, evaluation and manpower development in the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MOHSW); design a National Health Plan including public and private health sector resource allocation; and identify the impact of health on other sectors.

Background and Progress to Date: High fertility, high infant mortality, and short life expectancy characterize Liberia's health problems. The Government's ability to effectively deal with these is hampered by inadequate planning and the lack of trained people, and this frequently results in the waste of scarce resources. The development of an orderly, systematic, manageable, and accountable system is the main function of this project.

In FY 79 AID will expand its level of effort by bringing in additional short term consultants and providing more participant training in order to accelerate manpower development within the Ministry to achieve a viable national health plan.

The project has developed, tested and installed a health data system which is starting to provide much of the basic information necessary to complete the National Health Plan and allow the Ministry to make rational funding allocations. Primary Health Care Services Plans for each rural county have been drafted, architectural plans for prototype health clinics have been approved, and the majority of the Ministry's program administrators have participated in seminars or received on the job training in cost accountability and program reporting. Basic reporting of the Curative and Preventive Services units has been expected to cover 50% of the population with a target of 90% coverage by 1981.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government provides counterpart personnel, office space, budgetary support, and training facilities.

The Peace Corps provides volunteers who train and work with county registrars from the nine counties of Liberia in gathering and processing health statistics to implement the new reporting system.

Beneficiaries: An estimated 80% of the rural population will ultimately benefit from the improved planning capability of the Ministry. Project cost per family benefited is about \$18.50.

FY 80 Program: Technical advisory assistance to complete health utilization patterns for all posts/centers and outpatient clinics will continue, and morbidity in relation to those patterns will be analyzed to establish priorities for resource allocation and for determining manpower requirements.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Final draft of the National Health Plan completed	X
Health posts, centers, clinics and hospitals reporting basic morbidity data	200
Budget systems by program assessed and installed	X
County health registrars trained	9
MOHSW personnel trained in Health Planning	12
Primary Health Care Areas established	X
Health element for the overall integrated rural development program completed	X

<u>AID financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Complete contract financing of three long-term advisors (21 pm) and two short-term consultants (6 pm)	205
Participants: One long-term U.S. participant (12 pm)	<u>15</u>
Total	220

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,365	685	680	Medical Services Consultants, Inc.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	694	832		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,059	1,517	542	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	220	221	2,500	

TITLE Improved Efficiency of Learning		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 669-0130		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		948	4,438
		PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY 79 Annex A, Africa program, p. 336		FY 78	FY 82
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT	
				FY 83	

Purpose: To develop and establish systems which increase the effectiveness of instruction by elementary teachers.

Background and Progress to Date: At present slightly over 50% of the children of primary school age attend school and over two-thirds of the pupils who start school never complete the first six grades. Three-fourths of the teaching staff is under-qualified. The result is that few students obtain an education adequate to cope with modern life. The traditional methods of upgrading teachers are far too expensive and time consuming to meet the need for the foreseeable future.

This project addresses these problems through the introduction of programmed instruction which enables the existing teachers to transfer knowledge more effectively. Simultaneously, materials are developed which allow students to learn more and at a quicker rate. The project thus forms the basis for a Government of Liberia/A.I.D. effort to make quality education affordable and available to the nation's poor majority.

The project technicians are expected to be in place early in CY 1979. Peace Corps Volunteers involved in teacher training programs are being considered for use in baseline data collection and as instructors in the programmed instruction techniques.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Liberian Government's financial and "in-kind" contributions to the project are estimated at \$1.5 million, including facilities, personnel, transportation and budgetary support. The World Bank provides advisors to improve the administration of the Ministry of Education, experts in curriculum development, and educational tests and measurements specialists who work in the elementary and secondary system.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 120 teachers who are now under-qualified to teach and over 4,800 students will be the immediate beneficiaries from this activity at an initial cost of \$900 per beneficiary. If the final evaluation is positive, the project is expected to be replicated at significantly reduced costs.

FY 80 Program: While experimental materials are being introduced for grades 1 and 4 of the project schools, development of similar experimental teaching aids and methods for grades 2 and 5 will be underway. Some teachers in grades 2 and 5 will receive in-country training and one Government project counterpart member is scheduled to begin long-term training in the U.S. Three other GOL project personnel will complete long-term training begun in FY 79.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
- Instructional materials designed and validated for all elementary grades	X
- Trained project staff	10
- Installed procedures for training teachers in the use of materials	X
- Plans for replicating results of the project experiment	X
- Teachers trained in improved teaching techniques	120
- Number of students receiving improved teaching	4,800

ALL Financed Inputs

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Six long term advisors (90 pm) and 2 short term consultants (12 pm)	816
Training: One US (12 pm), four short term US (12 pm)	39
Commodities: Office and audiovisual equipment	54
Other Costs: In country travel & vehicle maintenance	39
Total	948

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	825	-0-	825	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,301	1,140		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,126	1,140	986	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	948	1,364	4,438	

TITLE Vocational Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 669-0131		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 337	1,500	5,954	
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To restructure the secondary vocational program at Booker T. Washington Agricultural and Industrial Institute (BWI) to produce employable graduates for identified middle-level manpower skill requirements.

Background and Progress to Date: Liberia's Indicative Manpower Plan prepared with United Nations assistance, manpower studies carried out by the World Bank, and a 1976 Harvard Institute for International Development survey, point to the critical shortage of skills in Liberia and the inability of the present system to produce skilled workers in adequate numbers. The Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs has designated vocational/technical training one of its top priorities.

This project is designed to turn BWI into a quality vocational school by upgrading its curriculum, staff, and facilities. It places emphasis on maximum classroom, staff, workshop, and equipment utilization through careful scheduling. A joint GOL-AID analysis of the original proposal revealed that it would take an additional year and a change in the mix of technical assistance to realize the project's objectives. Consequently, the life of the project has been changed to five years and the composition of the technical advisory team increased. The plans call for curriculum restructuring to reduce the current four-year study course in secondary level vocational education to a job-oriented three-year course. The Ministry of Labor apprenticeship program, originally under this project, was eliminated since it was deemed more suitable to handle it as a separate project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL provides technical education counterparts, personnel, in-country transportation, and budgetary support (\$1.2 million). The World Bank contributes two vocational and technical education advisors to the National Vocational Council, and establishes a craft skill vocational

training center in Monrovia. Peace Corps provides 2 volunteers for Vocational Teaching.

Beneficiaries: BWI expects to turn out 1979 graduates over the five year life of the project, at an average cost of \$3,000 per graduate. The projected number of graduates for FY 80 is 371 at an average cost of \$4,000 each.

FY 80 Program: During FY 80, the second year curriculum will be developed. A student internship and work program will be established and job placement and follow up for graduates instituted. Guidance and counseling programs are to be developed. Four physical facilities (shops) will be completely renovated.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
- Job oriented 3 year curriculum developed	X
- Renovation of buildings	4
- Faculty and staff members trained	28
- Student internship and work program implemented	X
- Students graduated	1,979
- Job placement and follow-up for graduates effectively operating	X

<u>AID Financed Inputs</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Eight long-term advisors (144 pm)	1,206
Training: Six short-term participants U.S. (23 pm)	49
Commodities: Classroom equipment and supplies	210
Other Costs: Local travel	35
Total	<u>1,500</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	800	-0-	800	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,800	1,082		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,600	1,082	1,518	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,500	1,854	5,954	

TITLE Rural Learning Delivery System		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 669-0134		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 80 400	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,600	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 338					

Purpose: To develop a system of distance teaching (approaches under consideration include, radio, television, correspondence, etc.) which enhances the quality of life of rural populations not reached by the formal school system.

Background and Progress to Date: Illiteracy in the rural areas is close to 80%. Since high costs preclude expansion of the school system or undertaking traditional literacy programs to enable the entire population to improve their life skills, other more cost effective methods must be employed. A recent study of the problem recommended a non-formal educational approach.

This project, using radio, cassettes, and community resources, develops the means for the Government to respond systematically to the training needs of the rural population. Drawing on the experience of non-formal distance teaching programs introduced in various parts of the Third World over the last decade, the project will develop and test pilot programs in selected communities tailored to provide relevant, non-formal learning opportunities for rural citizens.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL provides counterparts, facilities, in-country transportation and personnel (\$876,000). The Peace Corps will be involved in the implementation of this project.

Beneficiaries: Adults and out-of-school youth who are presently by-passed by the formal school system and other training opportunities provided by the GOL are the primary beneficiaries. The target population is located primarily in rural areas where annual per capita income is about \$70. It is estimated 200,000 people will take advantage of this program at a per person cost of approximately \$13.

FY 80 Program: Teaching materials and procedures will be ready for testing. Test materials and delivery systems are to be identified towards the end of the year.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
- Basic life skills identified and priorities established for use in specific programs	X
- Alternative strategies identified and assessed in terms of effectiveness and cost efficiency	X
- Plans for coordinated national programs developed for implementation	X

<u>AID Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Three long-term advisors (36 pm)	315
Training: One long-term US (12 pm) and five short-term US (15 pm)	45
Commodities: Vehicles, office equipment	20
Other Costs: Local travel, and conferences	20
Total	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-0-	-0-	-0-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	210	85		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	210	85	125	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	400	1,990	2,600	

TITLE Increased Revenue for Development		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 669-0132		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 300	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,333	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p.339	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY83
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>					
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To upgrade the capability of the Ministry of Finance (MOF) to increase resources from internal taxes.

Background and Progress to Date: The Liberian National Socio-Economic Development Plan, which has a rural bias, requires the generation of new revenues from existing domestic sources if the goals are to be met. The revised plan envisions the need for an additional \$185 million in revenue from existing and new domestic sources to meet its objectives. This project strengthens and modernizes the Liberian internal tax system (income and real property tax) by providing advice to Liberian tax administrators, training Ministry of Finance personnel and upgrading working facilities and equipment.

Interpretative regulations of the revenue law are now drafted; and office space and equipment have been provided for the expanded Real Estate Tax Division. Preliminary planning for two special enforcement programs for the non-filers and the delinquent accounts is completed. Texts and training materials have been ordered for the Programmed Basic Accounting and Audit Techniques courses which are to be given in the Ministry of Finance later in the fiscal year. Candidates have been nominated from the Revenue section to attend in-service management training programs conducted by the Liberian Institute of Public Administration.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government continues to provide counterparts, office space and equipment, transport, participants, and budgetary support. (\$600,000).

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be Liberian tax administrators and other MOF personnel. The rural and urban poor will ultimately benefit as national revenue increases and the GOL acquires additional funds to carry out development projects.

FY 80 Program: Orientation/training abroad will be underway for at least three managers. The local Programmed Basic Accounting Course for 25 technical employees; courses in Income Tax Law and Regulations and Indirect Auditing Methods; and at least one seminar for technical and managerial employees to review Revenue Office functions will be completed. The preparation and revision of account cards for at least 25,000 property accounts, and the establishment of a new Receiving and Billing Section in the Internal Revenue Office will also be completed. The audit function will be assimilated into the Internal Revenue Office. The Ministry of Finance will add 25 additional employees and provide additional office space which will be furnished with specialized office equipment to improve the effectiveness of the revenue and real estate sections.

Major Outputs:

All Years

- Management officials receive training in U.S. 5
- Employees receive in-house orientation in revenue operation, basic accounting, indirect audit methods, and Liberian tax law 225
- Senior policy and administration officials receive orientation in the U.S. 4
- Increased staffing in project related offices 50
- Increased accounts in Real property tax rolls 51,000
- Updated filing systems installed 3
- New procedural rules and manuals written for functional areas 3

AID Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Three long-term advisors (36 pm)	280
Commodities: Specialized office equipment	10
Other Costs: In-country travel and training seminars	10
Total	300

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	296	135	161	U.S. Internal Revenue Service
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	418		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	796	553	243	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	300	237	1,333	

TITLE Low Income Housing		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 669-0146		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	Grant - 1,672 Loan - 4,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 340		

Purpose: To assist the GOL develop a national housing policy and strengthen the institutional capacity of the National Housing Authority (NHA) to carry out comprehensive shelter programs for low-income families through demonstration projects.

Background and Progress to Date: This project, the result of more than six years of dialogue between AID and GOL, is just now getting underway. Phase I provides a \$1.0 million grant for long and short term technical assistance and participant training; it also funds a socio-economic housing survey. Phase II includes a \$5 million Housing Guaranty (HG) and a \$4 million Development Loan (DL) for sites and services, and community upgrading housing projects.

To date, the AID-financed shelter sector analysis has been completed and the socio-economic survey in low income neighborhoods has started. A number of top officials from the NHA and the Ministries of Planning, Finance and Public Works made observation tours of housing and sites and services projects in Senegal and East Africa. The organizational analysis of the NHA and the design-and-cost estimates for demonstration projects have been initiated.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL provides counterparts, facilities, in-country transportation, offices, and budgetary support in the amount of \$998,000 during Phase I of the project. During Phase II, the GOL will provide off-site infrastructure, small loans, community upgrading and sites and services, in the amount of approximately \$1.4 million.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries of the first phase are the middle level managers of the NHA who acquire training in the process of writing the National Housing Policy and designing and managing sites, services and integrated shelter projects. The

ultimate beneficiaries of this two-phase project will be families earning less than the median income of \$90 per month at an average per person cost of \$350.

FY 80 Program: The three long-term technical advisors will continue to work with the NHA to strengthen its capacity to carry out low income housing programs. This process includes on-the-job training of counterparts such as the Deputy Director and the Controller and the personnel of the socio-economic, estate management, and technical units and operations divisions of the NHA in the preparation of a National Housing Policy.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Housing Policy drafted and adopted	X
Demonstration project households identified	7,000
Shelter projects designed	6
Services Sites completed	2,000
Households benefited by Community Upgrading	5,000
Small loans made in support of above projects	4,000

<u>AID Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Three long-term advisers (27 pm) and	238
Housing Policy Consultant: (4 pm)	
Training: Short-term U.S. (8 pm)	12
Total	<u>250</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	400	-0-	400	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400	400		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	800	400	400	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	250	4,622	5,672	Clapp and Mayne Inc.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population	(thousands, mid 1978)	<u>68,383</u>					
Per capita GNP	(dollars, 1976)	<u>380</u>					
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	(1970-75)	<u>5.3%</u>					
Average annual rate of inflation	(1960-1970)	<u>2.6%</u>	(1970-1976)	<u>16.1%</u>			
% national income received by low 20% of population	()	<u>n.a.</u>					
Life expectancy at birth, in years	(1970-1975)	total	41.0	male	39.4	female	42.6
	(1965-1970)	total	38.5	male	36.9	female	40.1
Literacy rate	(1970)	total	25%	male	n.a.	female	n.a.
	(1962)	total	15%	male	25%	female	6%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	(1954-77)	<u>-0.4%</u>	
Agricultural production as % of GDP	(1976)	<u>23</u>	
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	(1974)	<u>410</u>	
% land owned () by: top 10%	<u>n.a.</u>	low 10%	<u>n.a.</u>

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	yams, cassava	5	(1975)
Cash	cocoa beans	3	(1975)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) cocoa beans

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) wheat, rice

Proportion of labor force in agriculture (1975) 64%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>8,262</u>	(75)	<u>9,355</u>	(76)	<u>9,741</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>6,199</u>	(75)	<u>13,813</u>	(76)	<u>11,428</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>2,063</u>	(75)	<u>-4,458</u>	(76)	<u>-1,687</u>
Defense expenditures,						
as % of total expenditures	(1974)	<u>13.7</u>	(75)	<u>8.3</u>	(76)	<u>10.3</u>
as % of GNP	(1974)	<u>3.8</u>	(75)	<u>4.6</u>	(76)	<u>4.0</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings, end of period,						
(\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>5,609</u>	(76)	<u>5,203</u>	(77)	<u>5,609</u>
Equivalent to		<u>5.1</u>				
						months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977) crude petroleum, cocoa				
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S. f.o.b.)	(1975)	<u>2,316</u>	(76)	<u>3,759</u>
as % of total exports	(1975)	<u>29</u>	(76)	<u>35</u>
(77)	<u>5,510</u>	(77)	<u>47</u>	
Major imports ... (1976) machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals				
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.)	(1975)	<u>663</u>	(76)	<u>896</u>
as % of total imports	(1975)	<u>11</u>	(76)	<u>11</u>
(77)	<u>1,147</u>	(77)	<u>10</u>	
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>-1,949</u>	(76)	<u>2,557</u>
(77)	<u>744</u>			
Main trading partners		U.K., other E.E.C., U.S.		
External public debt as % of GNP.	(1976)	<u>3.3</u>		
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>250</u>		
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	(1976)	<u>2.3</u>		

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate	(1967-77)	<u>2.7%</u>					
% population in urban areas	(1963)	<u>16</u>	(1976)	<u>18</u>			
Total births per 1,000 population	(1975)	<u>49</u>					
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	(1977)	<u>5</u>					
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>45.1</u>	(15-64 yrs.)	<u>52.6</u>	(65+ yrs.)	<u>2.3</u>		
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	(1973)	<u>163</u>					
People per physician	(1975)	<u>25,400</u>					
Major causes of death (1969) diseases of infancy (not specified), birth injury, infections of newborn, pneumonia							
Major disease(s) ... (1974) malaria, measles, whooping cough							
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	(1973)	<u>85</u>					
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	(1970)	<u>20</u>					
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:							
Primary ... (ages 5-14)	(1974)	total	<u>26.9</u>	male	<u>32.8</u>	female	<u>21.0</u>
Secondary, .. (15-19)	(1974)	total	<u>8.7</u>	male	<u>11.7</u>	female	<u>5.7</u>
Post Secondary (20-24)	(1973)	total	<u>0.4</u>	male	<u>0.7</u>	female	<u>0.1</u>
Energy production as % of consumption	(1970)	<u>2,782</u>					

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

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY **NIGERIA**

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
	I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	9.3	0.6	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	9.3	0.6	-	-	-			
a. A.I.D. and Prodemover Agencies	6.8	-	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	6.8	-	-	-	-			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	2.3	0.4	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	2.3	0.4	-	-	-			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	2.3	0.4	-	-	-			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	2.3	0.4	-	-	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.2	0.2	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.2	0.2	-	-	-			
Peace Corps	0.2	0.2	-	-	-			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Int'l. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	-	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	9.3	0.6	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	9.3	0.6	-	-	-			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	0.3	0.7	-	-	-			
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	0.3	*	-	-	-			
b. All Other Loans	-	0.7	-	-	-			

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

A ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	17.0	67.4	100.1	1,045.1
IBRD	17.0	62.0	90.0	908.0
IFC	-	-	-	5.7
IDA	-	-	-	35.3
AFDB	-	-	-	9.6
UNDP	-	3.1	10.1	63.8
Other UN	-	2.3	-	22.7

B OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	52.7	41.3	501.2
United Kingdom	10.0	11.2	141.6
Germany	8.4	5.4	119.6
Canada	15.0	3.6	85.4
Japan	9.9	12.0	66.9
Netherlands	5.5	4.7	51.6
Other	3.9	4.4	38.1

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	-	-	-

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	-	-	50.0
USSR	-	-	7.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	43.0
China	-	-	-

NIGERIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-

CP 80-13(10-78)

U.S. Interests

One of every five Africans is a Nigerian. The most important Black African nation, Nigerian has chosen to play a major role in regional affairs. It has pursued this role in a pragmatic and constructive manner, acting aggressively to seek peaceful solutions to inter African conflicts, to bring a peaceful transition to majority rule in southern Africa, and to avoid the involvement of outside forces in African conflicts. Economically, Nigeria is our second largest supplier of imported crude oil and our largest market in black Africa. It is the key stone in the development of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

The U.S. has important interests in contributing to the economic base on which Nigeria is seeking to develop a stable democratic government. We have equally important interests in ensuring our current access to the Nigerian market, both to obtain basic commodities and to

sell our own products.

Development Overview

Utilizing primarily its own resources and those that it could obtain elsewhere, Nigeria has obtained impressive results in building up physical infrastructure, an industrial base, and a comprehensive educational system. These, however, have not been sufficient for Nigeria to avoid the difficulty that commonly affects many developing nations -- a dual economy with a stagnating, largely subsistence agriculture. This leaves Nigeria, inspite of large oil revenues with a per capita GNP of less than \$400, and its citizens still among the worlds poorest. In the modern industrial sector Nigeria has performed reasonably well. Many Nigerians engaged in this sector do well although the growth of urban areas has outstripped the government's ability to provide services.

The majority of the people, however, are not involved in industry. Those not participating in the modern industrial sector are largely employed in subsistence agriculture. The return on small farmer's investment of time and labor is low. Their crops are poor, and result in Nigeria having the largest food deficit of any country in Africa. Ominously, projections by world food agencies indicate that by the late 1980's this deficit will grow to rival that of India and will represent over half the total African deficit. The Government of Nigeria is concerned about this problem and is aware of its potential ramifications but remains unclear on how to deal with it.

Socio-Economic Performance

Revenues, largely from oil, have fallen short of expectations. Inflation is currently running at over 30% and is a serious problem. The government has moved responsibly to adjust expenditures downward in line with revenues and to cut nonessential imports. Budgetary cuts have been made on the basis of sound priorities. While a number of construction projects have been deferred, a project which finances vocational/technical training in

NIGERIA

the U.S. and elsewhere for electricians, construction workers, agricultural and other technicians most vitally needed for development has been continued. This project bring \$16.0 million a year to the U.S. and returns some 1,000 trained technicians to Nigeria per year.

The Federal Military Government recognizes the need to stimulate agriculture production. To that end it finances several major projects designed to assist the small farmer. Perhaps the most important of these is the National Accelerated Food Production Project (NAFPP). Initially financed by A.I.D. in the early 1970's the NAFPP is designed to make available to small farmers appropriate packages of inputs (seeds, fertilizer, insecticides, and implements). Nigeria has assumed complete financial responsibility for the project and has expanded it to areas not covered originally. Project results are encouraging; in 1977, for the first time in twelve years, the growth in agriculture production exceeded the population growth rate. Simultaneous with managing the economic development process in a difficult economic environment, the government has committed itself to changing to civilian rule. In spite of the inevitable stresses and strains involved, a democratically elected civilian government is expected to come to power as scheduled in October 1979.

Total Resources

For a relatively short period in the mid-70's Nigeria has had substantial internal resources which it relied upon to finance its own development. The major increase in oil revenues in 1973-74 generated false expectations as to the ability of the government to deal with the massive development problems of a nation of approximately 80 million people. The Nigerian government recognizes major steps are required to meet the existing situation. They have obtained over \$2.0 billion in commercial loans. They are actively negotiating with the IBRD on financing several major projects. The FMG is also seeking private investment in both oil and other sectors. Major DAC donors will be contributing over \$38 million in 1979.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Senior U.S. technical specialists will be placed in Nigerian institutions as the first step in establishing effective institutional ties.

Training of 120 scientific and technical students begins. Training of mid level vocational/technical students will continue.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

CP 80-17(10-78)

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	-	-	-
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	10
Total	-	-	10
Participants^d			
Noncontract	15	5	120
Contract	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total	2,015	2,005	2,120

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.

^b FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.

^c Participating agency technicians.

^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
CP 80-08(10-78)			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	730	912	2,685
Total AID			
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-
Total AID and P.L. 480	730	912	2,685
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

To augment these efforts, the FMG has requested A.I.D. funding for technical assistance in key sectors -- principally agriculture, science/technology, and human resource development.

A.I.D. Strategy

Nigeria's primary development problem is a sluggish agriculture sector. Related to this difficulty is the problem Nigeria has in directly bringing to bear its science/technology and human resources development programs on the problems of the majority of the people. The Nigerians have indicated a strong desire for U.S. assistance in dealing with these issues. The U.S. strategy is to help the Nigerian Government to structure and identify issues, and then aggressively seek solutions. Through the development exchange process, AID funds will be provided for training technical personnel to address agriculture and rural development issues.

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
CP 80-14(10-78)						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<u>Title I</u>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total .. (of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
<u>Title II</u>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs		-		-		-
Gov't.-to-Gov't		-		-		-
Title II Total		-		-		-
Total P.L. 480		-		-		-

DIRECTOR CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA AFFAIRS
Dalton A. Griffith

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM NIGERIA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS	
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES		
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
NIGERIA-U.S. DEV. EXCHANGE PROJECT	*	G	620-0502	80	---	---	---	---	3,000	2,000	35,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	---	---	3,000	2,000	
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	3,000	2,000	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
POPULATION PLANNING											
FAMILY HEALTH TRAINING		G	620-0789	72	1,615	1,503	---	112	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,615	1,503	---	112	---	---	---
GRANTS					1,615	1,503	---	112	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
PROGRAM GRANT		G	620-0818	73	4,300	2,815	---	800	---	685	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,300	2,815	---	800	---	685	---
GRANTS					4,300	2,815	---	800	---	685	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					5,915	4,318	---	912	3,000	2,685	---
GRANTS					5,915	4,318	---	912	3,000	2,685	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet

TITLE Nigeria/U.S. Development Exchange Project		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 620-0502		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 80 \$3,000 Grant	LIFE OF PROJECT	\$38,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 86

Purpose: To establish a collaborative development exchange program in agriculture and rural development with Nigeria which will: a) provide a continuing framework for technical exchanges related to agricultural production; b) develop an institutional capacity in the U.S. to work with Nigeria on critical development problems and c) facilitate the provision of U.S. technical services for developed jointly programs.

Background: Nigeria is the largest food deficit country in Africa and the deficit appears likely to grow unless positive action is taken. In spite of this growing deficit, Nigeria has the potential to feed itself and clearly recognizes the importance of doing so. What Nigerian agriculture lacks is the systematic application of appropriate technology supported by governmental policies which consistently promote higher production. The Federal Military Government recognizes this and has indicated a strong desire for U.S. assistance in resolving the problems by bringing together Nigerian and U.S. expertise, both private and public. Building on the base established by the continuing Nigerian/U.S. bilateral economic talks started in April 1978 following President Carter's visit, a Development Exchange program with the Nigerians will be initiated. This project will jointly finance technical training programs in the U.S. and Nigeria, staff support for institutional development, technical exchange conferences and workshops, long-term institutional linkages, project planning and design, and other similar activities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The FMG will provide 75% of the total cost of this project and related activities.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries will be Nigerian farmers. Realistic estimates of the per family cost are dependent upon the individual projects being identified for financing.

FY 80 Program: The initial step for the FY 80 program will be to institutionalize the Development Exchange between Nigerian and U.S. development specialists. Training of advanced scientific, technical, and managerial specialists will begin. Funding of institutional ties will be initiated and a number of U.S. specialists will be recruited for service in Nigerian Government agencies.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Development Exchange unit established	X
Participants trained	450
Institutional ties established	12
Technical specialists (man years)	100

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	
Personnel: 10 long term Technical specialists (120 pm) and Short-term consultants (40 pm)	900
Participant: Training 120 long-term academic in the U.S. (1,400 pm)	600
Other Costs: Institutional ties, technical exchanges, conferences, and workshops	1,400
Total	3,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	35,000	38,000	

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: RWANDA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population	..... (thousands, mid 1978)	<u>4,612</u>		
Per capita GNP	..... (dollars, 1976)	<u>110</u>		
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	.. (1970-75)	<u>0.2%</u>		
Average annual rate of inflation	..... (1960-1970)	<u>13.1%</u>	(1970-1976)	<u>10.6%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population	.. ()	<u>n.a.</u>		
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975)	total	<u>41.0</u>	male <u>39.4</u>	female <u>42.6</u>
	(1965-1970)	<u>41.0</u>	male <u>39.4</u>	female <u>42.6</u>
Literacy rate	..... (1970)	total <u>10%</u>	male <u>n.a.</u>	female <u>n.a.</u>
	(1962)	total <u>16%</u>	male <u>24%</u>	female <u>9%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	.. (1954-77)	<u>-0.7%</u>	
Agricultural production as % of GDP	..... (1976)	<u>52</u>
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	..... (1973)	<u>640</u>
% land owned () by: top 10%	<u>n.a.</u>	low 10%	<u>n.a.</u>

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	pulses	30	(1977)
Cash	coffee	2	(1977)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) coffee, tea

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) relief food

Proportion of labor force in agriculture (1970) 91%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974) <u>35</u>	(75) <u>47</u>	(76) <u>71</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	.. (1974) <u>40</u>	(75) <u>50</u>	(76) <u>61</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	.. (1974) <u>-5</u>	(75) <u>-3</u>	(76) <u>10</u>
Defense expenditures,			
as % of total expenditures	..... (1974) <u>17.1</u>	(75) <u>15.0</u>	(76) <u>14.9</u>
as % of GNP	..... (1974) <u>2.2</u>	(75) <u>1.8</u>	(76) <u>1.8</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,			
(\$ millions, U.S.)	..... (1975) <u>29</u>	(76) <u>64</u>	(77) <u>85</u>
Equivalent to	<u>9.0</u> months of imports (1977)		

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977)	coffee, tea, tin		
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.)	(1975) <u>17</u>	(76) <u>33</u>	(77) <u>31</u>
as % of total exports	(1975) <u>40</u>	(76) <u>41</u>	(77) <u>34</u>
Major imports ... (1975)	textiles, foodstuffs, machinery		
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S.,			
c.i.f.)	(1975) <u>6</u>	(76) <u>4</u>	(77) <u>4</u>
as % of total imports	(1975) <u>6</u>	(76) <u>4</u>	(77) <u>4</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975) <u>-54</u>	(76) <u>-22</u>	(77) <u>-22</u>
Main trading partners	U.S., Belgium, Germany		
External public debt as % of GNP.	(1976)	<u>8.1</u>	
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions U.S.)	()	<u>n.a.</u>	
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	(1976)	<u>0.6</u>	

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate	..... (1967-77)	<u>2.8%</u>
% population in urban areas	..... (1970)	<u>3</u>
	(1974)	<u>4</u>	
Total births per 1,000 population	..... (1975)	<u>50</u>
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	..... ( )	<u>n.a.</u>
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>43.6</u>	(15-64 yrs.) <u>53.3</u>	(65+ yrs.) <u>3.1</u>
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	..... (1975)	<u>133</u>
People per physician	..... (1973)	<u>52,700</u>
Major causes of death ()	<u>n.a.</u>		
Major disease(s) ... ()	<u>n.a.</u>		
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	..... (1975)	<u>91</u>
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	.. ()	<u>n.a.</u>	
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:			
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1974)	total <u>38.0</u>	male <u>42.3</u>	female <u>33.8</u>
Secondary .. (15-19) (1974)	total <u>2.4</u>	male <u>3.3</u>	female <u>1.5</u>
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973)	total <u>0.1</u>	male <u>0.3</u>	female <u>n.a.</u>
Energy production as % of consumption (1970)	<u>30</u>	

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)						ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS (Millions of Dollars)						
COUNTRY RWANDA						A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS						
PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78				
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978				TOTAL	TO	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	2.9	1.6	0.6	1.8	3.4				5.8	27.6	22.8	176.5
Loans	-	-	0.6	1.8	3.4				-	-	-	0.5
Grants	2.9	1.6	0.6	1.8	3.4				5.8	14.0	15.0	74.7
a. A.I.D. and Professional Agencies	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.7				-	12.5	2.6	19.7
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	1.0	2.7	15.7
Grants	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.7				-	0.1	2.5	5.7
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	60.2
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	2.1	1.2	0.3	1.5	1.6				-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Grants	2.1	1.2	0.3	1.5	1.6				-	-	-	-
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	2.1	1.2	0.3	1.5	1.6				-	-	-	-
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	1.1	-	0.1	0.7	0.1				-	-	-	-
Voluntary Relief Agencies	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.8	1.5				-	-	-	-
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	*	*	0.1	0.1				-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Grants	-	*	*	0.1	0.1				-	-	-	-
Peace Corps	-	*	*	0.1	0.1				-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL												
Credits or Loans												
Grants												
a. MAP Grants												
b. Credit Sales under FMS												
c. Int. Military Education & Training Program												
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks												
e. Other Grants												
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE												
Loans												
Grants												
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	0.5	*	-	-	-							
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-							
b. All Other Loans	0.5	*	-	-	-							
* LESS THAN \$50,000.						TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER						

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS (Millions of Dollars)				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	TO	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	5.8	27.6	22.8	176.5
IFC	-	-	-	0.5
IDA	5.8	14.0	15.0	74.7
AFDB	-	12.5	2.6	19.7
UNDP	-	1.0	2.7	15.7
Other UN	-	0.1	2.5	5.7
EEC	-	-	-	60.2
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1968-77	
TOTAL	54.6	58.6	290.8	
Belgium	26.3	28.6	163.1	
France	7.5	6.9	39.4	
Germany	8.3	12.2	36.8	
Canada	6.6	6.6	26.7	
Switzerland	2.1	1.4	13.2	
Other	3.8	2.9	11.6	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77	
TOTAL	0.1	NA	8.6	
Saudi Arabia	-	NA	5.0	
Libya	0.1	NA	3.3	
Kuwait	-	NA	0.3	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77	
TOTAL	-	-	23.0	
USSR	-	-	1.0	
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	
China	-	-	22.0	
NA - Not available				

RWANDA

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	1,567	1,567	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	1,567	1,567	-	-	-	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	4,136	4,136	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	4,136	4,136	-	-	-	-	-
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	6,537	3,897	2,640	-	-	-	-
Total ..	6,537	3,897	2,640	-	-	-	-

U.S. Interests

U.S. interests in Rwanda are principally developmental. As one of the world's poorest countries facing a potentially disastrous food/population crisis, it merits special attention. As a government with plans and priorities closely aligned with the U.S. basic human needs strategy, it gives promise of effective use of development assistance.

Development Overview

With a population of 4.6 million, a population growth rate of 2.8%, and mainland Africa's highest population density at 635 persons per square mile of arable land, Rwanda is heading for a food/population crisis before the end of the century. Rwanda's economy is heavily dependent upon agriculture, which provides about 52% of GDP and employs 91% of the labor force. Although largely subsistence oriented, agriculture provides as much as 75% of the country's exports, with coffee alone amounting to more than

70% in recent years.

In view of these circumstances, A.I.D. is supporting the Rwandan Government's efforts in rural development. More specifically, competing demands on land use dictate that food production and food conservation, as well as the demographic problem itself, receive high priority. A.I.D. is, therefore, concentrating development assistance in these two areas, and in related agricultural education.

Socio-Economic Performance

Rwanda's commitment to improving the lot of its rural poor is strong, but the means to carry out this commitment are weak. Close to 60% of Rwanda's combined Ordinary and Development Budget of \$70-80 million per annum is devoted to development, with education, public health, and agriculture claiming close to 35% of the total.

Indicators of socio-economic progress remain relatively static with GNP per capita estimated at no more than \$110, declining agricultural productivity, a life expectancy of 41 years, and infant deaths at 165-170 per 1,000 live births. Nevertheless, the Rwandan Government (GOR) is mobilizing what resources are at its disposal, e.g., decentralizing taxing authority to local administrative units, expanding basic health care, beginning pilot family planning efforts, providing storage to increase food availability and exercising greater coordination of donor efforts.

Total Resources

Annually, external assistance commitments equal or surpass Rwanda's expenditures for development. Belgium leads the way with more than \$30 million. Other donors -- Canada, China, France, West Germany, European Fund for Development, UNDP, African Development Bank, and the IBRD -- each contribute between \$5 and \$10 million per year, and others -- Switzerland, USSR, the Scandinavian countries and Austria -- each range between \$500,000 and \$3 million.

Between FY 75, when the A.I.D. program was reintroduced, and FY 79, U.S. assistance has ranged from \$1.6 to \$3.0

RWANDA

million per annum, including A.I.D., Peace Corps and PL 480 Title II. Historically, there has been little U.S. private investment.

A.I.D. Strategy

In support of Rwanda's own development plans, especially as they relate to food availability and the high population growth rate, A.I.D. is concentrating on projects which are likely to produce a relatively rapid and significant development impact. The primary focus is on food, with several major projects in food storage and marketing, supplemented by a major agricultural education project and a fish culture activity. Chiefly through technical assistance, but also by utilizing other means such as PL 480 and private voluntary agency (PVO) grants, priority is given to increasing the availability of food by improving and extending agricultural technology and practices.

Along with this, A.I.D. is helping the GOR approach its demographic problem, initially through support of PVO's and use of central A.I.D. funds to finance third party intermediaries such as Pathfinder, and in FY 80 with a major rural health/family planning project. The GOR is moving toward an active population program, but history and culture signal caution. While supporting movement toward such a program, A.I.D. can assist preventive health, maternal and child health and nutrition programs in rural areas.

The PL 480 Title II program will continue to concentrate on its basic nutritional objectives chiefly through maternal/child and school/child feeding projects and food for work activities.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
*The looming food/population crisis in Rwanda dictates a program which concentrates on:	
-- increasing food availability	
-- decreasing the population growth rate	
*Nearly \$4.0 million is earmarked for agriculture and rural development and over \$2.5 million for rural health/family planning. A PL 480 Title II program of nearly \$2.0 million will finance maternal and child health, school and child feeding, and food for work activities.	

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	2	6	6
PASA ^c	1	1	1
Contract	3	6	23
Total	6	13	30
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	-	15	35
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	15	35

a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
b FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
c Participating agency technicians.
d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RWANDA

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 80-08(10-78)			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	54	2,460	5,409
Total AID	54	2,460	5,409
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	1,596	1,501	1,814
Total P.L. 480	1,596	1,501	1,814
Total AID and P.L. 480	1,650	3,961	7,223
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 80-14(10-78)						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..	1,495		1,333		1,678	
World Food Programs	101		168		136	
Gov't.-to-Gov't	-		-		-	
Title II Total	1,596		1,501		1,814	
Total P.L. 480	1,596		1,501		1,814	

A.I.D. AFFAIRS OFFICER John A. Patterson

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM RWANDA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
FOOD STORAGE AND MARKETING	G	696-0100	75	2,251	1,252	659	1,000	---	619	---
FARM HAND TOOLS (PVO)	G	696-0103	78	240	---	---	150	---	90	---
LOCAL CROP STORAGE	* G	696-0107	79	---	---	230	160	375	300	875
COOPERATIVE GRAIN STORAGE (PVO)	G	696-0108	78	327	---	---	150	---	100	---
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	* G	696-0109	79	---	---	3,247	1,000	602	2,000	1,951
AREA DEVELOPMENT - I	* G	696-0110	80	---	---	---	---	2,320	1,000	---
FISH CULTURE	* G	696-0112	80	---	---	---	---	600	300	850
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,818	1,252	4,136	2,460	3,897	4,409	
GRANTS				2,818	1,252	4,136	2,460	3,897	4,409	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
POPULATION PLANNING										
RURAL HEALTH/FAMILY PLANNING	* G	696-0113	80	---	---	---	---	2,640	1,000	8,680
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				---	---	---	---	2,640	1,000	
GRANTS				---	---	---	---	2,640	1,000	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				2,818	1,252	4,136	2,460	6,537	5,409	
GRANTS				2,818	1,252	4,136	2,460	6,537	5,409	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	

* Detailed project narrative -- See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Local Crop Storage		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 375		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,480
NUMBER 696-0107 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A; Africa Program, p. 347	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To reduce food loss in storage by strengthening local level storage systems.

Background and Progress to Date: Rwandan farmers lose between 25, and 35% of their food crops from mold, insects and rodents within three months after each harvest. In addition, traditional storage units cannot limit the effects of moisture and are not suited for the application of fumigants. Experience with four local silo warehouses developed under an A.I.D.-financed Catholic Relief Services (CRS) project indicates that good storage of inexpensive construction can reduce losses to about 3%. Many of the cooperatives and other organizations throughout the country do not have adequate storage facilities. With the construction of silos, technical assistance and training, this project is providing local level institutions with good warehouse facilities so that secure storage for food will be available during all seasons. The storage facilities also serve as central farmers' markets.

Host Country and Other Donors: UNICEF is financing 20 local level silos based on the CRS model and seven more are being built by the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. under a bilateral A.I.D. grant in collaboration with local Rwandan cooperatives and UNCDF, which is contributing over \$250,000. The Rwandan Government is providing personnel, land and other project support expenses valued at approximately \$500,000.

Beneficiaries: Small farmers and their families and non-producing consumers relying on local staples will benefit directly from increased food availability as a result of reduced storage losses. Small farmers participating in local storage systems will also achieve higher incomes resulting from reduced storage loss and more stable prices. Based on CRS experience it is estimated that about 400 families (2,500 people) will be utilizing each storage facility.

Thus, an estimated 3,200 farm families will benefit from the eight silos in operation in FY 80 at a cost of about \$117 per family benefited. By FY 84, the estimated completion date of the project, some 12,000 farm families per year will directly benefit from the 30 silos built under this project making the A.I.D. cost per farm family about \$123.

FY 80 Program: To continue the work begun in FY 79 by beginning the construction and equipping of an additional 8 silos of 85 MT capacity each, providing technical assistance and continuing third-country and in-country training.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Local level silos constructed	30
Trained local managers	60
Reduced food losses to about 3%	X
Improved storage and marketing system	X
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: One long-term contract technician (18 pm)	150
Training: Twelve short-term third-country (48 pm)	40
Commodities: Warehouse equipment and vehicles	40
Construction: Eight silos	90
Other Costs: Working capital, vehicle repairs, fuel, and operating costs	<u>55</u>
Total	375

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	230	160		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	230	160	70	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	375	875	1,480	

TITLE Agricultural Education		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER: 696-0109		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 348	FY 80	602	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5,800	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
			INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
			FY 79	FY 82	FY 83

Purpose: To improve the technical quality of agricultural and rural skills necessary for increasing food production and enhancing rural standards of living.

Background and Progress to Date: The Rwandan Government's Five-Year Development Plan (1977-1981) calls for improvement in the levels of rural living and family well-being through a series of programs aimed at increasing small farm agricultural production and raising rural incomes. Constraints to the achievement of this goal include poor farm management practices resulting in low yields and soil erosion, insufficient and inadequately trained rural manpower, and educational systems and practices that are ill-adapted to rural development needs. In order to re-orient the education system to meet the requirements of the rural poor, a major education reform, announced within the last year, includes (1) offering to all students six years of general education plus an additional two years for practical rural training; (2) providing an academic post-primary track for 10% of the student population; and (3) an alternative practical track for the remaining 90% of the primary school leavers. This project is helping Rwanda to address its critical lack of trained personnel, especially in rural development, by (1) assisting the only women's agriculture school in the country, (2) an agro-pastoral school, and (3) constructing, equipping and providing support to post-primary Rural Training Centers (RTCs).

Host Country and Other Donors: Belgium, Canada, France, Switzerland, UNESCO and the World Bank are presently providing assistance to Rwanda in education and agricultural training. The Bank has agreed to build a number of the Rural Training Centers and the government is negotiating with other donors for additional financing. The GOR will provide personnel, land and other project support valued at \$1.8 million.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries include students who will study in the RTCs and the two agricultural schools. The RTCs will serve ever widening community purposes such as adult education with each RTC reaching as many as 500 farm families per year. The graduates of the agriculture schools (about 100 annually) will enlarge the low and middle level extension expertise available to Rwandan farmers.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will continue the construction of 10 RTCs and will provide them and the Agro-Pastoral School and the Women's Agricultural School with technical assistance, equipment and training support.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Rural Training Centers constructed and equipped	10
Agricultural Schools upgraded and construction completed	2
Directors, administrators and teachers trained	184
Graduates of the institutions (annually)	550
Revised curriculum developed, tested and in place	X
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Four long-term technicians (48 pm), and short-term consultant services (12 pm)	500
Training: Six short-term third country (24 pm)	20
Other Costs: Vehicle repairs, fuel, operating costs	<u>82</u>
Total	602

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	3,247	1,000	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,247	1,000	2,247	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	602	1,951	5,800	

TITLE Area Development - I		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 696-0110			FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	2,320	2,320	
PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82	
NONE					

Purpose: To provide the studies and related pilot activities necessary to initiate a food production oriented area development project in Rwanda.

Background: Under its Five-Year Development Plan (1977-1981), the government is undertaking a rural development program to increase food production, employment, services and infrastructure throughout the country. The government's approach is one of area concentration as a means to develop, demonstrate and extend systems which will improve the day-to-day life of the rural populace. For this effort to succeed, additional lands must be put into production, and other measures, such as crop intensification, irrigation and soil conservation, will have to be undertaken. The government has asked A.I.D. to study the possibility of supporting the development of a specific area, and has suggested the Nyabarongo Valley and Zaire-Nile Crest for consideration. This project will fund the agronomic, technical, sociological and economic studies and pilot research and test activities necessary to provide the basis for future implementation of an area development project.

Host Country and Other Donors: Rwanda will provide the salaries of local counterparts and the costs for some transportation valued \$600,000. At present, Canada, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Switzerland are involved in similar projects as a part of the government's area development strategy.

Beneficiaries: Small farmers and their families will benefit directly from the various improved extension systems and the increased productivity accompanying the area development project. A preliminary study has suggested that as many as 7,500 hectares might be reclaimed in the Nyabarongo valley alone, and that as many as 50,000 people might benefit from such a development. Accurate estimates, however, of the numbers of families who would profit by

the effort must await the outcome of the studies to be funded under this project.

FY 80 Program: To initiate studies in land suitability classification, river morphology and sediment load, environmental impact and farmer economy and outline preliminary plans for pilot activities.

Major Outputs: All Years

Agronomic studies, including crop variety trials, crop rotation systems, liming and fertilizer response studies, etc.	X
Technical studies, including research of land suitability classification, river morphology and sediment load and environmental impact	X
Sociological studies (at local level)	X
Economic studies (cost benefit analyses)	X
Pilot research in seed multiplication	X
Pilot test activity in land erosion control	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 80

Personnel: Ten long-term technicians (214 pm) and 16 short-term technicians (41 pm)	2,100
Commodities: Vehicles, equipment and supplies	165
Other Costs: Fuel, vehicle repairs, operating costs	<u>55</u>
Total	2,320

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,320	-	2,320	

TITLE Fish Culture		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (in thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 696-0112		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	600
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To develop the capacity of Rwandan farmers to build and maintain productive on-farm fish ponds.

Background: During the 1950's the colonial administrations in Central Africa attempted to introduce fish culture farming as part of an effort to raise nutrition levels. Although many fish ponds were constructed, poor site selection and poor construction and management led generally to their failure. In 1975, however, a team of U.S. Peace Corps Volunteers initiated an extension project in Zaire to improve and build on the earlier fish culture activity. This proved successful, and when the government requested U.S. assistance to help develop a fish culture program, this project, much like the one in Zaire, was developed. A feasibility study undertaken in October 1977 indicated that although Rwanda has a somewhat cooler climate than Zaire, there are generally better soils and topography for fish culture, a larger potential market and a denser road network. The study concluded that a fish culture project of this type should prove successful.

Host Country and Other Donors: The government will provide personnel for extension services and fish pond construction, office space for technical staff, and land for the construction of fish production centers in each of the 10 Rwandan prefectures valued at \$450,000. The Canadian IDRC is supporting an applied fisheries research program which is complementary to this project.

Beneficiaries: The prime beneficiaries of the project will be the farmers and farm families who have access to land on which fish ponds can be constructed. Additional benefits will accrue to Rwandan consumers in the form of improved nutrition levels. Ultimately, the project will have contributed directly to the construction of an estimated 1,200 fish ponds which will be producing about 36 MT of fish on Rwandan farms each year. The project "spread effect" cannot be accurately estimated, but if the success of a

single local fish pond influences even five farmers to construct their own ponds, and if the local technical assistance is provided as planned (150 extension agents are to be trained), the project will improve the nutrition and income levels of 7,200 families at a cost of about \$200 per family.

FY 80 Program: The first group of 10 Ministry of Agriculture extension agents will be trained. Construction/rehabilitation of 10 prefectural fingerling production and distribution centers will be undertaken.

Major Outputs: All Years

Regional fish stations improved or constructed and equipped	10
Ponds equipped on 600 farms	1,200
Extension workers trained in the principles of fish culture	150
Farmers trained in fish culture	600

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 80

Personnel:	One long-term technician (18 pm) and 2 short-term technicians (3 pm)	164
Training:	Ten short-term participants in third-countries (10 pm)	8
Commodities:	Tools and equipment, nets, vehicles	200
Construction:	Ponds, training and storage facilities	115
Other Costs:	Fuel, vehicle repairs, operating costs	<u>113</u>
	Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	850	1,450	

TITLE Rural Health/Family Planning		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 696-0113		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 80 2,640	LIFE OF PROJECT 11,320	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To improve the capacity of the Rwandan Government to deliver health services including Maternal and Child Health (MCH) and Family Planning (FP) to the rural poor.

Background: The government has resolved to make existing medical services more efficient and effective by stressing preventive medicine for the majority of the country's predominantly rural population. At the same time, it intends to address the problem of its burgeoning population by promoting knowledge of child spacing techniques, establishing pilot activities to introduce family planning and, subsequently, implementing a national family planning program. This project will assist the government by (1) supporting MCH/FP educational campaigns, (2) training a cadre of MCH/FP and nutrition field workers and, where necessary, (3) assisting with construction or renovation of rural health centers and dispensaries. The project addresses Rwanda's demographic problem directly, through the family planning element and, indirectly through the health and nutrition component.

Host Country and Other Donors: The government will pay the salaries of health and family planning extension workers and provide the space necessary for project activities in its rural health and nutrition centers. There is significant activity by other donors in the health and nutrition field. The French support a hospital; the Belgians furnish specialists to Rwandan medical staffs, and FAO supplies staff advisors, and Catholic Relief Services provides PL 480 Title II food to the government nutrition program. There is no other significant donor effort in the field of rural health and none at all in family planning.

Beneficiaries: The target group is the entire rural populace of Rwanda, which comprises over 95% of the total population of 4.5 million. The most benefit, however, will accrue to "at-risk" women

who, offered the knowledge and means to control the timing of pregnancies, will be better able to maintain their own health and to better guarantee that of their yet unborn children. On the basis of the some 800,000 families, nationwide, to whom services will ultimately be made available over the 5-year life of the project, the cost will be about \$15 per family.

FY 80 Program: The project will begin with training programs for MCH/FP workers and with the construction and rehabilitation of a number of rural health centers. In addition, work will start on an MCH/FP pilot education program.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
National public health, MCH/FP education program	X
In-service MCH/FP training program for paramedical personnel	200
Dispensaries and health centers constructed and/or upgraded and adequately staffed	50
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Six long-term technicians (144 pm), and 4 short-term technicians (18 pm)	1,200
Training: Four long-term participants in U.S. (48 pm) and 3 short-term in third-countries (10 pm)	60
Commodities: Training materials and equipment, supplies, laboratory equipment, vehicles	470
Construction: MCH/FP centers, training facilities, dormitories	670
Other Costs: Vehicle repairs, fuel, operating costs	240
	Total 2,640

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,640	8,680	11,320	

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: SIERRA LEONE

CP 80-16 (10-78)

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BASIC DATA

Total population	(thousands, mid 1978)	<u>3,274</u>
Per capita GNP	(dollars, 1976)	<u>200</u>
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	(1964-75)	<u>-0.5%</u>
Average annual rate of inflation	(1960-70) (1970-1976)	<u>2.9%</u> <u>10.2%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population	(1970)	<u>1.1</u>
Life expectancy at birth, in years	(1970-1975) (1965-1970)	total <u>43.5</u> male <u>41.9</u> female <u>45.1</u> total <u>41.0</u> male <u>39.4</u> female <u>42.6</u>
Literacy rate	(1970) (1963)	total <u>7%</u> male <u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u> total <u>7%</u> male <u>10%</u> female <u>4%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	(1954-77)	<u>0.0%</u>
Agricultural production as % of GDP	(1976)	<u>32</u>
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	(1974)	<u>130</u>
% land owned () by: top 10%	<u>n.a.</u>	low 10% <u>n.a.</u>
Major crop(s):	% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	rice	10 (1977)
Cash	palm oil and kernels	n.a. (1977)
Major agricultural exports	.. (1977)	palm kernels, coffee, cocoa
Major agricultural imports	.. (1977)	cereals
Proportion of labor force in agriculture	(1970)	<u>75%</u>

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974) <u>82</u> (75) <u>87</u> (76) <u>86</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974) <u>104</u> (75) <u>127</u> (76) <u>139</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974) <u>-22</u> (75) <u>-40</u> (76) <u>-53</u>
Defense expenditures,	
as % of total expenditures	(1974) <u>3.6</u> (75) <u>3.5</u> (76) <u>3.8</u>
as % of GNP	(1974) <u>0.9</u> (75) <u>0.9</u> (76) <u>1.0</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,	
(\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975) <u>28</u> (76) <u>25</u> (77) <u>33</u>
Equivalent to	<u>2.4</u> months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports	.. (1977)	diamonds, coffee, cocoa
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.)	(1975) <u>16</u> (76) <u>46</u> (77) <u>59</u>	
as % of total exports	(1975) <u>12</u> (76) <u>41</u> (77) <u>46</u>	
Major imports	.. (1975)	machinery and transport equipment
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.)	(1975) <u>10</u> (76) <u>12</u> (77) <u>15</u>	
as % of total imports	(1975) <u>5</u> (76) <u>6</u> (77) <u>8</u>	
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975) <u>-57</u> (76) <u>-43</u> (77) <u>-60</u>	
Main trading partners	E.E.C., Japan	
External public debt as % of GNP.	(1976)	<u>27.7</u>
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1976)	<u>21</u>
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	(1976)	<u>8.3</u>

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate	(1967-77)	<u>2.4%</u>
% population in urban areas	(1965) <u>13</u> (1976) <u>15</u>	
Total births per 1,000 population	(1975)	<u>45</u>
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	(1977)	<u>0.5</u>
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>42.8</u> (15-64 yrs.) <u>54.1</u> (65+ yrs.) <u>3.1</u>	
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	(1973)	<u>147</u>
People per physician	(1973)	<u>18,100</u>
Major causes of death ()	n.a.	
Major disease(s)	.. (1973)	measles, chicken pox, dysentery
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	(1973)	<u>98</u>
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	(1970)	<u>12</u>
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:		
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1974)	total <u>25.2</u> male <u>30.7</u> female <u>19.8</u>	
Secondary .. (15-19) (1974)	total <u>15.8</u> male <u>19.5</u> female <u>12.2</u>	
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973)	total <u>0.5</u> male <u>1.0</u> female <u>0.1</u>	
Energy production as % of consumption	()	<u>n.a.</u>

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)						ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS (Millions of Dollars)						
COUNTRY SIERRA LEONE						A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS						
PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL			
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978				TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	4.9	4.1	0.7	4.5	6.4				-	13.5	1.8	78.9
Loans	-	-	-	1.3	1.3				-	-	-	18.7
Grants	4.9	4.1	0.7	3.2	5.1				-	8.2	-	31.3
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	3.7	0.1	*	0.6	3.0				-	5.0	0.5	13.3
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	13.3
Grants	0.7	0.1	*	0.6	3.0				-	*	1.3	13.3
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-				-	0.3	-	2.3
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	2.2	2.6	0.4	2.4	2.2				-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	1.3	1.3				-	-	-	-
Grants	2.2	2.6	0.4	1.1	0.9				-	-	-	-
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	1.3	1.3				-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	1.3	1.3				-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	1.3	1.3				-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	2.2	2.6	0.4	1.1	0.9				-	-	-	-
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1				-	-	-	-
Voluntary Relief Agencies	1.9	2.2	0.3	1.0	0.8				-	-	-	-
c. Other Economic Assistance	2.0	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.2				-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Grants	2.0	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.2				-	-	-	-
Peace Corps	2.0	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.2				-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	8.0	1.0	-	3.9	-				-	-	-	-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	8.0	1.0	-	3.9	-				-	-	-	-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS			
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1946-77
TOTAL	5.7	9.0	52.2
Germany	3.3	5.2	30.6
United Kingdom	1.6	3.1	18.4
Netherlands	0.5	0.4	1.2
Canada	0.1	*	0.7
Other	0.2	0.3	1.3
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	0.2	NA	0.3
Libya	0.2	NA	0.2
Nigeria	-	NA	0.1
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES			
TOTAL	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	-	-	69.0
USSR	-	-	28.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	-	41.0

NA - Not available * Less than \$50,000

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

SIERRA LEONE

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	2,900	2,700	-	-	-	200	-
Total ..	2,900	2,700	-	-	-	200	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	3,151	2,911	-	-	-	240	-
Total ..	3,151	2,911	-	-	-	240	-
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	2,441	2,270	-	-	-	171	-
Total ..	2,441	2,270	-	-	-	171	-

U.S. Interests:

The principal U.S. interests in Sierra Leone include the strengthening of its traditionally friendly relations with the United States and the West, greater regional cooperation, and the maintenance of human rights. The U.S. shares with Sierra Leone a concern for an improved rate of economic development which emphasizes expanded food production and the greater well-being of the rural population.

Development Overview: Sierra Leone is primarily an agricultural country, although diamonds account for about half of its exports. Approximately 75%-80% of the people derive their livelihood from agriculture and it accounts for about 32% of gross domestic product (GDP). It is the only sector of the economy to show significant growth in recent years - nearly 5% in 1967/77-chiefly in increased output of cocoa, coffee and rice. While small subsistence farmers predominate, they earn an annual per

capita income of less than \$100, about half the national level, and their output has remained generally stagnant. Real GDP has risen at an average of only 1.7% a year during the 1970's, considerably less than the estimated population growth rate of about 2.5%.

Sierra Leone continues to experience serious balance of payments and fiscal problems. Mining is declining as deposits play out. At the same time gross domestic expenditures have grown rapidly, particularly in the public sector. In 1976/77 Government had a budget deficit of over \$52.0 million and a balance of payments deficit of \$25.0 million. The Government is negotiating with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a second standby arrangement.

Socio-Economic Performance:

The Government's commitment to a strategy of growth with equity is spelled out in the National Development Plan and subsequent policy statements. Long range goals include an increase in the welfare of the people, more equitable distribution of wealth and income, and accelerated economic and social progress. The Government recognizes that agricultural development offers the best opportunity for broadening the productive base of the nation and meeting the basic human needs of the poor majority. Development expenditures for agriculture have more than doubled in the past three years and in FY 1977 agriculture was allocated \$56.0 million, 28.9% of the development budget.

There is also an increased realization of the need to improve rural health services. With outside assistance the Ministry of Health is building a paramedic training school to staff provincial clinics and health centers and has embarked upon an expanded endemic disease immunization program for women and young children. It also enthusiastically supported an A.I.D. financed nutrition survey of these groups. The Government has not taken an official position on population control. However, with the help of UNFPA the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning is establishing a population planning unit. Significant numbers of medical personnel and administrators are active in family planning programs, both

SIERRA LEONE

within Government and private organizations. The Ministry of Finance has initiated a program to improve the collection of personal income taxes. The tax program is highly progressive and includes a campaign to ensure stricter compliance with the tax laws by those most able to pay.

Total Resources:

During 1977 foreign donors committed \$38.0 million, principally for assistance in agriculture, education, health, transport and communications, and administration. The major contributors were the Netherlands, West Germany, the World Bank/IDA and the Arab Bank. In addition, the IMF granted a loan of \$7.8 million, together with a standby agreement for SDR 9.020 million. In addition to A.I.D. assistance in FY 78, the Peace Corps financed 185 volunteers, and CARE and CRS provided over \$500,000 of their resources for equipment and grants. U.S. private investment in Sierra Leone totals \$35.0 million including Export-Import Bank loans of \$25.0 million.

A.I.D. Strategy:

In support of the Government's development priorities, A.I.D. is concentrating its assistance on the small subsistence farmer with the objective of increasing agricultural productivity and income and improving the living standards on the farm. Projects now underway in adaptive crop research and extension and in construction of rural roads are designed to encourage the development of small farm labor-intensive agriculture by providing the small producer with improved technology and increased access to markets and services. To support government efforts in adopting necessary fiscal reforms, A.I.D. is financing Internal Revenue Service advisors to the Ministry of Finance. The on-going PL 480 Title I and Title II programs, in addition to their nutritional impact, provide balance of payments support and local resources for the development budget allocated to small farms production activities.

SIERRA LEONE

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
FY 80 Program Highlights	
* Continuation of the program begun in FY 78	-- to increase agriculture production and foster rural development
	-- to assist with the country's fiscal and balance of payment problems
*2.3 million of AID's development assistance program is for agriculture and rural development projects.	
* Another \$3.1 million in PL 480 (Titles I and II) finances maternal/child feeding and provides development budget support as well as balance of payments assistance.	

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	2	5	5
PASA ^c	-	1	1
Contract	-	6	6
Total	2	12	12
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	5	11	13
Contract	-	-	-
Total	5	11	13
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

SIERRA LEONE

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 80-08(10-78)			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	1,257	2,720	2,620
Total AID	1,257	2,720	2,620
P.L. 480**			
Title I	1,300	1,200	1,200
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	864	2,081	1,903
Total P.L. 480	2,164	3,281	3,103
Total AID and P.L. 480	3,421	5,981	5,723

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

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 80-14(10-78)						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
Title I						
Wheat	3.0	400	5.4	700	5.4	700
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	1.0	100	5.0	500	5.0	500
Vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	2	800	-	-	-	-
Title I Total .. (of which Title III is)		1,300 (-)		1,200 (-)		1,200 (-)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies ..		788		1,778		1,582
World Food Programs		76		303		321
Gov't-to-Gov't		-		-		-
Title II Total		864		2,081		1,903
Total P.L. 480		2,164		3,281		3,103

A.I.D. AFFAIRS OFFICER Robert W. Huddleston

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SIERRA LEONE

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY(PVO)		G	636-0PVO	79	---	---	500	90	---	210	---
ADAPTIVE CROP RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	*	G	636-0102	78	900	---	1,270	1,200	1,220	1,200	2,710
CARE RURAL ROADS II-(PVO)	*	G	636-0111	76	1,800	1,257	1,141	1,200	1,050	1,000	---
AGRICULTURE CREDIT		G	636-0112	80	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,700	1,257	2,911	2,490	2,270	2,410	
GRANTS					2,700	1,257	2,911	2,490	2,270	2,410	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
INCREASING REVENUE FOR DEVELOPMENT	*	G	636-0105	78	200	---	240	230	171	210	161
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					200	---	240	230	171	210	
GRANTS					200	---	240	230	171	210	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					2,900	1,257	3,151	2,720	2,441	2,620	
GRANTS					2,900	1,257	3,151	2,720	2,441	2,620	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Adaptive Crop Research and Extension (ACRE)		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 355		FY 80 1,220	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,100
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	

Purpose: To develop a food crop adaptive research and technology delivery system which meets the need of rural smallholders.

Background and Progress to Date: AID's primary emphasis in Sierra Leone is to improve the productivity, income and living standards of the rural poor. Rapid population growth and the resulting pressure for increased food crop production have substantially reduced the time land is allowed to lie fallow under the shifting cultivation system prevalent in the country. The risk is permanent loss of fragile tropical topsoil. The ACRE project, designed in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Njala University College, will assist in developing improved cropping and extension methods to help small farmers increase production and conserve soil resources and fertility.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will contribute approximately \$3.1 million for facilities and staff, operating costs, land and civil works, and extension services. The project complements the activities of several other donors (The United Kingdom, West Germany, the European Development Fund and the World Bank) in extension training, seed multiplication and integrated agricultural development.

Beneficiaries: The project plans for the direct participation of 1,200 small farm families in adaptive research trials and extension demonstrations. Mini-kits which include seed, fertilizer and planting instructions, developed through the research trials, will be distributed over 85,000 small holders. The cost to AID per family benefited from FY 80 funds will be approximately \$14 and over the life of the project \$71.

FY 80 Program: FY 80 will be a period of intensive field work, during which the technical staff will address the basic problems of securing additional information through research tests, surveys and analyses of on-farm trials. Project results will

include a) land resources survey analysis, b) initiation of on-farm extension demonstration, c) agronomic, economic and social analysis of replicable delivery and cultivation practices and techniques and d) selection of eight additional participants for external training.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Functioning, efficient linkage established between research and extension	X
Farm families in adaptive research trials and extension demonstrations	1,200
Farm families directly benefiting from improved seed, plant materials, production and storage	85,000
Degree trainees	14
Non-degree trainees	18
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Six long term technicians (72 pm) and short term consultants (14 pm)	700
Training: Six long term (72 pm) and two short term (4 pm)	85
Commodities: Equipment, supplies, seed	190
Construction: Soils Lab & Research Center	125
Other Costs: POL and costs associated with field trials and extension	120
	<u>1,220</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	900	-	900	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,270	1,200		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,170	1,200	970	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,220	2,710	6,100	To be selected

TITLE CARE Rural Roads II (OPG).		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 636-0111		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change Transmitted 11/16/77	FY 80 1,050	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,991	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To provide subsistence farmers with better access to markets and developmental services through the construction and rehabilitation of rural roads.

Background and Progress to Date: An inadequate road network is one of the principal constraints to increasing agricultural productivity and income and improving the quality of rural life in Sierra Leone. This three-year road construction project is an extension of a previous CARE OPG activity which was evaluated as a success. The first phase of the project completed in FY 79 covered a total of 224 miles of feeder roads. In 1977 the government asked CARE to construct and recondition 400 miles of rural roads, principally in the northern province, where the World Bank/IDA is financing an integrated agricultural development project. Approximately 320 miles are existing gravel penetration roads which require rehabilitation and realignment, and 80 miles are new construction. The rural roads program in the north was formally inaugurated in February 1978; and AID signed an operational program grant with CARE, effective March 1, to fund almost half of the total project cost. Implementation got underway with the beginning of the 1978-1979 construction season.

Host Country and Other Donors: Over the life of the project the Sierra Leone Government will contribute the equivalent of \$1,800,000 for road maintenance and other costs, CARE \$1,200,000 for personnel and operating expenses, the World Bank \$1,200,000 for construction equipment, and the Peace Corps and the U.K. Volunteer Services overseas \$337,500 for personnel.

Beneficiaries: Direct project beneficiaries are the estimated 14,800 farm families living in the project area, for whom the roads will provide ready access to agricultural markets for cash crops like rice and cocoa, and to developmental inputs, such as improved seed, fertilizer, extension services, health

care and education. The cost to AID per family benefited from FY 80 funds will be approximately \$71 and over the life of the project \$270.

FY 80 Program: In FY 1980 the final 150 miles of rural roads, including 110 miles in the northern project area, will be surveyed, designed and constructed. A bridge over the Male river will be completed.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Miles of roads constructed and reconditioned	400
Rural roads maintenance unit in operation	X
Maintenance equipment depreciation fund established	X
Miles of roads regularly maintained	583

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Commodities: Spareparts, tools and equipment	210
Other Costs: Fuel and oil and local labor	840
Total	1,050

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,800	1,257	543	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere. Inc. (CARE)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,141	1,200		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,941	2,457	484	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,050	-	3,991	

TITLE Increasing Revenue for Development		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 636-0108		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 356	171	772	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To strengthen and modernize the internal tax administration system and to raise additional government revenue for development purposes.

Background and Progress to Date: Sierra Leone government revenues have not kept pace with development expenditures, which more than doubled in the past three years. In 1977 the government began a program to improve the collection of direct taxes. It includes a public relations and enforcement campaign to ensure stricter compliance with the tax laws. Revenues generated through the program will support the rapid expansion of productive capacity, particularly in agriculture, and increased services for the broad mass of the population, with special emphasis given to those in rural villages. This project emphasizes the training of tax managers and technicians, taxpayer information, equitable enforcement, employee integrity, and the institutionalization and modernization of all important internal tax procedures and functions.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will contribute approximately \$270,000 over the life of the project in staff, equipment and maintenance, and support facilities for the Internal Revenue Service advisory team. For the last four years the United Kingdom has shared with the government the cost of auditors to review the tax returns of large commercial and industrial firms. The IMF is providing a consultant to the Ministry of Finance for two years on tax policy.

Beneficiaries: The rural and urban poor will be the principal, though indirect, beneficiaries of the project as additional revenues flow into social and economic services, like health, agriculture, transport and communications. The new revenues will finance part of Sierra Leone's development budget, over half of

which goes for projects which directly benefit the poor. Agriculture, from which more than three-fourths of the population derive their livelihood, is allocated 29 percent of this year's development budget.

FY 80 Program: A total of 14 months of technical services will be provided by a full time Senior Advisor and a short-term tax audit specialist. A senior ministry official will come to the U.S. for orientation in the IRS tax system, and four participants will attend the IRS middle management course. In-service training will be started. Practically all project commodities will be delivered and in use.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Major tax department functions established or upgraded	6
Centralized management for assessment procedures	X
Internal audit and inspection initiated	X
Tax administration executives trained	4
Middle managers trained	9
Procedural manuals prepared	2
Periodic in-service training courses started	2
Rise in direct tax revenue	\$17.6 Million

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: One long term (12 pm); one short term (2 pm)	105
Training: Five short term (9 pm)	36
Commodities: Office equipment and supplies	
training materials, local travel and logistical support	30
Total	<u>171</u>

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	200	-	200	Internal Revenue Service (IRS).
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	240	230	210	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	440	230	210	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	171	161	772	

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: SOMALIA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population (thousands, mid 1978)	<u>3,403</u>			
Per capita GNP (dollars, 1976)	<u>110</u>			
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate . . (1970-75)	<u>-0.2%</u>			
Average annual rate of inflation (1960-1970)	<u>4.5%</u>	(1970-1976)	<u>8.9%</u>	
% national income received by low 20% of population . ()	<u>n.a.</u>			
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975)	total <u>41.0</u>	male <u>39.4</u>	female <u>42.6</u>	
(1965-1970)	total <u>38.5</u>	male <u>36.9</u>	female <u>40.1</u>	
Literacy rate (1972)	total <u>15%</u>	male <u>n.a.</u>	female <u>n.a.</u>	
(1962)	total <u>2%</u>	male <u>3%</u>	female <u>n.a.</u>	

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . ()	<u>n.a.</u>	
Agricultural production as % of GDP (1976)	<u>31</u>	
Population density per square mile of agricultural land (1974)	<u>26</u>	
% land owned () by: top 10% <u>n.a.</u> low 10% <u>n.a.</u>		
Major crops:	% of arable land	Year
Subsistence corn and sorghum	60	(1977)
Cash bananas	less than 1	(1977)
Major agricultural exports . . (1977)	livestock, bananas, hides and skins	
Major agricultural imports . . (1977)	cereals	
Proportion of labor force in agriculture (1970)	<u>82%</u>	

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.) (1974)	<u>88</u>	(75) <u>99</u>	(76) <u>109</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974)	<u>186</u>	(75) <u>212</u>	(76) <u>276</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974)	<u>-98</u>	(75) <u>-113</u>	(76) <u>-167</u>
Defense expenditures,			
as % of total expenditures (1974)	<u>11.5</u>	(75) <u>10.9</u>	(76) <u>9.5</u>
as % of GNP (1974)	<u>7.5</u>	(75) <u>6.6</u>	(76) <u>6.7</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period, (\$ millions, U.S.) (1975)	<u>69</u>	(75) <u>85</u>	(77) <u>121</u>
Equivalent to <u>5.1</u> months of imports (1975)			

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports . . (1977)	livestock, bananas, hides and skins
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975)	<u>n.a.</u> (76) <u>n.a.</u> (77) <u>1</u>
as % of total exports ()	<u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u>
Major imports . . (1975)	textiles, cereals, transport equipment
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) (1975)	<u>n.a.</u> (76) <u>n.a.</u> (77) <u>5</u>
as % of total imports ()	<u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u> () <u>n.a.</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.) (1975)	<u>-71</u> (76) <u>-90</u> (77) <u>n.a.</u>
Main trading partners	Italy, Arab Countries
External public debt as % of GNP. (1976)	<u>70.9</u>
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.) (1976)	<u>2</u>
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) (1976)	<u>3.0</u>

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate (1967-77)	<u>2.4%</u>
% population in urban areas ()	<u>n.a.</u> (1973) <u>3</u>
Total births per 1,000 population (1975)	<u>47</u>
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ()	<u>n.a.</u>
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) <u>45.0</u> (15-64 yrs.) <u>53.0</u> (65+ yrs.) <u>2.0</u>	
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ()	<u>n.a.</u>
People per physician (1973)	<u>15,600</u>
Major causes of death ()	<u>n.a.</u>
Major disease(s) . . . ()	<u>n.a.</u>
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements (1973)	<u>84</u>
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply . . (1970)	<u>15</u>
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:	
Primary . . . (ages 5-14) (1973) total <u>8.4</u> male <u>11.9</u> female <u>5.0</u>	
Secondary . . (15-19) (1973) total <u>11.9</u> male <u>18.9</u> female <u>5.0</u>	
Post Secondary (20-24) (1971) total <u>0.3</u> male <u>0.6</u> female <u>0.1</u>	
Energy production as % of consumption ()	<u>n.a.</u>

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

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY **SOMALIA**

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
	I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	5.2	1.6	0.7	0.8				16.7
Loans	-	-	-	-	7.0			
Grants	5.2	1.6	0.7	0.8	9.7			
a. A.I.D. and Proconsular Agencies	0.6	-	-	-	3.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.6	-	-	-	3.3			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	4.6	1.6	0.7	0.8	13.4			
Loans	-	-	-	-	7.0			
Grants	4.6	1.6	0.7	0.8	6.4			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	7.0			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	7.0			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	4.6	1.6	0.7	0.8	6.4			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	4.6	1.6	0.7	0.8	6.4			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	-	-			
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 Loans	-	-	-	-	-			

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TO	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	18.0	28.4	24.4	257.1
IDA	18.0	20.0	14.5	110.2
AFDB	-	6.5	6.2	23.7
UNDP	-	1.6	1.2	35.1
Other UN	-	0.3	2.5	9.6
EEC	-	-	-	78.5

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1946-77
TOTAL	19.4	22.9	140.4
Italy	4.7	8.5	72.0
Germany	5.6	7.0	40.1
Sweden	3.4	3.4	11.5
Canada	3.9	0.2	5.5
United Kingdom	0.3	0.2	3.6
Netherlands	0.6	3.2	4.8
Other	0.9	0.4	2.9

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	33.4	NA	154.4
Saudi Arabia	22.8	NA	50.0
Iraq	7.5	NA	33.5
UAE	0.1	NA	24.1
Qatar	*	NA	19.8
Libya	-	NA	13.7
Kuwait	3.0	NA	12.2
Nigeria	-	NA	1.1

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1946-77
TOTAL	-	-	292.0
USSR	-	-	154.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	6.0
China	-	-	132.0

NA - Not available
* Less than \$50,000

UAE - United Arab Emirates

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PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	3,253	3,253	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	3,253	3,253	-	-	-	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	4,000	1,000	-	2,000	-	1,000	-
Total ..	4,000	1,000	-	2,000	-	1,000	-
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	11,700	7,300	-	3,900	-	500	-
Total ..	11,700	7,300	-	3,900	-	500	-

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from progressively severe balance-of-payment deficits and lacks the institutions to provide basic essential services, particularly in the rural areas. The country is still suffering from the effects of the severe drought of 1975-76 as well as the conflict with Ethiopia in the Ogaden which resulted in the influx of thousands of refugee nomads. The shortage of trained middle-level manpower in virtually all sectors of the economy is a major constraint. Somalia is listed by the UN as one of the 30 least-developed countries.

Somalia's principal natural resource is its people who are a single ethnic group with a common written language. A basic development strategy of the government is to give concentrated attention to strengthening of the agricultural and livestock sectors. The Government's overall goal is to achieve self-sufficiency in cereal production while improving the incomes of small farmers and herdsmen.

Socio-Economic Performance

Somalia is committed to a development program which emphasizes growth with equity. For a number of years it has sought to strengthen the public sector and has attempted, to the extent possible, to finance development from its own resources by tight internal fiscal policies. The Somalia Government has demonstrated a remarkable capacity to mobilize its people and resources to settle thousands of persons displaced as a result of drought and border conflict. It has carried out a massive and largely successful literacy campaign while educational opportunities have been dramatically increased. At considerable political risk for a Moslem country, women have been accorded equal rights with men and encouraged to take a more active role in development. The government is expected to give increasing importance to the strengthening of cooperatives and encouragement of the private sector in coming years.

Total Resources

The international community has recognized and responded to the need for significant resources to help support

U.S. Interest

U.S. interest in Somalia are developmental and political. A.I.D. is assisting Somalia's development efforts which emphasize improving the welfare of the rural poor by increasing agricultural production and providing essential social services. A.I.D. wishes to reinforce the trend toward improved relations between the United States and Somalia and support Somalia's non-aligned and moderate foreign policy. The United States shares and supports the interest of the international community in encouraging Somalia to seek peaceful solutions to disputes in the region.

Development Overview

Somalia is an arid or semi-arid country with few natural resources, low or irregular rainfall. Its economy is based on subsistence agriculture and livestock raising. It has inadequate financial resources to sustain a viable development program without external assistance, suffers

SOMALIA

Somalia's development program. In 1977, 88% of development resources came from eight donors, with five Arab states providing one-third of the total. The capital commitments for CY 77 amounted to approximately U.S. \$150 million with 92% earmarked for industry, transportation, and the agricultural and fisheries sectors. In addition, the UN, Italy, Germany, the World Bank and others provided substantial amounts of financing for technical assistance and food aid.

U.S. direct assistance, closely coordinated with and supportive of other donor emergency and developmental assistance efforts, resumed in FY 78 with the provision of \$3.2 million for technical assistance to fund an agriculture extension project. \$13.3 million worth of PL 480 commodities were provided, \$6 million of which was emergency food aid for displaced persons.

A.I.D. Strategy

The A.I.D. program gives primary emphasis to helping develop the trained manpower needed by institutions providing basic services to the rural poor. The current agricultural program will help train extension personnel, small farmers and livestock owners to expand agricultural production to overcome food deficits and increase rural incomes. These programs include efforts in improved range management and animal health designed to make more efficient use of land and animal resources for the benefit of pastoral groups and the country's economy. Proposed programs in primary health care, water development and resettlement housing will help provide essential services for the rural population.

Assistance to women's groups will help strengthen their newly acquired status in society while government programs in education will specifically address the trained manpower supply problem. PL 480 assistance will help make up cereal and edible oil deficits and generate local currency required for support of joint A.I.D./Somalia agriculture demonstration, range improvement and rural health delivery programs.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
*	Given the critical lack of well-trained manpower, A.I.D.'s primary program thrust is in Human Resource Development.
*	Since balance of payments problems are severe, a priority sectoral thrust is to decrease dependence on imported cereals while increasing production and exports of livestock, the major export product.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	5	18	18
PASA ^c	-	2	4
Contract	-	18	34
Total	5	38	56
Participants^d			
Noncontract	-	11	34
Contract	-	52	25
Total		63	59
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

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RESOURCE FLOWS CP 80-08(10-78)			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	4,000	7,700
Total AID	-	4,000	7,700
P.L. 480**			
Title I	7,000	10,700	11,700
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(3,000)	(5,300)
Title II	6,334	1,150	2,547
Total P.L. 480	13,334	11,850	14,247
Total AID and P.L. 480	13,334	15,850	21,947

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

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 80-14(10-78)						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	25.0	3,200	23.9	3,300	42.0	5,500
Rice	5.0	1,700	10.0	2,800	9.8	2,700
Feedgrains	-	-	24.0	2,300	33.0	3,200
Vegoil	2.8	2,100	3.0	2,300	.5	300
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total .. (of which Title III is)		7,000 (-)		10,700 (3,000)		11,700 (5,300)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs		434		1,150		2,547
Gov't.-to-Gov't		5,900		-		-
Title II Total		6,334		1,150		2,547
Total P.L. 480		6,334		11,850		14,247

AID Representative: Charles P. Campbell

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM **SOMALIA**

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
AGRIC. EXTENSION, TRAINING AND RESEARCH	*	G	649-0101	78	3,253	---	---	2,400	1,800	1,600	---
LIVESTOCK RANGE AND MANAGEMENT DEV.	*	G	649-0108	79	---	---	1,000	300	4,000	2,200	10,000
AGRIC. DELIVERY SYSTEMS	*	G	649-0112	80	---	---	---	---	1,500	800	4,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,253	---	1,000	2,700	7,300	4,600	
GRANTS					3,253	---	1,000	2,700	7,300	4,600	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH											
RURAL HEALTH SERVICE	*	G	649-0102	79	---	---	2,000	850	2,900	1,800	8,300
COMPREHENSIVE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT	*	G	649-C104	80	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	9,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	2,000	850	3,900	2,300	
GRANTS					---	---	2,000	850	3,900	2,300	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
KURTUNWAARE SETTLEMENT PROGRAM	*	G	649-0103	79	---	---	1,000	450	500	800	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	1,000	450	500	800	
GRANTS					---	---	1,000	450	500	800	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					3,253	---	4,000	4,000	11,700	7,700	
GRANTS					3,253	---	4,000	4,000	11,700	7,700	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

* Detailed project narrative -- See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Agricultural Extension, Training and Research		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 649-0101		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,053	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change, 8/25/78						

Purpose: To develop an immediate impact food production program by strengthening the existing extension, training and research capabilities of the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock to assure the delivery of minimum technology to small farmers in the Bay and Interriverine regions of southern Somalia.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Somalia has undertaken, with substantial foreign assistance, a large number of agricultural development projects covering virtually the whole country with the goals of attaining (1) self-sufficiency in food grains productions; and (2) increased livestock production. The fragmented extension service, in particular, is handicapped in its ability to assist small farmers and herdsmen at the village level to expand their production due to lack of organization, training, knowledge of modern technical practices, programs of farmer assistance and availability of resources. Initial funding is making possible the initiation of contractor recruitment for technical services, ordering of equipment, construction of facilities, identification of the first trainees and organization of their courses, and establishment of the first demonstration programs on small farmer pilot farms. FY 79 funding will provide operational expenses, participant training and continue FY 78 activities which include installing an extension delivery system in the pilot area.

Host Country and Other Donors: The government has assigned top priority to regaining self-sufficiency in food grains and strengthening of the most important livestock sector. The World Bank has designed the Bay Region Production Project and the National Extension Service Project to directly assist the government in developing and utilizing an extension service. A.I.D. plans to become a co-financier of the Bank's Bay Region project, in conjunction with the Arab Fund and the AFDB, within the framework of A.I.D.'s Agricultural Extension, Training and Research project.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries at a cost of \$600 per family will be those agriculture technicians and farmers receiving training and advanced technology through their participation in project demonstration activities. Secondly, increasing numbers of small farmers and herdsmen will benefit as they are exposed to the program and the strengthened extension services it makes available to assist with addressing the problems and meeting the needs of small farmers.

FY 80 Program: The initial impact production program involving the training of agricultural workers and providing extension services to small farmers will be continued with necessary modifications as result of experience gained in FY 79. Emphasis will also be given to extending the institutional development phases of the program to other sections of the country. The funds programmed will be used to finance technical assistance participant training, field trials and demonstrations.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Extension Training Center staffed and equipped	1
Extension agents trained	100
Farmer Training Centers staffed and equipped	3
Farmers trained at Training Centers	5,000/7,500
Small farmer pilot farms developed	200
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 12 PY long term and 25 PM short term	1,350
Participants: 10 long term and 9 short term	300
Other Costs: field trials, in-country travel, in-country training	150
Total	<u>1,800</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	3,253	-	3,253	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	2,400	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,253	2,400	853	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,800	-	5,053	

To be selected

TITLE Livestock/Range Management Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 4,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 15,000
NUMBER 649-0108	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Submitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 87
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To arrest the ecological decline of rangelands and improve the production of livestock through the introduction of improved grazing practices.

Background and Progress to Date: In the central rangeland areas of Somalia where this project will be implemented, virtually all the population is engaged in the raising of cattle, camels, sheep and goats. The income earned by the people is therefore directly related to the quality of the livestock produced and thus to the quality of the rangeland. The Government perceives the need for structured, institutionalized efforts to control and even reduce grazing through the establishment of reserves and other controls. Traditional safeguards of the ranges have lessened as a result of the increased population and the decline of traditional clan structures and discipline. Family groups now operate on a more individual basis with a general tendency to increase herd size to the maximum which only leads to greater deterioration of range resources.

Host Country and Other Donors: Because of the deterioration of the land, and the poverty of the people in the project area, the Government of Somalia, as well as the World Bank, have agreed to give high priority to this program. The IBRD has prepared a project for a rational development of the central rangelands of Somalia. The project will be financed in part by IDA funds and the Bank is seeking parallel financing which A.I.D. will provide within the framework of this project.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 550,000 nomads live in the Central Rangelands at some point every year, and it is expected that the A.I.D. input will reach half of them during the life of the project. The A.I.D. cost per family benefitted is \$35.

FY 80 Program: The program will concentrate on the first phase of the range resource inventory, identifying suitable areas in which to establish reserves and water points.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Wells drilled	32
Returned participants with M.S. Degrees	15
Surveys completed	3
Locally trained personnel	175

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
Personnel: 20 PY long term, PM short term	FY 80 2,500
Participants: 8 long term, 6 short term	200
Commodities: vehicles, livestock equipment	300
Construction: 11 contractor houses	900
Other costs: local travel, in-country training	100
	<u>4,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,000	300	700	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	4,000	10,000	15,000	

TITLE Agriculture Delivery Systems		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 1,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 6,000	
NUMBER 649-0112	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 86			
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To increase the productivity of small farmers, and thus their quality of life, through development of a national agriculture extension service and delivery to farmers of extension advice on improved agricultural techniques.

Background: Somalia has some 180,000 small farmers cultivating an estimated 620,000 hectares. Yields are low and variable with a pattern of crop failures brought on by a variety of causes. The Government of Somalia (GSDR) has recognized the need to increase the productivity of its small farmers thus reducing the country's food grains deficit and increasing the well being of rural people. One of the major constraints to improvement of the productivity of the small farmer is the absence of an efficient extension service. A service is needed which will have the capacity to identify the weaknesses of the present cropping and animal husbandry systems, develop ways to help farmers cope with their problems and most important deliver the solutions to the farmers. Based on studies initiated by the World Bank, it is apparent that substantial progress can be achieved through dissemination of agricultural knowledge now available. There is an urgent need to bridge the gap between what is feasible with present technological know-how and what is actually being realized by farmers. Extension agents must be trained, an organization established, and regular contact between the service and the farmers made possible.

Host Country and Other Donors: The World Bank has designed a \$22 million project through which a national extension service will be developed. A.I.D. is asked to co-finance the project funding much of the technical assistance and support for the small farmer oriented extension work. For their part the World Bank and the African Development Bank will provide \$16 million to fund capital requirements for the Extension Training Centers to be constructed under the project and technical assistance for farm

management training to assist larger scale farming enterprises. The GSDR will furnish salaries, operating costs, and rural extension offices.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries of the A.I.D. activity will be the 800 extension agents trained by the end of the project. It is planned that they reach and benefit 100,000 farm families at a cost to A.I.D. of \$60 per family.

FY 80 Program: Contractor selection and procurement activities will be undertaken; the extension training curriculum will be developed; initial participants will be identified and sent for training.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
National Extension Service established	X
Extension Training Centers functioning	2
Extension agents trained	800

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 7 PY long term technicians	650
Participants: 6 long term, 6 short term	150
Commodities: vehicles, training aids	150
Other costs: local travel, in-country training	50
Construction: 7 contractor houses	<u>500</u>
	1,500

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,500	4,500	6,000	

TITLE Primary Health Care		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 649-0102		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program p.363	FY 80 2,900	LIFE OF PROJECT 13,200	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 86

Purpose: To assist the Ministry of Health to develop a primary health care program to reach the rural and nomadic poor.

Background and Progress to Date: The GSDR has given top priority in its Health Plan to developing and implementing a primary health care program to reach the rural poor and nomads who constitute about 60% of the rural population. A limited number of pilot projects in primary health care (PHC) have been carried out in villages in Balad and Qoriolel Districts, with technical assistance and support from WHO. Expansion of the PHC, drawing on relevant experiences of these pilot projects as well as from similar experiences in other East African countries, is now appropriate. The current health delivery system is urban and curative oriented, based in hospitals. The GSDR has requested A.I.D. to assist in developing PHC to reach rural and nomadic poor. In 1979 A.I.D. will assist the Ministry to establish two rural health training centers where village health workers will be trained to staff rural health posts. Supervisory staff will be trained in management and supervision. The health logistical support and transportation systems will be strengthened and participant training for key management and planning staff organized.

Host Country and Other Donors: Somalia will contribute to the support of this project by financing a portion of the operating costs in the form of personnel, salaries, maintenance of health facilities, logistical support, and administrative/management and supervisory services. Other related health care projects in Somalia include the activities of WHO, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, Italy, Germany, and China. The WHO pilot rural health program and the supply programs of UNICEF are particularly important to this project.

Beneficiaries: The main beneficiaries will be the 300,000 in the project area, rural and nomadic poor who do not now have access to the district medical centers. Secondly, all rural people will benefit as the health delivery system developed is extended throughout the country.

FY 80 Program: The FY 80 program will continue the activities begun in 1979. The trainers trained in 1979 will begin training lower level workers permitting the PHC program to begin in the village level. At the same time more detailed investigation will begin to develop plans to deliver health services to nomads.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Training centers established	2
Community health workers trained	256
Health units functioning	64
Supply system operating	1

	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: long term 120 PM (8 technicians)	
short term 25 PM (5 technicians)	1,300
Participants: long term 24 PM (10)	
short term 17 PM (5)	60
Commodities: vehicles, drugs, medical appliances	800
Construction: warehouses, maintenance center, health posts	540
Other costs: In-country travel, health surveys, local training, seminars	<u>200</u>
Total	2,900

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	850		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,000	850	1,150	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,900	8,300	13,200	

TITLE Comprehensive Groundwater Development		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 649-0104		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT	10,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 86	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 88

Purpose: To supply a reliable and safe source of water for the rural populations of Somalia and their livestock.

Background and Progress to Date: In an arid country the availability of good water in sufficient quantities is one of the most critical factors in limiting the progress toward improving the quality of life in rural areas. Over the past 20 years numerous attempts have been made to improve the availability of water in selected areas of the country. However, it has become apparent that what has not been done and what is clearly required is the preparation and implementation of a comprehensive water development program under which both the availability and requirements for water are clearly defined and plans are formulated to exploit water resources in a rational manner. Funds provided under the FY 80 program will provide the detailed investigations and exploitation needed to prepare for a drilling program as well as begin the development of the institution to manage and implement the production phase.

Host Country and Other Donors: The current project will build upon the preliminary surveys conducted by the UNDP in their earlier water development program. Other donor activities, principally those of Germany and China, have concentrated their efforts on the development of urban and rural population center water supplies with no concerted effort being made to meet the requirements of rural farming and herding populations. This project will be coordinated with several other donor projects including the joint IBRD/A.I.D./Arab Fund Project for development of the Bay Region which includes a wells program and the joint IBRD/A.I.D./British aid/World Food Program Central Livestock Project which also includes a sizeable wells component.

Beneficiaries: The project will directly affect the well being and physical quality of life of the settled rural, nomadic rural

and semi-nomadic rural populations. Since at present some 30% of the rural population is not served by public water supplies, there is great scope for improvements in this sector. Direct beneficiaries of the approximately 400 wells envisaged for the project will be approximately 1.2 million rural people. It is estimated that the cost per beneficiary family will be approximately \$40 per family.

FY 80 Program: The groundwater resource investigation of the country will proceed while the major well drilling and production phases will be organized in an area or areas which have been identified by earlier studies as having high probability for potable water. In addition to groundwater investigations, an institutional strengthening program within the Water Development Agency will be organized concentrating on the drilling and geologic sections.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Country surveyed	100%
Persons trained in well maintenance	700
Hydrogeological unit established	1
Wells drilled	400
Returned participants in water technology	24

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
Personnel: long term: 3 PY	<u>FY 80</u>
Participants: 6 long term	280
3 short term	100
Commodities: well drilling supplies, vehicles	620
Total	<u>1,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
- Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	9,000	10,000	

TITLE Kurtunwaare Settlement Program		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 649-0103		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be submitted	FY 80	500	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,500
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To assist in the design and construction of minimum permanent dwellings for the formerly nomadic population in the Kurtunwaare Settlement Area and to demonstrate the techniques of building design, construction and planning which would be replicable throughout the country.

Background and Progress to Date: Thousands of nomads were resettled in Somalia during the droughts of 1975-76. These people have been housed in temporary shelters up to the present time. Adequate shelter is a prerequisite to satisfaction with a way of life quite different from the traditional nomadic life and is a key element in helping assure the success of the GSDR settlement program. Numerous donors are assisting the GSDR in improving conditions at resettlement villages, providing supplemental food until settlements can be self-supporting. Other efforts range from providing the basic social infrastructure, schools, health facilities and roads, to providing technical assistance and infrastructure for agricultural development. The project proposed by A.I.D. will develop a low cost unit built primarily of local materials and using a large measure of local labor. The units built under this project are to serve as a pilot and demonstration activity for a follow-on project which may be considered for funding by other donors or the United States.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GSDR has been providing a great measure of support to the resettlement villages since their inception in 1975. The World Food Program has made available commodities for a Food for Work Program in the village; the IBRD and Arab Fund are providing financing for the Agricultural Development scheme; the Dutch are undertaking a design program for one other settlement village; and the ILO is considering assisting with the settlements.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be the 400 families who actually live in the housing units constructed under the project, at a project unit per family of \$3,750. However, beneficiaries will actually be more widely spread due to training of skilled and semi-skilled workers available for future building efforts. The beneficiaries in a secondary sense are all those resettled people and other segments of the rural population who will be eventually living in improved houses, since the design efforts created by this project are expected to be replicated in other areas of the country.

FY 80 Program: The training program to develop skilled and semi-skilled workers and artisans will begin to produce suitable trained staff to undertake the building program. The units constructed will provide the Settlement Development Agency with practical experience with costs of construction, acceptability of design, management problems.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Master plan for village	1
Dwellings constructed	400
Skilled artisans trained	100

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
Personnel (2 PY)	<u>FY 80</u>
Construction: resettlement houses	200
Total	<u>300</u>
	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	450		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,000	450	550	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	-	1,500	

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: SUDAN

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population	(thousands, mid 1978)	<u>17,306</u>
Per capita GNP	(dollars, 1976)	<u>290</u>
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	(1970-75)	<u>3.8%</u>
Average annual rate of inflation	(1960-1970)	<u>3.7%</u>
	(1970-1976)	<u>3.5%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population	(1970)	<u>5.1</u>
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975)	total	<u>48.6</u>
	male	<u>47.3</u>
	female	<u>49.9</u>
	(1865-1970)	total <u>46.1</u>
	male	<u>44.9</u>
	female	<u>47.3</u>
Literacy rate	(1972)	total <u>19%</u>
	(1966)	total <u>15%</u>
	male	<u>n.a.</u>
	female	<u>n.a.</u>
	male	<u>25%</u>
	female	<u>4%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	(1954-77)	<u>1.3%</u>
Agricultural production as % of GDP	(1976)	<u>41</u>
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	(1974)	<u>130</u>
% land owned () by: top 10%	<u>n.a.</u>	low 10%
	<u>n.a.</u>	
Major crop(s):	% of arable land	Year
Subsistence sorghum, millet	52	(1977)
Cash cotton	9	(1977)
Major agricultural exports	(1977)	cotton, groundnuts, sesame
Major agricultural imports	(1977)	sugar, cereals, honey
Proportion of labor force in agriculture	(1970)	<u>80%</u>

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>602</u>	(75)	<u>827</u>	(76)	<u>955</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>693</u>	(75)	<u>1,024</u>	(76)	<u>1,184</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>-91</u>	(75)	<u>-197</u>	(76)	<u>-229</u>
Defense expenditures,						
as % of total expenditures	(1974)	<u>16.3</u>	(75)	<u>10.9</u>	(76)	<u>10.1</u>
as % of GNP	(1974)	<u>3.2</u>	(75)	<u>2.6</u>	(76)	<u>2.6</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,						
(\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>36</u>	(76)	<u>24</u>	(77)	<u>23</u>
Equivalent to		<u>0.4</u>				
						months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports	(1977)	cotton, groundnuts, sesame
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.)	(1975)	<u>10</u>
	(76)	<u>22</u>
	(77)	<u>19</u>
as % of total exports	(1975)	<u>2.3</u>
	(76)	<u>4.0</u>
	(77)	<u>2.9</u>
Major imports	(1975)	textiles, petroleum products, vehicles
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.)	(1975)	<u>88</u>
	(76)	<u>92</u>
	(77)	<u>105</u>
as % of total imports	(1975)	<u>9</u>
	(76)	<u>9</u>
	(77)	<u>10</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>-518</u>
	(76)	<u>-426</u>
	(77)	<u>-399</u>
Main trading partners		U.K., Germany, Italy
External public debt as % of GNP.	(1976)	<u>27.4</u>
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1976)	<u>118</u>
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	(1976)	<u>16.7</u>

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate	(1967-77)	<u>2.2%</u>
% population in urban areas	(1966)	<u>11</u>
	(1976)	<u>20</u>
Total births per 1,000 population	(1975)	<u>42</u>
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	()	<u>n.a.</u>
% of the population (1976) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>45.4</u>	(15-64 yrs.)
	<u>51.9</u>	(65+ yrs.)
	<u>2.7</u>	
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	(1973)	<u>136</u>
People per physician	(1973)	<u>11,100</u>
Major causes of death ()		<u>n.a.</u>
Major disease(s)	(1975)	malaria, dysentery, tuberculosis
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	(1974)	<u>88</u>
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	(1970)	<u>18</u>
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:		
Primary (ages 5-14)	(1974)	total <u>27.2</u>
		male <u>36.2</u>
		female <u>18.1</u>
Secondary (15-19)	(1974)	total <u>16.4</u>
		male <u>22.7</u>
		female <u>9.8</u>
Post Secondary (20-24)	(1973)	total <u>1.5</u>
		male <u>2.5</u>
		female <u>0.5</u>
Energy production as % of consumption	(1970)	<u>0.7</u>

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

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY **SUDAN**

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	8.2	1.7	0.1	6.4	19.9			
Loans	-	-	-	4.6	9.8			
Grants	8.2	1.7	0.1	1.8	10.1			
a. A.I.D. and Production Agencies								
Loans	-	0.2	-	*	7.6			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	0.2	-	*	7.6			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)								
Loans	8.2	1.5	0.1	6.4	12.3			
Grants	-	-	-	4.6	9.8			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	8.2	1.5	0.1	1.8	2.5			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	4.6	9.8			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	4.6	9.8			
Title II - Total Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	8.2	1.5	0.1	1.8	2.5			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	7.9	1.2	-	1.5	2.0			
Other	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5			
c. Other Economic Assistance								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL								
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	0.2	0.2			
Grants	-	-	-	0.2	0.2			
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	0.1	-			
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	-	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	0.1	0.2			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans	8.2	1.7	0.1	6.6	20.1			
Grants	-	-	-	4.6	9.8			
	8.2	1.7	0.1	2.0	10.3			
<hr/>								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	2.7	-	3.3	-			
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
	-	2.7	-	3.3	-			
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* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1975	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	29.1	62.2	114.0	576.9
IBRD	20.0	32.0	-	159.2
IFC	-	-	20.5	32.6
IDA	9.1	25.0	78.0	295.8
AFDB	-	-	12.4	32.0
UNDP	-	2.8	3.1	46.7
Other UN	-	2.4	-	10.6

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-77
TOTAL	58.2	54.6	249.0
Germany	23.7	15.4	120.7
United Kingdom	13.9	8.8	43.8
Netherlands	9.1	20.2	39.6
Norway	6.4	4.6	16.5
Sweden	0.7	0.9	8.9
Other	4.4	4.7	19.5

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	193.3	NA	413.3
Saudi Arabia	163.5	NA	273.2
UAE	25.4	NA	89.8
Kuwait	2.7	NA	22.3
Qatar	0.7	NA	16.7
Other	1.0	NA	11.3

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	-	62.0	362.0
USSR	-	-	64.0
Eastern Europe	-	62.0	216.0
China	-	-	82.0

NA - Not available * Less than \$50,000
UAE - United Arab Emirates

SUDAN

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	7,616	4,010	-	3,400	206	-	-
Total . . .	7,616	4,010	-	3,400	206	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	15,980	9,450	-	6,130	400	-	-
Total . . .	15,980	9,450	-	6,130	400	-	-
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	30,163	14,800	-	4,663	700	10,000	-
Total . . .	30,163	14,800	-	4,663	700	10,000	-

CP 80-13(10-78)

the country's mineral resources and expand industrial production. Agriculture, however, will be the "mainstay" of the economy for several decades.

Structurally, the agricultural sector has two distinct elements: large, publicly-administered irrigated and mechanized schemes along the Nile, and small-scale traditional farming and herding. Historically, the Government has concentrated development efforts in the modern sector, the chief earner of scarce foreign exchange. Through a new policy of decentralization and greater participatory development, the Six Year Plan (1977-83) calls for correcting this past imbalance.

The majority of the poor are concentrated in the West and South. Productivity is low due to insufficient availability of improved agricultural inputs and services, and access to markets and basic health care services. This problem is complicated by continuing desert encroachment resulting from mounting human and animal population pressure on arid lands.

U.S. Interests

The U.S. retains a major interest in Sudan because of its vast potential for economic development and because of the moderating role it plays in Africa and Middle East. The largest African country in area and one of the world's least developed countries, Sudan is characterized by a dual economy--modern and traditional, the latter encompassing large numbers of rural poor. The per capita income in 1976-77 was \$290. Most of the people, however, earn substantially less from small-scale, rain-fed farming and nomadic herding. The A.I.D. program in FY 1980 will continue to support the Government's objective of increased development of rural areas.

Development Overview

With a land area of about one million square miles, Sudan has vast agricultural potential which is only partially developed. Efforts are underway to explore and develop

Socio-Economic Performance

The Government is painfully aware of the need to address problems of the rural majority and is working with international donors accordingly. With less than a decade since the end of a 17-year civil war, Sudanese are also acutely aware of the need to reduce regional inequalities. Provincial governments are being given a greater role in development planning. As a result new programs are being initiated in the West and South, the poorest areas of the country.

Sudan has been experiencing large, continuing deficits in public sector finances and external balance of payments. Deterioration in the economy resulted in an IMF economic program in mid-1978, which poses two major and potentially conflicting implications for the poor. It calls for increasing incentives to farmers to encourage increased production and export. It also calls for an austere budget, requiring prudent allocation of scarce development

SUDAN

funds to maintain ongoing investment in the modern sector and concurrently continue newly initiated programs of assistance to the traditional sector. Donor assistance will play a critical role, therefore, in helping to reach and maintain an acceptable level of socio-economic performance and retain a degree of economic stabilization conducive to helping the rural poor.

Total Resources

Sudan receives considerable external resources through technical, capital, food and financial assistance. In 1977, foreign donors--including multilateral, bilateral and private/non profit agencies--contributed approximately \$50 million in technical assistance. Food assistance amounting to \$23 million came from the World Food Program, the European Economic Commission and the United States; official capital assistance of approximately \$160 million derived from 16 sources. The World Bank/IDA initiated three loans, the German Government two, and the Dutch Government converted \$19 million of Sudanese debt to grants. Other financial assistance is less easily quantified since it comes irregularly under minimally-publicized circumstances, and principally from Arab States.

After a ten-year break in its development assistance to Sudan, A.I.D. supplied modest amounts of assistance in FY 1978, principally \$15.1 million in PL 480 Title I and \$7.6 million in Development Assistance. OPIC, which has underwritten some U.S. investment in Sudan, plans an investment promotion mission in early 1979.

A.I.D. Strategy

The A.I.D. program will continue to assist the Government in refocusing its development efforts on the rural poor by addressing problems which limit the productivity of traditional rural areas. This will be achieved through pilot activities designed to test alternative production techniques and modes of organization for increased production.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
* Since the traditional sector, particularly western and southern Sudan, represents an immeasurable source of development potential A.I.D. places special emphasis on	
--removing constraints to agricultural production and rural development, e.g. desert encroachment, manpower, infrastructure and low productivity.	
--delivering basic health services to sedentary and nomadic rural poor.	
* Alleviate Sudan's financial difficulties with	
--\$25 million PL 480 Title I/III	

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	9	23	23
PASA ^c	1	1	1
Contract	3	27	46
Total	13	51	70
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	30	43	40
Contract ..	-	-	-
Total	30	43	40

a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
b FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
c Participating agency technicians.
d Programmed during the fiscal year.

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RESOURCE FLOWS CP 80-08(10-78)			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	677	726	-
Grants	40	8,415	17,728
Total AID	717	9,141	17,728
P.L. 480**			
Title I	10,300	20,000	20,000
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(0,000)	20,000
Title II	1,924	4,046	3,117
Total P.L. 480	12,224	24,046	23,117
Total AID and P.L. 480	12,941	33,187	40,845
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

A.I.D. will also address limitations imposed upon the poor by lack of training, access to markets, production services and inputs, as well as health and other necessary social services. Assistance to the poor will also be provided through a sector grant in health and through an increased PL 480 program to help ease budget and foreign exchange limitations in these sectors.

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 80-14(10-78)						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	100.1	10,300	153.1	20,000	138.4	18,000
Rice	-	-	-	-	7.2	2,000
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total .. (of which Title III is)		10,300 (-)		20,000 (10,000)		20,000 20,000
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		341		628		731
World Food Programs		1,583		3,418		2,386
Gov't-to-Gov't		-		-		-
Title II Total		1,924		4,046		3,117
Total P.L. 480		12,224		24,046		23,117

MISSION DIRECTOR: GORDON PIERSON

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SUDAN

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS	
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES		
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
RURAL PLANNING	*	G	650-0012	79	---	---	750	50	500	534	250
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR SUPPORT		G	650-0013	79	---	---	5,000	1,000	---	4,000	15,000
BLUE NILE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	*	G	650-0018	78	500	---	1,500	1,000	2,500	2,100	7,532
WESTERN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	*	G	650-0020	78	617	---	2,200	1,000	7,800	3,050	9,383
SOUTHERN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	*	G	650-0021	78	2,000	---	---	1,200	1,000	1,200	2,457
ABYEI INTEGRATED RURAL DEV.		G	650-0025	78	495	40	---	300	---	155	---
WADI MALFA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (PVO)		G	650-0026	78	308	---	---	200	---	198	---
SOUTHERN RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE	*	G	650-0031	80	---	---	---	---	3,000	150	7,000
SUDAN-RAHAD PROJECT		L	650-0100	73	11,000	10,274	---	726	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					15,010	10,314	9,450	5,476	14,800	11,387	
GRANTS					4,010	40	9,450	4,750	14,800	11,387	
LOANS					11,000	10,274	---	726	---	---	
HEALTH											
NORTH PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	*	G	650-0011	78	1,900	---	2,700	1,500	1,263	2,000	---
SOUTH PRIMARY HEALTH CARE (PVO)	*	G	650-0019	78	1,500	---	430	900	400	450	870
HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT	*	G	650-0030	79	---	---	3,000	1,000	3,000	3,500	29,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,400	---	6,130	3,400	4,663	5,950	
GRANTS					3,400	---	6,130	3,400	4,663	5,950	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
EXTENSION ED. TRNG. (PVO)		G	650-0010	78	206	---	---	115	---	91	---
LITERACY TRAINING (PVO)	*	G	650-0028	79	---	---	400	150	700	300	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					206	---	400	265	700	391	
GRANTS					206	---	400	265	700	391	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
SOUTHERN ACCESS ROAD	*	G	650-0036	80	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	---	---	10,000	---	
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	10,000	---	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SUDAN

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				16,616	10,314	15,980	9,141	30,163	17,728	
GRANTS				7,616	40	15,980	8,415	30,163	17,728	
LOANS				11,000	10,274	---	726	---	---	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Rural Development Planning		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 650-0012		PRIOR REFERENCE		FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	500	1,500	
Advice of change to be submitted			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82	

Purpose: To: (1) improve skills in planning, designing, implementing and evaluating agricultural development projects which benefit the small farmer in the traditional sector; (2) develop institutional mechanisms for funneling the results of applied research into the regional planning process, the development of rural development strategies and the design of development projects; and (3) improve data collection, analysis and integrated planning and capacity at the provincial level.

Background and Progress to Date: Several institutions of considerable relevance to the development of the traditional agricultural sector exist in the Sudan. The University of Khartoum, its Development Studies and Research Center, and the National Council for Research, along with the Ministries of Finance, Planning and Agriculture all can have significant impact on developmental strategy and inputs. The traditional sector has long been downplayed in developmental planning. This project seeks to promote a fruitful interaction between these institutions by bringing their resources to bear upon the development of traditional small farming and herding systems in the Sudan. An effort to strengthen planning and implementation of development policy and projects at the provincial level is called for by the GOS's policy of decentralization and increased emphasis on broad development of the traditional sector.

U.S. expertise will be provided to improve central and provincial level capacity to design, implement and evaluate development projects which benefit the farmer through participant training, special courses, including seminars and workshops for mid-career GOS officials, special studies and on-the-job training.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS will contribute counterpart staff and funding, office space and part of the international air transportation for training totalling about 30% of total project costs or about \$650,000.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of this activity will be those Sudanese conducting applied research or receiving training. Ultimate beneficiaries will be the small farmers and herders in the traditional sector who are affected by the development projects that the trained participants plan, design and implement. Project cost estimates, based on expected ultimate beneficiaries of 150,000 families, is about \$10 per family.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. funds will be used to initiate: training of provincial planners; special courses for provincial planners; courses, seminars and workshops for line personnel; applied research to investigate technical and socio-economic aspects of major agriculture development problems; and evaluations of selected on-going and completed development projects.

	<u>All Years</u>
Major Outputs:	
Provincial planners trained	100
Workshops conducted	6
Small farming systems applied research proposals completed	4
Evaluations of selected development projects completed	5
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 2 U.S. long-term (24 person months)	170
Training: 2 U.S. short-term (4 person months)	30
Commodities: Training materials, books, equipment	140
Other costs: Workshops, library support	<u>130</u>
TOTAL	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	750	50		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	750	50	700	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	250	1,500	

TITLE Blue Nile Agricultural Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 2,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 12,032
NUMBER 650-0018 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p.372	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To develop a process and supporting institutional mechanism to deliver an integrated agricultural development system for small farmers that can be replicated.

Background and Progress to Date: Almost 90% of the total agricultural output in Sudan is produced by traditional farming or herding on rainfed lands. The Government of the Sudan's (GOS) Six Year Plan calls for increased emphasis on improving the productivity of the traditional sector. Given the high land-to-labor ratio, A.I.D. is working with the GOS to develop a replicable integrated delivery system for increased small farmer and herder agricultural production in Blue Nile Province. This project, working in selected villages through local government institutions, is testing; (1) improved agronomic practices and inputs with tractor mechanization and without mechanization; (2) extension approaches, to effective transfer of agricultural information; (3) cooperative systems to provide production services; and (4) approaches to small farmer credit. These approaches will be developed through applied research and experimentation in close collaboration with farmers, contributing to development of an A.I.D. sectoral strategy and national institutional development. Housing construction and a logistical support system for 5 U.S. technicians started in FY 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS is providing 25% of the total project costs covering personnel, back-up technical services, credit funds and operating costs.

Beneficiaries: Over the life of the project a minimum of 6,000 traditional farmer and herder families will be benefitted at an estimated project cost of \$2,000 per family.

FY 80 Program: To complete housing and other construction, procure start-up commodities, initiative verification trials and training programs, and complete socio-economic studies.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Blue Nile Agricultural Services Center (BASC)	1
Cooperative Union composed of village cooperatives	1
Basic sub-centers	2
Cost-effective information and evaluation system	1
Small farmer credit program	1
Farm machinery operational and maintenance capacity developed	
Suitable crop and livestock technologies verified	
Extension of improved technologies to local farmers	

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Personnel: 9 U.S. long-term (216 person months)	1,512
Commodities: Production supplies, materials	88
Other Costs: Small farmer credit	900
Total	2,500

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	500	-0-	500	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,500	1,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,000	1,000	1,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,500	7,532	12,032	

TITLE Western Agricultural Research		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 650-0020		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A. Africa Program, P. 373	FY 80	7,800	LIFE OF PROJECT 20,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To: (1) develop, expand and increase the efficiency of the Sudanese Agricultural Research Cooperation's (ARC) research operations in western Sudan; (2) develop improved production systems for livestock and crops; (3) conserve and rehabilitate natural resources; and (4) improve the standard of living of subsistence areas of western Sudan.

Background and Progress to Date: A major constraint in the success of ongoing and proposed development programs in the traditional agriculture sector is a lack of applicable research results. In support of GOS efforts to develop its agricultural research program in western Sudan, the International Development Association (IDA) and A.I.D. formulated a comprehensive project based on a multidisciplinary model designed to undertake research on agro-pastoral production systems in the project area. All aspects of human, land and water resources utilization as they pertain to human use, livestock and crop production will be the subject of research. Initial funding was provided late in FY 1978. Construction of research facilities, initiation of participant training and the preparation of a long-term research plan commenced during FY 1979. Project implementation is under Title XII by universities with recognized competence in arid and semi-arid agriculture. A.I.D.'s contribution defrays costs for technical assistance, training, operating costs, equipment and furniture, vehicles, and farm machinery.

Host Country and Other Donors: The overall six year project requires \$45 million which is being jointly funded by the GOS (\$10 million), IDA (\$15 million) and A.I.D. (\$20 million). The IDA loan is being used primarily for physical facilities construction.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries will be the traditional agricultural producers of the western Sudan who comprise about 30% of the total population or 5 million people (1 million families). The

incidence of benefit ultimately will depend on the adoption of research results and extent of the spread. Assuming a 10% adoption rate during the life of the project, cost per family would be \$200. In time an adoption rate of 80-90% can be expected.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. funds will be used to complete hiring of scientific and support staff, develop research facilities, and continue training, procurement of equipment and vehicles.

Major Outputs: (Unified IDA/AID Project)	All Years
ARC research center and regional headquarter operating	1
Satellite research stations staffed and operating	3
ARC headquarters facility established	1
Planning Evaluation Unit established and functioning	1
Training Unit established and functioning	1
Extension Unit established and functioning	1
Mobile Research Units operating	7
Participants trained on the job	28

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Personnel: 6 U.S. long-term (116 person months)	825
9 U.S. short-term (36 person months)	300
Training: 3 long-term (23 person months)	140
short-term (7 person months)	15
Commodities: Equipment, vehicles, farm machinery	6,100
Other Costs: Operating cost	420
TOTAL	7,800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	617	-	617	Consortium for International Development (CID) (Title XII)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,200	1,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,817	1,000	1,817	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	7,800	9,383	20,000	

TITLE Southern Manpower Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,457
NUMBER 650-0021	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program p.374		

Purpose: To strengthen the human resource base in the southern Sudan through improvements in the training and utilization of agricultural personnel who work with small farmers.

Background and Progress to Date: Among the most detrimental effects of the long Sudanese civil war (1956-1972) was an almost total breakdown of educational services, the consequence of which has been to seriously retard the emergence of a skilled and trained human resource base in southern Sudan. As the country turns to reconstruction, the GOS has given priority to reopening and establishing the training institutions in the South to meet the growing requirements of appropriately trained manpower.

The GOS requested A.I.D. support in providing technical assistance and limited commodity support to the Yambio Institute for Agricultural Technicians and the Agricultural Training Center at Rumbek in coordination with other donor assistance. In conjunction with assistance to the training institutions and as a first phase of broader support to agriculture training and development in the South, A.I.D. is also providing assistance to the Ministries of Agriculture and Education.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS is providing approximately \$1.8 million, UNDP \$1.4 million and the Swedish International Development Agency about \$168,000 for support to the institute at Yambio. The GOS is soliciting other donor assistance for broader manpower development activities in the South.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of this activity will be the Sudanese who will be trained. Ultimate beneficiaries will be the rural residents of southern Sudan who are affected by the agricultural programs that these trained participants plan and implement (about 600,000 families). The estimated cost per family is \$10.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. funds will be used to continue education seminars for technicians, extension agents and other key agricultural personnel, establish a library, conduct a teaching method's course for Yambio and Rumbek teaching staff, commence work to conceptualize a Southern Region extension program, and initiate work to incorporate socio-economic and technical aspects of improved agricultural production into training programs.

Major Outputs: All Years

Students trained in theoretical and practical aspects of data collection, input selection, farmer trials and evaluation	330
Extension workers trained	360
Farmer/pastoralist field extension sessions conducted	60
Field training programs (6 months each) conducted	6
Agricultural technician/extensionist continuing education course established	24
Library established	1
Recruitment and pre-service training program established	1

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 5 U.S. long-term (72 person months)	482
2 U.S. short-term (24 person months)	200
Training: 8 U.S. long-term (96 person months)	50
12 U.S. short-term (180 person months)	30
Construction: Training facilities and housing	80
Commodities: Vehicles, radios, classroom and household furnishings	<u>158</u>

TOTAL 1,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	2,000	-	2,000	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	1,200	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,000	1,200	800	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	2,457	5,457	

TITLE Southern Rural Infrastructure		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 3,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 10,000
NUMBER 650-0031	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE			

Purpose: To improve the capability of the Southern Regional Government (SRG) to maintain rural roads, thereby increasing the access of the rural population to basic public services and the cash economy of the South.

Background: The civil war (1956-1972) left the road network in southern Sudan in complete disrepair and the responsible GOS ministry almost depleted of qualified technicians, equipment, and financing. The efficiency of government programs of assistance to the rural population and efforts to further basic economic development depends on an increased capability of the Southern Regional Ministry of Communications, Transport and Roads (MCTR) to rehabilitate and maintain the present network of rural roads. Development activities and public services have been crippled by a very severe shortage of general supplies, especially fuel, building materials and transport equipment. This problem is caused largely by the present poor condition of the road network. This project will assist the MCTR in improving the road maintenance capability of two regional maintenance centers through provision of technical expertise, training courses for mid and senior-level personnel, as well as on-the-job training for lower-level personnel, while rehabilitating approximately 256 miles of road.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS will provide technicians to supervise implementation of project activities and contribute a minimum of 25% of project costs or about \$3.3 million. West Germany and the Netherlands are also assisting the Southern Regional Government to rehabilitate other sections of the road system in complementary activities.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of this project will be those Sudanese who will receive training. Ultimate beneficiaries will be the rural residents of three provinces in the southern Sudan who will benefit from basic public services and development

programs facilitated by rehabilitation of all-weather roads provided under this project. An estimated 300,000 families will benefit making the cost per family about \$35 by project completion.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. funds will be used to initiate participant and on-the-job training, complete construction, procure and operate equipment, and initiate rehabilitation of target roads.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
MCTR plan to improve regional maintenance centers	1
Training courses developed	5
Participants trained	10
Regional maintenance centers improved	2
Rehabilitation of roads	256 mi.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 7 U.S. long-term (118 person months)	840
4 U.S. short-term (8 person months)	64
Training: 1 U.S. long-term (12 person months)	10
Construction: Housing, roads	900
Commodities: building materials, equipment, training materials	500
Other costs: Operating costs	686
TOTAL	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	7,000	10,000	

TITLE Northern Primary Health Care		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 650-0011			FY 80 1,263	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,863	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
PRIOR REFERENCE Fy 79 Annex A, Africa Program p,375		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	

Purpose: To accelerate, expand and strengthen the ability of the Government of Sudan (GOS) to deliver primary health care services to the rural areas of northern Sudan.

Background and Progress to Date: The long-range goal of the GOS is to develop a health care system that will deliver curative and preventive care to the people of Sudan. To this end, and with the assistance of the WHO, the GOS systematically analyzed its health problems, prioritized its health needs and prepared a comprehensive national health plan. A.I.D. initiated a three-year Phase I health activity in FY 1978 to provide assistance to the Primary Health Care Program (PHCP), the key component of this plan. Assistance is being provided in health planning, data collection, the improvement of logistical support systems, and construction/renovation of primary health care units. Field work began in early FY 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: WHO is assisting the GOS in coordinating donor and host government inputs. The African Development Bank has contributed a loan of \$8 million. Local community self-help activities will meet a substantial portion of the program costs. A.I.D. is also supporting the rural health program in southern Sudan through a U.S. private voluntary organization.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are the rural inhabitants in the northern Provinces, totalling about 1,340,000. Project cost per family will be approximately \$5.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. funds will be used to continue work started in FY 1979 on training, procurement of equipment, supplies and vehicles, and construction of Primary Health Care Units (PHCU).

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Access to primary health care extended to rural people in remote areas	1,340,000
National data, vital statistics and logistics systems for PHCP operational	1 ea.
Refresher/reorientation training given to medical assistants and Community Health Workers	4,000
Short-term training completed for MOH personnel	42
MA degree courses completed	3
PHCUs constructed, staffed and provided with equipment and drugs	35

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

	<u>(\$ thousands)</u>
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 3 U.S. long-term (51 person months)	365
2 U.S. short-term (9 person months)	75
Training: 25 In-country (229 person months)	200
Commodities: Equipment and supplies for health care units	200
Construction: Health Units, housing	<u>423</u>
TOTAL	1,263

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,900	-	1,900	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,700	1,500		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,600	1,500	3,100	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,263	-	5,863	

TITLE Southern Primary Health Care (OPG)		FUNDS Health		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 650-U019		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of change submitted 76/78		FY 80 400	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,200	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	

Purpose: To provide basic health care services to the rural population of southern Sudan.

Background and Progress to Date: African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF), a private voluntary organization, initiated work in primary health care in southern Sudan in 1972 at the end of the civil war. Under this project AMREF is continuing and expanding its assistance to the Southern Regional Government by providing additional technical staff and corresponding support funds in training, self-help low cost construction, information processing and supply management. Southern Region's Primary Health Care Program (PHCP) supports the Government's effort to obtain maximum primary health care coverage of the rural population. The PHCP calls for the training of 800 community health workers during the six year plan, each of whom will be responsible for approximately 4000 rural inhabitants.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS Southern Regional Government will contribute about \$4.9 million during the life of the project, primarily for construction, personnel and supplies. Other donors include: Maryknoll Fathers, Lutheran World Federation, Sudan Council of Churches and other agencies active in health programs in the southern region.

Beneficiaries: The population of southern Sudan, about 3 million, (600,000 families), with diverse ethnic and rural backgrounds, represents the key beneficiary group. It is estimated that more than 90% of the southern population lives in rural areas under harsh environmental and economic conditions. Since community health workers will be chosen from the villages in which they are to serve, they will be especially sensitive to local customs, habits and health-related behavior patterns of the people. This rapport also should ensure their acceptance as development agents and health promoters. Assuming a 10% adoption rate during the life of the Project, estimated cost per family is \$50.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. funds will be used to continue participant training and construction of 25 primary health care units, procure supplies, equipment and materials, schedule orientation courses, seminars, workshops, and provide for requisite short-term advisory services.

Major Outputs: All Years

Community health workers/medical assistants trained	1,600
Community health workers training schools constructed	2
Training dispensaries constructed	2
Health information system established	1
Supply/transport system established	1
Primary Health Care Units constructed	25
Reorientation courses/workshops	20

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 4 third country long-term (72 person months)	84
Training: In-country (62 person months)	54
Commodities: Medical supplies and equipment	125
Construction: Health care units	<u>137</u>

TOTAL 400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,500	-	1,500	African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	430	900		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,930	900	1,030	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	400	870	3,200	

TITLE Health Sector Support		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 650-0030			FY 80 3,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 35,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Change to be submitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To foster more effective and timely implementation of the national Primary Health Care Program (PHCP) by ensuring the dependable availability of financial resources for the general expansion of health facilities throughout the rural areas of the country.

Background and Progress to Date: Communicable diseases emanating from poor environmental sanitation and other avoidable diseases comprise the principal health problems of Sudan, absorb the bulk of its public health resources and cause a serious drain on productivity, output and development. Malaria, afflicting about 25% of the population, gastro-enteritis and bilharzia are prevalent and increasing. Malnutrition and anemia accounted for 20% of the ten most common, non-accident admissions to hospitals in 1974, with prevalence among preschool children estimated at 30-50% country-wide.

The GOS recognizes the economic burden of disease. The propagation of basic health services is a central objective of Sudan's development plans. At present, health resources available to improve health nutrition are qualitatively mixed, most often inadequate, and are maldistributed. Infrastructure, planning and administration expertise and logistical support for health programs are totally inadequate. A.I.D. funds are being used to directly support these problem areas of the PHCP by improving health planning and management capability, expanding coverage of rural areas with primary health care units and strengthening logistical support capacity for providing necessary medical supplies.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOS investment in health programs during the next five years are expected to exceed \$93 million. Support from WHO, African Development Bank (\$8 million) and other donors is expected.

Beneficiaries: A.I.D.'s sector support grant will finance key elements of the GOS Primary Health Care Program. The underlying theme of the PHCP is the delivery of a balanced program of curative, and preventive care to the rural people of the Sudan, particularly the poor nomads. This grant will support the development of health care services to about 700,000 rural families, making the estimated per family cost about \$10.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. funds will be used to continue to assist the GOS in strengthening its health infrastructure at the national and provincial levels, specifically in the areas of logistical and supply services; health information and data collection/analysis; manpower training; and primary health care unit construction.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Community health workers and nomadic health workers trained	1,500
Improved provincial logistics/supply system established	18
Health and management information system established	1
Primary health care units constructed	1,000
Expanded provincial immunization programs	18

<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 4 U.S. long-term (96 person months)	672
2 U.S. short-term (4 person months)	28
Training: 134 In-country (800 person months)	700
Construction: Materials, supplies	1,100
Commodities: Training aids, drugs, medical supplies	500
TOTAL	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978				To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	3,000	1,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,000	1,000	2,000	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	29,000	35,000	

PROGRAM: SUDAN

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Literacy Training		FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		Education and Human Resources	FY 80	700	LIFE OF PROJECT
					1,100
NUMBER 650-0028	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRICE REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advice of change submitted FY 79	FY 79	FY 80	FY 82

Purpose: To reorient education in southern Sudan to the development needs of the rural majority and bring the quality of education up to national primary school standards.

Background and Progress to Date: At present no one language is used throughout southern Sudan. Bilingualism is increasing, but it is not yet at the point where it can solve the language diversity problems of the South, which has at least 53 spoken languages. The Southern Regional Ministry of Education requested the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) to conduct a survey and formulate proposals to develop teaching materials for primary school children. The project aims at providing basic literacy skills, creating an affirmative change in individual self-image, and developing positive attitudes toward development which will enable the participants to effectively benefit from companion agricultural and health programs. During the three-year life of project SIL will produce pre-primers, primers and post-primer materials in 16 languages for which no instructional materials now exist and, in some cases, for which no recorded alphabet exists. Curriculum development and teacher education will also be emphasized in this comprehensive reorientation of education. 26 SIL linguists began preparation of linguistic materials and commenced training of the counterpart GOS Ministry of Education personnel in the target languages. Construction work began on the Maridi linguistic center.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS/Southern Regional Government will contribute \$250,000 to fund personnel, training, equipment and materials costs for this project. SIL will provide the equivalent of \$2,677,000 in personnel costs. UNICEF will contribute \$32,000 for textbook publication. IDA will provide a loan of which \$1 million will be marked for project related activities.

Beneficiaries: During the three project years 35,000 primary school students will benefit directly. By 1985 the number of students benefitting from materials developed will approach 150,000. In addition, an estimated 15,000 adults will have achieved functional literacy. Indirectly the entire southern population of 3 million will benefit. Functional literacy makes the individual aware of the larger society, presents change in more acceptable terms, and fosters skills needed for economic production. Discounting from 1985, the project cost per family benefitted is estimated to be \$82.

FY 80 Program: To continue the training of literacy writers in preparation of pre-primers, primers and post-primers in eight languages, training Ministry of Education counterpart staff, testing of literacy materials in classroom settings, and construction of participant training facilities at Maridi.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Local languages department established	1
Pre-primer, primer and post-primer packages of materials in local languages	16
Primary students taught in local language	35,000
Vernacular language vocabulary lists	16
Grammar analyses	11
Training facility constructed	1

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 2 U.S. long-term (20 person months)	140
Training: short-term (3 person months)	20
short-term in third country (10 person months)	10
Construction: Maridi training center	250
Commodities: Equipment, reference books, vehicles	280
	<u>TOTAL</u>
	700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400	150		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	400	150	250	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	700	-	1,100	

TITLE Southern Access Road		FUNDS Selected Development Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 650-0036		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 80	10,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 10,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To provide southern Sudan more economical access to critical international market centers.

Background: Nearly two decades of civil war fought in the South have left the region economically depressed and essentially cut-off from commercial ties to northern Sudan or the world outside Sudan. Within the South, provincial capitals and district centers remain isolated during much of the year when heavy rains wash-out the skeletal dirt road network that remains. The Southern Region Government has given highest priority to the development of a basic, effective, all-weather network of roads, rail and river transport. Without such, plans for rural development in this the most remote region of the country, can never materialize. Other donors are addressing the need for effective transport links to the North. A.I.D., under a separate project, is addressing the problem of limited institutional capacity in the Ministry of Communications, Transport and Roads while simultaneously rehabilitating rural access roads. In this project, A.I.D. will join with other donors to address the critical specific need for more effective access to Kenya where the closest international sea port to southern Sudan is located in Mombassa. Currently the only all-weather access to Kenya is a road through Uganda. This project will widen and upgrade to all-weather status a dirt trail to Kenya where it will link into an all-weather road to Sudan currently under construction in Kenya. When completed it will enable the Government to more effectively mount its programs to provide improved health care, agricultural production and other critical social services to the rural poor and will give the poor access to key regional markets.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will contribute about 25 percent of the project costs or about \$3.3 million. Several other donors are actively supporting needs in Sudan, in-

cluding World Bank, Norway, and the UN. The Government and A.I.D. are actively seeking other donor support for this project.

Beneficiaries: The initial beneficiaries of this project will be those rural residents who live adjacent to the road and can have immediate use of it. The ultimate beneficiaries clearly will be the entire population (3 million people) of the South as the Government mounts its expanded program of rural economic and social development.

FY 1980 Program: A.I.D. funds will be used to provide for initial engineering surveys, construction work plans, equipment procurement and actual road construction.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
All-weather road constructed	50 mi.
Road maintenance facility established	1

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 4 U.S. long-term (200 person months)	1,420
5 U.S. short-term (10 person months)	80
Construction: road, maintenance facility, housing	5,000
Commodities: building materials, equipment	2,000
Other costs: operating costs	<u>1,500</u>
TOTAL	10,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	10,000	-	10,000	

BASIC DATA

Total population (thousands, mid 1978)	<u>16,435</u>		
Per capita GNP (dollars, 1976)	<u>180</u>		
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate . . (1970-75)	<u>2.9%</u>		
Average annual rate of inflation (1960-1970)	<u>1.8%</u>	(1970-1976)	<u>11.7%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population . (1970)	<u>2.3</u>		
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975)	total	male	female
(1965-1970)	<u>44.5</u>	<u>42.9</u>	<u>46.1</u>
	total	male	female
	<u>41.8</u>	<u>40.2</u>	<u>43.4</u>
Literacy rate (1971)	total	male	female
(1962)	<u>15%</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>
	total	male	female
	<u>10%</u>	<u>14%</u>	<u>5%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954-77)	<u>0.5%</u>		
Agricultural production as % of GDP (1976)	<u>45</u>		
Population density per square mile of agricultural land (1974)	<u>73</u>		
% land owned () by: top 10% <u>n.a.</u> low 10% <u>n.a.</u>			
Major crop(s):	% of arable land	Year	
Subsistence corn	30	(1976)	
Cash coffee	2	(1976)	
Major agricultural exports . . (1976)	coffee, cotton		
Major agricultural imports . . (1976)	corn, fats and oil		
Proportion of labor force in agriculture (1970)	<u>86%</u>		

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.) (1974)	<u>361</u>	(75)	<u>464</u>	(76)	<u>490</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974)	<u>519</u>	(75)	<u>761</u>	(76)	<u>716</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974)	<u>-158</u>	(75)	<u>-297</u>	(76)	<u>-226</u>
Deficit expenditures,					
as % of total expenditures (1974)	<u>11.4</u>	(75)	<u>11.5</u>	(76)	<u>13.0</u>
as % of GNP (1974)	<u>3.1</u>	(75)	<u>3.9</u>	(76)	<u>3.5</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period, (\$ millions, U.S.) (1975)	<u>65</u>	(76)	<u>112</u>	(77)	<u>282</u>
Equivalent to <u>4.7</u> months of imports (1977)					

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports . . . (1977)	coffee, cotton, sisal				
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975)	<u>23</u>	(76)	<u>47</u>	(77)	<u>74</u>
as % of total exports (1975)	<u>6</u>	(76)	<u>10</u>	(77)	<u>15</u>
Major imports . . . (1976)	machinery and transport equipment				
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) (1975)	<u>101</u>	(76)	<u>40</u>	(77)	<u>29</u>
as % of total imports (1975)	<u>13</u>	(76)	<u>6</u>	(77)	<u>4</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.) (1975)	<u>-406</u>	(76)	<u>-149</u>	(77)	<u>-219</u>
Main trading partners U.K., China, Kenya					
External public debt as % of GNP. (1976)	<u>35.7</u>				
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.) (1976)	<u>28</u>				
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) (1976)	<u>4.3</u>				

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate (1967-77)	<u>2.6%</u>		
% population in urban areas (1967)	<u>6</u>	(1973)	<u>7</u>
Total births per 1,000 population (1973)	<u>47</u>		
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception (1977)	<u>0.4</u>		
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) <u>46.7</u> (15-64 yrs.) <u>50.9</u> (65+ yrs.) <u>2.4</u>			
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants (1973)	<u>160</u>		
People per physician (1973)	<u>26,800</u>		
Major causes of death (1968)	malaria, sleeping sickness, leprosy		
Major disease(s) . . . (1974)	trypanosomiasis, meningococcal infections		
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements (1973)	<u>85</u>		
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply . . (1970)	<u>13</u>		
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:			
Primary . . . (ages 5-14) (1973)	total	<u>28.7</u>	male <u>33.2</u> female <u>23.8</u>
Secondary . . (15-19) (1975)	total	<u>3.9</u>	male <u>5.4</u> female <u>2.5</u>
Post Secondary (20-24) (1972)	total	<u>0.2</u>	male <u>0.3</u> female <u>0</u>
Energy production as % of consumption (1970)	<u>5</u>		

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

COUNTRY	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78
	TANZANIA							
	PROGRAM	1975	1976	TQ	1977				1978
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	39.0	31.1	5.1	24.6	25.2			
Loans	19.6	4.3	-	7.6	6.2			
Grants	20.3	26.8	5.1	17.0	19.0			
a. A.I.D. and Production Agencies	16.5	7.2	1.3	6.7	17.2			
Loans	12.0	-	-	-	-			
Grants	4.3	7.2	1.3	6.7	17.2			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	23.6	23.9	3.8	17.9	8.0			
Loans	7.6	4.3	-	7.6	6.2			
Grants	16.0	19.6	3.8	10.3	1.8			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	7.6	4.3	-	7.6	6.2			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	7.6	4.3	-	7.6	6.2			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	16.0	19.6	3.8	10.3	1.8			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	13.6	12.9	3.4	7.1	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	2.4	6.7	0.4	3.2	1.8			
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FIMB								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program								
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				0.3				
b. All Other Loans				0.3				

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	59.0	88.4	143.0	699.8
IBRD	37.0	38.0	40.0	252.2
IFC	-	-	1.8	5.6
IDA	17.0	34.2	88.5	352.3
AFDB	5.0	11.0	5.8	35.0
UNDP	-	0.7	6.2	39.5
Other UN	-	4.5	0.7	15.2

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	185.0	232.3	622.4
Sweden	51.8	57.7	164.6
Canada	20.3	9.7	62.0
Germany	21.2	30.0	80.4
Netherlands	27.6	45.6	92.2
Denmark	20.0	35.4	79.5
Norway	14.5	25.7	57.4
Finland	12.3	10.0	34.3
Other	17.3	18.2	52.0

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	-	NA	0.2
Iraq	-	NA	0.2

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	28.0	19.0	415.0
USSR	-	19.0	40.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	13.0
China	28.0	-	362.0

NA - Not available

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PROGRAM SUMMARY							
CP 80-13(10-78)							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	17,138	15,053	1,151	838	96	-	-
Total ..	17,138	15,053	1,151	838	96	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	15,457	11,892	1,171	1,094	1,300	-	-
Total ..	15,457	11,892	1,171	1,094	1,300	-	-
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	20,253	14,678	1,011	1,579	2,985	-	-
Total ..	20,253	14,678	1,011	1,579	2,985	-	-

U.S. Interest

U.S. economic assistance interests in Tanzania are primarily developmental. U.S. assistance also provides the backdrop for cooperation in attaining other mutually desired goals, as manifested by the growing and important mutuality of interest and agreement between the U.S. and Tanzanians on matters pertaining to peace and development in southern Africa.

Development Overview

As one of the world's 30 least developed countries, the number of Tanzania's poor virtually coincides with its 16.5 million (mostly rural) population. Eighty-five percent of the population is engaged in small (3-5 acre) subsistence farming. The principal constraint to improving these people's welfare is their isolation in rural villages where they are denied or have only limited access to appropriate technology, production inputs and

marketing facilities needed to improve low farm yields and to basic health and education services.

Tanzania's efforts to overcome this situation are further constrained by government revenues (about \$600 million in FY 77) which are less than two-third of the budget of the District of Columbia, and by acute shortages of trained personnel at all levels in the organizations responsible for providing development resources and basic social services.

Socio-Economic Performance

Tanzania is strongly committed to achieving self-reliant economic growth. While the government has not deviated from this basic policy, it has made many institutional and policy changes in its search for realization of its goal. New approaches include decentralization of government to allow greater community involvement in planning ways to increase food production and to satisfy basic human needs, and more pragmatic policies to stimulate economic growth and reduce inefficiencies. For example, the introduction of uniform producer and consumer prices throughout the country has benefited the small producer in remote regions. Government commitment and progress to rural development and greater urban-rural equity is illustrated by an increase from 15% to 50% over the 1971-76 period in the share of the health budget devoted to rural clinics and health centers.

From 1966 to 1976, adult education enrollment rose from 100,000 to 5,000,000 and between 1967-75, the number of pupils in primary schools almost doubled from 825,000 to 1,592,000. The vast majority of these increases occurred in rural areas. The number of rural centers providing family planning services quadrupled in 1978 alone.

Total Resources

Foreign assistance, predominantly grants, comprises about 70% of Tanzania's development expenditures budget. Twenty-seven countries provide grant assistance to Tanzania including the Nordic countries, West Germany, Canada and

TANZANIA

The Netherlands. IBRD/IDA are the most important sources of concessional loan funding (approximately \$317 million to date). In 1977, U.S. assistance comprised only 8% of the total external assistance provided to Tanzania. The growing volume of foreign assistance is being matched to an appreciable extent by increased domestic revenues. FY 1978/79 Government projections for recurrent expenditures are \$873 million, and for development expenditures \$720 million.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D. directly assists the rural population in specific regions while concurrently increasing the capacity of national and regional governments to deliver resources and services to rural areas, particularly in the key areas of agriculture research, improved seeds, livestock development, credit and farmer training. This assistance is being linked to village programs.

In the Arusha Region, an extensive rural development program will provide village transport, safe water, health facilities, appropriate technology and production credit. In three other regions, access roads construction will enable similar development assistance to reach villagers.

In the rural health area, maternal/child health centers, school health services, and health professional training are being established and strengthened.

PL 480 Title II commodities will continue to support maternal and child health but will decline in other categories as a result of progress over the past two years in meeting minimum food needs.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
* Concentration in agriculture, rural development and health to	
--increase food production;	
--increase linkages between villages and higher level Government services;	
--provide greater access by the rural population to basic health services;	
--enhance the capability of government institutions, particularly at the village level, to administer the services provided.	

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^d			
Direct Hire ^b	20	28	28
PASA ^c	4	4	4
Contract	49	103	110
Total	73	135	142
Participants^d			
Noncontract	113	137	254
Contract	31	34	42
Total	144	171	296
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

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RESOURCE FLOWS CP 80-08(10-78)			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	8,915	14,537	17,725
Total AID	8,915	14,537	17,725
P.L. 480**			
Title I	6,500	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	1,750	4,855	5,435
Total P.L. 480	8,250	4,855	5,435
Total AID and P.L. 480	17,165	19,392	23,160
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P. L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 80-14(10-78)						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	18.0	6,500	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total .. (of which Title III is)		6,500 (-)		- (-)		- (-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		1,750		1,705		1,903
World Food Programs		0		560		876
Gov't.-to-Gov't		0		2,590		2,656
Title II Total		1,750		4,855		5,435
Total P.L. 480		8,250		4,855		5,435

MISSION DIRECTOR
HOWARD L. STEVERSON

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM TANZANIA

CP 80-82(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS	
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES		
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
SEED MULTIPLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION	*	G	621-0092	70	4,300	3,133	2,020	1,802	2,000	1,395	1,195
MASAI LIVESTOCK AND RANGE MANAGEMENT		G	621-0093	70	4,278	3,556	490	715	---	477	1
AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT		G	621-0099	72	1,713	1,448	---	265	---	---	---
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	*	G	621-0107	71	3,366	2,173	1,185	1,311	1,300	1,411	6,649
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT		G	621-0117	74	3,062	2,788	1,800	1,498	---	576	---
AGRIC. MANPOWER DEV. FARMER TRNG/PROD.	*	G	621-0119	74	4,581	2,702	1,520	1,727	610	1,458	372
LIVESTOCK MARKETING AND DEVELOPMENT	*	G	621-0122	74	3,027	2,125	800	1,012	600	826	---
DAIRY PRODUCTION ASSISTANCE (PVO)		G	621-0129	75	1,136	994	---	42	---	---	---
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND EXTENSION		G	621-0135	78	2,356	---	---	625	---	674	---
ARUSHA REG. PLANNING/VILLAGE DEV.	*	G	621-0143	78	6,834	---	1,577	3,100	4,353	3,856	1,827
TSETSE FLY REARING AND CONTROL	*	G	621-0144	79	---	---	500	46	410	591	3,890
RURAL ACCESS ROADS	*	G	621-0148	79	---	---	1,500	---	3,905	3,540	10,595
DAIRY PRODUCTION TRAINING (PVO)		G	621-0153	79	---	---	500	500	---	---	---
AGRICULTURE CREDIT II	*	G	621-0155	80	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	10,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					34,662	18,910	11,892	12,643	14,678	14,804	
GRANTS					34,662	18,919	11,892	12,643	14,678	14,804	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
POPULATION PLANNING											
MANPOWER TRNG. PROG. FOR MCH AIDES	*	G	621-0121	73	8,230	5,891	1,171	1,066	1,011	894	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					8,230	5,891	1,171	1,066	1,011	894	
GRANTS					8,230	5,891	1,171	1,066	1,011	894	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH											
MANPOWER TRNG. PROG. FOR MCH AIDES	*	G	621-0121	73	---	---	394	374	130	123	---
HANANG DISTRICT HEALTH (PVO)		G	621-0138	78	340	66	---	120	---	150	---
CANCER CONTROL CODEL (PVO)		G	621-0147	78	498	158	---	97	---	110	---
SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM	*	G	621-0150	79	---	---	700	107	659	620	1,798
CONT/ED. CENTER FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONALS		G	621-0154	80	---	---	---	---	790	79	1,210
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					838	224	1,094	698	1,579	1,082	
GRANTS					838	224	1,094	698	1,579	1,082	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
VOCATIONALIZATION PRIMARY SCHOOLS(PVO)		G	621-0139	76	156	156	550	130	---	130	---
TRAINING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT	*	G	621-0149	79	---	---	750	---	2,985	815	12,530

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM TANZANIA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				156	156	1,300	130	2,985	945	
GRANTS				156	156	1,300	130	2,985	945	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				43,895	25,190	15,457	14,537	20,253	17,725	
GRANTS				43,895	25,190	15,457	14,537	20,253	17,725	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	

** Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.*

TITLE Seed Multiplication		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 621-0092		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 385	2,000	9,524	OF PROJECT FY 82
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 70	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: Develop a system for producing the quantities of improved and high quality food-crop seeds needed to satisfy Tanzania national demand.

Background and Progress to Date: Increased national food crop production is a priority objective of the Tanzania Government (TanGov) and the principal focus of the A.I.D. development assistance strategy for Tanzania. Increases in food production (2.4% p.a.) have failed to keep pace with population growth (2.6% p.a.). Lack of quality seed in adequate quantities is one factor in low production. This project, addresses the problem by assisting in the development of four seed multiplication farms. Two farms are fully operational and continue to provide each year enough maize sorghum, soybean, cowpea, wheat, bean, and millet seeds to plant 400,000 acres on small farms for the subsequent crop year. Land clearing and building construction are under way on the third farm, where 150 acres of improved seed were planted in FY 78. A site for the fourth farm was selected and land was cleared in FY 78 and an initial 300 acres were planted. The farms, situated in four different ecological zones, produce foundation and certified seeds for distribution to small farmers. Project activities have included promulgation of the Tanzania Seed Act in 1975, and subsequent support to processing, inspection, certification, and testing of seed. Planning is under way for the establishment of a 5th seed farm in FY 79 and a 6th in FY 80. Training for 13 Tanzanian agro-mechanics will be provided in FY 79 to insure continuity in seed farm equipment maintenance. A seed industry survey will be conducted in FY 79 to identify and help solve bottlenecks presently existing in seed marketing and distribution.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country local costs are estimated at \$400,000 for FY 80. IBRD provides capital and technical assistance for a complementary program for food and cash crop production.

Beneficiaries: There are an estimated 2.5 million small farmer families cultivating an average of 5 acres of land who will ultimately benefit from availability of improved food-crop seeds. The cost of the project is \$3.80 per family.

FY 80 Program: Technical assistance to the first two farms will be fully phased out. Work will continue on farms 3 and 4. Funding will be provided to begin clearing and land preparation activities for the 5th and 6th seed farms.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Seed farms established	6
Total acres planted	9,000
Tons of foundation seed produced p.a.	2,200
Tons of certified seed produced p.a.	7,000
Seed laboratory established	1
Participants trained	43

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel:	619
LT: 6 (72 person months)	
ST: 3 (23 person months)	
Training:	267
LT: 11 (132 person months)	
ST: 10 (40 person months)	
Construction:	73
Commodities: (Farm and road machinery, vehicles)	1,021
Other Costs: (Evaluation)	<u>20</u>
Total	2,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	4,309	3,133	1,176	Experience Incorporated
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,020	1,802		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	6,329	4,935	1,394	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,000	1,195	9,524	

TITLE Agricultural Research		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 621-0107		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program p. 387	FY 80 1,300	LIFE OF PROJECT 12,500	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 71	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: Develop Tanzanian capacity to plan, organize, and administer an agricultural research system for food crops (maize, grain legumes, sorghum/millet and root crops).

Background and Progress to Date: Food production in Tanzania has increased by 2.4% per annum, while population has grown at the rate of 2.6%. A major reason for low production is lack of knowledge and plant materials needed to increase yields for Tanzania's small farmers. This project supports in-country research to fill this gap. Project activities have centered on varietal genetic improvement, testing and release of improved varieties, development of agronomic packages for small farmers, and training. A new variety of maize has been developed, tested, released, and widely accepted by the farmers. A high-altitude hybrid maize has been tested and released; early indications are that it will yield up to 20% more than presently used hybrid varieties. Superior strains of cowpeas, soybeans, and common beans are being tested and produced. In FY 78 the project was expanded to include research on sorghum and millet and substantial testing of germ plasm introduction was done. Project advisors have also assisted in designing a nationwide Tanzanian agricultural research system, including financial, manpower, administrative, and facility requirements. In FY 79 a production economist will work on producing more economically viable agronomic packages for the small farmer. Also in FY 79 work will be initiated on root and tubers (cassava and sweet potatoes) and a new cowpea variety will be released. Testing will continue on sorghum/millet materials for release in FY 80.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country local costs are estimated at \$400,000 for FY 80. In similar projects, Canadian aid is supporting an adaptive wheat research program (\$2.1 million) and the Ford Foundation a small project at the University of

Dar es Salaam/Morogoro (\$46,000) in maize and legume research.

Beneficiaries: There are an estimated 2.5 million small farmers cultivating an average of five acres of land who will ultimately benefit from improved seed varieties and farming techniques. Cost of the project is \$3.40 per farm family.

FY 80 Program: The project will be further expanded by the addition of a rice research component. The contract team will be increased to 13 positions. Work will continue in selection and upgrading of varieties which have been previously released. New high yielding sorghum/millet materials will be released.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Participants trained to conduct/manage food crop research	72
Village trials conducted annually	160
New varieties released	15
Local varieties upgraded	10
National research system developed	1
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: 12 long term (144 person months)	
2 short term (12 person months)	730
Training: 25 long term (300 person months)	
11 short term (55 person months)	449
Commodities:	61
Other Costs:	<u>60</u>
Total	1,300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	3,366	2,173	1,193	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,185	1,311		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,551	3,484	1,067	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,300	6,649	12,500	

TITLE Agricultural Manpower Development Project - Farmer Training and Production		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJ	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
NUMBER 621-0119	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 610	ESTIMATED INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74	7.083	FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A. Africa Program p. 389				

Purpose: To establish training programs for farmers that will bring their problems/attitudes to the attention of the extension service and that will ensure a continuous flow of technical information required for increased agriculture production.

Background and Progress to Date: A severe constraint to agriculture production in Tanzania is the failure to provide farmers with technical information in a form they can use and which is relevant to their needs. In an experimental effort to overcome this problem, Special Farmer Training Wings are being established at 4 MATIs (Ministry of Agriculture Training Institutes). Extension agents will assist MATI personnel to conduct agriculture courses and follow-up outreach programs for farmers. They will participate in reviewing and refining course content to ensure its relevance to and acceptability by farmers. Activities of this kind are essential to obtain maximum benefit from A.I.D.'s other agricultural development activities in Tanzania, i.e., seed multiplication, research, manpower training and marketing.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Tanzanian Government will provide \$850,000 in FY 1978 for staff support, facilities, operating costs and housing for this project.

Beneficiaries: Experience, curricula and extension techniques developed in this project eventually will be applied to all 12 MATIs and will be used to improve their farmer training programs for extension agents. The project will thus indirectly benefit most of the one million small farm families in Tanzania serviced by agricultural extension workers. Project costs will be about \$70 per family directly assisted.

FY 80 Program: Activities will focus on initiating the village outreach and small farmer training programs of four MATIs.

Major Outputs: All Years

Farmer Training Wings at MATIs	4
Villages directly assisted	20
MATI staff/students training in data collection/analysis methods	490
Improved training extension materials	X
Improved production packages/practices	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs (\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel:	454
LT: 6 (72 person months)	
ST: 1 (3 person months)	
Training:	32
LT: 2 (24 person months)	
Construction:	5
Commodities:	104
Other Costs:	<u>15</u>
TOTAL	610

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	4,581	2,702	1,879	West Virginia University and North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University Consortium
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,520	1,727		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	6,101	4,429	1,672	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	610	372	7,083	

TITLE Livestock Marketing and Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 621-0122		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 600	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,427	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program p. 390	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80
			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81		

Purpose: (1) Establish an effective and efficient livestock marketing system in Tanzania; (2) implement range management and water development aspects of the IDA Livestock Development Project, Phase II; (3) improve financial/management operation of TLMC (Tanzania Livestock Marketing Company); and (4) provide a comprehensive sub-sector analysis.

Background and Progress to Date: In line with A.I.D. strategy which emphasizes increasing and improving food production by small farmers, this project represents the major U.S.A.I.D. effort in the livestock sub-sector. With U.S. assistance, the TLMC has established a headquarters and five zonal offices, with primary and secondary markets in operation at some 271 villages and 16 towns. Marketing facilities, holding grounds and stock routes are being renovated with IDA credit and with a percentage of the fees collected from patrons of the markets. A statistical marketing, reporting and accounting system is being introduced. Forage utilization and water plans are being prepared for 11 government ranches, 6 village ranches and 17 holding grounds.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country annual recurrent costs are equivalent to approximately \$13 million and \$900,000 in capital investment. IBRD provided an \$18.5 million loan in 1973 to increase beef production and previous grant assistance for development projects in three regions. The Netherlands provides assistance to Tanzania Packers Limited.

Beneficiaries: There are approximately 300,000 small herd, cattle owners in Tanzania. The project is designed to benefit 50 percent or about 150,000 producers who will utilize markets

and facilities developed with assistance from this project. The estimated cost is about \$30 per family.

FY 80 Program: As in FY 79, a nine-person contract team will continue to focus on the development of rural markets and related facilities, training, marketing new reporting, and improving financial/management procedures in TLMC.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Personnel trained to manage/operate livestock markets and facilities	240
Livestock marketing teams performing duties in five zonal areas	24
Range/water plans developed for ranches and holding ground	34
Holding ground/stock route teams operating in zonal areas	7
Statistical marketing, reporting and accounting system introduced	1
Marketing news service established	1
A.I.D. Financed Inputs (000)	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel:	556
LT: 7 (84 person months)	
ST: 2 (8 person months)	
Other Costs:	44
Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	3,027	2,125	902	Texas A&M University
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	800	1,012		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,827	3,137	690	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	-	4,427	

TITLE Arusha Regional Planning and Village Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 621-0143		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program p. 391	4,353	14,591	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>			ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT	
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			FY 78	FY 81	FY 82

Purpose: Strengthen the capabilities of Arusha Region, three of its Districts, and up to 120 villages within these districts to implement development activities.

Background and Progress to Date: Under Tanzania's policy of government decentralization, the 20 regions have become the primary agencies for implementing development programs benefiting the rural poor. To obtain widespread participation in the development process, a system of bottom-up planning from the village to the regional level is being established. The Tanzanian Government (TanGov) has requested A.I.D. assistance to improve its regional planning and implementation capability. The project will concentrate in improving planning, increasing agriculture output, providing access roads and village water systems, and developing appropriate technology for local conditions. Implementation will concentrate on localities of greatest need, while planning will be Region-wide in scope. Preparation of the Arusha Regional Rural Development Plan will begin in FY 79. The plan will cover needed development activities in all six districts and identify requirements in the areas of health, education, agriculture, and rural industry. It will form the basis upon which development activities are undertaken in three districts in subsequent years.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country local costs will average \$1,600,000 annually.

Beneficiaries: Immediate project beneficiaries are the rural poor of three districts of Arusha Region. Project benefits will ultimately accrue to all 800,000 people located in the project areas. Intensive efforts to increase production will be concentrated at first in about 48 villages, expanding to 120 by the end of the project. Project cost will be about \$110.00 per family in the Region.

FY 80 Program: The final stages of the Arusha Region Rural Development Plan will be completed. Improvement of access roads and water system will be emphasized. Individual villages will be assisted to complete farmer centers. Final refinement of the regional plan will provide guidance for additional efforts to increase farm income and welfare of the rural poor initially in three districts of the Arusha Region.

Major Outputs: All Years

Farm Centers established	42
Feder roads constructed (kilometers)	200
Secondary roads rehabilitated (kilometers)	276
Potable water systems (villages)	53

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

Personnel:	<u>FY 80</u>
LT: 11 (264 person months)	2,238
ST: 13 (52 person months)	
Training:	187
LT: 10 (120 person months)	
ST: 4 (4 person months)	
Construction:	363
Commodities:	50
Other Costs:	<u>1,515</u>

Total 4,353

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	6,834	-	6,834	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,577	3,100		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	8,411	3,100	5,311	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	4,353	1,827	14,591	

TITLE Tsetse Fly Rearing and Control		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 621-0144		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program p.381	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,800	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		410		
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84	

Purpose: To eradicate the tsetse fly, *G. austeni*, the vector of the disease trypanosomiasis, on Zanzibar and demonstrate the economical and technical feasibility of an integrated tsetse fly eradication program.

Background and Progress to Date: Tsetse fly infestation occurs on over half of Zanzibar Island and is estimated to account for 25% mortality in young cattle, in addition to restricting the cattle population. Utilizing techniques developed through earlier A.I.D. sponsored research in Tanzania, eradication is to be accomplished by using the sterile male insect release method (SIRM) in appropriate combination with selected spraying techniques. SIRM introduces within the environment active tsetse flies that have been rendered sterile by irradiation, which then compete with the males of the natural population. The tsetse fly has a relatively low reproduction potential and correspondingly low population densities, and thus appears to be particularly vulnerable to genetic manipulation, the basis of SIRM. The combination of SIRM with selected spraying techniques is a new approach, SIRM being used as the final phase of an integrated program to provide the extra boost to eliminate remaining tsetse presence after spraying and prevent re-establishment of the species. FY 79 encompasses (1) the establishment at Tanga facility of a colony of *G. austeni*, (2) the adaptation of the membrane-feeding technique for fly rearing in lieu of large herds of goats, (3) distribution and ecological survey of *G. austeni* on Zanzibar, (4) training a cadre of Tanzania nationals in tsetse control.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Tanzanian Government will contribute \$400,000 annually for facilities, supplies and personnel. There are no other donors contributing to this project.

Beneficiaries: With the present population of 260,000 people the immediate cost would be \$42 per family. In addition, this project would demonstrate a method of tsetse fly control which could be employed in other infested areas of Africa, thus benefiting millions of people and opening millions of acres of new land to farming and grazing.

FY 80 Program: To continue work started in FY 1979: (1) expand the *G. austeni* colony, Tanga; (2) refine the membrane feeding technique; (3) train local nationals; (4) evaluate ecological and distribution survey results to decide the final approach to eradicate the tsetse fly on Zanzibar.

Major Outputs:All Years

Tanzania tech. and mgr. staff trained (both in-country and participant program)	100
Field research and control method tested and adopted (1 at Tanga and 1 at Zanzibar)	2 sites
Research station and fly rearing facility (Tanga)	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel:	290
LT: 4 (48 person months)	
Training:	20
LT: 1 (12 person months)	
ST: 1 (4 person months)	
Commodities:	70
Other Costs:	<u>30</u>

Total

410

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	46		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	46	454	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	410	3,890	4,800	

TITLE Rural Access Roads		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
				FY 80 3,905	LIFE OF PROJECT 16,000
NUMBER 621-0148	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program p. 383		FY 79	FY 83
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84	

Purpose: Establish a decentralized rural roads construction and maintenance capability in three regions.

Background and Progress to Date: Tanzania has consolidated most of its rural population into 8,000 villages. In order to stimulate production and improve the quality of village life, Tanzania is upgrading and expanding rural access roads. These roads link the rural population to essential development resources and quality of life services. The present limited and deteriorated road network prevents other development assistance from reaching the rural poor. Construction and maintenance of trunk, link and feeder roads is therefore essential to broader development assistance programming. A full feasibility study in three regions, plus selection of road maintenance crews will be accomplished during FY 79 as well as development of a syllabus for crew maintenance.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Tanzanian Government (TanGov) contribution for this project is estimated at \$5 million for the life of the project. Other donors, including IBRD, West Germany and Britain, have complementary projects in support of road programs in other Regions and are planning to undertake construction/maintenance activities in FY 79 at budget levels exceeding \$22 million. The TanGov anticipates expenditures on roads of \$20 million during the same period.

Beneficiaries: The project is designed to be of immediate benefit to the rural poor by increasing access to services and by increasing production input supply and product marketing opportunities. The three regions have a rural population estimated at 2.2 million. Two of the regions have the lowest per capita income (\$70-\$80 per annum) in Tanzania. Resulting access to services and markets will

provide opportunities for these people to increase productivity and raise their incomes. The project cost will be about \$35 per family.

FY 80 Program: Following on the detailed feasibility study (completed in FY 79), road construction and maintenance activities will continue. New access road building will commence. Upgrading of government management competence will continue. Workshops and inventory facilities will be reorganized and maintenance schedules prepared. On-the-job training of road crews will continue.

Major Outputs

	All Years
Kilometers of road rehabilitated	900
Kilometers of village access roads constructed	315
Local personnel trained (in-country)	200
District workshops reorganized	4

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Personnel:	480
LT: 6 (72 person months)	
Commodities:	1,000
Other Costs:	2,425
Total	3,905

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,500	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,500	-	1,500	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,905	10,595	16,000	

TITLE Agricultural Credit II		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 621-0155		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	1,500	FY 85	12,000
			INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
			FY 80	FY 85	FY 85

Purpose: Assist the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB) to provide agricultural production loans to approximately one million small scale farm families and 5,000 agri-business loans to villages during the life of the project.

Background: Phase I (1974-79) of the Agriculture Credit Program (ACP), project number 621-0117, complemented on-going programs in agricultural research, seed multiplication, manpower training, and marketing, by assisting the TRDB in its role as the major source of credit for small scale farmers. The ACP Phase II proposed for FY 80/85 will build on this work through a focus on the development of management capabilities for 20 regional and 90 district offices, continued effort to upgrade financial management capability, and disbursement of loans to one million small farm families. A grant of \$12 million over the life of the project will be requested to expand the National Food Credit Program (NFCP) to provide loans for crop production, processing, storage, machinery and equipment, transportation, technical assistance, participant training, and related commodity support.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host Country annual recurrent costs are approximately \$1.8 million. In a complementary project, IBRD/IDA is providing \$35 million in credits and West Germany \$14 million in loans and credits.

Beneficiaries: Borrowers under the program are small farmers (cultivating 10 acres or less). Over the life of the project, about three million farm families will directly benefit at a project cost of \$4.00 per farm family.

FY 80 Program: Under the Government's NFCP, \$1 million will be disbursed to some 1,200 village cooperatives in ten regions of

Tanzania. Loans are used to finance farming operations, insecticides, seed, labor, machinery and implements, construction of storage facilities, and cost of transport to market. In FY 80, about 180,000 farmers will participate in the crop production loan program and approximately 900 villages in agri-business loan programs.

Major Outputs: All Years

TRDB professional and middle-level employees trained (in-country and participants)	530
Village serviced by NFCP production and service loans	2,500
Increased decentralization of credit operations	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 78

Personnel:	265
LT: 3 (36 person months)	
ST: 2 (8 person months)	
Training:	135
LT: 3 (36 person months)	
ST: 6 (18 person months)	
Commodities:	80
Other Costs:	<u>1,020</u>

TOTAL 1,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be determined
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,500	10,500	12,000	

TITLE Manpower Training Program for Maternal and Child Health Aides		FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 621-0121		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p.392	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT 10,945	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 73	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: Improve Tanzania's institutional capability to provide comprehensive, nation-wide maternal and child health and child spacing services to the rural population as an integrated part of the Ministry of Health rural health program.

Background and Progress to Date: Since 1973 A.I.D. has assisted Tanzania in its development of nation-wide maternal and child health (MCH) delivery programs, with emphasis on preventive health services. Seventeen of 18 Maternal/Child Aide (MCHA) training centers begun under the project are operational; 900 trained MCHAs providing MCH/Child Spacing services will be graduated and assigned to Rural Health Centers (RHC) and dispensaries by the end of 1978. Anticipated output of MCHAs in future years is over 550 yearly. A.I.D.'s contract team has assisted in organizing and training MCHA supervisory staff at Region and District levels nation-wide. MCHA curriculum has been revised, and MCHA teaching staff upgraded through seminars and in-service training. These activities will continue in FY 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host government's contribution for FY 80 will be \$10,000 toward recurring costs. This amount will increase each year during the remainder of the life of project as the Tanzania Government picks up a larger portion of the recurring costs. Other donors, notably the Scandinavian countries and UN Agencies, in complementary projects have provided major costs of constructing 7 Rural Aid Schools and 5 Medical Assistant Schools, and continue to assist in construction and improvement of RHC's and dispensaries.

Beneficiaries: Rural women and children of Tanzania are the beneficiaries. By May 1982 it is expected that over 90% of the population will be within 10 kilometers of MCH clinics staffed by MCHAs. Some 8.6 million women and children will benefit from the project with a cost of \$3.23 per family.

FY 1980 Program: A.I.D. will provide technical specialists, consultants and supplies for the training centers, RHC's and dispensaries.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Construction MCHA Training Centers	18
Trained MCHAs (in-country)	2,500
Trained PH Nurses (in-country)	90
Long-term participants trained	40
Short-term participants trained	30
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands) <u>FY 78</u>
Personnel:	207
(LT: (24 person months)	
ST: (4 person months)	
Commodities: (MCHA Aides kits and contraceptives)	907
Other Costs:	<u>27</u>
TOTAL	1,141
PN	1,011
HE	130

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	8,239	5,891	2,348	Loma Linda University
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,565	1,440		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	9,804	7,331	2,473	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,141	-	10,945	

TITLE Tanzania School Health Program		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In tho. FY 80 659		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,157
NUMBER 621-0150 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Submitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIM. OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To assist the Tanzania Government (TanGov) achieve institutional capacity to provide comprehensive School Health Services to school-age children as an integrated part of the Rural Development Program.

Background and Progress to Date: TanGov recognizes the need to use promotional and educational processes to stimulate preventive health practices. This project will provide basic school health services and health education for all schools in Tanzania by establishing a school health nurse training program in the Ministry of Health (MOH) and a School Health Program in the Ministry of National Education. The project will train teachers and school health nurses, furnish school health kits and improve selected educational facilities. FY 79 activities include completion of design, contractor selection and initial procurement activities. Three districts in Arusha area will be fully developed as model school programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: The TanGov provides office space and support costs for technicians and will make available administrative staff for planning and implementing the school health program. All facilities and some supplies/equipment necessary for implementation of the school health program will be made available through the MOH's Maternal and primary and secondary school programs. This has been estimated at \$200,000 annually. Other donors are not directly involved.

Beneficiaries: Students and teachers at training institutions will be the primary beneficiaries, and through these the project will reach pre-school children, other family members and community members. Assuming that each student will pass the project benefits on to one pre-school child, the cost to A.I.D. will be \$2.50 per family.

FY 80 Program: The second year of the project will include continued training for school principals and teachers of school health nurses. Participant training will continue and school health nurses training will be started. Contract technicians will coordinate the above activities and the under taking of model school health programs and collaborate with the Ministries to assure the project's continued responsiveness to school health needs.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Tanzania professional staff trained	12
Training Center Principals and Teachers trained	30
School Health Nurses trained	750
Model District School Health Programs initiated	3
Visual Aids developed for Health Education Program	X
Seminars/workshops for staff/parents/leaders	X

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>(\$ thousands)</u>
Personnel:	<u>FY 80</u> 295
LT: 36 person months	
ST: 5 person months	
Training:	45
LT: 36 person months	
ST: 15 person months	
Construction:	50
Commodities: (School health kits, audio-visual aids, seminars, workshops, vehicle maintenance)	239
Other Costs:	<u>30</u>
TOTAL	659

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	700	107	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	700	107	593	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	659	1,798	3,157	

TITLE Continuing Education Center for Health Workers		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 621-0154		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 790	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85
NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To assist Tanzania in achieving institutional capability to provide comprehensive continuing education to all health workers, including those paramedics whose initial training has been in a narrow but highly technical specialty.

Background: This project will help Tanzania address its need for continuous upgrading and in-service training for health workers. As part of this project, a Continuing Education Training Unit (CETU) will be established in the Training Department of the Ministry of Health. There, physicians, nurses, medical assistants, rural medical aides, maternal and child health aides, health auxiliaries and other paramedics will be provided regular in-service training. A.I.D. will support the CETU and develop training materials and techniques which can be implemented at the district level with local resources.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Tanzania Government, with support from the African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF), will establish the CETU and will pick up 25% of the recurrent costs the second year of operation, 50% the third year, 75% the fourth year and will assume full responsibility for all financial costs starting the fifth year of operation.

Beneficiaries: While the immediate beneficiaries will be the workers trained, the Tanzania citizenry will be the ultimate beneficiaries since all training will be planned to improve the delivery of health services throughout all of Tanzania. This program will provide in-service training to cover 10,000 health workers at the A.I.D. cost of \$200 per trainee. This is equivalent to \$0.63 per ultimate beneficiary family.

FY 80 Program: The initial year of operations will be concerned with construction of a Continuing Education Training Center, ordering equipment and supplies, identifying at least two Tanzanian health workers to send abroad for training to take over the direction of the center and obtaining technical advisors required to support start-up operations of the center.

Major Outputs:

All Years

Continuing Education Training Center for Health workers constructed and equipped 1
Workshop/seminars conducted 20
Visual aids for workshops/seminars developed X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel	170
LT: (9 person months)	
ST: (10 person months)	
Training:	40
(36 person months)	
Construction: (construction of cont. education center)	430
Commodities: (vehicles, furnishings, audio-visual, aids, local procurement/services)	<u>150</u>

TOTAL 790

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	790	1,210	2,000	

TITLE Training for Rural Development		FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 621-0149		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program p. 384	2,985	16,265	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
			FY 79	FY 84	FY 85

Purpose: Augment the number of Tanzanians trained in specific rural development subjects while institutionalizing and improving training capability in Tanzania.

Background and Progress to Date: Rural development, Tanzania's priority goal, is impeded by extremely serious shortages of trained personnel in Ministries and parastatal organizations responsible for development of the rural sector. There exists only a thin layer of qualified and experienced people, whose effectiveness is limited because there are no cadres of supporting staff adequately trained in managerial and technical skills. As a result, there are breakdowns in the flow of production inputs, marketing opportunities, agricultural extension and related services to the small farmer, thus restricting his ability to increase production and productivity. The need for trained people far exceeds Tanzanian Government (TanGov) training capability and is too large for any one donor to manage. This project will provide degree training, community college/technical institute training, and short course training in the highest-priority areas, give advisory support to upgrade their utilization by management, and, in later stages of the project, aid in the development of in-country educational facilities. Final design will be completed during FY 79, including an analysis and forecast of rural development personnel needs for the period 1979-84 (in conjunction with a major agricultural manpower needs study to be conducted simultaneously). Initial participants will be identified, selected and processed for entrance into training programs in September 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The TanGov will provide standard pay, allowances, and predeparture costs for participants. The training financed under this project will be coordinated with

complementary training projects available in-country and/or supported by other donors such as FAO, IDA, Sweden, Holland, UK, CIDA, and the Nordic Council.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries will be small farmers; without governmental mechanism capable of providing the means for increasing production and delivering needed services, the small farmer will continue to remain in an isolated state following primitive practices. With 2.5 million families of small farmers, the project cost is \$6.50 per family.

FY 80 Program: Training will be provided for over 200 participants.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Trained Personnel	1,600
Strengthened Tanzanian Institutions	-
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel:	1,061
LT: 2 (24 person months)	
ST: 40 (120 person months)	
Training:	1,648
LT: 29 (348 person months)	
ST: 210 (400 person months)	
Commodities:	<u>276</u>
TOTAL	2,985

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	750	-		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	750	-	750	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,985	12,530	16,265	

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: TOGO

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population (thousands, mid 1978)	<u>2,114</u>
Per capita GNP (dollars, 1976)	<u>260</u>
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate . . (1970-75)	<u>2.0%</u>
Average annual rate of inflation (1960-1970)	<u>1.7%</u>
	(1970-1976) <u>8.6%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population . ()	<u>n.a.</u>
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975)	total <u>41.0</u> male <u>39.4</u> female <u>42.6</u>
(1865-1970)	total <u>38.5</u> male <u>36.9</u> female <u>40.1</u>
Literacy rate (1970)	total <u>16%</u> male <u>27%</u> female <u>7%</u>
(1962)	total <u>10%</u> male <u>17%</u> female <u>4%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1955-77)	<u>0.0%</u>	
Agricultural production as % of GDP (1976)	<u>25</u>	
Population density per square mile of agricultural land (1974)	<u>230</u>	
% land owned () by: top 10%	<u>n.a.</u>	
low 10%	<u>n.a.</u>	
Major crop(s):	% of arable land	Year
Subsistence yams	n.a.	(1977)
Cash coffee, cocoa	14	(1976)
Major agricultural exports . . (1977)	coffee, cocoa	
Major agricultural imports . . (1977)	cereals, sugar	
Proportion of labor force in agriculture (1970)	<u>75%</u>	

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.) (1974)	<u>70</u>	(75) <u>138</u>	(76) <u>158</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974)	<u>84</u>	(75) <u>146</u>	(76) <u>203</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974)	<u>-14</u>	(75) <u>-9</u>	(76) <u>-45</u>
Defense expenditures,			
as % of total expenditures (1974)	<u>8.5</u>	(75) <u>6.6</u>	(76) <u>5.8</u>
as % of GNP (1974)	<u>1.3</u>	(75) <u>1.7</u>	(76) <u>2.0</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period, (\$ millions, U.S.) (1975)	<u>41</u>	(76) <u>67</u>	(77) <u>46</u>
Equivalent to <u>4.3</u> months of imports (1976)			

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports . . . (1976)	phosphates, cocoa, coffee
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975)	<u>n.a.</u> (76) <u>1</u> (77) <u>1</u>
as % of total exports (1975)	<u>n.a.</u> (76) <u>1</u> (77) <u>n.a.</u>
Major imports . . . (1975)	consumer goods, fuels, machinery
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) (1975)	<u>8</u> (76) <u>20</u> (77) <u>25</u>
as % of total imports (1975)	<u>5</u> (76) <u>11</u> (77) <u>n.a.</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.) (1975)	<u>-48</u> (76) <u>-82</u> (77) <u>n.a.</u>
Main trading partners	France, other E.E.C.
External public debt as % of GNP. (1976)	<u>28.5</u>
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.) (1976)	<u>13</u>
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) (1976)	<u>9.9</u>

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate (1967-77)	<u>2.5%</u>
% population in urban areas (1961)	<u>15</u> (1974) <u>15</u>
Total births per 1,000 population (1975)	<u>51</u>
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ()	<u>n.a.</u>
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>45.6</u> (15-64 yrs.) <u>51.8</u> (65+ yrs.) <u>2.6</u>
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants (1973)	<u>170</u>
People per physician (1973)	<u>21,200</u>
Major causes of death ()	<u>n.a.</u>
Major disease(s) . . . ()	<u>n.a.</u>
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements (1973)	<u>92</u>
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply . . (1970)	<u>18</u>
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:	
Primary . . . (ages 5-14) (1975)	total <u>61.5</u> male <u>80.6</u> female <u>42.5</u>
Secondary . . (15-19) (1975)	total <u>28.8</u> male <u>44.6</u> female <u>13.2</u>
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973)	total <u>0.8</u> male <u>1.4</u> female <u>0.2</u>
Energy production as % of consumption ()	<u>n.a.</u>

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

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78
	TOGO							
	PROGRAM	1975	1976	TQ	1977				1978
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	3.0	3.0	0.9	4.2	3.7			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	3.0	3.0	0.9	4.2	3.7			
a. A.I.D. and Production Agreements	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.3			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	2.0	2.0	0.5	2.6	1.4			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	2.0	2.0	0.5	2.6	1.4			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	2.0	2.0	0.5	2.6	1.4			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	1.5	0.8	0.2	1.8	1.0			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.4			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.1	1.0			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.1	1.0			
Peace Corps	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.1	1.0			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	-	-	-	*	-			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	*	-			
Grants	-	-	-	*	-			
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	*	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	*	-			
c. Int'l. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	*	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	*	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	*	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	3.0	3.0	0.9	4.2	3.7			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	3.0	3.0	0.9	4.2	3.7			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	1.4	-	-	-	-			
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	1.4	-	-	-	-			
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-			

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	53.0	24.5	199.4
IBRD	-	-	-	3.5
IDA	-	24.0	5.8	57.7
AfDB	-	8.8	11.9	29.6
UNDP	-	0.3	3.4	19.6
Other UN	-	-	1.1	3.0
EEC	-	19.9	2.3	86.0

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	21.3	40.9	177.0
France	12.7	14.1	85.1
Germany	6.4	23.1	73.4
Canada	1.5	1.5	13.3
Other	0.7	2.2	5.2

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	2.6	NA	6.4
Saudi Arabia	1.1	NA	3.7
Libya	0.6	NA	1.8
Algeria	0.9	NA	0.9

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	-	-	45.0
USSR	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	-	45.0

NA - Not available

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	1,103	-	200	678	-	225	-
Total ..	1,103	-	200	678	-	225	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	1,355	-	-	1,000	-	355	-
Total ..	1,355	-	-	1,000	-	355	-
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	1,300	300	-	1,000	-	-	-
Total ..	1,300	300	-	1,000	-	-	-

U.S. Interests

Togo has an active, moderate foreign policy in both regional and international affairs. Its commitment to development qualifies it for U.S. assistance as part of a continuing, constructive bilateral relationship. Togo also provides added access to the sea for Niger, Mali and Upper Volta.

Development Overview

With a per capita Gross Domestic Product of \$233, approximately 90% of Togo's population lives in poverty. Subsistence farmers form the great mass of Togo's poor, although herders and the urban poor are part of the impoverished. Subsistence and cash crop agriculture depend upon rainfall which varies substantially from year to year and region to region. The few irrigation systems are designed only to provide supplemental water in sparse years. Chronic malnutrition is significant throughout the country. Lack of adequate water

for farm and domestic use contributes to disease susceptibility. The need to bring water long distances subtracts from time and energy for productive purposes. General ignorance about sanitation and hygiene reinforces the poverty cycle.

Socio-Economic Performance

In the past, Togo concentrated its development on ambitious industrialization, tourism and institutional programs. As a result, food production has declined by 12% since 1970. In recent years, however, the Government of Togo (GOT) has taken steps to correct this imbalance. Education, health and agriculture are receiving growing shares of the GOT's budget. In the GOT's third five-year plan, water resources are given the highest priority with 22% planned for agriculture.

Total Resources

Approximately 21% of the GOT's 1977 budgeted funds came from external sources. Total foreign assistance to Togo over the past several years has been about \$50 million per year. Major donors have focused their aid largely on infrastructure and cash-crop development. West Germany has extended sizeable credits to improve the Port of Lome. Canada is the major creditor for urban water systems and power and rail lines to a clinker factory financed by the World Bank. The European Community devotes much of its assistance to strengthening Togo's basic road network. France focused on telephone service and helped reverse the decline of Togo's major cash crops. Total FY 77 A.I.D. assistance was \$5.5 million, of which \$2.0 million was for food assistance, \$1.5 million for direct bilateral assistance, and \$2.0 million for regional (Entente Fund) sub-loans. Total direct American private investment in Togo does not exceed \$2 million and is confined primarily to mining and petroleum.

TOGO

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D. will continue to concentrate on new directions strategies: The Togo Family Health Project, begun in FY 77, will deliver preventive medicine and family planning services throughout the country; the rural water supply project, to begin in FY 79, will furnish potable water and environmental sanitation education to the least privileged people; the water development and management projects will help rural farmers to be less dependent upon rainfall and teach them to use technology appropriate for their environment. These bilateral efforts will complement regional activities undertaken through the A.I.D.-supported Entente Fund, river blindness area planning studies, and the semi-arid food grain research and development project. A low-income shelter planning project for the urban poor was begun in FY 78. A total of \$1.7 million in P.L. 480 Title II is being programmed through Catholic Relief Services for child feeding programs. A supporting Housing Investment Guaranty of \$5 million is scheduled for FY 79.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
Given poor health and low agricultural production in Togo's rural areas, the thrust of A.I.D.'s program is to (1) improve health through adequate water supply and sanitation education and (2) improve agricultural production through water resource development and management.
A.I.D.'s FY 80 development assistance of \$1.3 million is devoted to the above. Another \$1.6 million in P.L. 480 Title II finances child feeding. Major projects in health and low-income housing will continue.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	2	5	5
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	1	9	10
Total	3	14	15
Participants^d			
Noncontract	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

TOGO

RESOURCE FLOWS CF 80-08(10-78)			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	0	825	1,250
Total AID	0	825	1,250
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	()	()	()
Title II	1,438	2,303	1,904
Total P.L. 480	1,438	2,303	1,904
Total AID and P.L. 480	1,438	3,128	3,154
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 80-14(10-78)						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total . . (of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		()
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies . .		433		1,832		1,649
World Food Programs		1,005		471		255
Gov't.-to-Gov't		-		-		-
Title II Total		1,438		2,303		1,904
Total P.L. 480		1,438		2,303		1,904

ASSISTANT PROGRAM OFFICER: Sally R. Sharp

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM TOGO

CP 89-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
RURAL AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	* G	693-0214	80	---	---	---	---	300	50	4,700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				---	---	---	---	300	50	
GRANTS				---	---	---	---	300	50	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
POPULATION PLANNING										
TOGO FAMILY HEALTH	G	693-0212	77	200	---	---	200	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				200	---	---	200	---	---	---
GRANTS				200	---	---	200	---	---	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH										
RURAL WATER SUPPLIES/ENVIR. SANITATION	* G	693-0210	79	---	---	1,000	200	1,000	500	6,000
TOGO FAMILY HEALTH	G	693-0212	77	1,078	---	---	200	---	400	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,078	---	1,000	400	1,000	900	
GRANTS				1,078	---	1,000	400	1,000	900	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES										
LOW-INCOME SHELTER	G	693-0213	76	225	---	355	225	---	300	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				225	---	355	225	---	300	
GRANTS				225	---	355	225	---	300	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				1,503	---	1,355	825	1,300	1,250	
GRANTS				1,503	---	1,355	825	1,300	1,250	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Rural Water Resources Development and Management		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 693-0214		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 80 300	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85	

Purpose: To assist the Government of Togo (GOT) in becoming self-sufficient in food production, by increasing production of low-income farmers.

Background: Togo's Third Five-Year Economic and Social development Plan (1976-1980) and subsequent government policy statements note that the highest development priority is to increase its agricultural production. Togo plans to harness the potential of its northern areas which are free from river blindness by (a) channeling more investments to them, (b) creating centers for processing and transformation of agricultural products, and (c) creating off-farm employment opportunities to keep low-income farmers solvent during unproductive years. Togo sees this as a way to minimize income disparities and lack of opportunities pervading this section of the country. Togo is exploring irrigated agriculture as a guarantee for part of its food needs during drought years. A.I.D. is already assisting the GOT to study economic development projects for one of its northern areas being freed from river blindness.

This project will assist Togo to create, expand and improve water systems through irrigation, drainage, management and other water controls vital for increased agricultural production.

Host Country and Other Donors: The appraisal of potential irrigation sites, particularly in northern Togo, has been financed by several donors--UNDP, Italy, Canada and Togo itself.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries are from families in the middle and lower Oti Valley, and workers engaged in the processing, transportation and marketing of irrigated crops. FY 80 funds will finance the design of demonstration plots on about 100 hectares directly benefiting 300 farm families. By the end of the project,

approximately 3,500 farm families will be engaged in farming in developed areas and an additional 800 workers from the immediate region will be employed in related agricultural processing and marketing, making the aid cost slightly over \$1,000 per benefiting family.

FY 1980 Program: One contract technician will be recruited to initiate the training program and studies.

<u>Major Outputs</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Togolese irrigation technicians	10
Togolese farmers receiving demonstration of new irrigation techniques	3,000
Demonstrator farmers trained	300
Demonstration areas developed	100
Medium size irrigation schemes developed	4
Hectares of land irrigated	1,000
	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs</u>	<u>FY 80</u>
Technical Assistance	
1 Irrigation planning technician (12 p.m.)	100
Training:	
Local training, 80 short-term (80 p.m.)	40
Other Costs:	
Contract studies on demonstration sites	<u>160</u>
Total	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	300	4,700	5,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

To be selected

TITLE Rural Water Supply and Sanitation		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 693-0210		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 399	FY 80 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 8,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist the Government of Togo (GOT) to provide safe and clean water for its rural populace.

Background: The GOT's Third Five-Year Plan projects the construction of 500 open wells at the rate of 100 wells per year: 200 wells in the Savannah and LaKara regions; 200 wells in the Central and Plateau regions; and 100 wells in the Maritime region. To complement its open-well program, the GOT has requested aid for a program to drill wells and train well drillers, mechanics and maintenance men. Wells equipped with hand pumps, are to be installed as on-the-job training. At the same time, maintenance expertise will be developed and a maintenance organization established. Water quality control laboratories will also be established at various regional levels.

Activities should begin by early 1979 to procure equipment, establish detailed implementation schedules, and initiate local training. In heavily settled areas, a health education and waste disposal program for homes (in addition to schools, markets, hospitals) will be undertaken.

Host Country and Other Donors: Togo will provide counterpart trainees and a progressively larger percentage of the annual project operational costs. Total Togolese contributions to the project are estimated at \$1.7 million. The Togolese government has also contracted an African firm for \$500,000 to provide radar technological research on geological and hydrogeological conditions throughout Togo. A Canadian hydrogeological research and test-drilling project is providing additional information on groundwater reserves. A European Community (EC) project is under way to develop wells in the southern tier of Togo for approximately \$5.4 million.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 31,250 rural families in northern Togo will benefit. Secondary beneficiaries will be rural villagers who already have adequate water supplies but who will receive public health information and education. During FY 80, approximately 20 villages will be provided with water for approximately 12,000 people. By the end of the project, costs per directly benefiting family will approximate \$256 for sanitary water, latrine facilities and health education.

FY 1980 Program: Total activities begun in 1979, including identification of well sites, initiation of drilling activities and the sanitation program, will be continued.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Togolese trained in well maintenance	30
Wells Drilled	375
Latrines constructed	3,500
	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 80</u>
Technical Assistance	
1 Long-term (12 p.m.)	100
3 Short-term (7 p.m.)	50
Well drilling rigs, pipes, hand tools	700
Latrine construction materials	50
Hand pumps	100
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be determined
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,000	200	800	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	6,000	8,000	

BASIC DATA

Total population	(thousands, mid 1978)	<u>26,354</u>
Per capita GNP	(dollars, 1976)	<u>140</u>
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	(1970-75)	<u>1.5%</u>
Average annual rate of inflation	(1960-1970) (1970-1976)	<u>29.9%</u> <u>15.7%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population	()	<u>n.a.</u>
Life expectancy at birth, in years	(1970-1975) (1965-1970)	total <u>43.5</u> male <u>41.9</u> female <u>45.1</u> total <u>42.0</u> male <u>40.4</u> female <u>43.6</u>
Literacy rate	(1972) (1962)	total <u>15%</u> male <u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u> total <u>31%</u> male <u>49%</u> female <u>14%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	(1954-77)	<u>-1.3%</u>
Agricultural production as % of GDP	(1976)	<u>16</u>
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	(1978)	<u>220</u>
% land owned () by: top 10%	<u>n.a.</u>	low 10% <u>n.a.</u>
Major crop(s):	% of arable land	Year
Subsistence cassava	15	(1977)
Cash palm oil, coffee	0.4	(1977)
Major agricultural exports	(1977)	coffee
Major agricultural imports	(1977)	wheat, corn, rice, dairy products
Proportion of labor force in agriculture	(1970)	<u>78%</u>

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>667</u>	(75)	<u>535</u>	(76)	<u>602</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>903</u>	(75)	<u>726</u>	(76)	<u>965</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>-236</u>	(75)	<u>-191</u>	(76)	<u>-363</u>
Defense expenditures,						
as % of total expenditures	(1974)	<u>11.5</u>	(75)	<u>13.1</u>	(76)	<u>13.1</u>
as % of GNP	(1974)	<u>3.9</u>	(75)	<u>3.0</u>	(76)	<u>3.6</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,						
(\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>59</u>	(76)	<u>61</u>	(77)	<u>145</u>
Equivalent to		<u>2.9</u>				
						months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977)	copper, coffee, cobalt
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.)	(1975) <u>67</u> (76) <u>181</u> (77) <u>162</u>
as % of total exports	(1975) <u>8</u> (76) <u>20</u> (77) <u>16</u>
Major imports ... (1976)	consumer goods, foodstuffs, machinery
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.)	(1975) <u>207</u> (76) <u>109</u> (77) <u>125</u>
as % of total imports	(1975) <u>23</u> (76) <u>16</u> (77) <u>21</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975) <u>-78</u> (76) <u>236</u> (77) <u>379</u>
Main trading partners	Belgium, U.S., Germany
External public debt as % of GNP.	(1976) <u>63.8</u>
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1976) <u>49</u>
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	(1976) <u>12.9</u>

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate	(1967-77)	<u>2.4%</u>
% population in urban areas	(1966) (1976)	<u>21</u> <u>29</u>
Total births per 1,000 population	(1975)	<u>45</u>
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	(1977)	<u>0.3</u>
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>44.2</u>	(15-64 yrs.) <u>53.0</u>
	(65+ yrs.)	<u>2.8</u>
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	(1973)	<u>160</u>
People per physician	(1973)	<u>24,700</u>
Major causes of death (1973)	malaria, gastroenteric diseases	
Major disease(s) ... ()	n.a.	
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	(1973)	<u>83%</u>
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	(1970)	<u>13%</u>
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:		
Primary ... (ages 5-14; (1972)	total <u>62.4</u> male <u>75.5</u> female <u>48.7</u>	
Secondary ... (15-19) (1973)	total <u>16.0</u> male <u>23.2</u> female <u>8.8</u>	
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973)	total <u>1.0</u> male <u>1.8</u> female <u>0.1</u>	
Energy production as % of consumption	(1970)	<u>28</u>

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

COUNTRY	ZAIRE	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	
		PROGRAM	1975	1976	TQ	1977				1978
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL		5.2	23.7	7.9	45.7	24.8				
Loans		0.7	22.4	3.5	39.3	13.0				
Grants		4.5	6.3	4.4	6.4	6.8				
a. A.I.D. and Prodecom Agencies		1.6	12.6	7.7	20.0	4.6				
Loans		0.7	10.0	3.5	16.6	-				
Grants		0.9	2.6	3.5	3.4	4.6				
(Security Supporting Assistance)		-	12.0	-	20.0	4.6				
b. Feed for Peace (PL 488)		0.4	12.6	-	22.8	18.4				
Loans		-	12.4	-	22.7	18.0				
Grants		0.4	0.2	-	0.1	0.4				
Title I - Total Sales Agreements		-	12.4	-	22.7	18.0				
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans		-	12.4	-	22.7	18.0				
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use		-	-	-	-	-				
Title II - Total Grants		0.4	0.2	-	0.1	0.4				
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program		0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.4				
Voluntary Relief Agencies		0.2	-	-	-	-				
c. Other Economic Assistance		3.2	3.5	0.9	2.9	1.8				
Loans		-	-	-	-	-				
Grants		3.2	3.5	0.9	2.9	1.8				
Peace Corps		3.2	3.5	0.9	2.9	1.8				
Other		-	-	-	-	-				
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL		4.1	19.7	10.2	32.8	19.5				
Credits or Loans		3.5	19.0	10.0	28.0	17.5				
Grants		0.6	0.7	0.2	4.8	2.0				
a. MAP Grants		0.3	0.3	0.2	2.4	-				
b. Credit Sales under FMS		3.5	19.0	10.0	28.0	17.5				
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program		0.3	0.4	-	2.4	2.0				
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks		-	-	-	-	-				
e. Other Grants		-	-	-	-	-				
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE		9.3	43.4	18.1	78.5	44.3				
Loans		4.2	41.4	13.5	67.3	35.5				
Grants		5.1	7.0	4.5	11.2	8.8				
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants		56.4	50.6	3.2	19.6	-				
a. Export-Import Bank Loans		56.4	44.3	-	19.6	-				
b. All Other Loans		-	6.3	3.2	-	-				

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	0.2	50.6	14.5	681.9
IBRD	0.2	-	-	221.6
IFC	-	-	-	0.8
IDA	-	47.0	-	192.5
AFDB	-	-	10.1	23.5
UNDP	-	0.7	2.4	39.0
Other UN	-	2.9	2.0	12.1
EEC	-	-	-	192.4

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-77
TOTAL	132.7	147.5	955.4
Belgium	94.0	108.6	729.8
France	23.1	15.0	108.0
Germany	8.6	14.5	55.3
Canada	3.4	1.8	21.1
Denmark	1.3	2.1	14.7
Italy	0.3	0.5	5.4
Other	2.0	5.0	21.1

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	-	NA	-

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	-	-	100.0
USSR	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	-	100.0

NA - Not available

ZAIRE

PROGRAM SUMMARY CP 80-13(10-78)							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs ^{a/}
1978							
Loans	5,400	-	-	-	-	-	5,400
Grants ...	4,599	-	-	-	-	-	4,599
Total ..	9,999	-	-	-	-	-	9,999
1979							
Loans	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	4,097	4,097	-	300	500	-	-
Total ..	9,897	9,097	-	300	500	-	-
1980							
Loans	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	10,200	7,850	-	1,950	400	-	-
Total ..	12,200	9,850	-	1,950	400	-	-

^{a/}Security Supporting Assistance

U.S. Interests

Zaire, the third largest nation in Africa with more than 26 million people, possesses substantial natural resources. Total U.S. public and private investment amounts to nearly \$1 billion. Zaire's size, central location, and economic potential make it important to the stability and development of central and southern Africa.

Development Overview

Since the early 1970s the economic situation in Zaire has been deteriorating. A nationalization policy, begun in 1973, together with a breakdown in the marketing system, resulted in stagnating agricultural and industrial production. Beginning in 1975, this trend accelerated with the sharp fall in the price of copper, which provided over 60% of foreign exchange earnings and 40% of government revenues. Since 1975, the general deterioration in the terms of trade

and poor financial management of the economy have led to severe balance of payments problems, growing budget deficits, and rapid inflation. Overvaluation of the currency has distorted resource allocations. Two invasions of the copper producing region in the past two years have exacerbated Zaire's problems.

Socio-Economic Performance

Key benchmarks include:

- Agricultural stagnation and inflation, currently at 80% annually, have increased the inequity in income distribution.
- Household consumption has fallen dramatically since 1974.
- Malnutrition is a major cause of infant death.
- Social services are inadequate or nonexistent.
- A strategy for balanced development has not been formulated.

The Government of Zaire, however, has indicated that it will increase the allocation of resources for agricultural production and social services.

Total Resources

To reestablish economic stability, the IMF is negotiating a new standby agreement with Zaire that can be expected to impose severe limits on GOZ expenditures -- both budgetary and foreign exchange. Zaire's ability to finance development internally will be very limited well into the 1980s.

The leading foreign donors have been Belgium, France, the EEC, the IBRD, the U.S., and, more recently, Saudi Arabia. Total commitments of foreign donors were about \$400 million in 1977, the major portion of which is in agriculture and related sectors.

ZAIRE

In addition to the A.I.D. program, the Export-Import Bank has total credits and guarantees of more than \$400 million. The United States has also supported efforts of the Paris Club to reschedule Zaire's public debt, and has encouraged the private banks to reschedule Zaire's private debts on a comparable basis. PL 480 Title I programs have averaged \$16 million per year and some \$500,000 in PL 480 Emergency Title II Commodities have been made available for refugees.

Future donor assistance will depend in large part on the ability of the GOZ to create an environment within which that assistance can be effective.

A.I.D. Strategy

The A.I.D. program has moved from one of generally supporting the economy of Zaire to a development program focused more directly on the rural poor, while concurrently helping to effect constructive changes in the economic environment. Through U.S. participation in the IBRD Consultative Group and support of the IMF stabilization program, together with bilateral program negotiations, the U.S. hopes to encourage appropriate economic policies. As a result of negotiations with aid donors, the GOZ has agreed to put expatriates in key government positions and to establish an economic decision-making council. Foreign exchange budget data will be used as one measure of the GOZ's own effort to use its resources better. GOZ measures to effect national political reconciliation and increased respect for human rights in Zaire and its follow-through on the economic and political reforms which Mobutu has announced will be considered in recommendations for future assistance levels.

The A.I.D. program in FY 80 will for the most part continue efforts in rural development and agriculture production and marketing as well as efforts to improve the nutrition and health of the poor.

The PL 480 Title I programs will continue to provide essential food and commodities for local manufacture. Through joint programming of the local currency generated from Title I sales, resources will be channeled toward priority development activities.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
*Since the earliest reestablishment of economic stability is of primary importance, joint efforts with other donors are aimed at encouraging appropriate economic policies.	
*Approximately \$10.0 million of development assistance is planned for rural development and agriculture production and marketing. Another \$15.7 million in PL 480 Title I provides essential food supplies and local financing for development projects.	

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	27	30	30
PASA ^c	6	4	1
Contract	13	42	54
Total	46	76	85
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	21	61	154
Contract	-	30	29
Total	21	91	183

^aU.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^bFY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
^cParticipating agency technicians.
^dProgrammed during the fiscal year.

ZAIRE

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 80-08(10-78)			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*	409	9,571	6,067
Loans	2,188	11,318	8,097
Grants			
Total AID	2,597	20,889	14,164
P.L. 480**	18,000	17,000	15,700
Title I	18,000	17,000	15,700
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	372	531	-
Total P.L. 480	18,372	17,531	15,700
Total AID and P.L. 480	20,969	38,420	29,864
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 80-14(10-78)						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	50.0	6,400	21.7	2,800	50.4	6,600
Rice	13.0	4,600	30.0	8,400	21.0	5,800
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	3.2	7,000	2.7	5,800	2.2	3,300
Title I Total .. (of which Title III is)	88.2	18,000	54.4	17,000	73.6	15,700
		(-)		(-)		(-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs		-		531		-
Gov't-to-Gov't		372		-		-
Title II Total	0	372	0	531	0	-
Total P.L. 480	88.2	18,372	54.4	17,531	73.6	15,700

MISSION DIRECTOR Norman L. Sweet

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM ZAIRE

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT LOAN	L	660-0026	79	---	---	5,000	2,500	---	2,500	---
AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT LOAN	* L	660-0027	80	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000	---
AGRICULTURE ECONOMIC DEV.	* G	660-0052	77	---	---	764	137	600	600	402
NUTRITION PLANNING	G	660-0055	75	99	99	823	100	---	723	---
NORTH SHABA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	* G	660-0059	76	3,454	1,350	---	1,900	4,000	2,000	---
NORTH SHABA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	L	660-0059	76	3,500	233	---	2,100	---	1,167	---
INERA SUPPORT	* G	660-0064	77	---	---	800	410	850	700	800
GRAIN MARKETING	* G	660-0069	79	---	---	860	360	550	600	190
MANIOC OUTREACH (CASSAVA)	* G	660-0077	78	---	---	850	527	850	700	1,327
AREA NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT	* G	660-0079	80	---	---	---	---	800	400	3,200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				7,053	1,682	9,097	8,034	9,850	10,390	
GRANTS				3,553	1,449	4,097	3,434	7,850	5,723	
LOANS				3,500	233	5,000	4,600	2,000	4,667	
HEALTH										
ENDEMIC AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL	* G	660-0056	76	---	---	300	55	500	600	---
BASIC FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES	* G	660-0067	80	---	---	---	---	850	500	2,150
SCHISTOSOMIASIS CONTROL	* G	660-0084	80	---	---	---	---	600	300	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				---	---	300	55	1,950	1,400	
GRANTS				---	---	300	55	1,950	1,400	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES										
DEVELOPMENT MANPOWER TRAINING	* G	660-0068	79	---	---	500	450	400	400	1,600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				---	---	500	450	400	400	
GRANTS				---	---	500	450	400	400	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES										
TRANSPORT SECTOR	L	660-0032	70	10,000	9,606	---	394	---	---	---
INLAND WATERWAYS	L	660-0054	74	637	60	---	577	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				10,637	9,666	---	971	---	---	
GRANTS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
LOANS				10,637	9,666	---	971	---	---	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM ZAIRE

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE										
AGRIC. MARKET SUPPORT LOAN	L	660-0025	78	5,400	---	---	4,000	---	1,400	---
AGRICULTURE ECONOMIC DEV.	G	660-0052	77	1,561	698	---	863	---	---	---
NUTRITION PLANNING	G	660-0055	78	700	66	---	634	---	---	---
HEALTH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	G	660-0057	76	667	25	---	642	---	---	---
ENDEMIC AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL	G	660-0058	76	1,380	305	---	1,075	---	---	---
INERA SUPPORT	G	660-0064	77	900	43	---	857	---	---	---
AGRICULTURE SECTOR STUDY	G	660-0070	77	500	---	---	500	---	---	---
ERTS	G	660-0071	77	435	---	---	320	---	115	---
SMALL AGRICULTURAL TOOLS PRODUCTION(PVO)	G	660-0075	77	100	---	---	65	---	35	---
MANIC OUTREACH	G	660-0077	78	1,473	---	---	1,473	---	---	---
FISH CULTURE EXPANSION	G	660-0080	78	464	---	---	250	---	214	---
KARAWA-RURAL DEV. (PVO)	G	660-0081	78	500	---	---	400	---	100	---
IMFLOKU-INTEGRATED RURAL DEV. (PVO)	G	660-0082	78	410	---	---	300	---	110	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				14,490	1,137	---	11,379	---	1,974	---
GRANTS				9,090	1,137	---	7,379	---	574	---
LOANS				5,400	---	---	4,000	---	1,400	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				32,180	12,485	9,697	20,889	12,200	14,164	---
GRANTS				12,643	2,586	4,897	11,318	10,200	8,097	---
LOANS				19,537	9,899	5,000	9,571	2,000	6,067	---

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Agricultural Marketing Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 660-0027		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 80	2,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To develop the agricultural marketing infrastructure of selected geographic areas to increase marketing efficiency and to stimulate increased small farmer production.

Background: Food production in Zaire has failed over the last decade to keep pace with urban needs. As a result, the government has been forced to import increasing quantities of food each year, with a corresponding adverse impact upon Zaire's precarious balance of payments. One of the key constraints to increased agricultural production is the weak, inefficient marketing system. This project, as part of a multi-year program, will assist Zaire to address some major constraints in its agricultural marketing system. Assistance will be provided to improve public and private sector transportation, and milling and storage facilities used primarily for grain marketing. Assistance provided under this project will build on and augment the activities commenced in FY 78 under the Agriculture Market Support Loan and in FY 79 under the Grain Marketing Project. The Agricultural pricing and marketing study planned for implementation in FY 79 will provide information for the detailed design and implementation of this project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The government will provide all local operational and support costs of the several implementing agents which will be concerned with this activity. These costs are tentatively estimated to approach the equivalent of \$5.0 million. The Canadian and Japanese foreign assistance programs are expected to contribute funds for trucks and spare parts to assist Zaire to improve the agricultural marketing subsector. This assistance will be complementary to the proposed A.I.D. project.

Beneficiaries: Improvements in the agricultural marketing system are anticipated to stimulate production which should result in increased cash returns and improved living conditions for the small

farmer. The urban citizens of Zaire will benefit from increased supplies of agricultural commodities at lower prices. Estimated rural population benefiting by 1982 will be 500,000. Therefore, cost per beneficiary is estimated to be \$4.00.

FY 80 Program: Two subregions of Zaire will be selected for project activity. The integration and coordination of project inputs will be the responsibility of a GOZ agency specialized in marketing of agricultural products. These inputs will consist of repairing roads, bridges, mills; constructing or renovating grain storage facilities and collection points; and making truck, milling, grain hauling, and warehousing spare parts or equipment available for those who participate in the market improvement program.

Major Outputs: All Years

Marketing infrastructure improvements	X
Production increases of maize and rice	X
Production increases of other crops	X
Increased farm income	X
Increased private sector efficiency in grain collection and marketing	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: One long-term technician (12 pm)	100
Commodities: Vehicles, spare parts, grain storage/handling, and milling equipment	<u>1,900</u>
Total	2,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,000	-	2,000	

TITLE Agricultural Economic Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 660-0052		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 415	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,527	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: (a) To improve, in the short-term, the quality of the "small farmer income" policy advice emanating from the Department of Agriculture (DOA), (b) to improve, over the longer-term, the institutional capability of the Department of Agriculture's units concerned with planning, data gathering, and analysis, thereby enabling the DOA with its own resources to identify and recommend small farmer income strategies.

Background and Progress to Date: This project is designed to upgrade the analytical, project planning and evaluation capability of the DOA in order to enable DOA officials to focus agricultural policies and programs on the task of increasing small farmer incomes. Improvement of the quality and quantity of the agricultural data base is an inherent aspect of this project. A data processing unit already has been created to collect and process information from screening units, thus providing more reliable agricultural data. DOA staff members have gone to the U.S. for advanced training. The USDA team has guided the cataloging of the DOA's projects in preparation for a comprehensive DOA evaluation of its ongoing efforts. The team also has developed plans for a planning system that would enable the DOA to differentiate among regions in determining the type of projects that should be undertaken. The project related US/DOA staff prepared medium-term agricultural development strategies for use by the World Bank Consultative Group.

Host Country and Other Donors: The government will provide \$3.8 million in local currency for personnel, facilities, and other project support costs. Technicians are also being provided by Belgium (1), France (3), and FAO (2) to work in the same organizational units of the DOA. Their activities complement those of the U.S. project technicians in that A.I.D. can emphasize efforts that address the problems of the small farmer while other donors address agri-business activities.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate but indirect beneficiaries are the approximately one million farm units affected by 36 DOA agricultural projects served with information and strategies developed as a result of this project. The immediate beneficiaries will be the 55 DOA staff who will benefit from U.S. training. Cost per farm unit beneficiary is \$3.53.

FY 80 Program: A small farmer income policy for GOZ promulgation and development of a strategy for implementing that policy will be completed. A fourth group of participants will depart for U.S. training and the second group will return to Zaire for thesis research. Returned first group of project-trained DOA staff will work in improved institutional context.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
National regional agricultural trends analyzed	X
Analysis of agricultural situation	X
DOA contributing to small farmer agricultural policy formulation and assessment of options	X
Small farmer projects designed/funded	40
Small farmer projects systematically monitored/evaluated	40
DOA systems related to Directorate of Agricultural Economics functioning effectively	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Six technicians (72 pm)	600
Training: Twenty-two participants in U.S. (195 pm)	195
Commodities: Office equipment and supplies	5
Total	800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978 *	1,561	698	863	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	764	1,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,325	1,698	627	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	800	402	3,527	

*SSA funded in FY 77 and FY 78

TITLE North Shaba Rural Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 660-0059		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 4,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,500 (Loan) 7,454 (Grant)	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 77 Africa Program, p.11	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>					
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To increase the income of small farmers in the North Shaba region primarily by helping to increase maize production; and to develop a replicable rural development process for increasing small farmer incomes in other parts of Zaire.

Background and Progress to Date: This project was initiated by the Zaire Department of Agriculture to increase maize production of traditional farmers in Shaba, reduce dependence on imported maize, stabilize rural populations, and increase small farmers' incomes. In response to a request for A.I.D. participation, American planners collaborated in the design of this project with officials in the Department of Agriculture, Office of Roads, and the Department of Plan. A contract team composed of 11 U.S. technicians is in place. The Zairian staff is functioning in each of six sub-systems. Maize research trials and demonstrations (five each) have begun. Road repair (30 km) is underway. A small pilot co-op has been organized. Small hand tools are being produced and sold to small farmers. Approximately 200 people from the project area are employed by the project. All of these people are receiving some kind of on-the-job training. About 60% of project building construction and rehabilitation is complete.

Host Country and Other Donors: Zaire through the Department of Agriculture and Office of Roads, will provide personnel, equipment, buildings, and administrative support in an amount equivalent to \$10.0 million over life of the project.

Beneficiaries: An estimated 18,000 farm families will have been involved in Farmer Center activities involving new, improved farming practices. An even greater number will benefit from the improved farm road system as a direct result of the project infrastructure sub-system. Estimated total U.S. project cost per family benefited (18,000) is \$608.00.

FY 80 Program: The Mbulula Crop Research and Varietal Testing Center will continue operations, and will continue to train extension agents. The majority of extension agents will be integrated into a new system of farmer assistance; additional farmer group centers will become active; a Special Road Brigade will be formed to build farm roads and bridges; blacksmith training will continue and two maize marketing centers will be established.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Functioning research center and extension network (No. of Agents)	100
No. of Farmers groups participating	165
No. small farmers adopting new technology	18,000
Increased maize production during project (MT)	22,000 to 55,000
Village blacksmiths trained in intermediate technology center	80
Rural roads rehabilitated	734 km
Net incomes of small farmers increased in three years	X
An information and monitoring system on-stream	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Eleven long-term and 5 short-term technicians (155 pm)	1,300
Training: Two long-term and 3 short-term participants (36 pm)	40
Commodities: Vehicles, agricultural equipment and supplies, construction equipment and supplies	2,460
Other Costs: Local support and travel costs, housing, and operational expenses	<u>200</u>
Total	4,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	6,954	1,583	5,371	Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	---	4,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	6,954	5,583	1,371	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	4,000	---	10,954	

TITLE INERA Support		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)				
NUMBER 660-0064			FY 80	850	LIFE OF PROJECT	3,350	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Program p. 416	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To develop the institutional capability of the National Agricultural Research Institute (INERA) to conduct effective adaptive research in food crops resulting in the development of production packages useful for small farmers.

Background and Progress to Date: Approximately 78% of Zaire's people are involved in agriculture, and live at the subsistence level. Zaire is not self-sufficient in food production. Per capita calorie intake is 75% of the World Health Organization recommended level while protein intake is 50%. Economic and political instability have stagnated production of basic foods. This, combined with inadequate budgets for supporting agricultural research, has contributed to the need for the current emphasis on food production. The project, initiated in late FY 77, will focus chiefly on soybeans, peanuts, beans and corn.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide \$2.5 million in local currency for personnel, facilities, and other project support costs over the life of the project, and will thereafter fully fund the program.

Beneficiaries: Although the ultimate beneficiaries will be Zaire's consumers, small farmers and agri-business will benefit most directly from the project outputs. For example, 8,000 soil tests will be conducted annually by the fourth year in addition to 12 field demonstrations of legume crop production techniques per year, which will result in improved crop yields for approximately 600,000 beneficiaries. Also, INERA staff will benefit from training received. U.S. cost per farm beneficiary will be \$5.50.

FY 80 Program: Soil tests will increase to three thousands per year. An initial food legume package will be made available to farmers. Six participants will be sent for overseas training. The mapping of each site on which soil test correlation data was obtained will be completed.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
U.S. trained Zairian agricultural scientists	11
General & research directors trained on the job	2
Lab technicians trained on the job	3
Field crop technicians and soil surveyors trained on the job	10
Self-sustaining soils lab	1
Soil tests	12,000
Research in legume packages (on-going capability)	X
Agricultural research sub-sector assessment	1
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Six long-term technicians (72 pm) and four short-term consultants (5 pm)	640
Training: Six long-term U.S. participants (72 pm)	75
Commodities: Agriculture research equipment and chemicals, vehicle and miscellaneous	125
Other Costs: Local support costs	10
	Total 850

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978 *	900	43	857	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	800	1,267		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,700	1,310	390	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	850	800	3,350	

*SSA funded in FY 77 and FY 78

TITLE Grain Marketing		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (in thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 660-0069		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Africa Program, p. 417	550	1,600	
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To develop grain marketing systems, public and private, that assure fair prices to producers and consumers, and also encourage increased levels of small farmer production.

Background and Progress to Date: Zaire has a rapidly growing urban population that is increasingly dependent on food imports. The country has been forced to use scarce foreign exchange to make up for the deficit in local production of basic foods such as maize. One of the key constraints to increased maize production is the weak and inefficient marketing system. The project was to start in FY 78 but the GOZ implementing agency was dissolved by the Government. Therefore, the project has been delayed until an appropriate GOZ implementing agency is identified. This project will assist the GOZ to strengthen its operational capacity to manage national food grain supplies and to revitalize and develop private and public sector grain marketing. As now designed, the project will include several innovations in existing marketing systems in one production area. Major commodity support will be provided under the \$5.0 million Agriculture Marketing Development Loan planned for authorization in FY 79. These two projects and the Agricultural Marketing Development Loan contemplated for FY 80 are major elements in a national effort to improve grain marketing.

Host Country and Other Donors: Zaire will provide \$2.0 million in local currency for personnel and operational costs, technical assistance support, training and market research support.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be small farmers and urban poor. Farmers will benefit from improved or new market outlets and higher prices for maize. The first group of farmers to be directly affected will be in the Bandundu region where the pilot maize marketing effort will start. More precise farmer impact will be determined by the project market research unit. The urban poor will benefit directly from increased availability of maize. During the life of the project, a total of approximately 63,000 farmers and

2,750,000 consumers should benefit at a project cost of approximately \$0.57 per beneficiary.

FY 80 Program: The pilot maize marketing campaign in Bandundu will continue with an increase of approximately 2,000 MT in the amount of grain marketed through the project's four warehouses. Operational techniques of better stock control and faster delivery of grain will be introduced. A new national grain movement monitoring system will be put into effect. The Market Research Unit will systematically analyze weekly market information and regularly report recommendations to field offices.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Personnel trained in marketing, transportation, finance, grain storage and warehousing	60
Creation of a Market Research Unit	X
National radio communications network established regional centers	7
Results from pilot marketing project available	X
Corn buying campaign--quantity purchased	15,000 MT (approx.)
Vehicle maintenance and repair facility equipped garage	X (\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Five long-term technicians (60 pm)	500
Training: Three short-term participants third-country (6 pm)	5
Other Costs: Local supplies and operational expenses	<u>45</u>
Total	550

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	860	360		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	860	360	500	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	550	190	1,600	

TITLE Manioc Outreach		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 660-0077		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 409	FY 80	850	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	4,500
					ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To develop a Zairian institutional capability to: (1) conduct adaptive and applied research on cassava using a farmer participatory approach; and (2) make new cassava technology available for distribution to small farmers in Zaire.

Background and Progress to Date: The most important basic food crop in Zaire is cassava. Cassava provides the major source of calories for the poorer two-third's of the population. Cassava leaves are also a principal source of protein. The cassava crop in recent years has been ravaged by several diseases and insects. As a consequence, per capita production has declined. This could lead to a severe food problem in the near future. This project provides assistance for a continuation and expansion of ongoing adaptive research currently being carried out by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in cooperation with PRONAM-- the National Cassava Program which was established by the government in 1974 in response to declining cassava yields.

Host Country and Other Donors: Since 1974 IITA has been working with PRONAM on an adaptive research program through its internationally supported program. IITA will provide four scientists for the main PRONAM research station at M'Vuazi, and A.I.D.-funded personnel for the sub-stations to be established under this project. Zaire's contribution will be approximately \$19.0 million in local currency for personnel, facilities, and operating costs for four outreach stations and the M'Vuazi research and training center, and for other support costs of the program.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be subsistence farmers and low income consumers in the five areas where the stations are located. The project should eventually reach a vast number of the rural poor in every region of Zaire. The results of the project will mean increased production and improved nutritional intake among the poorest segments of Zaire's population. It is

estimated that by 1984 approximately 15.7 million people will benefit from this project. Therefore, the project cost per beneficiary is estimated to be \$0.30 from A.I.D. funds.

FY 80 Program. The basic research activities of the previous year will be continued. The genetic mechanism of resistances to green cassava mite will be studied. The effort to determine the most effective control method of the mealybug will be continued. Natural enemies of the mealybug will be assessed for effective biological control. Regional stations will work directly with farmers in establishing field trials.

Major Outputs:

All Years

PRONAM sub-stations established in major cassava producing areas and distributing new cassava technology	4
Agricultural economics baseline study completed	X
M'Vuazi research and training center established/staffed	X
Research/extension linkage study completed	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)
FY 80

Personnel:	Eight long-term technicians (96 pm) and 2 short-term technicians (1 pm), and 1 project manager (12 pm)	755
Training:	Three long-term participants third-country (36 pm)	25
Other Costs:	Local support costs	<u>70</u>

Total 850

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978 *	1,473	-	1,473	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	850	2,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,323	2,000	323	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	850	1,327	4,500	

TITLE Area Nutrition Improvement		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 660-0079		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 80 800	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85	

Purpose: To counter malnutrition in mothers and young children in five nutritionally critical areas in Zaire.

Background: Malnutrition is a serious national health problem in Zaire. Malnutrition related deaths in the 0-5 age group and in pregnant and nursing mothers constitute the major cause of Zaire's high crude mortality rate, estimated at 20 per 1,000. During the two year period prior to the start of this project, the A.I.D. Nutrition Planning Project (055) will develop a framework for planning and implementing nutrition programs at the national and at community levels and will be testing the basic methodologies to combat malnutrition in two areas: (1) among the urban poor in Kinshasa, and (2) in the depressed rural areas of southern Bandundu Region. The Area Nutrition Improvement Project will build on the experience acquired and work within the administrative framework of the previous project to develop and implement measures for combatting malnutrition in five other areas of Zaire.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Zaire (GOZ) will provide adequate medical, paramedical and support staff for both the central government and the local-level intervention activities of the nutrition program. In addition the GOZ will provide the necessary office and laboratory space and maintenance support for equipment and transport.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be approximately 250,000 fertile women and 500,000 children under age five in the target areas with serious nutrition problems. The benefits, however, will extend to other members of the families concerned because of the direct relationship of mothers to the nutritional status of the family, thus reaching an estimated total population of 1,250,000. The A.I.D. cost is estimated at \$5 per person directly benefited.

FY 80 Program: Nutrition intervention sites will be selected in accordance with the information gathered by the previous nutrition project. Nutrition assessment and socio-economic studies will be completed in these areas and the nutrition interventions designed. The field worker teams will be selected and trained to conduct these nutrition interventions. Nutrition activities already underway in the city of Kinshasa and in Southern Bandundu will be continued and expanded.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Nutrition intervention programs operating and evaluated in nutritionally critical areas in Zaire	5
National Nutrition Planning Unit firmly established	X
Trained professional and community-level nutrition staff	175
National Nutrition Program evaluated and analyzed	X
A national nutrition strategy developed	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

		<u>(\$ thousands)</u>
		<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel:	Three long-term technicians (36 pm), 6 short-term consultants (12 pm)	400
Training:	Five short-term in Africa (10 pm); 1 long-term in U.S. (12 pm)	30
Commodities:	Laboratory equipment and supplies, vehicles, food supplements, office equipment and supplies	270
Other Costs:	Travel, housing and other local costs	<u>100</u>
	Total	800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	800	3,200	4,000	

TITLE Endemic and Communicable Disease Control		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 660-0058		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	2,180
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY81
		Africa Program, p. 418	500		

Purpose: To strengthen the endemic disease control and monitoring capabilities of the Government of Zaire.

Background and Progress to Date: Although endemic and communicable diseases have in the past been the target of international assistance agencies' efforts in the field of health, progress has been slow and uneven. These diseases still remain a major health problem in Zaire. The project concentrates on malaria and measles. Under the auspices of the project the Government is establishing malaria control for Kinshasa and a contiguous rural area beginning with a pilot program in two Kinshasa zones (population coverage about 2 million). The baseline data survey for malaria control in Kinshasa began in September 1977 and is about 50% completed. Mosquito breeding control activities are underway in 2 zones of Kinshasa covering about 300,000 population. The Government is also establishing a measles control program in the Kinshasa region and 15 other urban areas throughout Zaire. Population coverage is 4.5 million including immunization of about 500,000 children. Approximately 180,000 have been immunized for measles in Kinshasa. Evaluation of measles coverage has been completed.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide \$3.2 million in local currency for commodities, personnel training and operating expenses. The World Health Organization will provide project support for the malaria program valued at \$430,000 for technicians, commodities and training.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries from measles immunization are approximately 500,000 children ages 9 to 36 months, mostly urban poor. Malaria control will ultimately benefit about 2 million people, mainly urban poor, in Kinshasa and environs and an additional 1 million in rural areas. Improved health will eventually be reflected in overall economic performance with workers being more productive. Unit cost per child immunization for measles to date

has been 61¢ based on 180,000 immunizations at a cost of \$110,000. No experience figures for malaria control are yet available but estimated costs are approximately 50¢ per capita per annum.

FY 80 Program: Measles immunization program will be operating in Kinshasa and 12 other urban areas with at least 375,000 children immunized. The malaria control program will cover 1.5 million in Kinshasa and 500,000 in adjacent rural areas.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Measles immunizations completed	500,000
Cities covered by measles program	16
Population covered by measles program	4.5 million
Population covered by malaria control program	2.0 million
Baseline survey for malaria control	X
	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel : Two long-term technicians (24 pm), and short-term consultants (3 pm)	220
Training : Two long-term in the U.S. (24 pm)	30
Commodities: Measles and Malaria Supplies/ equipment	160
Other Costs: Local Expenses	90
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978 *	1,380	305	1,075	Center for Disease Control (HEW) Personal Services Contracts
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	300	1,130		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,680	1,435	245	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	--	2,180	

* SSA funded in FY 76 through FY 78.

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Basic Family Health Services		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 660-0067		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A	FY 80 850	LIFE OF PROJECT	3,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	Africa Program, p. 412	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To develop a model integrated health services system based upon a geograph'cally oriented system of rural and urban health zones.

Background: Zaire has no effective system of health care. Serious health problems, which exist throughout the country, reduce the population's vitality and economic productivity. To address this problem the Government has created a system of geographically oriented health zones throughout the nation designed to offer a basic minimum of necessary services. This project will assist the Government to develop the concept to an operational status in five zones. Based on these operational models the Government will subsequently expand operations as resources permit. Expected to begin in FY 78, project start-up has been deferred to FY 80 as a result of government reorganizations. Informational inputs from the Health Systems Development project will form the basis for discrete elements of the project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide \$1.5 million in local currency for Zairian staff support, in-country training and travel, local construction, and operating costs.

Beneficiaries: The project will provide basic family health services (including child care, family planning, maternity care, communicable disease control, and primary medical care) for about 1,250,000 people in areas that now have little or no health services. Project emphasis is on fertile women and children under age five. Other segments of the population will also benefit substantially from general health services available close to home. Unit cost per family for the health services to be provided during the life of the project is estimated at \$14.40.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will assist Zaire in establishing integrated preventive and curative health services in one rural and one urban

health zone.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
Zone-level Basic Health Services (Zones)	5
Zone Referral Hospitals renovated, equipped and staff trained	5
Community Health Centers established	35
Zairian Staff trained in-country	500
Professional Staff trained	6

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Personnel : Four long-term technicians (48 pm) and two short-term consultants (8 pm)	480
Training : Two long-term academic participants in the U.S. (24 pm)	30
Commodities: Medical equipment, vehicles, and basic drugs	320
Other Costs: Local expenses	20
Total	850

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	---	---	---	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	---	---	---	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	---	---	---	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	850	2,150	3,000	

TITLE Schistosomiasis Control		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 600	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,200	
NUMBER 660-0084 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To develop and test methods for the control of schistosomiasis in two of the most heavily infected areas of Zaire.

Background: Schistosomiasis is a serious incapacitating disease in many areas of Zaire. Both the intestinal form and the urinary form produce human infection rates of 80-90% in areas of Bas-Zaire and North Shaba. Other areas, including parts of Kasai Oriental, Haut Zaire and Kivu, have high infection rates for the intestinal form. Past efforts at control have been limited because available control measures have been inefficient, costly, and in cases of chemotherapy, highly toxic. More effective, less toxic drugs have recently become available. Encouraging results have been obtained in preliminary control trials in Egypt, Japan and Caribbean islands. This project will test the new methodology in at least two highly infected areas of Zaire where both the intestinal and the urinary forms of schistosomiasis are prevalent. Investigative and control work, carried out in the field, will be carefully monitored and evaluated so that results with different approaches under varying conditions can be assessed in terms of cost effectiveness and the results can be rationally applied to other infected areas in Zaire.

Host Country and Other Donors: Zaire will provide personnel to be trained in carrying out the investigative studies and control measures and some of the facilities for laboratories, office space, and housing for Zairian personnel. No contribution from other donors is anticipated at this time.

Beneficiaries: The population in the two investigative control sites is primarily rural and is estimated at about 300,000. Since the schistosomiasis infection rate is around 80% in these areas, the project will directly benefit about 240,000 infected people. The A.I.D. cost would be five dollars per person benefited. Later application of results on a wider scale could benefit an estimated 2.5 million people infected with the disease in other parts of

Zaire.

FY 80 Program: Renovate existing buildings or construct new facilities as required for offices and field laboratories. Procure equipment and transport and designate GOZ staff necessary to start field operations in one area before the end of FY 80. Initiate training of headquarters and field personnel.

Major Outputs: All Years

Field investigation completed in target areas	X
Results of control measures evaluated	X
Zairian field teams trained and carrying out scientifically valid investigative studies and technically sound control measures in the field	X
Reduction of schistosomiasis infection rates in target areas	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 80

Personnel:	One long-term advisor (12 pm), and 4 short-term consultants (12 pm)	200
Training:	One long-term participant in U.S. (12 pm)	15
Commodities:	Laboratory equipment, medical supplies, vehicles, furnishings and appliances	285
Other Costs:	Local costs for travel, housing and services	<u>100</u>
	Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	600	1,200	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	

TITLE Development Manpower Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Developer -		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 400		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,500
NUMBER 660-0068	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Program, p. 419		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To provide technical and financial support for training programs that address key manpower constraints in social and economic development areas of high concern.

Background and Progress to Date: Prior to the independence of Zaire in 1960, all government positions of any importance were occupied by expatriates. After independence, Zairians were placed in positions of authority and responsibility but they were dependent on expatriate technical and advisory personnel for the accomplishment of their work. Although the number of expatriate technicians currently has been reduced sharply, many Zairians still lack the knowledge and skills required. One of A.I.D.'s key human resource objectives in Zaire is to support the improvement of the functioning of governmental units responsible for development. This project will develop a GOZ institutional capacity to provide for this kind of training. A final project design will be completed in early FY 79. Training will begin with participant programs outside of Zaire and continue with the development of an increasing number of in-country training programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: It is estimated that Zaire will contribute the equivalent of \$5.0 million from its annual operational budget for the trainees' salaries and the equivalent of \$6.0 million from PL 480 Title I counterpart funds for training costs in country.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be staff members of GOZ Departments and services as well as private sector manpower, whose skills will be improved in such areas as financial planning and administration, project planning and management, information management and analysis, program and project evaluation, management in key technical fields, and commodity and equipment supply management.

FY 80 Program: A contractor will be selected to provide technical assistance in organizing in-country training programs. The FY 80 training program includes 3 long-term and 3 short-term in the U.S., 15 short-term in third-countries, and 40 short-term in Zaire

Major Outputs:	All Years
Long-term participants	30
Short-term participants	120
GOZ and private sector staff trained in Zaire	500
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Four short-term consultants (16 pm)	130
Training: Three long-term in U.S. (36 pm), 3 short-term in U.S. (15 pm) and 15 short-term in third-countries (90 pm)	130
Commodities: Teaching materials	40
Other Costs: Local training and support costs	<u>100</u>
	Total 400

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	450		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	450	50	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	400	1,600	2,500	

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PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	40,204	13,211	416	6,988	13,064	6,525	-
Total . . .	42,204	15,211	416	6,988	13,064	6,525	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	a/
Grants . . .	66,347	16,276	5,061	11,014	14,626	4,370	15,000
Total . . .	66,347	16,276	5,061	11,014	14,626	4,370	15,000
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	66,905	16,895	2,209	18,459	14,729	14,613	-
Total . . .	66,905	16,895	2,209	18,459	14,729	14,613	-

a/ African Refugee Assistance, Sec. 495(f) of Foreign Assistance Act.

U.S. Interest

The Africa Regional Program addresses priority development problems which transcend national boundaries. Assistance is provided for activities implemented through African regional organizations and also for those which directly support and complement bilateral development programs. Emphasis is on development of rural populations, primarily through increasing food production and better health. Other donors and African intermediaries are encouraged to participate at all levels.

Development Overview

There is an ongoing need for Africans from dissimilar countries with different languages and cultures, and from regional organizations, to work together on programs aimed at solving African social and economic problems. This is particularly true because of the vast size of the continent compared to the limited availability of resources and

trained personnel.

The Africa Regional Program enhances opportunities for intra-African cooperation through a broad spectrum of interrelated programs designed to:

-- Promote and stimulate food production through applied crop research and its application on farmers' fields; provide better data on improved land use through training Africans in regional remote sensing techniques; and expand productivity of specific areas through studies leading to rural development schemes and information on improved use of water.

-- Combat communicable diseases in children through public health measures, including immunization; strengthen and improve health care through expanded training; stop transmission of onchocerciasis in the Volta River Basin area; and test approaches to control schistosomiasis which is a major limitation on productivity in rural Africa.

-- Encourage use of low cost appropriate technologies and new production methods in such areas as agriculture production, alternate sources of energy, and village construction.

-- Assist African regional institutions in planning and stimulating economic and social integration. Promote development through rural activities, programs for and involving women, specialized university training for key personnel involved in development, and project management and rural development training for middle management personnel and village-level workers.

-- Provide opportunities for small pilot efforts in rural development, including non-formal education, village co-ops and production organizations, and literacy training.

In addition the Regional Program provides support for a large number of discrete but small activities in different African countries, including self-help efforts, program development and support to carry out project design and studies, and assistance to private voluntary organizations.

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A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D. has adopted a regional approach in some areas of African development because of problems common to large portions of the population, the large number of small countries, the limited number of national institutions, and economy in management. In this latter regard, because of the involvement of the multilateral and multi-donor approach, the A.I.D. regional program stresses the increased use of intermediaries as partners in the design and implementation of programs.

In agriculture, nutrition, and rural development, such activities involve the West African Rice Development Association, the Organization of African Unity/Scientific and Technical Research Commission, the African Development Bank, the Inter-African Committee of Hydraulic Studies, and the Economic Commission for Africa.

In health, education and human resources development, and other selected development activities, intermediaries include the World Health Organization, the Association of African Universities, the African-American Labor Center, the African Training and Research Center in Administration for Development, the Pan-African Institute for Development, the Basic Education Programs for Africa, the Economic Community of West African States, the Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa, and the African Cooperative Credit and Savings Association.

A.I.D. proposes to continue activities which lead to improved living standards for rural people. Accordingly, emphasis will be on efforts leading to increased agriculture production and better health.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
* Chronic food shortages in most of Sub-Saharan call for:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Increased food crop production -- Expanded productivity of specific land areas
* Increased utilization of human resources call for:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Improved health Africa-wide -- Expanded education and training at all levels
* Promotion of West African economic cooperation.	

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel ^d			
Direct Hire ^b	2	2	2
PASA ^c	1	6	16
Contract	8	19	22
Total	11	25	38
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	300	312	358
Contract	1,129	1,395	1,167
Total	1,429	1,707	1,525

^aU.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^bFY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
^cParticipating agency technicians.
^dProgrammed during the fiscal year.

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RESOURCE FLOWS CP 80-08(10-78)			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	7,500	5,658
Grants	25,260	48,817	52,208
Total AID	25,260	56,317	57,866
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	1,476	1,416	992
Total P.L. 480	1,476	1,416	992
Total AID and P.L. 480	26,736	57,733	58,858
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY ^{a/} CP 80-14(10-78)						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<u>Title I</u>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total .. (of which Title III is)	/	(-)	/	(-)	/	(-)
<u>Title II</u> ^{a/}						
Voluntary Agencies ..	/	-	/	-	/	-
World Food Programs	/	955	/	1,416	/	992
Gov't.-to-Gov't	/	521	/	-	/	-
Title II Total	/	1,476	/	1,416	/	992
Total P.L. 480	/	1,476	/	1,416	/	992

Africa Bureau Office Director - Regional Affairs
Dennis Conroy

^{a/} Programs in Angola, Congo, Gabon, Ivory Coast
and Sao Tome and Principe

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	I/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
ENTENTE FOOD PRODUCTION	G	625-0203	76	6,480	1,099	950	---	---	750	---
ENTENTE FOOD PRODUCTION	L	625-0203	76	2,000	---	---	1,500	---	500	---
ENTENTE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION II	G	625-0204	76	4,240	1,002	320	1,000	---	1,535	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	* G	698-0135	63	12,666	10,207	3,800	3,154	3,780	2,646	---
RICE RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION	* G	698-0382	75	3,792	2,093	1,000	1,650	1,000	1,000	---
PRIVATE VOL OPERAT. PROG GRANT	* G	698-0386	75	---	---	1,866	---	4,525	---	---
DIRECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION CREDIT	G	698-0391	76	764	619	440	500	---	85	---
SEMI-ARID FOOD GRAIN RESEARCH AND DEV.	* G	698-0393	77	3,530	508	2,500	3,370	2,330	3,800	5,440
IMPROVED RURAL TECHNOLOGY	* G	698-0407	78	400	---	1,000	1,130	1,205	1,075	3,495
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	* G	698-0410	77	---	---	1,500	300	1,500	1,500	---
REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING(EASTERN AFRICA)	* G	698-0414	77	1,060	390	750	836	540	700	1,080
WATER RESOURCES	G	698-0415	72	2,360	2,109	---	251	---	---	---
REG. ONCHOCERCIASIS-FREE AREA PLANNING	* G	698-0416	78	2,827	1,038	1,150	1,442	385	1,000	---
REGIONAL WATER RESOURCES(CIEH)	* G	698-0419	80	---	---	---	---	630	300	2,370
REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING(WESTERN AFRICA)	* G	698-0420	78	770	80	1,000	937	1,000	1,000	1,554
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				40,889	19,145	16,276	16,070	16,895	15,891	
GRANTS				38,889	19,145	15,276	14,570	16,895	15,391	
LOANS				2,000	---	---	1,500	---	500	
POPULATION PLANNING										
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	* G	698-0135	79	---	---	200	166	150	105	---
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH EXTENSION	G	698-0358	71	4,405	4,254	---	151	---	---	---
MCH-FP NUTRITION TRAINING AND DEV.	G	698-0392	77	298	298	---	---	---	---	---
SPECIAL POPULATION ACTIVITIES	* G	698-0500	71	1,299	1,099	250	156	200	100	729
FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES	* G	698-0662	79	---	---	4,611	950	1,859	950	2,530
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,002	5,651	5,061	1,423	2,209	1,155	
GRANTS				6,002	5,651	5,061	1,423	2,209	1,155	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH										
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	* G	698-0135	63	2,466	1,541	1,200	996	1,080	756	---
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH EXTENSION	G	698-0358	71	1,112	899	---	213	---	---	---
PRIVATE VOL OPERAT. PROG GRANT	* G	698-0386	75	---	---	2,614	---	3,479	---	---
MCH-FP NUTRITION TRAINING AND DEV.	G	698-0392	77	691	436	---	255	---	---	---
SMALLPOX ERADICATION	G	698-0394	76	4,500	3,650	---	850	---	---	---
STRENGTHENING HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEMS II	* G	698-0398	77	4,338	935	3,000	2,650	3,500	3,800	9,162
ONCHOCERCIASIS CONTROL PHASE II	* G	698-0399	74	6,000	5,000	1,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	13,300
HEALTH CONSTRAINTS TO RURAL PRODUCTION	* G	698-0408	79	---	---	500	250	1,200	650	4,000
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	* G	698-0410	77	---	---	500	100	500	500	---
HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IMPROVEMENT 122(D)	* G	698-0412	78	1,000	---	1,000	700	1,000	1,000	2,000

* Detailed project narrative -- See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS	
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES		
COMBATING CHILDHOOD COMMUN. DISEASES	*	G	698-0421	79	---	---	500	100	5,000	1,400	29,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					20,107	12,461	11,014	8,814	18,459	10,806	
GRANTS					20,107	12,461	11,014	8,814	18,459	10,806	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
AFRICAN GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM		G	698-0062	63	17,811	16,324	565	1,550	---	502	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	*	G	698-0135	63	3,127	2,826	1,200	996	1,080	756	---
AFR HIGHER ED INTER-AFR SCHOLARSHIP PROG		G	698-0210	67	12,201	11,071	550	1,100	---	430	---
AFRICAN LABOR DEVELOPMENT	*	G	698-0363	71	15,334	14,534	2,800	3,000	2,800	3,000	2,800
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	*	G	698-0384	76	7,593	2,778	4,550	5,053	4,620	5,100	27,237
PRIVATE VOL OPERAT. PROG GRANT	*	G	698-0386	75	---	---	657	---	2,399	---	---
ACCELERATED RURAL LEARNING		G	698-0387	76	529	303	---	226	---	---	---
AFRICAN WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT (WID)	*	G	698-0388	76	1,187	593	350	610	350	350	1,113
AFRICAN SCIENCE EDUCATION		G	698-0390	76	360	328	154	140	---	46	---
PROJECT MANAGEMENT TRAINING	*	G	698-0397	78	147	---	200	250	180	190	328
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH		G	698-0404	76	306	170	---	136	---	---	---
REGIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING	*	G	698-0405	78	750	---	1,000	1,700	1,200	1,000	1,750
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	*	G	698-0406	79	---	---	500	300	300	300	950
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	*	G	698-0410	77	---	---	500	100	500	500	---
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING FOR PSA	*	G	698-0418	77	3,018	1,454	1,600	1,440	1,300	1,700	4,082
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					62,363	50,381	14,626	16,601	14,729	13,874	
GRANTS					62,363	50,381	14,626	16,601	14,729	13,874	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATION		G	625-0506	68	---	---	80	80	---	15	648
ENTENTE AFRICAN ENTERPRISES		G	625-0717	73	1,680	1,059	---	410	---	211	---
ENTENTE FOOD PRODUCTION		L	626-0203	76	8,000	---	---	4,000	---	3,000	---
ENTENTE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION II		L	626-0204	76	4,500	342	---	2,000	---	2,158	---
SELF HELP DEV. ACTIVITIES	*	G	698-SH01	65	18,207	16,708	1,400	1,300	1,400	1,300	---
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	*	G	698-0127	68	7,085	4,809	870	950	1,400	1,500	3,330
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	*	G	698-0135	63	1,933	1,661	790	589	1,080	756	---
REGIONAL ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT		G	698-0154	65	2,391	2,250	---	141	---	---	---
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA	*	G	698-0340	69	2,104	1,695	440	350	400	450	700
PRIVATE VOL OPERAT. PROG GRANT	*	G	698-0386	75	---	---	---	---	1,473	---	---
ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF FRANCOPHONE AFR		G	698-0395	77	122	25	---	97	---	---	---
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	*	G	698-0410	77	3,398	632	---	1,000	500	1,900	---
SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	*	G	698-0413	79	---	---	790	340	1,260	1,000	1,450
AFRICARE		G	698-0417	78	300	148	---	152	---	---	---
TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT STUDIES	*	G	698-0423	80	---	---	---	---	1,000	250	---
ENERGY INITIATIVE FOR AFRICA	*	G	698-0424	80	---	---	---	---	1,100	600	3,900

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Program for Voluntary Sterilization		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0968 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 975	FY 80 10,680	LIFE OF PROJECT 46,000
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 72	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To make high quality voluntary sterilization (VS) available as an integral part of LDC health and family planning programs.

Background and Progress to Date: The International Project of the Association for Voluntary Sterilization (IPAVS) was created in 1972 to make VS available to requesting couples in LDCs. Since then, IPAVS has responded to requests for assistance from more than 40 countries, has helped to develop nationwide VS training programs in Taiwan, the Philippines, Thailand, Korea, Indonesia, Tunisia, Egypt, Bangladesh, Panama, Guatemala, El Salvador, Colombia and Honduras; has convened two large international VS conferences and plans a third; has set up systems for equipment maintenance and repair in eight countries and has supported the development of 23 national associations for VS and the formation of a World Federation of these associations.

Host Country and Other Donors: Almost all IPAVS programs involve significant sharing of local project costs by the host country with the goal that almost all projects will become self-sustaining national associations for VS.

Beneficiaries: Impoverished couples in LDCs who already have their desired number of children and who are seeking voluntary sterilization services.

FY 1980 Program: Demand for sterilization services is increasing rapidly in the developing countries as safe, inexpensive techniques are introduced on an outpatient basis. The project will encourage development of innovative projects and expand successful projects in 15 countries; provide major surgical equipment with provision for repair in at least 15 countries and support services

in 25 countries; support information and education programs as well as regional and national conferences; encourage formation and strengthening of national associations including the World Federation; maintain one regional office in Asia, and open one in Latin America or North Africa; offer full family planning services and fully informed choice in all its programs; and integrate its VS programs with existing local health facilities.

Major Outputs: All years, 65 sterilization programs developed; 2,500 physicians trained; 35 national sterilization associations formed; 22 national equipment maintenance and repair centers established; medical facilities renovated to provide sterilization services in 25 countries.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Personnel, travel and Central Office	1,618
Conferences Regional Office and National Associations	1,725
Subgrants for Services, Training and Equipment	7,337
Total	10,680

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	20,898	13,264	7,634	Association for Voluntary Sterilization, Inc.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	7,600	8,284		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	28,498	21,548	6,950	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	10,680	6,822	46,000	

TITLE Program Development and Support		FUNDS Various	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 7,170		LIFE OF PROJECT NA
NUMBER 698-0135	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 AFRICA Program, p. 22	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: This project enables A.I.D. to obtain the technical expertise and ancillary goods and services needed to develop and design projects and to undertake studies and analyses on which to base program strategies and project designs. More specifically, this project provides a mechanism for financing (1) special analyses related to development of sector and country program strategies; (2) feasibility studies; (3) project development and design activities; (4) assessments of the environmental and social impact of proposed activities; (5) evaluations of project activities; and (6) analyses and research related to specific problems affecting development efforts. The project on occasion is also used to finance selective technical assistance in priority development areas of particular interest to A.I.D., where such assistance cannot be closely identified with ongoing projects.

The individual activities most frequently undertaken within the framework of this project are related to planning and project design and involve financing of the services of short-term consultants and other associated study and project development costs. In selected cases, financing of consultants, with provision for supporting services, for assignments up to two years may be undertaken. For the purposes described above, A.I.D. may utilize the services of various U.S. firms or institutions through contractual arrangements or the services of personnel from other U.S. government agencies through Participating Agency Service Agreements.

While this project for the financing of studies, analyses and project design efforts is presented on a region-wide basis for Africa, the individual project activities that result from these undertakings are described and presented for financing under the separate country or sub-regional sections of the presentation. For new FY 79 and FY 80 projects included under those sections for which final design or related studies must be completed prior to implementation, this project will provide the means for financing

the services and related costs necessary to complete these efforts. Preliminary studies will also be financed hereunder which relate to project activities that may be proposed for FY 81 or subsequent year financing.

FY 80 Program: The majority of the activities financed under this project are directly related to development of loan and grant activities. The project finances the cost of consultants, including associated expenses and supporting services, to undertake feasibility studies, special analyses and studies, project design efforts, evaluations, surveys, environmental and social assessments, and pre-project development assistance. Limited financing will also be provided for costs of seminary/workshops and conferences for recipient country and U.S. personnel who are involved with the planning, managing and evaluating of A.I.D. activities.

<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ Thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	3,780
Population	150
Health	1,080
Education and Human Resource Development	1,080
Selected Development Activities	<u>1,080</u>
TOTAL	7,170

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	18,166	15,272	2,894	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	7,190	5,901		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	25,256	21,173	4,103	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	7,170	Continuing	Continuing	

TITLE Strengthen International Population Communication and Training		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0638		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 989	FY 80 600	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,640	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>					
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To strengthen information, education and communication (IEC) components of LDC public and private family planning programs.

Background and Progress to Date: This project improves the IEC leadership and performance of LDC population and family planning (P/FP) programs by providing: technical assistance; IEC training; publications for IEC leaders; operating organizations; training centers; and fostering cooperation among agencies engaged in population IEC activities. Since September 1977, assistance under the project has helped family planning programs in 16 countries: Africa-8, Latin America-6, and Near East-2. A five-week regional workshop in Kenya, in collaboration with three multilateral donors, trained 54 participants from 26 African countries. A four-week workshop in Guatemala, jointly sponsored by host country organizations and another donor, trained 46 participants from 16 Latin American countries. Workshops are scheduled for The Gambia and Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana and Egypt, and Asia. Annual on-campus nine-week workshops also provide population IEC training. For example, in the summer of 1978 53 participants were trained from 16 countries. The degree program, initiated under a previous grant enrolled 12 participants from LDC training institutions in eight countries during academic years 1977-78 and 1978-79. Seven thousand copies of a quarterly IEC newsletter, printed in three languages, was distributed to 133 countries.

Host Country and Other Donors: Chicago collaborates with donors active in IEC, including the Ford Foundation, International Planned Parenthood Federation, United Nations Fund for Population Activities, UNESCO, and the World Bank.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries are the LDC institutions and individuals who receive training, publications, or technical assistance from this program. The ultimate beneficiaries

are the millions of families and individuals who will more quickly and clearly receive family planning information.

FY 1980 Program: This project will continue to provide technical assistance for field studies to identify the factors which inhibit family planning, design IEC programs to overcome these inhibitions, and assist training of local IEC personnel in such countries as Egypt, Pakistan, Panama, Nigeria and Ghana; assist in faculty development and cooperative professional IEC teaching in educational institutions in Bangladesh, Philippines, Thailand, and Egypt; complete 10 publications; and provide professional training for approximately 100 IEC specialists.

Major Outputs: All years, technical assistance, IEC policy and program development, and local IEC training provided to 25 LDCs; 50 IEC publications distributed worldwide; 450 IEC professionals trained in short and long-term programs; and 10 conferences with IEC agencies held to foster cooperation and coordination.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Salaries and Benefits	135
Participant Fellowships	72
Workshops, data collection, publications and travel	318
Equipment, office expenses, and indirect costs	75
Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditure	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	756	630	126	The University of Chicago
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	600	576		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,356	1,206	150	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year: 1980	600	684	2,640	

TITLE Private Voluntary Organization Operational Program Grants (OPG)		FUNDS Various		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0386		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		11,876	Continuing	
PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT		
FY 79 Africa Program, p. 23		FY 75	FY Continuing	FY Continuing		

Purpose: To assist the poor majority in less developed countries through use of projects developed by indigenous and/or U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) in close collaboration with African governments.

Background and Progress to Date: The Africa Bureau continues to find the interventions of Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) a highly successful means of reaching directly a large percentage of the poor majority in the less developed countries. These projects not only supplement many bilateral activities, but are often complementary in areas to which the bilateral program could not extend. Approximately thirty (30) activities were extended or approved and developed by twenty (20) PVOs in Fiscal Year 78.

Host Country and Other Donors: Contributions to Operational Program Grants range from a minimum of 25% to a maximum of 50% by PVO and/or host government.

Beneficiaries: The number of beneficiaries reached will depend upon the type of project being implemented, but will, in every case, be among the least advantaged elements of the population.

FY 80 Program: The majority of the projects continue to be in the area of Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition. Extension training and development, as well as attention to rural development, are typical activities reflecting the interest of the rural people. Health activities are often added to basic agricultural proposals in the area of rural development.

As PVO project proposals are approved, A.I.D. will allocate funds to the appropriate country or regional programs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		(\$ thousands)
		FY 80
Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition		4,525
Health		3,479
Education and Human Resources Development		2,399
Selected Development		1,473
Total	11,876	

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	*	*	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	5,137	*		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	5,137	*	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	11,876	Continuing	Continuing	

*Prior year obligations and expenditures are reported under individual country programs.

TITLE Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0393		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 28	2,330	13,800	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			FY 77	FY 81	FY 82

Purpose: To develop improved cereals (millet, sorghum, maize) and legumes (cowpeas, groundnuts) and cultural practices which are compatible with small farm semi-arid farming systems and to adapt them for use in participating countries.

Background and Progress to Date: This project was developed in collaboration with representatives from 18 African countries (now increased to 24), five donors, and five International Research Centers/Agencies. The Organization for African Unity/Scientific and Technical Research Commission (OAU/STRC) is the grantee and coordinates project activities with all interested parties from their project headquarters office in Ouagadougou, Upper Volta. The concentration of food crop research in a few key locations makes maximum use of limited resources but results are transferred to small farmers in all participating countries. The research results from three centers involving approximately 22 researchers (11 are financed by A.I.D.) are disseminated through 18 Accelerated Crops Production Officers (ACPOs) (five financed by A.I.D.) attached to the national research organization in each of the participating countries. Extensive trials have been established in Mali, Upper Volta, and Togo where ACPOs have been posted. Crop trials are planned and in various stages of development in other participating countries. Five Africans started training in 1978, including four in the United States and one in Nigeria. Also, 48 short-term trainees will be trained in 1979 at the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT). In addition, 20 long-term trainees enter training during the same period.

Host Country and Other Donors: Twenty-four participating countries will provide facilities and staff estimated at \$2.4 million for the five year program. Other donors will provide \$6.7 million.

Beneficiaries: If research results are effectively disseminated, this project could eventually benefit 80% of the total rural and urban population of approximately 224.0 million in the 24 countries. Food crops researched under this project provide about 75% of the cereal supply in 14 of the countries.

FY 80 Program: Research will be concentrated at three sites on five crops with results disseminated to 24 African countries. Farming systems studies will be conducted at two pilot sites. Three conferences will be convened to consider problems and progress in cereal and legume production and improved farming systems. Two short-term training courses for approximately 20 to 25 trainees each will be conducted at IITA and ICRISAT. Coordinated field trials will be conducted at 12 sites in each of the participating countries.

Major Outputs: All years, strengthen three key national research stations to conduct regionally oriented SAFGRAD food crop research; research results disseminated to 24 participating countries; 288 field trials conducted; 135 African scientists trained.

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80
Personnel : Nine U.S. and seven FN long-term contract technicians (192 P.M.); two short-term U.S. consultants (four P.M.)	1,310
Commodities: Vehicles and spare parts; laboratory, office and farm equipment	130
Other Costs: Local salaries, headquarters costs, contractor overhead and operational costs, and seminars and conferences	890
Total	2,330

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	3,530	508	3,022	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics Purdue University
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,500	3,370		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	6,030	3,878	2,152	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,330	5,440	13,800	

TITLE Improved Rural Technology		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0407		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 80	1,205	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,100
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Program, p. 30					

Purpose: To encourage and extend the use of low cost technologies which will allow traditional African farming communities to improve their levels of living.

Background and Progress to Date: This project responds to the increasing African interest in adapting appropriate technologies to local use. Currently, African countries are fabricating, testing, and disseminating small hand tools and mechanical items to increase agricultural production and to improve living standards in rural areas. These efforts have had varying degrees of success. Accordingly, this project is designed to provide funds on a timely basis to help rural villages develop and implement small scale subproject activities which are primarily experimental. These experiments have the potential of resulting in adaptations of useful technologies with on-farm applications. If the technologies are found useful, funding should be provided by the host governments or the donor community for broader applications in furthering rural development throughout Africa. The project will concentrate upon the range of on-farm applications, including food processing, village water systems, energy, construction techniques, and health, facilitated by information exchange among African countries.

A contract was signed in September 1978 with a U.S. firm, experienced in working in Africa's rural areas, to provide technical advice for development and implementation of subproject proposals, such as for low cost, minimum maintenance water pumps, alternative energy resources and new village industry. During the life of the project the contractor will regularly disseminate information on technology applications and conduct regional and national seminars and workshops in Africa in conjunction with appropriate technology programs of other donors. In 1979 it is planned to undertake approximately 15 subprojects in African countries.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host country in which a subproject is approved provides personnel, land, office space, and local materials. In addition, international agencies and voluntary organizations, including the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and Volunteers in Technical Assistance are providing technical assistance. The London-based Intermediate Technology Development Group and other organizations also provide technical development of low cost technologies.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries are people on rural farms and in villages where subprojects are implemented. Indirect beneficiaries are those rural poor who will eventually use the adapted technologies to improve their standard of living.

FY 80 Program: Approximately 20 subprojects in Africa with supporting contract services will be undertaken.

Major Outputs: All years, 115 subprojects implemented; 60 conferences held (regional/national); 54 bulletins published; 15 participants trained.

		(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		FY 80
Personnel	12 short-term U.S. consultants (12 P.M.)	95
Other Costs:	Contract services and support (\$215,000); approximately 20 subprojects, including local salaries, equipment, and operational support (\$845,000); evaluation (\$50,000)	1,110
Total		1,205

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	400	-	400	Experience, Inc.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	1,130		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,400	1,130	270	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,205	3,495	6,100	

TITLE Accelerated Impact Program		FUNDS Various	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0410		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	3,000	LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A Africa Program, p. 29	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To develop low cost agricultural technology; expand income of small primary producers; promote rural health measures; encourage non-formal education; and enhance capability of the rural populations to prepare themselves to carry out productive activities relative to the above.

Background and Progress to Date: In FY 77 the Accelerated Impact Program (AIP) expanded to other African countries in which bilateral A.I.D. development assistance programs were currently operating. Priority is accorded activities of a pilot, start-up or innovative nature which represent timely responses to development opportunities arising in the field. Five projects in four countries were funded at a cost of \$921,000 in FY 77. In FY 78, nine projects in seven countries were funded at a cost of \$2,477,000, as follows: **Burundi** - development of peat reserve for non-industrial thermal energy use and design of approaches to encourage rural consumption of peat as an alternative energy source; **Gambia** - construction of a community development services training center; **Ghana** - development through the National Council on Women and Development of small scale industries, making use of locally available materials; and development of the capacity of a Ghanaian private voluntary organization to promote self-sustaining non-formal education activities in rural areas; **Mali** - promotion of village development through implementation of a functional literacy program conducted in the local languages of the region; **Niger** - protection through locally developed methods of stream beds which carry runoff water after seasonal storms; **Tanzania** - study of the effectiveness of a simple method for suppressing stable fly, a pest which feeds on the blood of both men and animals; **Upper Volta** - operation of an appropriate technology development/information dissemination program; and demonstration and evaluation of solar energy as a power source for such common village tasks as grain milling and water pumping.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries make substantial inputs, which are in addition to the A.I.D. contribution of facilities, personnel, commodities and training. Private voluntary organizations provide technical assistance to several projects.

Beneficiaries: Small scale farmers and rural artisans benefit in a direct and timely manner through improved health, increased food production, improved agricultural methods, and increased income generated by AIP projects.

FY 80 Program: Continuation of such projects as those described for previous years in the priority development areas of Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition (\$1,500,000), Health (\$500,000), Education and Human Resources Development (\$500,000), and Selected Development Activities (\$500,000) for a total of \$3.0 million. No funds will be used for programs in the Sahel.

Major Outputs: All years, outputs vary for each project and are described under "Background and Progress to Date."

	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel : Ten short-term consultants (60 P.M.)	350
Participants: Eight short-term participants in the United States (47 P.M.) and 50 short-term participants in Africa (300 P.M.)	350
Commodities: Agricultural supplies, vehicles, training aids, and limited construction	1,250
Other Costs : Conferences, workshops, administrative costs, operational travel and transportation	1,050
Total	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	3,398	632	2,766	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,500	1,500		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	5,898	2,132	3,766	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	-	-	

TITLE Regional Remote Sensing ^{a/} (Eastern Africa)		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0414		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 70	LIFE OF PROJECT	3,430
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 31				

Purpose: To make satellite data and related resource technologies available to African resource managers and development planners by training Africans in the utilization of these technologies.

Background and Progress to Date: To promote maximum utilization of their available resources, IJDCs require knowledge of more comprehensive and systematic resource data collection methods and analysis techniques. Space-age technologies offer promising results, but resource managers need specialized training and access to data. This project provides for the establishment and operation of a regional facility in Nairobi for training and assistance in the application of resource assessment technology. It will also serve as an information center for linking users in Eastern, Central and Southern Africa with other African remote sensing centers and elsewhere. The facility shares office space, personnel and equipment with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)-sponsored Regional Center for Services in Surveying and Mapping. Over FY 77-79, A.I.D. plans to provide \$1.8 million to equip and partially staff the facility. American technicians are on board, and most of the equipment is in place. Limited technical assistance is being given to African users, and short-term training courses will commence in January 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Kenya is providing the building and land, and some staff are funded by contributions from Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Somalia and Malawi. France has pledged staff and assistance in acquiring European satellite data. The World Bank has offered assistance in imagery processing. Other European countries are expected to contribute some logistical support, field staff, and laboratory facilities. The ECA will continue to serve as coordinator for donor support and for liaison with other African remote sensing facilities.

Beneficiaries: Resource personnel of the five member countries plus other African countries having access to the facility's training and advisory services will benefit from improved data collection and analysis techniques. The ultimate beneficiaries will include the large majority of Africans within the region whose livelihood derives from agriculture and the exploitation of other natural resources.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will continue to fund the services of three Nairobi-based technicians, U.S. consultants, and the salaries of six of the facility's African staff. A regional program of technical assistance, seminars, workshops, and on-job training will be offered, with eight participants slated for U.S. and third country training, and another one hundred students expected to receive short-term in-country training.

Major Outputs: All years, 36 regional resource surveys, 480 students receiving short-term training, 60 participants receiving long term and on-the-job training, 25 contributions to development project designs, and 600 users assisted through provision of imagery, interpretation and other services.

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80
Personnel: Three long-term U.S. contract technical advisors (36 P.M.) and three consultants (6 P.M.)	300
Participants: Four short-term students in third countries (20 P.M.) and four in the United States (20 P.M.)	70
Commodities: Imagery and training equipment	30
Other Costs: Administrative support, operational travel, aerial photography, local salaries, and workshops	140
Total	540

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,060	390	670	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	750	836		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,810	1,226	584	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	540	1,080	3,430	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

Spectral Data Corporation and other to be selected

a/ Prior to FY 79, Remote Sensing for Resource Assessment 931-1166, funded by the Bureau for Development Support, Office of Science and Technology.

TITLE Regional Onchocerciasis - Free Area Area Planning (ROAP) ^{a/}		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0416			FY 80 385	LIF. OF PROJECT 4,362	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of program change transmitted on June 7, 1978	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To assist African governments in planning the economic development of those areas freed from onchocerciasis (river blindness).

Background and Progress to Date: This project represents the second stage of A.I.D. participation in a three-stage, multi-donor program assisting seven West African governments in onchocerciasis control and development of those regions recently freed of onchocerciasis transmission. The first stage consists of A.I.D. participation with other donors in the vector control program under Project 698-0399. This project, the second stage, includes (a) establishment of a comprehensive data base, (b) studies vital to project planning, and (c) feasibility and project design studies. The third stage, which will draw on the results of the second stage studies will entail bilateral capital investment and related technical assistance to implement development projects in selected onchocerciasis transmission-freed areas. Also under stage two, A.I.D. has provided funding for a LANDSAT imagery study covering parts of Benin, Ghana and Upper Volta. Of the additional funds which A.I.D. has made available to these three countries, one problem-related study has been completed (Volta Valley Planning in Upper Volta), and two others have been negotiated. A further study is being considered (Health Delivery Systems Assessment in Northern Togo). Additional projects involving Upper Volta, Benin, Ghana and Togo are under consideration.

Host Countries and Other Donors: Varying degrees of administrative support are provided by the host countries, depending on the needs of each activity. The Food and Agriculture Organization is funding an Onchocerciasis Control Project coordination officer in each of these countries who serves as a main point of contact with the study teams. The African Development Bank administers the contract with the U.S. firm undertaking the LANDSAT imagery study.

Beneficiaries: Those primarily benefiting are African resource planners. Over the longer run, benefits extend to the rural farmers (among the world's poorest), who move from overworked and overpopulated lands to new holdings in the oncho-transmission-freed areas.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. funding will complete ongoing socio-economic studies, provide additional funds for a pilot area soil and water management scheme in Upper Volta, three follow-on assessments of agricultural and health extension services (possibly involving Benin, Togo, and Ghana), and long-term training.

Major Outputs: All years, eight major studies, including LANDSAT imagery study, pilot soil and water management scheme in Upper Volta, socio-economic and agricultural health extension assessment studies in Benin, Ghana and Togo. Six participants receiving long-term training in the United States, and 75 African Government workers receiving short-term or on-job training within their respective countries.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands) FY 80
Personnel : One long-term U.S. contract (24 P.M.) and 6 short-term consultants (15 P.M.)	235
Commodities : Vehicles, bicycles, office equipment, and U.S. data-processing services	50
Other Costs : Administrative support and overhead, local travel and seminars, local staff salaries and in-country training, vehicle operation and maintenance	100
Total	385

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	2,827	1,038	1,789	Tippetts-Abett-McCarthy-Stratton/Earth-Satellite Corporation
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,150	1,442		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,977	2,480	1,497	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	385	-	4,362	

TITLE Regional Water Resources (CIEH)		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0419		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 630	LIFE OF PROJECT	3,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To improve the capacity of African regional and national institutions to utilize water resources for agricultural and rural development in Central and West Africa through assistance to the Inter-African Committee for Hydraulic Studies (CIEH).

Background: CIEH was established in 1960 as a regional organization to coordinate water resources studies and development programs in West Africa for 12 member states--Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta; and four observer states--Central African Empire, Ghana, Liberia and Nigeria. The CIEH headquarters, documentation center, research and technical planning offices are located in Ouagadougou, Upper Volta. The objectives of CIEH are to: assure permanent exchange of water resources information between member states; define and conduct, with member states and associated river commissions, scientific and technical studies needed to develop regional water resources and to seek means of financing; and provide advice and technical aid to requesting states for the study, realization and monitoring of water projects.

The A.I.D. Water Resources Project 698-0415, which terminated in 1979, provided technical assistance to help the documentation center become the central repository for regional water related data; the technical planning office complete regional water resources baseline studies; and begin training African staff. This project assistance for the final CIEH institution building phase is to: further develop African professional staff; install a low cost information exchange system; and support water resources projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: Annual contributions by member states maintain CIEH operating budgets. Technical assistance is provided by the French Assistance and Cooperation Fund (FAC) to support research and consultant services to member states.

Beneficiaries: Short term beneficiaries are staff of member states carrying out water resources development projects. In the long run the poor who live in project areas will be able to improve their agriculture by better use of water resources.

FY 80 Program: Services of U.S. contract water resources personnel and training of African counterparts will assist CIEH to expand technical capabilities with member states. Graduate level training will be undertaken by African professional staff. CIEH will begin design and construction of facilities for the microfiche information system with African, French and A.I.D. support.

Major Outputs: All years, African staffed technical planning office fully functioning; 10 African graduate level engineers trained in the United States; 14 African professional water resources development staff with counterpart working experience; eight regional water resources development studies produced; microfiche information system established to serve member/observer states and regional commissions.

		(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>		<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel	: Two long-term U.S. water resources engineers (36 P.M.) and four short-term consultants (4 P.M.)	240
Participants:	In the United State, short-term language training for two African counterparts (12 P.M.) and long term graduate training for six African engineers (72 P.M.)	135
Construction:	U.S. contribution for documentation Center building to house the microfiche information system	120
Other Costs	: Administration and local support, supplies, equipment, travel and transportation	<u>135</u>
Total		630

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	630	2,370	3,000	

TITLE Regional Remote Sensing (Western Africa)		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0420		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 80 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,554	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change transmitted on December 22, 1978				

Purpose: To make satellite data and related resource analysis technologies available to African managers and development planners and to train Africans in satellite data analysis and applications.

Background and Progress to Date: Based on the recommendations of an international team of experts from the United States, Canada, France, the UN Economic Commission for Africa, and Upper Volta, this multi-donor project was designed to institutionalize the use of modern remote sensing satellite data and technology by governments and organizations in West and Central Africa. The ongoing project aims at putting the regional center on a fully operational footing so that African technicians can receive training in preparing resource inventories and in making environmental assessments, and so that technical assistance can be given to participating governments. The center began operations early in 1978, and by July all Canadian and French technicians had arrived. An A.I.D.-funded TDY photo-laboratory engineer was assigned to the Center in August, and a TDY rangeland ecologist on PASA from the Bureau of Land Management arrived in mid-October. Construction of the A.I.D.-funded photo laboratory and information buildings will be undertaken, and three long-term U.S. contract technicians are scheduled to begin work in 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Upper Volta has provided buildings and land valued at \$811,000, and is contributing toward local salary costs. Canadian and French provision of technical staff, consultants, vehicles, equipment, and operating costs is expected to exceed \$1.2 million through FY 79.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will continue to finance the services of three full-time technicians, short-term consultants, and contribute toward the cost of participant training, commodity procurement,

operating expenses, local salaries (particularly those of African counterparts assigned to the U.S. technicians) and limited construction.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will include over 300 African officials receiving short-term training in Ouagadougou, 16 persons pursuing long-term training in the U.S., the Center's staff, and African resource managers and planners having access to the Center's satellite data and analysis services. The longer-term beneficiaries will include the large majority of poor rural Africans who should benefit from improved management and allocation of domestic resources.

Major Outputs: All years, construction and equipment of two buildings (photo-laboratory and information center); 304 students receiving short-term training at Center; 16 participants receiving long-term training overseas; and 20 resource surveys completed.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands) FY 80
Personnel : Three Long-term technicians (36 P.M.) and three consultants (three P.M.)	330
Participants: Six long-term in U.S. (72 P.M.) and 28 short-term trainees at Center (84 P.M.)	140
Construction: Information Center	100
Commodities : Photographic and data retrieval equip- ment, imagery, and training supplies	184
Other Costs : Operating costs, aircraft mapping ser- vices, and salaries of local staff	246
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	770	80	690	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	937		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,770	1,017	753	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	1,554	4,324	

a/ Prior funding under Sahel Development Program funds.

TITLE Special Population Activities		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0500		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Africa Program p. 32	150	2,478	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>			ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT	
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			FY 71	FY 82	FY 83

Purpose: To provide a source of funds for small family planning activities in African countries where there are no bilateral A.I.D. family planning programs.

Background and Progress to Date: In African countries where there are no bilateral A.I.D. family planning or other A.I.D. assistance programs, requests to fund small family planning related activities are made to A.I.D. by local African governments or organizations through the U.S. Embassy. These activities are usually in the range of \$5,000 to \$25,000 and are used for commodities and locally procured goods and services, most of which are related to the provision of maternal child health family planning population services, or the promotion and stimulation of such services. Twenty-three countries have received funds from this project. These activities have included: a dispensary/health facility that provides improved maternal/family planning services; a nutrition center that provides improved maternal child services and instructions on child spacing; and a nutrition center that provides nutrition and family education.

Host Countries and Other Donors: Other major international family planning organizations, local civic organizations and local government offices are expected to support individual activities funded under this project with cash and in kind contributions.

Beneficiaries: Those urban and rural poor that are provided family planning/health services as a result of projects funded by this project.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will continue to fund small family planning project activities as requested by various African countries, reviewed and recommended by A.I.D., when appropriate, and approved by U.S. Ambassadors.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Clinics renovated and equipped	10
LDC audio-visual systems assisted	3
Nutrition family planning/education centers established	6
Maternal child/nutrition/education service centers established	10
<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ Thousands)
Other Costs: Program support	<u>FY 80</u> 150
TOTAL	<u>150</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,299	1,099	200	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	250	156		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,549	1,255	-	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	150	779	2,478	

TITLE Family Health Initiatives		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0662		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		1,859	9,000	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Africa Program, p. 20	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To develop and establish integrated primary health care systems which include family planning services where effective health delivery systems do not exist.

Background and Progress To Date: In FY 1979, A.I.D. has bilateral projects in several countries which included family planning services. Most of these programs are carried out through MCH clinics or health systems. Because of a growing interest in family planning in Africa. This project will provide assistance to selected countries to help develop low cost basic family health delivery systems. These short-term pilot or experimental projects will be the basis for future longer term bilateral projects. Initial funding in FY 79 will provide, for example, in Rwanda, consultants, training, and commodities to start a family health system.

Host Country and Other Donors: Other major external donors are not yet identified, although the project contemplates collaboration arrangements.

Beneficiaries: The people receiving training and the rural and urban poor serviced by the integrated primary health care systems will be the primary beneficiaries.

FY 80 Program: Work started in FY 79 to design and initiate primary health care/family planning delivery systems in countries where programs have not been started will continue. Implementation of projects will be bilaterally.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Community distribution systems established	5
Low Cost Primary Health/Family Planning Systems started on a pilot basis	5
Paramedics trained	1500
Local information, education and communication programs developed	5
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel:	
10 U.S. short-term consultants (30 pm)	240
Training:	
15 long-term participants (U.S. 150 pm)	165
15 short-term participants (U.S./third country 45 pm)	95
6 observations tours (U.S./third country 4 pm)	25
300 in-country participants (1500 pm)	125
Commodities:	
MCH kits, contraceptives, teaching equipment, vehicles, spare parts, vaccines, drugs	510
Other Costs:	
Refurnishing clinics, logistics, transportation, evaluation, operating cost, information, education, communication activities	<u>699</u>
Total	1,859

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	4,611	950		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,611	950	3,661	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,859	2,530	9,000	

To be selected

TITLE Strengthening Health Delivery Systems (SHDS) II		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0398		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 3,500	LIFE OF PROJECT 20,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82	
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 Annex Africa Program, p. 33			

Purpose: To develop and strengthen the capability of 20 Central and West African countries to plan, implement and manage effective and economically affordable health delivery systems focused on rural populations.

Background and Progress to Date: Activities under this project constitute Phase II of the Strengthening Health Delivery Systems project and are conducted in cooperation with the World Health Organization's Africa Regional Office (WHO/AFRO). In April 1978, A.I.D. contracted with Boston University (BU) as overall implementing agent for A.I.D. In July 1978, a Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA) was completed with the U.S. Public Health Service Center for Disease Control (CDC) as implementing agent for the project's disease surveillance and demographic data gathering objectives. BU and CDC field staff and consultants are continuing to assist the staffs of WHO/AFRO at regional training centers in designing activities to carry out the four objectives of the project, which are as follows: (1) to improve and strengthen national and regional health planning and management, (2) to increase skills and improve utilization of health personnel providing generalized health services at supervisory and local levels, (3) to improve regional and national disease surveillance and health demographic data systems and to integrate these systems into national health planning and delivery systems, and (4) to develop low-cost (affordable) health delivery systems. Also, two workshops aimed at designing operational research on affordable health delivery systems have been held, and approximately 500,000 doses of measles vaccine have been distributed to participating countries on a planned request basis.

Host Country and Other Donors: The 20 participating countries and WHO/AFRO provide both cash and in-kind contributions toward salaries, consultant costs, travel and facilities.

Beneficiaries: Trainees will realize a direct and immediate benefit; while ultimate beneficiaries will be rural people, who constitute 80% to 85% of the population.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. plans to provide funds for approximately 1,900 P.M. of short-term training for about 640 professional medical personnel at six regional training centers in Africa, and for 96 P.M. of long-term training of eight participants at U.S. universities in post-basic nursing education and nursing administration. Funding will be continued for short-term consultants, for the operation of the BU Project Offices in Boston and Abidjan and for CDC epidemiologists and public health operations offices in three participating countries.

Major Outputs: All years, 960 trainers trained in health management and planning; 1,560 trainers trained in primary health care, delivery and administration; 1,000 trainers trained in immunization and disease surveillance programs, and 20 nurses and nursing administrators trained in the United States.

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80
Personnel: Nine long term public health technicians for 108 P.M. and short-term consultants for 48 P.M.	915
Participants: 640 short-term participants in Africa for 1,900 P.M. and six long-term participants in the United States for 72 P.M.	1,660
Commodities: Injectors, vaccine, and training supplies and equipment	400
Other Costs: In-country training, workshops, conferences, local staff salaries, and administrative costs	525
Total	3,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	4,338	935	3,403	World Health Organization
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	3,000	2,650		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	7,338	3,585	3,753	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,500	9,162	20,000	

TITLE Onchocerciasis Control		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0399		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 2,700	LIFE OF PROJECT	23,700
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 34	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	FY 86

Purpose: To continue support of an international and multi-donor effort to control onchocerciasis (river blindness) in the Volta River Basin area of Benin, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Togo, and Upper Volta.

Background and Progress to Date: This program is designed to control onchocerciasis in an area of 700,000 square kilometers, part of which consists of fertile river valleys only marginally populated, owing partly to the prevalence of this disease. Beginning in 1974, the World Health Organization (WHO) - as executing agency for this project - mounted a campaign to reduce the incidence of the disease through aerial application of larvicides. A major reduction in the vector fly population has since been achieved in the initial control areas, covering about 450,000 square kilometers of the Red, White, and Black Volta River valleys and adjacent river basins. However, some reinvasion from sites outside the area has occurred, and the program has accordingly been extended southward in the Ivory Coast. Various hydrological, epidemiological and entomological studies were started in 1978 in other areas to the south in Ghana, Togo and Benin. The results of these studies will be used to determine the feasibility, need, and methodology for a possible extension of the program southward, as requested by the respective Governments. Basic information on development of the zones to be resettled is being collected and disseminated, and criteria have been developed for deciding when population resettlement can proceed. Trials are also under way to determine the most satisfactory method for treating onchocerciasis victims with currently available drugs. The initial six-year control program will be completed in December, 1979, at a cost of \$55.4 million of which the total A.I.D. contribution of \$7.7 million amounts to 14%. A six-year second phase will be required in accordance with original plans for an 18 to 20 year control program.

Host Country and Other Donors: This is a multi-donor program towards which untied contributions from Canada, France, Germany, Belgium, Japan, Kuwait, Norway, the United Kingdom, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the World Bank, the International Development Association (IDA), and other donor countries and institutions will total approximately \$12.2 million in FY 1979.

Beneficiaries: Poor rural farmers and their families can be expected to benefit most, once the transmission of river blindness has stopped. Improved forms of treatment which may evolve from on-going investigation and research, and reduced incidence of the disease, which affects one million persons now living in the control areas, will also constitute a major health achievement.

FY 80 Program: This is the first year of the second phase of the Onchocerciasis Control Program, which will run from 1980 to 1985 and is expected to cost \$133.0 million (about \$16.0 million may be contributed by A.I.D.). Some 200 evaluation villages will be re-examined to ascertain the effectiveness of vector control operations and 270 black fly collection points will be serviced by 78 teams. Medical research, data collection and analysis, aquatic ecological monitoring, applied research into new insecticides and their ecological effects, and training and upgrading of African staff will continue on an expanding basis.

Major Outputs: All years, completion of all spraying and surveillance operations, 61 research studies, and training of 55 African technicians completed.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		(\$ thousands)
		FY 80
Grant to World Health Organization	Total	2,700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	6,000	5,000	1,000	World Health Organization World Bank
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,700	2,700		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	7,700	7,700	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,700	13,300	23,700	

TITLE Health Constraints to Rural Production		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of Dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0408		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 35	1,200	5,700	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			FY79	FY82	OF PROJECT
					FY 83

Purpose: To improve the effectiveness of existing methods for control of schistosomiasis, a parasitic tropical disease, which is a major constraint to agricultural and rural development. To link new methods of control with improved/expanded rural health services in selected demonstration areas; and to train local personnel to use the new methods.

Background and Progress to Date: Schistosomiasis is a major endemic disease which is responsible for a high degree of debilitation among rural populations living in fertile or potentially fertile areas of tropical Africa. As a consequence, productivity is reduced and life spans are shortened. There is an urgent need to test various methods of control through operational research and application of existing technology. This project will initially focus on conducting field operational research to identify the most cost-effective methods of treatment and control; and to apply existing or emerging technology for control. Such technology will rely on low-cost, self-help methods which later can be incorporated into national health systems.

A project design team will visit selected African countries in early 1979 to survey schistosomiasis incidence control and prevention in selected African countries and design country-specific sub-projects for implementation by host country agencies in coordination with donors.

Host Country and Other Donors: The participating African countries will provide staff and facilities. Current activities of the World Health Organization and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will be coordinated with this project.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries are farmers and fishermen who

are exposed to schistosomiasis. If the project can successfully develop cost effective methods and programs for control, then unutilized and fertile areas can become generally productive.

FY 80 Program: Plans are to: (1) establish two operational research programs in schistosomiasis in different geographic areas of Africa; (2) strengthen an existing African or American institution for the purpose of providing opportunities for field research on the effectiveness of existing methods for control of schistosomiasis, implementing a program in an African country to achieve a level of control of snail-transmitted human and animal diseases, linking new methods of control with improved/expanded rural health services in selected demonstration areas and providing training for African personnel in the use of the new methods.

Major Outputs: All years, seven operational research programs on schistosomiasis in selected countries; 50 health trainers trained; and five pilot demonstration control programs initiated in selected countries.

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Four long-term technicians (48 P.M.) and eight short-term consultants (30 P.M.)	426
Participants: Four long-term (48 P.M.) and 10 short-term (40 P.M.) participants in the United States	150
Commodities: Vector control chemicals and equipment, and vehicles	160
Other Costs: Administrative costs, overhead, conferences, workshops, supplies and equipment, travel and transportation, local salaries, and in-country training	464
Total	<u>1,200</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	250		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	250	250	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,200	4,000	5,700	

TITLE Health Institutions Improvement 122(d)		UNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0412		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 36	FY 80 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To increase the competence and expand the capabilities of Meharry Medical College, Drew Medical School, Howard University, and Tuskegee Institute to assist less developed African countries to plan and to implement public health program in specific priority areas.

Background and Progress to Date: Health problems are endemic to most of Africa. Prominent factors contributing to this problem include environmental health disfunctions, malnutrition, population pressures, infectious and communicable diseases, scarcity and maldistribution of health, lack of fiscal and manpower resources, poor or non-existent health facilities and services in rural areas, and ineffective health planning. A.I.D. is moving to assist African countries to deal with these factors; accordingly, it becomes increasingly difficult to obtain the services of adequately trained and experienced health professionals in the United States. Accordingly, to provide for additional personnel, facilities, and services in the United States, A.I.D. is providing Institutional Development Grants (122d) to the four minority health institutions.

Staff and curriculum development efforts are currently underway at Howard in the area of integrated rural health delivery systems and in nutrition planning and human ecology. Plans call for initiation of activities in early 1979 at: Meharry - development of capabilities in maternal and child health/family planning and in applied nutrition; Drew - development of capabilities in health planning and management and in aspects of integrated rural and community development program planning; and at Tuskegee - development of capabilities in aspects of environmental health and endemic disease control and in establishment of integrated rural health delivery

systems. A.I.D. anticipates that all four institutions will have initiated linkages and other communications with selected African institutions by late 1979.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be the four institutions while secondary beneficiaries consist of African countries. Health delivery systems which are improved through collaborative efforts of U.S. and African institutions will provide more effective care to meet health needs of rural populations. The ultimate beneficiaries are the poor who will benefit from improved health services.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. plans to provide additional increments of funding totalling \$1.0 million for faculty and student support, for overseas travel, and for workshops and related research and curricula development activities. The grants at each institution are for five years at a total life of project cost of \$1.25 million.

Major Outputs: All years, 100 U.S. faculty in health sciences with ability to work in African development countries; 200 U.S. graduates with skills to work in developing African countries; and 40 new course offerings in health related areas relevant to developing African countries.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

Other Costs: administrative costs four institutions including faculty salaries and student stipends (\$600,000); workshops and seminars (\$100,000); travel and transportation (\$200,000); printing, supplies and equipment (\$50,000); library and data collection/interpretation expenses (\$50,000) 1,000
Total 1,000

(\$ thousands)
FY 80

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,000	-	1,000	Charles R. Drew Postgraduate Medical College Howard University Meharry Medical College Tuskegee Institute
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	700		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,000	700	1,300	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	2,000	5,000	

TITLE Combating Childhood Communicable Diseases		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0421		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 80 5,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 35,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY '84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To strengthen the capacity of sub-Saharan African LDC's provide immunization and public health measures to substantially reduce communicable/infectious diseases in children.

Background and Progress to Date: More than half of all deaths in sub-Saharan African LDCs are infants in the first year of life. Furthermore, on an average, one-third of all children born alive will die before age five. Communicable/infectious diseases directly or indirectly account for approximately 75-80% of infant and childhood morbidity and mortality. These diseases can be largely prevented by immunizations and/or regular public health measures.

In recognition of this situation, the member states of the World Health Organization (WHO) endorsed an expanded program of immunization as a priority initiative. The six childhood diseases targeted for attack were diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus (lock-jaw), measles, poliomyelitis, and tuberculosis. The WHO has established an Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI). In addition, yaws (treponemotosis), which is one of the communicable/contagious diseases, and a major cause of morbidity, will be targeted.

The range of country requirements varies from the need for some technical assistance and commodities, to a full complement of assistance including program planning, technical advisors for program implementation, and significant commodity support. Plans for 1979 call for surveys and workshops to be held in Africa and in other locations to determine the scope and magnitude of the problems, availability of resources, and current country-by-country response capabilities. The results of these efforts will provide information to be used for activities beginning in FY 80.

Host Countries and Other Donors: Since 1974 the United Nations International Childrens' Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the United

Nations Development Program (UNDP), Denmark, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Kuwait and Iran have contributed funds to support an expanded program of immunization. The WHO has played a major role in organizing and assisting immunization activities.

Beneficiaries: The infants and children of the sub-Saharan African LDCs will enjoy better health services, and the result should be greatly reduced infant and childhood morbidity and mortality.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. plans to utilize the results of surveys and workshops to assist in the development of regional and country specific needs. A contract or PASA will be issued to carry out the plans which have been developed, and participants will be selected and training begun. A major element of the program will be the procurement of vehicles, medical supplies and equipment, and pharmaceuticals. Dollar amounts are to be determined.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands) FY 80
Personnel : ten long term contract/PASA technicians (240 P.M.)	1,400
Participants: thirty long term in United States for 12 P.M. each (\$460,000) and 30 short term third countries for 10 P.M. each (\$300,000)	760
Commodities : vehicles, medical supplies and equipment, and pharmaceuticals and other expendables	2,000
Other Costs : headquarters and administrative support, operational travel and transportation, local salaries, supplies and equipment.	840
Total	5,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be determined.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	100		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	100	400	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	5,000	29,500	35,000	

TITLE African Labor Development		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0363		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 2,800	LIFE OF PROJECT 23,734	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 71	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81
		FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 39			

Purpose: To develop effective, self-managed democratic and financially self-sufficient trade unions in African countries capable of representing the interests of their worker members with employers and government.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. has been assisting the African-American Labor Center under the current grant since 1971, pursuant to Section 601 of the Foreign Assistance Act: "Encouragement of Free Enterprise and Private Participation...to strengthen free labor unions" by providing technical and financial assistance with greatest emphasis on education and training of union personnel. Currently, efforts are continuing in Zaire where four two-week seminars were held for 200 shop stewards concerning operation of mutual aid societies and utilization of medical clinics; also, a dispensary was opened in Bukavu. A workshop was conducted for executives of the newly created Botswana Federation of Trade Unions to discuss federation functions, and plans have been made to conduct an additional one on financial structure and planning. The Labor Education Institute in Kenya has undertaken efforts to bring more women into the program, and worker participants, as part of their program, are attending sessions of Kenya's Industrial Court. In Togo the Research and Documentation Center has produced four special studies relating to the role of unions in development and perspectives of union coops and credit unions; also, newsletters continue to be sent to key union personnel in Africa. The Sierra Leone Labor Congress conducted a survey of trade union education needs which is planned to lead to reorganization of the education department. A regional trade union education institution for Francophone Africa was established in Dakar, Senegal, to provide leadership training and development curricula for union education specialists and instructors.

Host Country and Other Donors: Cooperating Trade Unions provide personnel, facilities, and funds; the American Federation of Labor/Congress of Industrial Organizations provides \$50,000 annually.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries include urban and rural union members and, in many cases, their extended families living and working in remote rural areas.

FY 80 Program: Activities will continue to stress worker education programs in 15 African countries with particular emphasis on literacy training, cooperative management, and new programs dealing with the integration of women into labor programs.

Major Outputs: All years, 1,400 leadership training programs conducted (shop stewards, union officials); 660 worker-oriented education programs conducted (purposes, operations, benefits).

	(\$ thousand)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80
Personnel : seven long-term U.S. advisors (84 P.M.) and four short-term consultants (eight P.M.)	530
Commodities: vehicles, equipment and supplies	380
Other Costs: administrative and operational support, short-term workshops, conferences, seminars, travel and transportation and local salaries	1,890
Total	2,800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	15,334	14,534	800	African American Labor Center
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,800	3,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	18,134	17,534	600	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,800	2,800	23,734	

TITLE African Manpower Development		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0384		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 4,620	LIFE OF PROJECT 44,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 40	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 86	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 87
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>					
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To meet critical requirements for managerial and technically skilled manpower in African countries in order to enhance their contributions in priority development related fields.

Background and Progress to Date: Through FY 78, 1,867 participants (9,721 P.M. of training) from 30 African countries were selected. Training emphasis is in agriculture and related fields, economics, education, management, and public health. Plans for FY 1979 have been completed and participants are being selected. Agreements have been made with various African and American institutions and organizations to develop and present special training courses at the request of African countries as well as for academic training in the United States. For example, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Ibadan, Nigeria conducted a Seed Production and Multiplication Course for 22 participants from Chad, Mali, Senegal, and Upper Volta. Practical Concepts Inc. conducted a six week course entitled "Training of Trainers in Management" in Ethiopia for 25 participants; The United States Department of Agriculture conducted a two week course in agriculture credit for 35 participants in Upper Volta; The International Management Development Institute of New York conducted a short-term management course for 25 participants in Benin; and the African American Institute of New York has placed 180 competitively selected participants from 24 African countries in graduate training in the United States on a tuition free basis.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries pay the participants' salaries and/or family support; guarantee employment upon return; provide in-country costs of travel/maintenance, facilities; and international travel as appropriate.

Beneficiaries: Training requests are developed by overseas missions

in cooperation with host governments. These requests are reviewed in Washington and training approved on the basis of the training satisfying a priority development need of the country relating to the poor majority. In this manner, although the initial beneficiaries are the participants themselves, ultimately the project will benefit the poor majorities of the African countries.

FY 1980 Program: Participant training in the United States and in Africa will continue to be supported with increased emphasis on non-academic training where possible. No funds from this project will be used to support training for Sahelian countries.

Major Outputs: All years, the project provides priority development training for 30 African countries based on country training plans and yearly requests. Using current information it is estimated that average annual outputs will be as follows: U.S. academic training, 3,800 P.M. (\$15,400 per year fully funded, \$9,300 per year tuition free); U.S. non-academic training, 220 P.M. (\$2,350 per P.M.); Africa academic training, 800 P.M. (\$5,600 per year); Africa non-academic training, 300 P.M. (\$800 per P.M.).

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Participants:	
Long-term academic training, U.S. (3,552 P.M.)	3,180
Short-term training, U.S. (235 P.M.)	630
Long-term academic training, Africa (730 P.M.)	340
Short-term training, Africa (410 P.M.)	410
Other Costs : Manpower planning, evaluation	60
Total	4,620

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	7,593	2,778	4,815	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	4,550	5,053		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	12,143	7,831	4,312	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	4,620	27,237	44,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

African American Institute or others on specific course basis.

TITLE African Women in Development		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0388		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 350	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 41	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist rural women in selected African countries to improve their welfare and to extend their potential as contributors in development.

Background and Progress to Date: Thus far, five countries have participated in the program with several activities taking place in amounts varying from \$6,000 to \$233,000 for life of project, as follows: Ghana - Day care is provided by the Young Women's Christian Association in four rural centers for 400 children while mothers receive training to improve their lives. Chad - Women in eight rural villages are learning hygiene and gardening methods and how to raise children; in seven centers nutrition, hygiene, literacy and handicraft skills are being taught; and in five other centers better farming techniques, home arts, marketing, cooperative organization, and functional literacy is being taught. Sierra Leone - A "gara cloth" marketing program has been implemented, local women are being trained in the United States and Africa in marketing procedures, foreign markets have been established, and production has increased. Upper Volta - A socio-economic study was completed which examined the existing role of women in different ethnic groups in the Sahel. Senegal - Women's cooperatives for vegetable production and marketing in 13 villages have been established to train 500 women and girls, 800 women are being taught how to improve their income through the use of millet mills, livestock training, and construction of wells and wood lots; and a village cooperative for 300 women will provide training in vegetable, poultry, rice production, literacy training, and fabric dyeing. Additional countries are showing interest in the project and have submitted proposals. A.I.D. is therefore extending the project for an additional three years.

Host Country and Other Donors: African governments provide funding in varying amounts including salaries, office space, housing, raw

materials, and transportation.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries are rural women and children living in the project areas. Secondary beneficiaries are additional rural people who are afforded an opportunity to view and replicate activities in demonstration/project areas.

FY 80 Program: Principal costs are for local purchase of commodities, training of local personnel, workshops, conferences, and travel and transportation. No funds will be used for programs in the Sahel.

Major Outputs: All years, Chad - 5,600 women receive better handicraft skills; 550 receive instruction in hygiene, nutrition, gardening, etc.; 1,000 taught farming techniques, home arts, marketing and cooperative organization and functional literacy; Ghana - four Day Care Centers constructed, 450 children receive pre-school instruction; Sierra Leone - 450 women trained to produce gara cloth, three trained in management/marketing - U.S.; Upper Volta - one socio-economic study conducted; Senegal - 13 pre-cooperatives and vegetable gardens established, 800 women learn means to increase income.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel : four short-term U.S. consultants (20 P.M.)	120
Participants: four short-term U.S. (24 P.M.) and four African (24 P.M.)	75
Commodities : farm implements, tools and equipment	75
Other Costs : conferences, workshops, travel and transportation, and local hire short-term consultants	<u>80</u>
Total	350

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,187	593	594	Young Women's Christian Association, Ghana "BLK" Group, Inc., Sierra Leone
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	350	610		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,537	1,203	334	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	350	1,113	3,000	

TITLE Project Management Training (CAFRAD)		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0397		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 180	LIFE OF PROJECT 855	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 42	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>					
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To assist the African Training and Research Center in Administration for Development (CAFRAD) to develop and improve the capability of African national institutions to train and consult in development project management, including project planning, design, implementation, and evaluation.

Background and Progress to Date: Since its establishment in 1967, CAFRAD has provided training, research, consultancy and information service in the field of development administration and related fields. The training has taken the form of a range of topical, one and two week workshops and conferences for participants from more than 35 African countries, and, more recently, a program in Project Management Training to provide high level administrative training to government and non-government personnel has begun. In turn, those trained provide lower- and middle-level training to personnel involved in project planning, design, implementation and evaluation.

Two project management programs have been held to date with 12 participants from three anglophone countries and 19 participants from five francophone countries. These participants have established training centers in Kenya, Ghana, Tunisia, Egypt and Zambia. Also, as a result of the programs, training centers are planned for Upper Volta, Senegal, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Ivory Coast. Research projects have been completed in the areas of administrative reform, integrated urban and rural development and the management of public enterprises in Africa. Continued efforts are being made to establish a network of African consultants in the field of public administration.

CAFRAD has also completed a training of trainers program for Franco-phone West Africa and it is expected that an additional subregional center in project management training will be established in West Africa.

Host Country and Other Donors: Member states contribute \$150,000 per year, while other donors are contributing as follows: United Nations Development Program \$1.3 million (1975-1978); France \$150,000 per year, Belgium \$80,000 per year, Netherlands \$80,000 per year, United Kingdom Commonwealth Secretariat \$70,000 per year, and Canada (IDRC) \$30,000 per year.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 60 trainers will directly benefit from the training. In addition, their students (approximately 3,400) will be trained as units are established in the trainers' institutions and this will result in better design and management of rural development projects in the 35 countries.

FY 80 Program: CAFRAD is producing case study training materials on rural development to be used in the curriculum of the subregional training units, will continue to establish additional subregional centers and conduct project management training courses.

Major Outputs: All years, 60 project management training programs, 15 subregional management training centers established, 3,400 students trained at project management training subregional centers, and 12 monograph case studies produced.

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel: Six short-term U.S. consultants (28 P.M.)	65
Participants: Four short-term participants in the United States and in Africa for CAFRAD staff (12 P.M.)	20
Commodities: Teaching materials and textbooks, and library supplies and equipment	25
Other Costs: Publication of teaching materials, travel and transportation, local consultants services	70
Total	<u>180</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	147	-	147	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	200	250		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	347	250	97	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	180	328	855	

African Training and Research Center in Administration for Development (CAFRAD)

TITLE Regional Rural Development Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0405		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 1,200	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,700	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 43		

Purpose: To improve the capacity of African national institutions to provide both training and field support for the planning and management of integrated rural development programs.

Background and Progress to Date: Since 1964 the Pan-African Institute for Development (PAID) has been training Africans in methods of working effectively with rural populations. PAID's program is conducted by three regional institutions located in Douala, Cameroon; Buea, Cameroon; and Ouagadougou, Upper Volta; and by a central program support service in Douala. The program includes: (a) long and short term training programs and seminars; (b) consulting and technical services to 40 national institutions concerned with integrated rural development planning and management; and (c) applied research related to both training and integrated rural development in general. PAID, at the request of 14 African governments, has developed plans to establish a fourth regional institute to meet rural development training needs of countries in the eastern and southern region of Africa (ESA).

Since FY 78 A.I.D. has provided partial support for PAID operations through a general support grant to help meet costs of personnel, administrative support, trainees in residence, seminars, technical assistance projects and field research. A.I.D. provides support for up to 25 percent of PAID's budget during the five year grant period. Internationally recognized as a non-governmental organization, PAID has consultative status with United Nations and is cooperating with 35 Central and West African countries. PAID employs approximately 45 professionals and 80 consultants with pan-African experience. Program curricula and supporting services have been developed and over 2,500 African students trained. PAID provides follow-up services to assist in supporting research and implementing rural development projects in the various countries.

Host Country and Other Donors: PAID is supported by contributions from nine Central and West African governments as well as 17 donors including Switzerland, The Netherlands, Canada, West Germany, Norway, Belgium, the European Economic Community and the Commonwealth Secretariat, London. African governments provide operating cost financing; \$400,000 in 1978/9.

Beneficiaries: FY 79 beneficiaries are PAID professional staff and approximately 300 short and long term trainees at the Central and West African PAID institutes. The long term effect will be widespread since the trainees are trainers who each effect a large number involved in rural development within their countries.

FY 80 Program: PAID plans to increase professional staff to 56 and undertake 163 person years of training at the Central and West African institutes. Up to 14 external training seminars, eight technical assistance programs and supporting field research are planned with participating African countries. The Ouagadougou Institute, established September 1977, will be fully operational. Operational plans, including staffing, facilities and programs will be developed for the new ESA Institute in January 1979.

Major Outputs: All years, 1,800 trained African rural development trainers; 2,400 trained African rural development agents; 64 seminars conducted and 32 technical assistance projects undertaken for cooperating countries.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
General Support Grant to the Pan-African Institute for Development	1,200
Total	1,200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	750	-	750	Pan-African Institute for Development
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	1,700		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,750	1,700	50	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,200	1,750	4,700	

TITLE Human Resources Development and Services		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0406		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 80	300	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,750
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE		
		FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 44		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To create an African non-formal education network and to expand linkages among U.S. and African institutions toward development and identification of improved means to respond to education needs of rural Africans.

Background and Progress to Date: African Governments as well as international donor agencies have for many years expressed the need to expand non-formal education (NFE) opportunities for rural people. Very few successes have resulted because of high costs and lack of relevance to rural Africa. Discussions have been held with several African organizations to explore the problem. Suggested approaches are to provide assistance to select institutions in Africa and in the United States to conduct joint meetings on problems relating to non-formal education and the relationship of applied social science research to rural development policy making. In East Africa this led to the establishment in September 1975 of the Basic Education Resources Centre (BERC) located at Kenyatta University College (KUC), Nairobi, Kenya. BERC is a regional organization with 19 member countries in Eastern, Central, and Southern Africa. BERC has contacted several U.S. organizations, with experiences in rural development programs in Africa, to explore possible modes of cooperation in the development of BERC's regional network among non-formal educators in Africa.

Host Country and Other Donors: The KUC currently provides \$27,000 (not including staff time) to BERC annually. Other donors include: \$29,000 from UNICEF; and \$4,000 from UNESCO.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries are BERC's staff and coordinators, country representatives, and workshop participants. Secondary beneficiaries are rural populations of participating member countries.

FY 80 Program: Principle costs are for rural development related conferences, seminars and publications designed to improve the capability of countries in Eastern African Region through their membership in BERC to design, implement, and evaluate NFE programs. In cooperation with a selected U.S. organizations, BERC's efforts will be directed toward the following components: (1) improving the BERC infrastructure (organizational governance and secretariat administration); (2) establishing a network of basic education resource centers in Eastern, Central, and Southern Africa; (3) publishing a BERC bulletin; and (4) conducting a Rural Experiments Program. Also, A.I.D. envisions that grants may be provided to such U.S. organizations as the African-American Scholars Council, which in turn will provide sub-grants to conduct applied research and to conduct conferences and workshops relevant to African development and planning needs. A.I.D. will continue also to provide grants directly to selected African universities to strengthen their social science research capabilities.

Major Outputs: All years, 100 Africans trained; 19 network centers developed; 14 network bulletins published; 24 seminars/conferences held; and several social science research studies completed.

		(\$ thousands)
		FY 80
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		
Personnel	Five short-term U.S. consultants (15 P.M.)	90
Commodities:	Audiovisual equipment and printing materials	50
Other Costs:	Administrative costs, travel and transportation, supplies and equipment, local salaries, workshops and seminars, and publications.	160
Total		300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	Overseas Liaison Committee (OLC) of the American Council on Education Basic Education Resources Centre (BERC), and others to be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	300	200	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	300	950	1,750	

TITLE Development Training for Portuguese Speaking Africa		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0418		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 1,300	LIFE OF PROJECT 10,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 37	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To help Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe meet selected priority requirements for trained personnel by providing training opportunities at the post secondary education level in the United States and third countries.

Background and Progress to Date: Since independence, the former Portuguese colonies have and continue to face a serious shortage of trained people. The new governments lack experienced administrators, technical personnel and skilled workers necessary to carry out needed socio-economic development programs for establishing more viable economies and improving the standard of living for the poor majority of their populations. By the end of academic year 1978, 148 of the 198 students sponsored under this project from the following countries began their training programs, i.e., from Guinea-Bissau 48, Cape Verde 32, Sao Tome/Principe 31, and Angola 37 (participants selected and in training prior to that country's independence).

In FY 78 the participating countries indicated a continuing need for short term specialized training, primarily in Portugal and the United States, and long term academic programs principally in the United States and Brazil.

During academic year 1978/9, A.I.D. plans for training up to 275 participants (116 continuing and 159 new starts). It is anticipated that 60 participants will complete their programs. The others are planned to complete training within the next one to five years. The average annual unit cost of training is \$8,500 in the United States, \$5,350 in Brazil, \$3,350 in Portugal and \$3,300 in Africa.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome/Principe governments provide salaries or family support

and guaranteed employment for participants. Other countries, including Portugal and Brazil, provide annual short and long term training opportunities.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries are the 400 students who will be trained. Overall development activities of the participating countries will be improved to benefit the rural poor through increased capability of trained personnel.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. plans for training of up to 315 participants (215 continuing and 100 new starts during 1979/80). It is anticipated that 1979/80 will be the peak year of student enrollment under the project.

Major Outputs: All years, approximately 400 trained participants from all countries.

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80</u>
Participants: 191 long term (2,292 P.M.) continuing in the United States (100) and third countries (91) during 1980/81.	1,040
Other Costs : Contract administration, travel, supplies, overhead	260
Total	<u>1,300</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	3,018 a/	1,454 a/	1,564	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,600	1,440		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,618	2,894	1,724	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,300	4,082	10,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

The African-American Institute.

a/ In addition, \$1,229,000 has been expended from funds provided in Section 496(a) funds.

TITLE Special Self-Help Program		FUNDS Selected Development/Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER Various		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Africa Program, Annex A, p. 45	1,400	Continuing	
LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1965	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: The Special Self-Help Program's purpose is to demonstrate U.S. interest and concern about the welfare and self-help efforts of local communities in the less-developed African countries. Projects are designed to improve basic economic or social conditions at the local level.

Background and Progress to Date: The program, initiated in FY 65, now operates in more than 35 African countries. In addition to the funds for the approximately 25 countries included under this activity sheet, Self-Help funds are also provided to other African countries under the Sahel Development Program and Economic Support Fund. Virtually all of the almost \$19.0 million in A.I.D. funds provided for this program have been spent on projects ranging in cost from \$100 to \$10,000. Administrative and monitoring work has been handled by U.S. Embassy officers.

Projects have covered a broad range of activities. Self-help financing has supported village well-drilling, local gardens, and village production and marketing projects. The program has helped to finance poultry farms and rice cooperatives in more than 15 African countries. Other projects now in operation are one-room village schools, local handicraft schools and maternity clinics, and over 20 village dispensaries in about 10 countries.

Special Self-Help funds enable U.S. Ambassadors to respond quickly to worthy requests for support, thereby demonstrating American interest in improvement in the quality of life at the local level. The projects generate much good will for the U.S., even though Special Self-Help is a very small portion of overall development assistance to Africa.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host country's contribution has covered from a minimum of 25% to over 50% of each project's

total cost. These host country contributions have for the most part come in the form of labor and locally produced materials.

Beneficiaries: Projects approved with a view to maximizing the number of beneficiaries at the local level.

Actual numbers of beneficiaries vary greatly with each individual activity.

FY 80 Program: In FY 80 \$1.4 million is planned to administer Self-Help activities in about 25 countries throughout Africa. Particular attention will be given to needs in rural areas.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Other Costs	1,400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	
Through September 30, 1978	18,204	16,708	1,496
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,400	1,300	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	19,604	18,008	1,596
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,400	continuing	continuing

TITLE African Development Bank		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0127		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 46	1,400	12,685	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			FY 68	FY 82	OF PROJECT
					FY 83

Purpose: To strengthen the institutional capabilities of the African Development Bank (AFDB) to enable it to respond affirmatively to member states' requests for assistance in the preparation of studies and appraisals leading to capital projects in support of economic and social development.

Background and Progress to Date: Since FY 68, A.I.D. has funded technical services, pre-investment studies, training, and related commodities to enhance the Bank's ability to identify, appraise and monitor projects identified for financing. By the close of FY 78 A.I.D. assistance had enabled the Bank to perform 20 pre-investment studies, which resulted in 13 AFDB loans valued at \$66.3 million. In 1977 the Bank completed a major reorganization in order to strengthen its operations. This will enable the Bank to recruit additional U.S. advisors, implement an in-service training program for its staff, modernize its financial management system, and initiate additional pre-investment studies.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Bank's 49 African member states finance the operational budget through subscriptions, with paid-in capital at the end of 1977 standing at \$338.6 million. Members also provide counterpart and field support for Bank missions. In addition to U.S. assistance, 16 bilateral donors, seven specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and the European Economic Community provide technical assistance and funding for pre-investment studies.

Beneficiaries: The Bank is the principal beneficiary since staff training will enable it to respond more effectively to members' requests. The member states themselves will ultimately benefit, as will their rural populations, since the A.I.D.-financed pre-

investment studies will be focused on the need for improved food production, rural development, sanitation, and health.

FY 30 Program: A.I.D. will continue to fund the services of advisors and consultants, three additional pre-investment studies, and in-service training for staff of headquarters and other regional development banks.

Major Outputs: All years, 28 pre-investment studies and installation completed of a new financial management system. Six participants will have received long-term training in the United States, and 95 trainees will have received short-term instructions at headquarters and in third countries.

		(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		<u>FY 80</u>
Personnel :	Three U.S. contract technicians (54 P.M.) and three short-term consultants (16 P.M.)	605
Other Costs:	Administrative support and overhead, pre-investment studies, and in-service training	<u>795</u>
Total		1,400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	7,085	4,809	2,276	African Development Bank
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	870	950		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	7,955	5,759	2,196	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,400	3,330	12,685	

TITLE Economic Commission for Africa		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0340		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 400	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,644	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
		FY 79 Annex A Africa Program, p. 47	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 69		

Purpose: To assist the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) to make a meaningful contribution to the economic and social development of African member states by increasing its ability to design and implement specific programs and projects over the next several years.

Background and Progress to Date: Through a continuing grant, A.I.D. has provided technical and financial assistance in staff training programs directed toward Africanization of the ECA Secretariat. Through FY 77, activities have included advisory services of experts in remote sensing, agricultural marketing, and intra-African trade promotion. A.I.D. also supported the activities of the African Training and Research Center for Women (ATRCW) and contributed to the establishment of the African Remote Sensing Council. In FY 78 and FY 79, assistance as provided for expert advisory services in remote sensing, manpower planning and development, and small-scale industries development. Assistance also provided for short-term training for senior Secretariat staff, workshops and conferences, and training activities for the ATRCW. Funds were also used to partially support ECA's annually published "Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa" and for support of Multinational Programming and Operational Center (MULPOC) integrated rural development feasibility studies.

Host Country and Other Donors: The United Nations provides for ECA's operating budget. The Federal Republic of Germany, France, Sweden, and the United Kingdom provide technical assistance and program support.

Beneficiaries: ECA member states, their rural populations in particular, will benefit ultimately from ECA's increased ability to design and implement specific programs and activities that further

their social and economic development. Trainees will realize a direct and immediate benefit.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will continue to provide support for advisory services in development areas, staff training, data collection for the "Survey" and ATRCW conferences, workshops and training activities. Funds will also be provided for MULPOC feasibility studies and small-scale village industry projects.

Major Outputs: All years, 35 Africans trained, 23 women's seminars/workshops completed, six Survey editions published, one Remote Sensing Council established, two MULPOC project feasibility studies completed, three reports by Special Advisor to Executive Secretary, three reports by Regional Food Industry Advisor, one report by Regional Remote Sensing Advisor, 40 reports by ATRCW completed.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands) FY 80
Personnel : Three long-term U.S. advisors (36 P.M.)	230
Participants: One long-term participant in the United States (12 P.M.), five short-term participants in the United States (12 P.M.)	50
Other Costs : Workshops, conferences, seminars, transportation	120
Total	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	2,104	1,695	409	Economic Commission for Africa
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	440	350		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,544	2,045	499	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	400	700	3,644	

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				10,214	7,028	3,500	4,202	4,090	4,412	
GRANTS				10,214	7,028	3,500	4,202	4,090	4,412	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				32,226	22,929	12,100	13,007	12,825	15,953	
GRANTS				32,226	22,929	12,100	13,067	12,825	15,953	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
***** DENOTES CONTINUING PROJECTS										
* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.										

TITLE Transport Development Studies		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0423		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing
NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: This project will enable A.I.D. to develop the social, economic and technical feasibility analyses of selected transportation projects and programs in Africa. This initiative has risen out of the need of African nations for improvements to and extension of their inadequate transport systems. It has also arisen from the continued recognition within A.I.D. that the goal of many of its programs and projects to assist the rural peoples will be frustrated by the lack of access that results from an inadequate transport system.

Background: The dependence of the small farmer on a transport system that is only as strong as its weakest part cannot be stressed too strongly. For example, a farmer may depend upon a processing facility to serve as the market for his output. He may be linked to his processing center by a fully adequate network of feeder and all weather roads. If the processing center however, is not linked to a sufficiently large market and an adequate source of complementary inputs, capital goods and spare parts, it may not be able to offer the farmer a price which provides an adequate return. The same farmer may depend upon a small processing or manufacturing facility to provide him or her with an input or element of intermediate technology requisite to increased productivity. Such a facility may not be able to produce at a price the farmer can afford unless it has an adequate access to inputs and a market of sufficient size to secure economies of scale. Likewise, an inadequate element in the transport system may preclude the delivery of basic human needs related goods and services at a cost the farmer and/or society can afford. For example, an inadequate transport system may preclude the delivery of health services during certain portions of the year or raise its cost (perhaps via excessive travel times or wear and tear on vehicles) to an unaffordable level.

Given the importance of the transport system to the basic human needs of the rural African small holder, the Africa Bureau, in order to achieve objectives of the New Directions approach, may wish to support some aspects of transport in different country contexts. A.I.D. participation would depend upon the critical transport bottlenecks that exist in a particular country and the plans of other donors.

FY 80 Program: Over the last few months the Africa Bureau has been reviewing available information regarding transport infrastructure needs of rural areas which are particularly remote or isolated. A.I.D. proposes to execute contracts with private sector firms to accomplish all or part of the proposed analyses. The entire \$1,000,000 will be obligated in FY 80.

We propose to execute feasibility analyses of the transport infrastructure needs in several regions. For example, areas under consideration are studies for transport projects in Southern Sudan, the Chari-Logone basin in the Chad-Cameroon the interior of Zaire and the Rwanda-Western Tanzania region. These analyses would include a review of the areas to assure there is no duplication of work between what A.I.D. might propose and what other donors/host countries have already planned or undertaken. The feasibility analyses would also be structured to assure that the impact of possible projects on the rural poor would be a major focus along with more traditional analyses of technical feasibility, classical economic cost/benefit determinations, project implementability, and the ability of the recipients to maintain the facilities.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
Transport Studies	FY 80 1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	Continuing	Continuing	

TITLE Energy Initiatives for Africa		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0424		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 80 1,100	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To develop and provide technically feasible, cost-effective, and socially acceptable options to Africa's present dependence on fossil fuels and firewood to meet the growing needs of Africa's urban and rural populations.

Background: Africa has two key energy problems. First, like the rest of the world, it must find a successor to oil for its modern sector; second, it must find a successor to its rapidly depleting traditional energy sources (e.g. wood and crop residues) for its rural sector and for its low-income urban areas.

In FY 1977 the Bureau for Africa financed a study by the Overseas Development Council, "Energy for the Villages of Africa" which advocated an approach toward identifying and addressing rural African energy needs and resources. In FY 1978, the Bureau initiated pilot renewable energy projects, emphasizing rural applications, in Senegal, Mali, Niger, Burundi. These projects deal with village-level testing and demonstrating alternative energy technologies--solar, wind, hydropower, biogas, pyrolysis. In addition, the Bureau is initiating a number of projects dealing directly with the problem of deforestation in Africa and emphasizing various reforestation interventions.

This project will permit a further expansion and broadening of the Bureau's rural energy initiatives in Africa. Such initiatives will include pilot projects, the testing and demonstration of technologies for rural applications, experiments with village wood lots or quick growing species, the conduct of village-level surveys to determine rural energy needs and preferences, and assisting African energy plans.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country initiative and perceptions will play a decisive role in formulating the specific activities to be undertaken. Project proposals will be formulated on the basis of host country and A.I.D. discussions. Host

governments will be expected to share project costs in either cash or kind. A.I.D. will confer with other donors to assure complementarity and non-duplication with their energy programs, if any.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be the villagers located at the sites at which demonstration or pilot projects are undertaken. Primary beneficiaries will also be the technical personnel of the government or other agencies which are conducting the experiments. Based on experience with earlier projects, it is anticipated that 300-500 villagers will directly benefit from each rural energy intervention -- e.g. a photovoltaic-powered irrigation pump or a village wood lot. Assuming ten such interventions per year, the primary beneficiaries will number 3,000 to 5,000 villagers annually.

FY 80 Program: To initiate up to ten rural energy projects (pilot demonstrations, village surveys, energy assessments) in FY 1980.

Major Outputs:

All Years

Solar demonstrations/experiments	15
Village woodlot projects	20
Village energy surveys	20
Energy assessments and planning	20

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant: Technical Assistance (75 person/months)	300
Equipment for solar devices	300
Woodlot supplies and materials	300
Local operating costs	<u>200</u>
Total	1,100

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,100	3,900	5,000	

TITLE TANZANIA/RWANDA/BURUNDI Transport Links		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 5,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000
NUMBER 698-0426	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				
	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: Improve access to basic services for the rural population by providing greater and more dependable routes for the land-locked countries of Rwanda and Burundi to imports and providing easier access from the two countries.

Background: Rwanda and Burundi are two of the poorest countries in the world. They are, further, the most isolated, geographically, and densely populated in Africa. Despite significant efforts on the part of several donors to help these countries, the availability of food and the access to health and education services is limited by the cost of importing food and other commodities to them. The congestion at Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, the major trans-shipment port for commodities to and from Burundi, and on interior connections is such that much of the cargo can be neither moved nor adequately stored. Rwanda must rely on routes through Uganda for access to commodities and markets, although routes across Tanzania would be shorter and more dependable. Completion of a road link in northwestern Tanzania into Rwanda and Burundi would ultimately help to ease the present strain on existing routes. Increased government revenues generated by expanded exports and decreased costs of imports would provide additional funds necessary for these governments to expand the basic services to the rural population.

Host Country and Other Donors: This project, itself to be funded by several donors, is to be fully integrated with similar and related projects funded by the French, World Bank, the European Economic Community and other donors. The World Bank is assisting in the construction of roads within Rwanda, with which the road constructed in this project would connect, and across Uganda and Kenya to link Rwanda with the port of Mombasa.

Beneficiaries: The predominantly rural populations of Rwanda and Burundi will be the primary beneficiaries of the increased and cheaper access to goods and services and improved markets for products of their agricultural sector.

FY 80 Program: To carry out the initial soil tests, engineering surveys and designs, identify sources of roadbed materials, deliver U.S. equipment, begin fabrication of culverts and bridges, identify training needs and select participants for maintenance facilities, and initiate on-the-job training.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Kilometers of road constructed	60
Personnel trained	45

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>(\$ thousand)</u>
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Personnel:	1,800
LT: 5 (240 person months)	
ST: 20 (100 person months)	
Training:	400
LT: 10 (240 person months)	
ST: 15 (60 person months)	
Construction (roads, maintenance facilities)	2,300
Commodities (construction equipment)	500
Total	5,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	5,000	-	5,000	

AFRICA

**OVERVIEW OF THE SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA**

SOUTHERN AFRICA

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Proposed
Loans	35.4	20.0	25.0
Grants	66.9 ^{a/}	42.4	75.0
Total	102.3	62.4 ^{b/}	100.0

a/ Includes \$1.6 in DA

b/ Includes \$17.4 in DA

SOUTHERN AFRICA OVERVIEW

Conflict and political turmoil present serious obstacles to development progress and social justice in southern Africa. The political obstacles are exacerbated by economic and human problems including large numbers of people seeking refuge and shelter, disruption of critical transportation links, declining food production and food shortages and the depression of commodity export prices, particularly copper.

The Southern Africa Region has very significant economic potential. The area, even excluding the Republic of South Africa, is rich in important minerals. Greater finds, including oil and chrome, are probable in Angola, Mozambique, Namibia and Botswana. Large unexploited river basins in the region suggest that southern Africa could eventually produce a surplus of food. It is essential that the U.S. be in a position to assist these countries through the difficult transition from current turmoil to a process of normal economic and social growth.

In 1977 Congress asked A.I.D. to conduct a "comprehensive analysis of the development needs of the southern Africa region." The analysis (SADAP) will be finalized early in calendar year 1979. Preliminary conclusions confirm the need for significant and continuing U.S. Economic Support Funds and outline the areas where U.S. assistance can be most effective. The FY 1980 request is consistent with the preliminary conclusions of this analysis.

ECONOMIC AND HUMAN NEEDS

The majority ruled countries in the area, except two, rank among the poorest countries in the world. Per Capita GNP and literacy are very low, infant mortality is high, nutritional intake is below prescribed norms and health care unavailable to many of the urban and rural poor. These factors indicate a high level of unmet basic human needs. Political strife and increasing numbers of refugees, have made conditions worse. More than 500,000 people have sought asylum in Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique. At least 500,000 may be displaced within the national boundaries of Southern Rhodesia. This is a financial burden for host countries, drains human resources, and distracts from normal economic endeavors. Humanitarian assistance for these at risk populations is required.

POLITICAL EVENTS AND DEVELOPMENT

The closure of borders in response to United Nations' sanctions has severely interrupted the normal movement of essential goods and services. Transportation problems in Angola and Mozambique push up development costs and cause economic hardships for landlocked countries. Normal development planning and execution has been impossible and budgetary resources have been reluctantly redirected to emergency and security efforts.

The economy of Zambia is highly vulnerable due to low world copper prices. Landlocked Zambia's rail link to the Atlantic through Angola, inoperative for several years, may soon reopen for limited service. Despite the recent opening of the Rhodesia/Zambia border, and some improvement in the Tanzania transport corridor, Zambia will still face serious import and export difficulties. When Zambian revenue from copper sales dropped from \$400 million in 1974 to nearly zero in 1978 the country was obliged to obtain an emergency IMF standby. To date Zambia has met all of the reform targets required by the IMF.

Other major constraints to development in southern Africa are personnel deficiencies, paucity of managerial skills,

SOUTHERN AFRICA

and lack of cost-effective appropriate technology. Most professional positions are held by expatriates and the school systems are not producing trained people in sufficient numbers. Inadequate rural services and stagnant agriculture encourage migration to urban centers. Water for human consumption, industrial, and agricultural purposes is inadequate in some countries and an uncontrolled resource in others. While drought regularly threatens livestock and crop production in Botswana, floods repeatedly devastate crop producing areas of Mozambique. It is estimated that one percent or more of Lesotho's topsoil is washed away each year. Overstocking and inattention to land use is depleting land and vegetation in Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Namibia.

The poor quality of major and feeder roads in the region is a serious impediment to agriculture development and to the provision of needed services.

THE PROPOSED PROGRAM

To meet the identified needs for Security Supporting Assistance for the basic FY 1980 program, \$100 million is requested for the following:

Botswana (\$16 million): \$10 million for livestock development, land conservation, energy and education. The remaining \$6 million will be for transport improvements.

Lesotho (\$17.5 million): \$12 million to continue programs in rural development, soil conservation, health, education and agriculture. The remaining \$5.5 million will be used for small-scale enterprises and road maintenance.

Malawi (\$5.5 million): For further expansion of small-holder agriculture through education and improved research.

Swaziland (\$9 million): For rural development, personnel training, public administration and agricultural production and marketing

Zambia (\$31 million): \$25 million for an agricultural commodity import program, \$5 million in direct agricultural project assistance and \$1 million for personnel training.

Mozambique (\$3 million): To assist small farmer food production through the provision of agricultural equipment and other inputs.

Southern Africa Regional (\$18 million): Approximately \$9.5 million for refugee resettlement and maintenance. \$3.6 million will be used to continue post secondary education for approximately 535 refugee students; \$2.5 million to finance further study of project initiatives emerging from SADAP. These will include regional animal health, transportation improvements, regional telecommunications and river basin development which may be eventually implemented in a multi-donor framework; \$2.0 million for PVO activities; and \$400 thousand for self-help.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: BOTSWANA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population (thousands, mid 1978) 729

Per capita GNP (dollars, 1976) 410

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate . . (1970-75) 8.4%

Average annual rate of inflation (1960-1970) n.a. (1970-1976) n.a.

% national income received by low 20% of population . (1973) 1.6

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 43.5 male 41.9 female 45.1
(1965-1970) total 41.0 male 39.4 female 42.6

Literacy rate (1972) total 33% male n.a. female n.a.
(1964 ' total 33% male 30% female 35%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1961-76) 1.2%

Agricultural production as % of GDP () n.a.

Population density per square mile of agricultural land (1974) 4

% land owned () by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	sorghum	20	(1976)
Cash	corn	14	(1976)

Major agricultural exports . . (1975) beef, animal products

Major agricultural imports . . (1975) corn, cereal products

Proportion of labor force in agriculture (1970) 87%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.) (1974) 72 (75) 91 (76) 104

Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974) 110 (75) 124 (76) 142

Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974) -38 (75) -33 (76) -38

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures (1974) n.a. (75) n.a. (76) n.a.
as % of GNP (1974) n.a. (75) n.a. (76) n.a.

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
(\$ millions, U.S.) () n.a. () n.a. () n.a.

Equivalent to n.a. months of imports ()

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports . . . (1975) cattle, animal products, minerals

Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 22 (76) 49 (77) 47
as % of total exports () n.a. () n.a. () n.a.

Major imports . . . (1975) foodstuffs, vehicles, textiles

Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S.,
c.i.f.) (1975) 2 (76) 4 (77) 2
as % of total imports () n.a. () n.a. () n.a.

Total trade balance (\$ millions,
U.S.) () n.a. () n.a. () n.a.

Main trading partners South Africa, U.K., other E.E.C.

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 57.6

Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.) () n.a.
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) () n.a.

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate (1967-77) 2.5%

% population in urban areas (1964) (1974) 12

Total births per 1,000 population (1976) 41

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception (1977) 20

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 46.1 (15-64 yrs.) 49.6 (65+ yrs.) 4.3

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants (1973) 126

People per physician (1973) 14,800

Major causes of death (1973) tuberculosis, malaria

Major disease(s) . . . (1975) gonococcal infections, influenza, syphilis

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements (1974) 85

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply . . () n.a.

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary . . . (ages 5-14) (1975) total 59.3 male 53.4 female 65.2
Secondary . . (15-19) (1975) total 17.8 male 17.2 female 18.5
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973) total 0.3 male 0.4 female 0.3

Energy production as % of consumption () n.a.

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

COUNTRY	BOTSWANA					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	
	PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD							
		1975	1976	TQ	1977				1978
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	3.6	3.8	0.6	3.7	18.8				
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				
Grants	3.6	3.8	0.6	3.7	18.8				
a. A.I.D. and Proponent Agencies	*	*	*	-	15.2				
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				
Grants	*	*	*	-	15.2				
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	15.2				
b. Feed for Peace (PL 480)	2.6	2.6	0.3	2.5	3.0				
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				
Grants	2.6	2.6	0.3	2.5	3.0				
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-				
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-				
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-				
Title II - Total Grants	2.6	2.6	0.3	2.5	3.0				
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	2.6	2.6	0.3	2.5	3.0				
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-				
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.0	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.6				
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				
Grants	1.0	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.6				
Peace Corps	1.0	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.6				
Other	-	-	-	-	-				
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL									
Credits or Loans									
Grants									
a. MAP Grants									
b. Credit Sales under FMS									
c. Incl. Military Education & Training Program									
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 Loans									

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
	-	20.8	17.6	132.6
TOTAL	-	20.8	17.6	132.6
IBRD	-	20.0	14.5	92.3
IDA	-	-	-	14.8
AFDR	-	-	0.7	12.8
UNDP	-	0.6	1.9	11.0
Other UN	-	0.2	0.5	1.7
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77	
TOTAL	31.9	35.3	213.0	
United Kingdom	8.8	8.1	79.1	
Canada	2.1	2.1	40.4	
Sweden	10.2	10.7	43.0	
Norway	7.0	5.1	23.0	
Denmark	4.4	3.4	15.8	
Other	2.4	5.9	11.7	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77	
TOTAL	-	NA	NA	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	3.0	-	3.0	
USSR	-	-	-	
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	
China	3.0	-	3.0	

NA - Not available

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SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated ^{a/}	FY 1980 Proposed
Technical Assistance	6.1	8.0	10.0
Program Grant	9.0	-	-
Capital Infrastructure	-	5.9	6.0
TOTAL	15.1	13.9	16.0

^{a/}Development Assistance (\$2.9m) and Security Supporting Assistance (\$11.0m)

U.S. INTERESTS

U.S. interests in Botswana are rooted in our policy of encouraging peaceful transition to majority rule in Southern Africa. Botswana has an excellent record of respect for democratic procedures and human rights, concern for improving the living standard of its people, and concentrating its limited resources on basic development. U.S. objectives are to encourage continuation of this good record, to help Botswana achieve greater economic self-reliance, and to help the country withstand the economic and political dislocations that characterize the region.

DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Botswana is among the 30 least-developed countries in the world. Although its resources are limited the Government emphasizes distributing them among all of the people, especially that 80% of the people that constitute the rural and urban poor. Development is impeded by: (1) a shortage of skilled manpower; (2) a lack of transportation; and (3) the unsettled situation in the area which threatens disruption of Botswana's major transport route to the outside world via Rhodesia and South Africa. Botswana is economically dependent on the Republic of South Africa.

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Land tenure reform is being implemented and priority is being given to agricultural production on the limited area of arable land.

The GOB is continuing a highly successful nationwide comprehensive health care program. A wide spectrum of personnel training needs is being addressed, with special emphasis on preventive medicine practitioners and district and village level workers.

An educational reform program recommended by a National Commission on Education is also being implemented. This program should help resolve the shortage of trained indigenous personnel which inhibit so much of the GOB's development program.

The Government is continuing to improve its basic transportation network, recognizing the futility of creating improved social services without the ability to transfer them to the rural areas.

The prospects for sustained economic growth in Botswana are good. The minerals sector leads the way and preparations are now underway for opening a third large diamond mine. Despite recent outbreaks of hoof and mouth disease and the tenuous nature of Botswana's access to the lucrative European Economic Commission (EEC) beef market, ranching remains a large foreign exchange earner. The major economic uncertainty, however, will be the level of diversion of resources to security requirements, including relief for the nearly 15,000 Zimbabwean refugees now in Botswana.

TOTAL RESOURCES

Botswana has established a good reputation among donors because of its effective use of resources. In addition to A.I.D. assistance of \$18 million in FY 1978, the U.S. provided a \$619,000 Peace Corps program for 120 PCVs. Private U.S. banks provided \$2.5 million loan for housing development under an A.I.D. Housing Investment Guarantee; approximately \$80 million loan for the initial stage of a new diamond mine; and \$25 million loan for financial restructuring of the copper/nickel mine at Selibi Pikwe. Another US contribution is the approximately \$2.5 million of P.L. 480 Title II foodstuffs provided through the World Food Program. Various agencies of the United Nations, including:

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the High Commission on Refugees, have provided some \$3.4 million. Other major donors (CY 1977) include the IBRD \$21.7 million, the United Kingdom \$12.3 million, the Federal Republic of Germany \$9.9 million, Sweden \$10.8 million, Norway \$14.8 million, and the EEC \$24 million.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s program addresses directly Botswana's three major development constraints—lack of trained personnel, transportation infrastructure, and resources to maintain development in the face of costs generated by security threats from Rhodesia.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
--	The A.I.D. assistance to Botswana will address the problems of manpower, agriculture and rural development, and the transportation sector. The results of this assistance will facilitate the delivery of improved services, e.g., education, preventative health, agriculture production, and rural development.
--	The program level of \$16.0 million will facilitate agriculture and rural development, education and human resource development, health, and transportation infrastructure.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	9	10	10
PASA ^c	2	18	18
Contract	23	59	86
Total	34	87	114
Participants^d			
Noncontract	11	49	79
Contract	14	33	96
Total	25	82	175
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

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RESOURCE FLOWS CP 90-08(10-78)			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	3,606	15,694	16,974
Total AID	3,606	15,694	16,974
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	2,806	1,763	809
Total P.L. 480	2,806	1,763	809
Total AID and P.L. 480	6,412	17,457	17,783

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

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 80-14(10-78)						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total .. (of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs		2,806		1,763		809
Gov't.-to-Gov't		-		-		-
Title II Total		2,806		1,763		809
Total P.L. 480		2,806		1,763		809

ACTING MISSION DIRECTOR Robert Friedline

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM **BOTSWANA**

CP 88-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
RANGE MANAGEMENT AND LIVESTOCK DEV.	G	633-0015	73	831	649	400	182	---	---	---
CROP PRODUCTION AND MARKETING	G	633-0056	TQ	340	175	427	165	---	427	---
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING	G	633-0067	78	---	---	973	---	---	253	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,171	824	1,800	347	---	680	---
GRANTS				1,171	824	1,800	347	---	680	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING										
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH F.P.	G	633-0032	73	250	250	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				250	250	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS				250	250	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH										
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH F.P.	G	633-0032	73	1,199	1,149	---	50	---	---	---
ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	G	633-0084	79	---	---	473	150	---	300	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,199	1,149	473	200	---	300	---
GRANTS				1,199	1,149	473	200	---	300	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES										
S. AFR. DEV. PERSONNEL AND TRNG.	G	633-0030	73	1,366	1,322	---	44	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,366	1,322	---	44	---	---	---
GRANTS				1,366	1,322	---	44	---	---	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES										
BOTSWANA-ZAMBIA ROAD	L	633-0001		12,600	12,484	---	116	---	---	---
BOTSWANA-ZAMBIA ROAD	L	633-0002	73	4,000	2,838	---	1,162	---	---	---
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY	G	633-0209	79	---	---	580	250	---	330	---

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM BOTSWANA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				16,600	15,322	580	1,528	---	330	
GRANTS				---	---	580	250	---	330	
LOANS				16,600	15,322	---	1,278	---	---	
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE										
RANGE MANAGEMENT AND LIVESTOCK DEV.	*	G 633-0015	73	992	61	---	336	1,030	595	100
S.A AFR. DEV. PERSONNEL AND TRNG.		G 633-0030	73	1,103	275	---	556	---	272	---
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH F.P.		G 633-0032	73	374	---	---	250	---	124	---
CROP PRODUCTION AND MARKETING		G 633-0056	TQ	984	152	---	535	---	297	---
AGRICULTURE PLANNING	*	G 633-0067	78	1,145	---	---	548	1,000	597	1,661
SOUTHERN AFRICA MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	*	G 633-0069	78	1,767	---	---	550	2,960	700	5,243
BOTSWANA-ZAMBIA ROAD		G 633-0072	77	1,500	165	---	1,000	---	335	---
TRANSPORT SECTOR SUPPORT PHASE I		G 633-0073	79	---	---	5,900	1,000	---	2,000	---
AGRICULTURE COLLEGE EXPANSION	*	G 633-0074	78	500	---	2,100	300	638	1,200	817
DECENTRALIZED VILLAGE PLANNING	*	G 633-0077	80	---	---	---	---	600	300	3,400
HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	*	G 633-0078	78	302	---	3,000	750	1,785	800	443
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF BOTSWANA(UCB)	*	G 633-0079	80	---	---	---	---	600	200	3,400
ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	*	G 633-0084	79	---	---	---	---	427	---	---
SELF-HELP HOUSING DEVELOPMENT-(PVO)		G 633-0092	77	266	69	---	150	---	47	---
NATIONAL MIGRATION STUDY		G 633-0095	77	400	---	---	250	---	150	---
GRANT TO UNHCR FOR STUDENT REFUGEES		G 633-0102	77	6,000	2,000	---	3,000	---	1,000	---
PROGRAM GRANT		G 633-0202	78	9,000	---	---	4,000	---	5,000	---
CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT	*	G 633-0205	80	---	---	---	---	460	150	2,540
TRANSPORT SECTOR SUPPORT PHASE II	*	G 633-0208	80	---	---	---	---	6,000	1,500	---
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY	*	G 633-0209	79	---	---	---	---	500	20	---
RURAL ENTERPRISE EXTEN. SER. (PVO)		G 633-0212	78	499	---	---	250	---	249	---
HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (PVO)		G 633-0215	78	228	---	---	100	---	128	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				25,060	2,722	11,000	13,575	16,000	15,664	
GRANTS				25,060	2,722	11,000	13,575	16,000	15,664	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				45,646	21,589	13,853	15,694	16,000	16,974	
GRANTS				29,046	6,267	13,853	14,416	16,000	16,974	
LOANS				16,600	15,322	---	1,278	---	---	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Range Management and Livestock Development		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 633-0015		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 176	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,353	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 73	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To encourage smallholder communities to organize land use and crop and livestock production in ways which conserve the land and increase income.

Background and Progress to Date: Since 1973 the project has developed prototypes of small stockholder range and livestock community management units. These prototypes are to be replicated by the Government throughout small livestock holder areas to promote growth of the livestock industry. Based on a recent evaluation, the project objective was revised to place greater emphasis on the processes of organizing small farmer groups into collective efforts toward developing and managing existing communal land areas for maximum production (consistent with protection of the range resource base). Earlier project efforts had focused on the transfer and use of the appropriate production technology, but both project technicians and others concerned concluded that the key developmental constraints concern community organization and government policy rather than technology. Hence, greater attention is being given to income equity concerns, and maintaining and improving the natural resource base.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOB provides technician support, commodities, training and operational support at an estimated cost of \$900 thousand for the life of the project.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries are the 90 thousand smallholders in rural Botswana. The project cost is approximately \$37 per smallholder.

FY 1980 Program: During FY 80, the U.S. technicians will establish a system of reporting on and evaluating group formation experience. Experience gained and lessons learned will be used to facilitate group formation at the national, regional, and group levels. Appro-

propriate range regulations, ecologically oriented, will be submitted to the GOB for approval. In-service training of MOA personnel will include information on group formation and support. Six participants will receive diploma training and several participants will receive degree training.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Communal group support unit established in MOA	1
Group action programs in operation in 7 regions	7
Trained participants returned	17
MOA staff positions for group development officers established	10
GOB policy affecting group formation legalized	1
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	<u>(FY 80 (\$000))</u>
Personnel:	
5 long-term (120 pm)	860
Consultancies (12 pm)	80
Participants:	90
7 long-term (84 pm)	
Total	<u>1,030</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,823	710	1,113	U. S. Department of Agriculture
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400 ^{a/}	518		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,223	1,228	995	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,030	100	3,353	

^{a/} Funding from functional appropriations

TITLE Agricultural Planning		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 633-0067		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 178	FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,779
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	

Purpose: To develop an indigenous economic and analytic capacity to plan and program rural sector needs.

Background and Progress to Date: The GOB is committed to thorough planning as a means of expediting development in the rural sector. Skilled manpower constraints and the sheer magnitude of the technical problems require careful planning to assure best use of the nation's limited resources. This project will produce, through academic education, in-service and on-the-job training, a cadre of trained, experienced Botswana agricultural planning specialists. Technical assistance from U.S. specialists will be provided until Botswana are trained to assume the agriculture planning responsibility.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOB will provide personnel, facilities, commodities and project support costing an estimated \$2 million over the life of the project.

Beneficiaries: This project will focus on agricultural planning that will ultimately benefit the entire rural population of Botswana. Initially, however, 20 participants will benefit from specialized training.

FY 1980 Program: During FY 80, U.S. technicians will conduct in-service and on-the-job training, as well as continue to meet on-going planning needs. The Ministry of Agriculture's Planning and Statistics Unit will utilize improved sector analysis in formulating agricultural and rural sector policies and program strategies.

Major Outputs:

Increased capacity to plan and evaluate projects and policies
Trained rural development planners

All Years

X
20

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:**(FY 80 (\$000))****Personnel:**

640

8 long-term (96 pm)

3 short-term (10 pm)

60

Participant Training:

78

6 long-term U.S. (72 pm)

Commodities

100

Other Costs, including field surveys

122

Total 1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,145	--	1,145	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	973a/	548		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,118	548	1,570	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	1,661	4,779	

U.S. Department of Agriculture

a/ Funding from functional appropriations

TITLE Manpower Development and Training		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 633-0069		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 180 and p. 167	FY 80	2,960	LIFE OF PROJECT 9,970
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist the Government of Botswana (GOB) meet critical requirements for managerial and technical trained manpower.

Background and Progress to Date: A critical shortage of trained local manpower exists in the over-all GOB public sector and the professional ranks of the civil service are dominated by expatriates. Scarce Botswana administrative manpower is stretched so thinly across a wide variety of priority activities that the limited personnel to plan and implement programs adequately has become a major constraint to national development efforts. Training Botswana to function professionally and efficiently within the GOB institutional framework and to replace expatriate technicians is the key to this project's success.

The project is designed to be flexible in responding to critical manpower and development needs of the GOB in areas consistent with foreign assistance legislation. A.I.D. bilateral assistance will provide support to fill technical positions for which selected Botswana will be trained, thus assisting the GOB in its localization policy.

In FY 1980 this project represents a consolidation of two training projects previously implemented separately as (a) Southern Africa Manpower Development and (b) Southern Africa Academic and Skills Training. Since both projects address basically the over-all manpower constraints of Botswana, the consolidation will facilitate its management and implementation.

Host Country and Other Donors: Botswana will provide basic salaries, allowances, and other benefits for technicians on a case-by-case basis. For all technicians the GOB will provide office space, job-related transportation and other support.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of the project are the approximately 420 Botswana who will receive participant and in-country training. As government operations become more efficient the entire population will be indirect project beneficiaries through more effective and efficient planning, design, and implementation of national development programs.

FY 1980 Program: Technical assistance and support will continue based upon GOB priorities, selection of Botswana candidates for training, and continued funding for those undergoing participant training.

Major Outputs: These are determined for each technician when the individual request for services is received. Prospective outputs are a leading factor in deciding whether to approve a particular request. Actual achievement of outputs is verified by means of project evaluation.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	FY 80 (\$000)
Personnel	
14 Long-term (336 pm)	1,960
10 Short-term (20 pm)	120
Participants	
15 Long-term U.S. (132 pm)	210
20 Long-term third country (132 pm)	120
15 Short-term third country (7 pm)	30
Construction	
8 houses for U.S. technicians	280
training facilities	150
Other Costs	90
Instructional materials,	
library and office equipment,	
supplies for in-country training	
Total	2,960

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,767	-	1,767	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	550		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,767	550	1,217	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,960	5,243	9,970	

To be selected

TITLE Agricultural College Expansion		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 633-0074		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 179	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		638	4,055	
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist the Government of Botswana in developing a locally staffed training institution responsive to needs for basic and intermediate level technical skills in the Botswana rural sector.

Background and Progress to Date: The Botswana Agricultural College currently offers two-year certificate courses in agriculture, animal health and community development. All graduates are employed in field positions. The annual intake of the school is a maximum of 30 students per course. In CY 1978 a total of 1,700 students applied for 99 available course places at the school. In order to provide the necessary staff to accelerate rural development the school needs to expand its training program by 138 new graduates per year.

This project will assist in expanding the school's output, by providing five teachers and one administrator, equipment and teaching supplies, U.S. academic degree training in agriculture for 14 selected participants who will later join the faculty and replace the U.S. technicians. The project also provides funds in FY 1978 for the construction of classrooms and student facilities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOB will provide \$2.7 million for student and institutional costs. The U.K. is providing several technicians to fill staff positions.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be the 47 Botswana trained under this project as participants and counterparts. The secondary beneficiaries will be the 298 students enrolled annually at the school. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the rural population served by the people trained at the school as agricultural demonstrators, veterinary assistants, and assistant community development officers. Each agent will be able to serve annually 600 families for a total of 3,000 new beneficiaries each year at a

cost/beneficiary of \$4.53.

FY 1980 Program: During FY 1980, intensive on-service training of counterparts will be carried out and technicians will continue to provide classroom instruction.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Classrooms and student facilities	6
Counterparts trained	47
Certificate graduates	540
Diplomate graduates	135
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	<u>(FY 80 (\$000))</u>
U.S. Technicians	480
6 long-term (72 pm)	
Participant Training	78
6 long-term U.S. (72 pm)	
Other Costs:	80
Instructural Materials, library equipment and supplies	
Total	<u>638</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	500	-	500	South Dakota State University
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,100	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,600	300	2,300	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	638	817	4,055	

TITLE Decentralized Village Planning		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 633-0077		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 174	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		600	4,000	
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To upgrade the capacity of local and district governments to respond with services vital to rural development.

Background: Traditional Botswana society has strong elements of local autonomy and village level cooperation. The GOB has accordingly decentralized major responsibilities to district and local governments. From 1973 to 1975 the GOB undertook an Accelerated Rural Development Program (ARDP) to expedite the expansion of services to rural areas. Over \$25 million was expended for classrooms, clinics, bore holes and village roads via revenue-sharing grants to local governments.

An independent evaluation of this program indicated that it was exceptionally successful, but also had deficiencies in coordinated planning, allocation, and delivery of activities and services. The Ministry of Local Government and Lands has asked A.I.D. to provide assistance to new rural development activities to be planned and initiated by local government units. An A.I.D.-financed rural services sector review in FY 1979 will provide analysis essential for selection and phasing of A.I.D. assistance to activities in this sector.

In practice, funds will support local government activities based on development plans prepared by local governmental units. The provision of each yearly tranche will be dependent on a positive evaluation of prior year expenditures.

Host Country and Other Donors: Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD), Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), and Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) have initiated major programs in the construction of rural clinics, primary schools and water supply projects respectively. The GOB has increased its funding to district and local government activities.

The proposed A.I.D.-funded activities would complement these efforts by providing technical assistance, training management and maintenance support.

Beneficiaries: During FY 1980, this project will provide direct benefits to at least 20% of the approximately 60,000 rural residents of Botswana at an estimated cost of \$33/family.

FY 1980 Program: Based on positive evaluation of prior year expenditures, assistance will continue to be provided to support village and district development project planning and implementation. In-country and Third Country training will continue through selection of participants and support of on-going training.

Major Outputs: (All Years) The major emphasis throughout the life of this project will be the support provided to local government units which demonstrate the ability to plan and implement local activities which meet the basic human needs of the rural poor. Activities will include improved potable water, sanitation, non-formal education, and small infrastructure facilities such as community centers or day-care centers.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	FY 80 (\$000)
Personnel	
U.S. Technicians, 2 long-term (48 pm)	320
Consultants (11 pm)	85
Participants	
3 long-term U.S. (36 pm)	39
Construction	
Community and day-care centers	156
Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)	PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	3,400	4,000

To be selected

TITLE Health Services Development		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 633-0078 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 175	FY 80 1,785	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,530
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To provide additional personnel and other technical resources necessary to extend health services throughout the country and attain a better balance between curative and preventive services.

Background and Progress to Date: Within the past 5 years, the Government of Botswana (GOB) has initiated an ambitious program to extend health services to the entire settled population of Botswana through establishment of permanently staffed fixed facilities based on a referral system beginning at the village level. To assist the GOB to insure effective and efficient functioning of the referral system, the need for trained Botswana staff extends to all levels of the health delivery system, and across all functions within that system—promotive, preventive, curative, and administrative. This project is designed to address this need to provide adequately trained personnel in (a) nursing for health services, (b) health administration, (c) health education, and (d) nutrition.

The GOB has been highly successful in implementing health projects and it is expected that its commitment to achieve project objectives will be maintained through life-of-project. The major constraint which could jeopardize project success is the ability of the GOB to provide on a timely basis the large numbers of personnel required for the project. This aspect will be monitored closely.

Host Country and Other Donors: Other donor assistance to health projects in Botswana is large and varied. Careful planning and orchestration by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning insures complementary donor assistance with little, if any, overlap. Norway, in particular, has been assisting Botswana with senior-level technicians, volunteers, and infrastructure support. WHO, as well, is providing technicians in a number of related health areas.

Beneficiaries: About 400,000 people will benefit from expanded health education, nutrition research, and additional personnel trained in-country. Cost per person is expected to be approximately \$14 for the life of the project.

FY 1980 Program: The major activities of FY 1980 will be the continuation of in-country training, curriculum development and participant selection for U.S. training. Additionally, FY 1980 activities will include expanded health education programs and nutrition research.

<u>Major Outputs</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Training of counterparts and participants, all categories	224
Health Education/Nutrition Unit Constructed	1
Nutrition Research Unit Established	1
<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 80 (\$000)</u>
Personnel	
9 long-term (162 pm)	1,103
2 short-term (12 pm)	90
Participants	
13 long-term (156 pm)	169
4 short-term (24 pm)	30
60 in-country training	300
Other Costs	93
Total	1,785

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	302	-	302	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	3,000	750		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,302	750	2,552	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,785	443	5,530	

TITLE University College of Botswana (UCB)		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 633-0079		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 181	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		600	4,000	
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84	

Purpose: To enable the UCB to expand its educational services by adopting a more community-oriented approach to education.

Background and Progress to Date: As a young national institution of higher learning, the University College of Botswana (UCB) is attempting to develop in a manner that will integrate its program, faculty and students with the needs and aspirations of the community. The GOB University officials believe that the sparse population and the social and developmental requirements of Botswana cannot support a traditional, academically oriented institution. In assessing alternative education models that may be of general community benefit, and that will provide opportunities to a constantly increasing percentage of the population, including school leavers, the GOB has determined that the U.S. community college concept provides an appropriate example of low cost, high quality, and relevant education. The recent recommendations of the GOB National Education Commission support this approach.

The GOB is examining various community college models that might be adapted to Botswana's present and post secondary education requirements. A project plan will be developed in early CY 1979 from the recommendations. After project approval in late FY 1979, a U.S. contractor will provide experienced professionals to (1) assist the UCB to plan education activities which will strengthen the student/faculty/community base, (2) develop non-degree training programs which are community and vocation oriented, (3) provide experienced staff and training for UCB departments and personnel, and (4) finance project-related commodities and participant training.

Host Country and Other Donors: Botswana will provide \$700 thousand for personnel, facilities and equipment. The United Kingdom (U.K.) has programmed \$900 thousand, the European Development Fund (EDF) \$700 thousand, and Canada (CIDA) \$225 thousand for the period 1979-80. Other donors' assistance will be used primarily to finance

physical expansion of the UCB.

Beneficiaries: This project provides more relevant education and training opportunities for some 1,000 students at UCB, as well as some 300 special part-time community students, who would otherwise have no access to work-related training. Over the project's life, some 2,200 individuals will benefit directly; the per student cost is approximately \$1,818. While this cost is high in the project life framework, the project will have an indefinite continuing and multiplier effect which will make the cost reasonable over a longer period. The indirect benefits to Botswana will be significant in meeting the country's critical need in trained manpower.

FY 1980 Program: In FY 79-80 the program will provide the services of approximately 8 U.S. experts in administration, planning, and technical subject areas, long-term U.S. training for 6 participants and funding for other costs.

Major Outputs: The UCB's educational goals and strategies will be redefined to better meet Botswana's need for middle-level manpower. The UCB's administrative and academic organization will be restructured. New, flexible, relevant curricula will be prepared and provided to the student body. Teaching staff will be better prepared and able to provide a wider range of subject offerings.

A.I.D.-Funded Inputs:	FY 80 (\$000)
Personnel	
7 long-term (84 pm)	525
Participants	
6 long-term U.S. (72 pm)	75
Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	--	--	--	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	--	--	--	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	--	--	--	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	3,400	4,000	

TITLE Environmental Sanitation		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 427	LIFE OF PROJECT	900
NUMBER 633-0084	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NONE			

Purpose: To improve rural health standards by conducting a nationwide multi-media campaign with multiple on-site demonstrations, emphasizing waste disposal, water source protection from contamination, and personal hygiene.

Background: The GOB is using the revenues from economic growth in its modern sector to provide an improved quality of life for Botswana's poor majority. One major aspect of this improved quality of life is to reduce illness and increase productivity through better health for the rural population. As a technique for assuring broad participation, the GOB has utilized multi-media campaigns successfully on several occasions. Due to the "new directions" nature of the environmental health project, A.I.D. agreed to provide, in FY 79, technical assistance in coordinating the preparation of materials and to finance a Phase I pilot study in two administrative districts.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOB will provide basic logistic support, materials preparation through the Botswana Training College (BTC), technical direction through the Ministry of Health, field staff and policy guidance through the Rural Extension Coordinating Committee. The Peace Corps will provide the services of 24 PCVs to help conduct field demonstrations, collect data for evaluation, serve as trouble shooters and conduct in-service training.

Beneficiaries: The project will be directed at Botswana's rural areas. Approximately 500,000 people live in these areas, including the poorest. In addition, the project will give special attention to the urban slums, where the environmental problem is the most acute. The cost is estimated at \$1.80/person.

FY 1980 Program: The FY 80 program will focus on environmental health issues using multi-media, local organization and demonstration campaign efforts. Field teams will be trained to spend two

months in the districts and villages to implement demonstrations and assist with self-help activities. Trained local leaders will conduct radio listening education programs in all major villages. Activities to protect water sources, development of waste disposal techniques, and the designation of waste disposal areas will take place.

Major Outputs:

Rural population reached by multi-media campaigns	All Years 500,000
Trained Field Teams	12
Local leaders trained for radio listening education programs	5,000

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

Project Coordinator - 1 long-term (24pm)	FY 1980 (\$000) 140
Vehicles, equipment and supplies	110
Other Costs	56
Evaluation and Consultants	95
Participant Training - 2 long-term (24 pm)	26

TOTAL 427

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	473 a/	150		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	473	150	323	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	427	-	900	

a/ Funding from functional appropriations

TITLE Curriculum Development		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 460		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,000
NUMBER 633-0205	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To assist the Ministry of Education (MOE) to establish and institutionalize an effective Department of Curriculum, Evaluation and Testing.

Background and Progress to Date: A national education curriculum that emphasizes basic and practical skills, and is unified and relevant, was a priority recommendation of the 1977 Government of Botswana (GOB) Education Study Commission. The recommendations were subsequently approved by the GOB Parliament. To date, the MOE has created a curriculum unit, appointed a department director, and assigned personnel to form the nucleus for the MOE Curriculum Development, Evaluation, and Testing Unit.

This project concentrates on MOE personnel development and the refinement of curriculum concepts and materials that support and strengthen the nation's primary and secondary schools.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOB will provide an estimated \$120 thousand for personnel, logistic support and office space.

Beneficiaries: The 150,000 primary school students will be the initial project beneficiaries, as the MOE develops and implements a more practical and basic skills oriented curriculum. Over time as better trained graduates are available throughout the country, benefits will accrue to all social and economic sectors. Based on projected enrollments and funding for the life of project, cost per student will average twenty dollars.

FY 1980 Program: By FY 1980, a contractor will be selected to provide 3 technical advisors to the Curriculum Development Unit. Four Ministry of Education participants will be sent to the U.S. to begin masters degree level training. A modest amount of office supplies, project related materials and reproduction equipment will be purchased.

Major Outputs:

An established, trained, and functioning MOE Department of Curriculum, Evaluation and Testing.
Relevant, unified, and reinforcing education programs at the primary through secondary levels.
Appropriate and effective materials and measuring instruments to supplement and monitor national education programs.
MOE professionals trained in curriculum development, evaluation and educational testing.

All Years

X

X

X

6

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

Personnel
3 long-term (48 pm)
4 short-term (12 pm)
Participants
4 long-term (48 pm)
Other Costs
Instructional materials, library and office equipment, supplies, etc.

FY 80 (\$000)

240

84

52

84

Total 460

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	460	2,540	3,000	

TITLE Transport Sector Support II		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 633-0208		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 80	6,000	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>			ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>					6,000

Purpose: To help Botswana improve and expand its basic internal road network.

Background: Botswana is landlocked, with a poorly developed transport network. Continued growth of the Botswana economy and expanded provision of basic services to rural areas are jeopardized by inadequate transport linkages. Increasing political changes and subsequent economic changes in neighboring countries (Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa) make the requirement for improved transport linkages to newly independent countries even more critical in order to take full advantage of new economic opportunities. The Government of Botswana (GOB) has requested A.I.D. assistance in upgrading four critical elements of the country's economic infrastructure.

Project Description: FY 79 assistance to the transport sector (project 633-073) was designed to accelerate rural road construction and improve the Government of Botswana's capacity to maintain feeder and major roads. Planned FY 80 assistance to the Transport Sector will provide technical assistance to upgrade the Sekoma Pan Ghanzi road to all-weather standards. Upgrading what is now a track running from eastern Botswana to the Namibia border will a) eventually provide Botswana with access to the Namibian ocean ports at Walvis Bay, b) encourage the exploitation of mineral and livestock resources in western Botswana, and c) enable the GOB to improve social services in the most remote and poorest area of the country. A.I.D. will provide capital assistance, technical assistance and on-the-job training to assist the Ministry of Works (MOW) to construct an approximately 500 kilometer road.

Beneficiaries: The inhabitants of the now isolated western region of Botswana will be the prime beneficiaries of the project. These 50,000 people now suffer from a) limited access to external markets for their livestock; b) extremely marginal government social services; c) high prices for basic staples - up to 150% higher than in eastern Botswana due to high transport costs.

FY 1980 Program: The road will be constructed using Botswana Ministry of Works personnel under the supervision of U.S. professionals. Through this method local personnel will gain experience in all facets of the art of road building. The estimated total cost of the road (\$30 million) will be provided through a pool of funds contributed by the GOB, the U.S. and other donors.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Completion of an approximately 500 kilometer all-weather road from Jwaneng to Ghanzi.	X
MOW road construction personnel trained in rural road construction	

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 80 (\$000)</u>
Technical Assistance (120 pm)	800
Equipment	2,000
Engineering and Construction Cost - (500 km road)	<u>3,200</u>
	Total 6,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	6,000	-	6,000	

TITLE Alternative Energy		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 633-0209		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	500	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	None	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To improve the quality of life by providing access to alternative sources of energy and labor-saving devices whose energy costs can be afforded by Botswana's poor majority.

Background: A number of government and private organizations have initiated limited efforts to use solar, wind and other alternative energy sources to reduce the country's dependence on imported diesel fuel. In FY 1978 an Alternative Energy Team visited Botswana to assess existing needs and interests in sources of alternative energy.

Project Description: Firewood, the traditional source of energy in rural areas, is becoming exhausted and alternative energy sources are required to maintain and improve the quality of life and enable the rural population to become more productive.

Technicians will be provided to assist in developing policy, plans, and procedures dealing with the problems of alternative energy for both the urban and rural poor, and will thereafter assist in implementing their recommendations. In addition, a marketing/production technician will be provided to assist in lowering production costs and facilitating access between producers and consumers. Items of production will include pumps for domestic water and irrigation, ovens, water heaters, refrigerators, etc.

Beneficiaries: Because Botswana has very expensive electricity, alternative sources of energy will benefit urban poor who now cannot afford electrical conveniences. Special attention will be given to the production of items which can be afforded by the poorer elements of Botswana's society, with emphasis on the rural poor aimed at developing alternative energy which will increase time available for agricultural productivity. The project is expected to benefit about 350,000 of the rural population. Estimated cost/beneficiary is \$3/person.

Major Outputs: The project will identify alternative energy sources (besides scarce wood and animal dung) which can be produced and marketed at a cost affordable by the poor majority. The project will improve existing solar water heating technology and make it a profitable industry, develop a solar oven for use in Botswana's rural areas, and, generally, improve Botswana's ability to save energy costs and avoid environmentally degrading resource utilization.

FY 1980 Program: In FY 80 three technicians will arrive to assist the Government of Botswana's organizations which will participate in the project.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ 000)
FY 80

Personnel:

4 long-term alternative energy specialists (48 pm)	280
Consultants (12 pm)	90

Participants:

2 U.S. long-term, non-degree (24 pm)	58
4 short-term, specialized (24 pm)	

Other Costs:

Commodities, equipment and supplies	72
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Total 500

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	580 a/	250		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	580	250	330	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	-	1,080	

a/ Funding from functional appropriations

BASIC DATA

Total population	..... (thousands, mid 1978)	<u>1,276</u>		
Per capita GNP	..... (dollars, 1976)	<u>170</u>		
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	..... (1970-75)	<u>7.3%</u>		
Average annual rate of inflation	..... (1960-1970)	<u>2.5%</u>	(1970-1976)	<u>8.8%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population	()	<u>n.a.</u>		
Life expectancy at birth, in years	(1970-1975) total	<u>46.0</u>	male	<u>44.4</u> female <u>47.6</u>
	(1865-1970) total	<u>43.5</u>	male	<u>41.9</u> female <u>45.1</u>
Literacy rate	(1972) total	<u>59%</u>	male	<u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u>
	(1966) total	<u>59%</u>	male	<u>44%</u> female <u>68%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	..... (1961-76)	<u>-0.3%</u>	
Agricultural production as % of GDP	..... ( 1976)	<u>38</u>	
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	..... ( 1973)	<u>110</u>	
% land owned (1970) by: top 10%	<u>22</u>	low 10%	<u>3</u>
Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	corn	38	(1976)
Cash	wheat	23	(1976)
Major agricultural exports	.. (1975)	wool, mohair, livestock, wheat	
Major agricultural imports	.. (1975)	corn	
Proportion of labor force in agriculture	..... (1970)	<u>75%</u>	

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>30</u>	(75)	<u>30</u>	(76)	<u>34</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	..... ( 1974)	<u>29</u>	(75)	<u>44</u>	(76)	<u>54</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	..... ( 1974)	<u>1</u>	(75)	<u>-14</u>	(76)	<u>-20</u>
Defense expenditures,						
as % of total expenditures	..... ( )	<u>n.a.</u>	()	<u>n.a.</u>	()	<u>n.a.</u>
as % of GNP	..... ( )	<u>n.a.</u>	()	<u>n.a.</u>	()	<u>n.a.</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,						
(\$ millions, U.S.)	..... ( 1975)	<u>14</u>	(76)	<u>17</u>	(77)	<u>27</u>
Equivalent to	<u>n.a.</u>					
	months of imports	()				

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1975)	wool, mohair, wheat
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.)	(1974) <u>1</u> (75) <u>1</u> (76) <u>1</u>
as % of total exports	..... ( 1974) <u>8</u> (75) <u>9</u> (76) <u>6</u>
Major imports ... (1975)	corn, building materials, clothing
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.)	..... ( 1974) <u>4</u> (75) <u>2</u> (76) <u>5</u>
as % of total imports	..... ( 1974) <u>4.5</u> (75) <u>1.6</u> (76) <u>2.8</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.)	..... ( 1975) <u>-111</u> (76) <u>-159</u> (77) <u>-189</u>
Main trading partners	..... South Africa
External public debt as % of GNP.	(1976) <u>8.5</u>
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.)	..... ( ) <u>n.a.</u>
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	..... ( ) <u>n.a.</u>

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate	..... ( 1967-77)	<u>2.1%</u>
% population in urban areas	..... ( 1973)	<u>2</u> (1976) <u>3</u>
Total births per 1,000 population	..... ( 1975)	<u>39</u>
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	..... ( 1977)	<u>4</u>
% of the population (1975) in age group:	(0-14 yrs.) <u>38.3</u> (15-64 yrs.) <u>57.1</u> (65+ yrs.) <u>4.6</u>	
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	..... ( 1973)	<u>114</u>
People per physician	..... ( 1973)	<u>20,300</u>
Major causes of death (1973)	pulmonary tuberculosis, heart disease, hypertension, acute respiratory infections	
Major disease(s) ... (1974)	gonococcal infections, syphilis, measles	
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	..... ( 1973)	<u>99</u>
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	..... ( )	<u>n.a.</u>
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:		
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1975)	total <u>94.4</u> male <u>77.7</u> female <u>111.0</u>	
Secondary ... (15-19) (1975)	total <u>16.3</u> male <u>14.3</u> female <u>18.4</u>	
Post Secondary (20-24) (1971)	total <u>0.4</u> male <u>0.7</u> female <u>0.2</u>	
Energy production as % of consumption ()	<u>n.a.</u>

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

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY	LESOTHO					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	
	PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD							
		1975	1976	TQ	1977				1978
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL									
	Loans	4.1	6.3	0.8	5.7	4.3			
	Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
	Grants	4.1	6.3	0.8	5.7	4.3			
a. A.I.D. and Prodemmer Agencies									
	Loans	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	*			
	Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
	<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	*			
		-	-	-	-	5.5			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)									
	Loans	3.6	5.7	0.5	4.4	3.6			
	Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
	Grants	3.6	5.7	0.5	4.4	3.6			
	Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
	Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
	Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
	Title II - Total Grants	3.6	5.7	0.5	4.4	3.6			
	Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	2.2	3.0	0.4	1.5	1.9			
	Voluntary Relief Agencies	1.4	2.7	0.1	2.9	1.7			
c. Other Economic Assistance									
	Loans	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.7			
	Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
	Grants	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.7			
	Peace Corps	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.7			
	Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL									
	Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
	Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
a. MAP Grants									
b. Credit Sales under FMS									
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program									
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks									
e. Other Grants									
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE									
	Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
	Grants	4.1	6.3	0.8	5.7	4.3			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants									
a. Export-Import Bank Loans									
b. All Other Loans									

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1966-78
TOTAL	-	9.3	23.2	72.9
IFC	-	-	0.3	0.3
IDA	-	2.5	13.5	35.2
AFDB	-	5.6	7.4	21.6
UNDP	-	0.3	2.0	13.8
Other UN	-	0.7	-	2.0

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-77
TOTAL	14.0	16.7	86.6
United Kingdom	3.8	3.8	52.0
Canada	3.8	5.0	11.1
Sweden	2.5	2.3	7.5
Germany	0.8	1.3	5.0
Denmark	1.6	1.3	4.0
Netherlands	0.9	0.8	3.3
Other	0.6	2.2	3.7

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	-	NA	NA

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	-	-	-

NA - Not available

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

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SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 ^a / Estimated	FY 1980 Proposed
Technical Assistance	5.3	5.1	17.5
Total	5.3	5.1	17.5

^a/ Funding from Development Assistance

U.S. INTEREST

U.S. interests in Lesotho are aimed at supporting the country's economic activities and encouraging peaceful transition to majority rule in southern Africa, helping Lesotho achieve greater economic self-reliance, raising the living standards of its people, and overcoming the economic and political dislocations that characterize the region.

DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Lesotho is included in the United Nations' list of 30 least developed countries. It lacks natural resources, trained manpower, physical and institutional infrastructure, and must cope with increasing population pressures. In 1977 agriculture provided a livelihood for about 90% of the population although per capita agricultural production has actually decreased during the past decade. Production is hampered by vast and rapid erosion (claiming an estimated 1% of the arable land annually); decreasing herd productivity, heavy dependence on women and children for labor, poor management and cultivation practices, and inadequate transportation and marketing infrastructure.

Lesotho's labor force is expanding much more rapidly (10-12,000 annually) than its job market (2-3,000 annually). Yet, Lesotho lacks skilled workers, entrepreneurs and people who can plan and execute development programs. Unmet basic needs in health, nutrition and housing are major problems. Lesotho's existing economic position is tenuous. Basotho migrants working in South Africa contribute more than half of Lesotho's GNP and government

revenues. These and most other essential components of Lesotho's economy, such as supplies of oil, electricity and food, are more subject to control by the Republic of South Africa than Lesotho.

Difficulties along Lesotho's southeast border with Transkei and the removal by South Africa of the subsidy on maize exports to Lesotho have led to accelerated road building and attempts to increase food production and jobs at home.

Increased recurrent costs tied to expanded development spending are beginning to strain the national budget.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

The Government of Lesotho is committed to growth with equity and increased government spending in agriculture and rural development from 8.7% of the budget total in FY 75 to 34.9% in FY 79. Educational opportunities are expanding, particularly non-formal and vocational training.

TOTAL RESOURCES

Donor funding is increasing rapidly and accounts for 70-80% of development expenditures. The United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, the United States, Ireland, the World Bank, the UNDP, the Africa Development Bank, and the European Development Fund are major donors. A.I.D. and other donor efforts are coordinated and mutually supportive. Private U.S. banking flows are negligible. A Peace Corps program of 130 volunteers complements and reinforces the proposed A.I.D. assistance program of \$17.5 million in FY 80.

The proposed \$6.4 million in PL 480 (Title II) finances development efforts including a maternal and child feeding program and a Food for Work program for conservation activities and the construction and maintenance of village supply roads and tracks.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

Since the majority of Lesotho's population is dependent on subsistence agriculture, A.I.D. stresses rural

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development. A.I.D. assists with program planning, soil conservation, aid to small farmers, and increasing rural income by encouraging local processing of mohair. Human needs are addressed through rural health development, including family planning and low income housing. Other activities include academic and skills training, education planning and curriculum reform. Both A.I.D. and the World Bank are helping Lesotho develop and maintain its rural road network. Given Lesotho's limited agricultural potential, economic viability cannot be reached or even approached purely through agricultural development. A.I.D. proposes to assess and, if feasible, to help exploit Lesotho's potential for small and medium scale industrialization.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

--Principal thrust is to conserve agriculture resources and reverse declines in food and livestock production. Simultaneously, we seek to help restructure production and employment.

--\$6.7 million finances agriculture and rural development, \$4.7 million - human resources, \$1.7 million - health, \$0.9 million - shelter, and \$0.6 million - enterprise development. Also \$6.4 million in PL 480 (Title II) finances maternal and child feeding, conservation, and village supply roads and tracks.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	8	13	13
FASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	18	33	67
Total	26	46	80
Participants^d			
Noncontract	37	46	107
Contract	4	2	9
Total	41	48	116

^aU.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^bFY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
^cParticipating agency technicians.
^dProgrammed during the fiscal year.

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RESOURCE FLOWS CP 80-08(10-78)			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	2,432	6,497	13,182
Total AID	2,432	6,497	13,182
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	3,558	5,165	6,422
Total P.L. 480	3,658	5,165	6,422
Total AID and P.L. 480	6,090	11,662	19,604
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 80-14(10-78)						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total ...	hatched	-	hatched	-	hatched	-
(of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..	hatched	1,715	hatched	3,659	hatched	3,977
World Food Programs	hatched	1,943	hatched	1,506	hatched	2,445
Gov't.-to-Gov't	hatched	-	hatched	-	hatched	-
Title II Total	hatched	3,658	hatched	5,165	hatched	6,422
Total P.L. 480	hatched	3,658	hatched	5,165	hatched	6,422

ACTING MISSION DIRECTOR Frank Campbell

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM **LESOTHO**

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
THABA BOSIU RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	632-0031	72	2,685	2,456	---	229	---	---	---
LAND AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	632-0048	75	1,910	1,685	390	---	---	225	---
LESOTHO AGR. SECTOR ANALYSIS	G	632-0064	77	286	204	---	82	---	---	---
FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	G	632-0065	78	---	---	1,000	82	---	918	---
NUTRITION PLANNING	G	632-0066	TQ	215	215	---	---	---	---	---
PRODUCE MARKETING CORPORATION	G	632-0101	79	---	---	550	---	---	550	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				5,096	4,560	1,940	393	---	1,693	---
GRANTS				5,096	4,560	1,940	393	---	1,693	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING										
RURAL HEALTH DEVELOPMENT	G	632-0058	77	40	40	200	150	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				40	40	200	150	---	---	---
GRANTS				40	40	200	150	---	---	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH										
RURAL HEALTH DEVELOPMENT	G	632-0058	77	855	238	600	471	---	796	---
RURAL WATER AND SANITATION	G	632-0088	79	---	---	1,000	---	---	1,000	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				855	238	1,600	471	---	1,796	---
GRANTS				855	238	1,600	471	---	1,796	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES										
SOUTHERN AFR. DEV. PERSONNEL AND TRNG.	G	632-0030	73	1,486	1,135	---	182	---	169	---
INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS RESOURCE CENTER	G	632-0061	77	472	27	250	297	---	398	---
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	G	632-0069	78	---	---	500	---	---	500	---
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO	G	632-0080	77	625	60	---	269	---	296	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,583	1,222	750	748	---	1,363	---
GRANTS				2,583	1,222	750	748	---	1,363	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES										
LESOTHO LOW INCOME SHELTER	G	632-0089	77	325	152	---	173	---	---	---

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM **LESOTHO**

CP 88-02170-789

PROJECT TITLE	•	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT		G	632-0206	79	---	---	574	100	---	250	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						325	152	574	273	---	250
GRANTS						325	152	574	273	---	250
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE											
SOUTHERN AFR. DEV. PERSONNEL AND TRNG.		G	632-0030	73	302	50	---	202	---	50	---
THARA BOSIU RURAL DEVELOPMENT		G	632-0031	72	554	18	---	536	---	---	---
LAND AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	*	G	632-0048	75	641	45	---	400	42	238	---
RURAL HEALTH DEVELOPMENT	*	G	632-0058	77	147	27	---	120	512	---	891
INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS RESOURCE CENTER	*	G	632-0061	77	---	---	---	---	684	34	1,500
FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	*	G	632-0065	78	905	---	---	995	1,583	1,122	4,700
NUTRITION PLANNING		G	632-0066	79	189	50	---	99	---	40	---
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	*	G	632-0069	78	1,767	---	---	1,500	3,200	1,467	4,503
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO	*	G	632-0080	77	---	---	---	---	900	304	2,100
RURAL WATER AND SANITATION	*	G	632-0088	79	---	---	---	---	1,196	500	6,951
PRODUCE MARKETING CORPORATION	*	G	632-0101	79	---	---	---	---	2,396	1,750	3,554
AGRICULTURAL SURVEY/STATISTICS	*	G	632-0201	80	---	---	---	---	300	100	200
SMALL SCALE ENTERPRISES	*	G	632-0202	80	---	---	---	---	600	215	2,400
SHELTER DEV. AND COMMUNITY PLANNING	*	G	632-0203	80	---	---	---	---	900	275	3,100
ACCELERATED LAND PROTECTION	*	G	632-0204	80	---	---	---	---	750	210	2,102
UPGRADING ROAD CONSTRUCTION/MAINTENANCE	*	G	632-0205	80	---	---	---	---	2,785	1,185	5,215
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT		G	632-0206	79	---	---	---	---	---	---	382
GRAZING LANDS MANAGEMENT	*	G	632-0208	80	---	---	---	---	1,652	450	1,816
COTTAGE MOHAIR INDUSTRY(PVO)		G	632-0209	78	500	---	---	500	---	---	---
COMMODITY WAREHOUSING(PVO)		G	632-0210	78	250	---	---	110	---	140	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						5,345	190	---	4,462	17,500	8,080
GRANTS						5,345	190	---	4,462	17,500	8,080
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						14,244	6,402	5,064	6,497	17,500	13,182
GRANTS						14,244	6,402	5,064	6,497	17,500	13,182
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Land and Water Resource Development		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 632-0048		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 189	FY 80 42	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,983	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To incorporate sound land use and water management principles into Lesotho's national agricultural development effort.

Background and Progress to Date: Massive loss of top soil through wind and water erosion is probably the single most serious agronomic problem faced by Lesotho's farmers and, consequently, by the nation at large. Resolution of this problem is thus a key to A.I.D.'s efforts to reinforce the rural development programs of the Government of Lesotho (GOL). To address the problem A.I.D. is helping the GOL carry out soil conservation efforts and establish the institutions necessary to maintain these efforts. An eight member project technical assistance team has enabled the GOL to establish a Conservation Division within the Ministry of Agriculture. The Division develops land use plans with farmers and makes available technical and management assistance to help the small farmer maintain the usefulness of his land.

Extensive participant training has been completed under the project so that every A.I.D. technician now has a trained counterpart, and trained conservation officers have been assigned to each of the nine districts. The Conservation Division, under Basotho leadership, has assumed responsibility for the special conservation activities previously carried out with donor assistance under various area-based projects. Conservation construction works and conservation plans are being developed on schedule.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOL - \$2 million for salaries, administrative, operational and logistical costs over the life of the project. U.K., UNDP, IBRD are providing general financial support to the Conservation Division.

Beneficiaries: An estimated 50,000 rural families receive direct benefits at a life-of-project cost per family of \$60.

FY 1980 Program: During FY 80 the number of U.S. technicians will be reduced as Basotho personnel replace them. Most participants will have returned and most in-service training will have been completed. A major evaluation will take place during this last year of project funding.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Land and water use projects underway	12
Land and water plans developed	16
Trained staff in established positions	43
MOA capacity to design and construct works	x
Mobile field service unit in operation	1
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 1980 (\$000)</u>
Personnel:	
3 Short-term (4pm)	27
Other Costs:	
Local transportation and office supplies	15
Total	42

U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	2,551	1,730	821	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	390 a/	400		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,941	2,130	811	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	42	-	2,983	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

Near East Foundation
International Institute for Education

a/ Funding from functional appropriations.

TITLE Rural Health Development		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 632-0058		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 192	FY 80	512	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,245
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To upgrade the planning and administrative capacity in the Ministry of Health (MOH) and to train new health workers required for the rural component of a national health services delivery system.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Lesotho has as its objectives during its current development plan to (1) improve and expand health services in the rural areas and (2) strengthen preventive health services. The major health problems are susceptible to preventive measures provided the country can give the population access to medical and health care. This project will give in-service training to 125 registered nurses to enable them to provide primary medical diagnosis and treatment as well as deliver preventive health services. It will also train 165 nurse assistants to perform some routine nursing functions and 1,000 village health workers to provide elementary services in their own village. It will also provide assistance to the MOG in planning and managing delivery of rural health services. The first members of the technical services team enter the field in early FY 79.

Host Country and Other Donors: Government of Lesotho contributions covering salaries, training facilities, office space, housing (and furnishings), trainee personal allowances and family allowances, administrative overhead and personnel, transportation, training materials and other program costs will be about \$700,000 for the life of the project. The Private Health Association of Lesotho (PHAL), which has already begun training of nurse assistants, will have contributed about \$94,000 for the training of 165 nurse assistants at the end of the project.

Beneficiaries: The entire population of the rural areas of the country (approximately 1,000,000 people) will benefit from improved health services integrating curative and preventive activities and extending the reach of both. Creation of an integrated

system based on 17 rural health services areas (with a clinic at the center of each) provides nationwide health coverage. Training nurse clinicians to staff the clinics will extend to the rural areas the best curative services the country can afford. One thousand village health workers will, with the support of the rest of the health services hierarchy, work with the public in gaining mass acceptance of preventive health practices. Life of project cost per trainee is \$2,515.

FY 1980 Program: FY 80 will see initial introduction of the planning and management system drawn up during the previous year and commencement of training programs for the nurse clinicians. Training of nurse assistants will continue and an additional class will be graduated.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Introduction and installation of a new planning and management system	x
Nurse clinicians trained	125
Nurse assistants trained	165
Village health workers trained (through 1984)	1,000
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80 (\$000)</u>
Personnel:	
3 Long-term U.S. (48pm)	318
Participants:	
7 Long-term Academic U.S. (84pm)	91
4 Short-term Non-academic U.S. (7pm)	14
Commodities:	
Family planning and training supplies	89
Total	<u>512</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,042	305	737	University of Hawaii
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	800 ^{a/}	741		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,842	1,046	796	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	512	891	3,245	

^{a/} Funding from Functional Accounts.

TITLE Instructional Materials and Resource Center (IMRC)		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 632-0061		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 684	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,906	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79, Annex A, Africa Programs, p.193	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: Establish and institutionalize an Instructional Materials and Resource Center within the National Teachers Training College (NTTC) which will be capable of: (a) preparing instructional materials and teaching resources for the pre-service and in-service teacher training requirements of the NTTC, and (b) preparing prototype instructional materials and teaching resources for the primary and junior-secondary schools.

Background and Progress to Date: A revised curriculum is needed to replace the classically academic curriculum now in use with one that will combine a basic education with skills that the student needs to become productively employed. To help meet this need, Lesotho is establishing at the NTTC a capacity for designing and testing materials, training teachers in their use, and producing them in limited quantities for distribution to teachers. The initial A.I.D. contribution to curriculum improvement, under an agreement signed in September 1977, consists of two technicians who arrived in FY 78 to assist in the development of prototype instructional materials and to plan a program for continuing materials development, production, distribution, and evaluation. The materials will be used by the NTTC in the training of primary and junior-secondary teachers. Provided that the technicians are successful in developing a program design acceptable to all concerned, A.I.D. will assist the NTTC to undertake, beginning in late FY 79 or early FY 80, full-scale program implementation.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL is paying the basic local salaries, providing housing, and furnishing standard GOL benefits and allowances to the two U.S. technicians. It is furnishing participants to be trained to take the place of the two U.S. technicians and is adding staff to the NTTC. In sum, it intends to increase the recurrent budget of the NTTC from \$192,000 in 1975-76 to \$1,300,000 in 1979-80. Among the donors providing complementary assistance are the Danish, British, and West German Governments and

the United Nations.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 230,000 primary and junior-secondary students and their 4,500 teachers who will have access to better instructional materials. Life of project cost per student beneficiary is \$12.60.

FY 80 Program: Full scale production will be under way in FY 80 after having been developed during FY 78 and FY 79. The implementation emphasis will be on the production of instructional materials for teachers, training of counterparts, and on establishing a system for evaluating materials.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Instructional materials revised for the primary and junior-secondary schools	x
Curriculum materials development	
professionals trained	6
Media centers established	4
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	<u>(FY 80 (\$000))</u>
Personnel: 3 long-term (36 pm)	210
2 short-term (2 pm)	20
Participants: 4 long-term U.S. (72 pm)	78
2 short-term U.S. (4 pm)	6
Commodities: Vehicles and equipment for production center	100
Construction: Media Production Center	270
	Total 684

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	472	27	445	Institute for International Education
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	250 a/	297		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	722	324	398	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	684	1,500	2,906	

a/ Funding from functional appropriations.

TITLE Farming Systems Research		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 1,583		LIFE OF PROJECT 8,278
NUMBER 632-0065	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 190	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To create more productive agricultural enterprise mixes which are acceptable to farmers, sensitive to farmer's management ability, appropriate to the resources available, and protective of the land base.

Background and Progress to Date: An overriding problem confronting Lesotho's agricultural development is the absence of integrated farming systems adapted to the needs of small farmers for higher output and improved soil protection. Government personnel shortages and financial limitations now inhibit adequate analysis and design of appropriate farming systems. In agricultural research some biological and physical work has been started, particularly on irrigation, variety trials and management practices, but numerous gaps remain. A.I.D. and the Government of Lesotho are collaborating closely in this applied research project to develop optimum field-tested combinations of crop and livestock farm enterprises which can improve the productivity and quality of life of small farmers. The project aims to develop within the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) an ability to carry on necessary research, and among small farmers, a receptiveness toward applying research results as appropriate. Field activities will be underway in mid-FY 79 with the arrival of a U.S. (nine-member) institutional contract team

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL will provide \$832 thousand for technicians, general services, training, and commodities.

Beneficiaries: The benefits of this project will accrue to small farmers whose income will be increased through adoption of more productive farm enterprise mixes. The agricultural sector consists of approximately 190,000 families. While it is hoped that nearly all of these will benefit from this project ultimately, the direct beneficiaries during the life of the project are conservatively estimated at 10%, or 19,000 families. Cost per family is \$435.

FY 1980 Program: During FY 80 published results of the Farming Systems Research Section will be disseminated to all relevant GOL divisions and alternative strategies for MOA/farmer communications and education will be developed. A survey and analysis of rural attitudes and aspirations will be performed and technological/sociological/economic research activities will be structured.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Farming Systems Research Unit	1
Farming Systems Developed and Tested	3
Alternative Strategies for Reaching Farmers	3
Trained Basotho Personnel	26
Research and Information Data Base	1
Agriculture Research Library	1
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 1980 (\$000)</u>
Personnel:	
9 Long-term (144pm)	1,045
Participants:	
10 Long-term Academic U.S. (120pm)	148
4 Short-term Non-Academic U.S. (12pm)	35
Commodities:	
Laboratory and Library office equipment, books and periodicals	15
Other Costs	
Local costs for testing & demonstrations	340
Total	<u>1,583</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	995	-	995	Washington State University
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000 ^{a/}	1,077		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,995	1,077	918	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,583	4,700	8,278	

a/ Funding from functional appropriations.

TITLE Manpower Development and Training		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 3,200		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,970
NUMBER 632-0069	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 75 Annex A, Africa	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Programs, pp. 194 and 167		

Purpose: To reduce critical manpower constraints to development, mainly in the fields selected by the U.S. Congressional mandate, while strengthening the public sector's institutional capability to meet the development needs of the country.

Background and Progress to Date: For historical, political and administrative reasons, Lesotho, like Botswana and Swaziland, has fewer trained personnel than most other former British territories in Africa. Thus, professional ranks of the civil services are still dominated by expatriates, and a critical shortage of trained local manpower exists in technical and general management areas. Lesotho's development programs and the development process are increasing the need for technical and general management expertise. Scarce administrative manpower is stretched thinly across a wide variety of development activities so that the limited ability to plan and implement development programs adequately has become a major constraint on Lesotho's absorptive capacity and, in turn, on her ability to carry out urgently needed development programs.

A.I.D. is providing professional and technical training for selected participants to fill key development related positions, thus helping to meet the Government of Lesotho's (GOL's) objective of localization. U.S. technicians will fill key development related positions temporarily, pending the return of trained Basotho participants.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOL will provide for technicians, on a case-by-case basis, basic salaries, allowances, and other benefits. For all technicians, the GOL will provide office space, job related transportation, and other support. It will also bear certain costs in support of in-country and overseas training. The life of project GOL contribution is estimated at \$1,518,000.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries are the approximately 496 Basotho who will receive participant and in-country training via the project. The entire population of Lesotho should ultimately benefit from this project by its contribution to an increased GOL capability to plan, design, and implement national development programs. The project cost per capita measured against number of formal trainees is \$20,100.

FY 80 Program: The technicians funded in FY 78 and FY 79 will continue in place and an additional 10-14 technicians will be recruited. Participant training for Basotho to replace the technicians will continue apace. FY 80 activity combines ongoing Southern Africa Academic Skills Training Project activities in Lesotho with Southern Africa Manpower Development Project.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Basotho trained outside the country to replace U.S. technicians	70
Basotho trained in-country	420
"Spin-off" donor supported projects	6

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 1980 (\$000)</u>
Personnel:	
14 Long-term (336 pm)	1,960
10 Short-term (14 pm)	120
Participants:	
24 Long-term academic U.S. (576 pm)	678
16 Long-term academic Africa (192 pm)	96
10 Short-term non-academic (30 pm)	66
Other Costs:	
In-country training: 70 short-term (140 pm)	280
Total	<u>3,200</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,767	-	1,767	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500 a/	1,500		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,267	1,500	767	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,200	8,033	13,500	

a/ Funding from functional appropriations.

TITLE National University of Lesotho		FJNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 632-0080		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p.195	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		900	3,625	
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To expand the capacity of the Institute (formerly Division) of Extra-mural Services (IEMS) of the National University of Lesotho (NUL) to offer post secondary and other educational opportunities to the adult community.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Lesotho (GOL) has identified the need to make educational opportunities accessible to larger numbers and ranges of people and shape educational programs to the requirements of national development. In line with this need, the NUL is establishing a campus in Maseru devoted to short-term and after-hours programs for adults in fields pertinent to national development and to career opportunities. This program is the equivalent of a general adult education program in the United States. The project will pay particular attention to the involvement of women in the adult training program because of their existing and potential role in rural and urban development.

Under an agreement signed late in FY 77, A.I.D. is helping to assess and plan development of the IEMS facilities and programs. An academic planning officer for the NUL was brought on board during FY 78. An architectural engineering study is to be performed during FY 79, and two program development officers will be brought on board.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL is contributing an estimated life of project amount of \$191,000. The contribution is to fund basic salaries and allowances for U.S. technicians, provide local staff, certain trainee costs, office space, equipment, and land for the campus at Maseru. Four other donors, Canada, Britain, Denmark, and the United Nations, are providing complementary assistance to the NUL.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be those adults who

obtain middle-level training through IEMS. The IEMS clientele will be associated with development ministries and have responsibilities which directly impact on the greater rural population. Increased effectiveness brought about by IEMS courses will improve overall GOL community services to the Basotho people. Cost per graduate in a 20-year stream of graduates is \$360 based on an average of 500 graduates per year.

FY 80 Program: The NUL IEMS will continue to expand both in numbers of courses offered and numbers of adults registered in these courses. Instructional materials for the courses will be prepared and/or revised and Basotho will be in training in the U.S. to return to become instructors in the IEMS program. On-the-job training at IEMS will be conducted by U.S. advisors. A practical research evaluation program will be established.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
IEMS campus constructed and equipped	X
Trained staff in place	10
Courses developed	X
IEMS graduates	210
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80 (\$000)</u>
Personnel: 13 long-term, (66 pm)	400
2 short-term, (5 pm)	40
Participants: 5 U.S. academic, (55 pm)	64
Commodities: educational equipment	100
Construction: classrooms, faculty houses and dormitory	296
Total	<u>900</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	625	60	565	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	269		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	625	329	296	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	900	2,100	3,625	

Overseas Liaison Committee of the American Council on Education;
Institute for International Education

TITLE Rural Water and Sanitation		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 632-0088		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 80 1,196	LIFE OF PROJECT 9.147
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83
		PROJECT REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 188		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84	

Purpose: To develop the institutional capability of the Village Water Supply Section (VWS) to plan, install, and maintain village water supply systems; to extend the availability of clean water in rural Lesotho.

Background and Progress to Date: About 94% of the 1.2 million people of Lesotho reside in areas not served by municipal water systems. Most people use water carried by hand over varying distances and, therefore, highly susceptible to contamination. The Ministry of Rural Development has limited capacity to design and construct new rural water supply systems (about ten per year) and to maintain existing ones (about 36% of which are estimated to be completely non-functional or functioning improperly). A backlog of about 500 village requests for new water supply systems (requests often accompanied by local financial contributions) verifies the "felt need" by the rural populace for improved water supply. The Government of Lesotho (GOL) envisages the completion of at least 200 additional water supply systems during the project and improved maintenance of 97 existing systems. An A.I.D. financed study has recommended major A.I.D. capital and technical assistance to assist construction and maintenance.

Initial funding in FY 1979 will provide a five person team of engineers to occupy key positions in an expanded Village Water Supply Section, long-term training for four participants, initial construction of new systems, and supplies.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL will fund additional personnel to join the VWS, provide land for construction of additional personnel to join the VWS, provide land for construction of additional VWS activities, and fund recurrent costs for drilling operations and transport. The villages are expected to contribute \$50,000 cash and \$600,000 in self-help labor. The United Kingdom and the European Development Fund will continue to provide personnel and capital assistance. The Peace Corps will provide five

volunteers.

Beneficiaries: The project will construct, rebuild, or maintain approximately 433 water supply systems. The systems will provide clean water for household use to approximately 150,000 people; that is about 15% of the rural population. Life of project cost per direct beneficiary will be \$82.

FY 80 Program: Training and technical assistance will be provided to improve organizational structure and maintenance capacity and to complete design for the construction of five "model" water supply systems.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Maintenance capacity servicing one-third existing systems annually	X
Existing systems restored to operational status	97
New systems constructed	200
Technical staff and village representatives trained	115
Improved procedures for system construction and maintenance	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80 (\$000)</u>
Personnel: 5 long-term (64 pm)	400
Participants: 4 long-term academic U.S. (56 pm)	62
Commodities: Pipe, pumps, tools, vehicles	604
Other Costs: Local in-service training	130
Total	1,196

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000 a/	-	-		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,000	-	1,000		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,196	6,951	9,147		

a/ Funding from functional appropriations

TITLE Produce Marketing Corporation (PMC)		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 632-0101			FY 80 2,396	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,500
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 191	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84
			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84	

Purpose: To establish a viable and efficient national agricultural marketing system, providing commercial inputs and produce marketing services which are conducive to increasing agricultural production for all Basotho farmers.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Lesotho's (GOL) five-year Basic Agricultural Services Program (BASP) constitutes the core of a long-term agricultural development strategy. The nationwide agricultural inputs, extension, research and other services are essential to increased agricultural production and higher income for Lesotho's small-scale farmers who constitute 90% of the population. A critical element of BASP is the strengthening of the existing Produce Marketing Corporation (PMC). This project will assist the PMC in its tasks of input and crop purchase, storage, distribution and sale. Project inputs will include a five-person technical assistance team, commodities (including transport, processing and office equipment), participant and in-country training. Local cost support will be provided for construction and a portion of recurrent operational budgets. These inputs are designed to contribute to A.I.D.'s basic program objective of reinforcing Lesotho's rural development program.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL will provide financing for PMC's service (non-commercial) activities and working capital to purchase production inputs for sale to farmers. A second donor, the UK's Tropical Products Institute (TPI), will provide technical assistance and specialized equipment in post harvest technology. Estimated contributions: GOL, \$5,240,000; TPI, \$320,000.

Beneficiaries: While all of the 190,000 farm families will ultimately be served by the PMC, approximately one third of that number will realize benefits during the life of the project at a cost per family benefitted of \$63.50.

FY 80 Program: During FY 80, the U.S. technical team will concentrate on tasks relating to input purchase, storage, distribution and sale, and the PMC's handling of purchase of agricultural crops, their storage and sale. In-country and U.S. training will continue. Construction of warehouses, offices and workshops started in FY 79 will be completed.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
PMC Headquarters constructed	1
Vehicle workshop constructed	1
Railhead (wholesale) stores established	3
Unit level stores operating	19
Retail outlets operating	65

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80 (\$000)</u>
Personnel: 5 long-term (108 pm)	540
Participants: 6 long-term academic U.S. (84 pm)	96
Commodities: Office equipment and vehicles	300
Construction: Warehouses, office, workshop	1,000
Other Costs: Working capital (for purchase of crops)	460
Total	2,396

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	550 a/	0		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	550	0	550	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,396	3,554	6,500	

a/ Funding from functional appropriation

TITLE Agricultural Survey/Statistics		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 632-0201		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 80 300	LIFE OF PROJECT 500	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	

Purpose: To provide the Planning Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) with resources for the collection and analysis of data relevant to the needs of the planning process.

Background and Progress to Date: The Lesotho Agricultural Sector Analysis Project (LASA) was initiated in 1977. The purpose of LASA is to develop within the Government of Lesotho (GOL) capacity to implement, update and utilize sector analysis as a planning tool in evaluating alternative strategies for economic and social development in the agricultural sector. During implementation of LASA and other A.I.D. activities in agriculture, it was found that the MOA did not have the ability to produce needed information rapidly for specific problems. This situation required the MOA to divert planning officers from their regular functions to conduct surveys or otherwise produce the needed data. More often the MOA was forced to continue planning and implementation without the benefit of critical information, such as fertilizers used and costs of production per acre, to the detriment of agricultural development. This project will assist the GOL in developing the capacity to generate special studies in support of specific policy questions and problems.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL will provide the local staff and data processing facilities needed to store, process and analyze statistical data generated from project field surveys and from other statistics-producing agencies. The GOL will also assume an increasing share (100% by the end of the project) of the local budget required by the new Statistics Section in the Planning Unit. Estimated GOL contribution is \$150,000.

Beneficiaries: As a project directed at strengthening the institution responsible for planning in the MOA, benefits to the rural poor target group will necessarily be indirect. The increased capability of the MOA to plan and implement agricultural

development activities will ultimately benefit all rural families engaged in agriculture, some 90% of the population or approximately 190,000 families at a cost of \$2.60 per household.

FY 1980 Program: A Statistics Section will be established with the arrival of the U.S. funded Section Leader. One national field survey on priority agricultural issues will be underway concurrent with field training for survey supervisors and enumerators. One participant will begin U.S. training.

Major Outputs	All Years
National surveys on priority agricultural issues	2
Regional or selected area surveys	4
Established agricultural data bank	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 1980 (\$000)
Personnel:	
1 Long-term (24pm)	180
Participants:	
1 Long-term U.S. (24pm)	30
Commodities:	
Vehicle, office supplies	50
Other Costs:	
Recurrent Costs	40
Total	300

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	300	200	500	

TITLE Small Scale Enterprises		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 632-0202		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	600	FY 84	3,000
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To assist the Government of Lesotho (GOL) in establishing small-scale businesses and creating employment in light industry.

Background: Lesotho is faced with a severe problem of job creation even if employment opportunities for Basotho are not reduced in South Africa as is anticipated. One of the goals of the GOL's development plan is to increase its revenue-generating capacity through development of export and import substitutions enterprises. The GOL hopes to create 7,250 new jobs in the non-agriculture sector over a five year period primarily through efforts of the Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC) and the Basotho Enterprises Development Corporation (BEDCO). LNDC concentrates on promoting industrial areas, provision of industrial buildings, equity participation on loan guarantees for joint ventures and promotional activities. BEDCO provides credit, work space and extension services to encourage locally-owned enterprises. Under the project, three long-term technicians would help LNDC and BEDCO create new enterprises, strengthen existing ones, train Basotho in various necessary skills and conduct the necessary feasibility studies to determine the potential viability of different industries. The project would also provide seed money to LNDC and BEDCO to enhance their credit capabilities and to hire additional staff to conduct expanded activities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Ministry of Commerce and Industries is responsible for furthering development of Basotho enterprises. With the Institute of Public Administration, it has conducted training courses for Basotho businessmen. Precise contributions to this project will be determined during the course of project design. Canada and Germany provide complementary assistance to the LNDC.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries will be Basotho entrepreneurs needing assistance in strengthening, expanding or creating

new businesses and workers currently underemployed or unemployed. Based upon an estimated 7,500 beneficiaries, project costs per beneficiary will be \$400.

FY 1980 Programs: During the initial year, surveys will be undertaken and completed on industries and services enterprises, marketing projections, etc. Training will be initiated.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
A critical analysis of business opportunities	X
A strengthened training institution for management personnel	1
Establishment of necessary trades courses	X
Pilot sandstone quarry and stone dressing works to help localize the construction industry	X
Establishment of new industrial sites outside of Maseru	2
Trained craftsmen in various vocational skills	500

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80 (\$000)</u>
Personnel (long-term, 27 pm)	180
Participants:	
Long-term academic U.S. (60 pm)	70
Short-term non-academic U.S. (12 pm)	39
Commodities related to small industry promotion	50
Other Costs: Surveys, local training, seed money to LNDC and BEDCO	<u>261</u>
Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost:	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	2,400	3,000	

To be selected

TITLE Shelter Development and Community Planning		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 632-0203		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	None	900	4,000	
NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: Design and construct low cost housing for low income people of Lesotho in conjunction with development of a long range integrated national community planning and housing policy.

Background: Reasonable shelter is scarce in Lesotho. Much of the population is inadequately housed, especially in view of the harsh weather. Lack of adequate, affordable housing often frustrates Government of Lesotho efforts to develop outlying areas. Disorganized squatter settlements, lacking basic services, are growing up around the towns. Rational community planning and low cost housing are essential to reverse this unhappy state of affairs, which is being exacerbated by the return of workers from South Africa and rapid population growth. The Government is undertaking steps in this direction with several bills before the parliament which, if passed, will mandate an improved national housing policy and more effective land use. To fulfill this mandate, technical assistance is required to establish the necessary housing and community planning institutional framework. Outside capital funds are required for low cost housing construction. Given Lesotho's position among the poorest nations, concessional terms are required.

A.I.D. proposes to provide technical assistance, training and low cost housing grant construction funds. The A.I.D. technicians would staff newly established GOL agencies responsible for housing and community planning programs. They would help design and implement programs for low cost shelter in various communities. A.I.D. capital funds would be contributed to a revolving loan fund to finance low-income shelter in these communities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL will pay staff and other recurrent costs. It will provide housing sites. Canada is providing \$3,000,000 for housing in various areas around the country. That activity will benefit from the community planning aspect of

this project. The IBRD is also planning to assist in the housing sector.

Beneficiaries: The 4,000 low income, poorly housed Basotho families who will receive housing loans will be the direct beneficiaries of the project at a cost per family of \$1,000.

FY 80 Program: During this initial year, technical assistance and training will commence and funds will be made available to the GOL to begin construction and sale of the initial group of houses.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Trained staff for housing and community planning institutions	16
Shelter development areas established with sites and services installed and shelters constructed	5
Community plans developed	5
Community planning unit institutionalized	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80 (\$000)
Personnel: 4 long-term, (54 pm)	320
Participants:	
4 academic U.S., (60 pm)	70
6 non-academic U.S., (24 pm)	45
Commodities: Office & training supplies & vehicles	75
Other Costs: Revolving Loan Fund	390
Total	900

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	900	3,100	4,000	

TITLE Accelerated Land Protection		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 632-0204		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 80 750	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,852	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To conserve and manage Lesotho's land resources by accelerating the installation of appropriate conservation measures and the adoption of land use plans.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Lesotho (GOL) gives its highest priority to increasing the productivity of agriculture which provides a livelihood for 90% of the population. Since only 12% of Lesotho's land is arable, the preservation and proper management of the land is paramount to agricultural development. A.I.D.'s initial assistance in this area began with the integration of conservation activities with appropriate farming practices in the area-based Thaba Bosiu Project. A.I.D. also supports the Land and Water Resources Project as an institution building activity to provide the Conservation Division with the capability to plan and carry out all programs for utilization and conservation of land and water resources. A major evaluation of conservation programs conducted in early 1978 resulted in several recommendations aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of national conservation activities. This project will incorporate these improvements into an expanded conservation program while ensuring the most appropriate mix of labor versus capital employment in conservation by combining village labor with specialized equipment.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL will provide the professional and field level staff necessary for the supervision and implementation of conservation plans and construction. Additionally, the existing facilities and equipment of the Conservation Division will be utilized with supplemental equipment/supplies provided under the project. Labor from Food for Peace programs will also be used where appropriate. Estimated GOL contribution is \$400,000.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries include a significant proportion of the rural population (190,000 households) who are engaged in crop and livestock farming. Initial beneficiaries will be those most actively engaged in agriculture and who participate with the Conservation Division in designing, constructing and maintaining conservation works for their village area. Life of project cost per family benefited is \$570 based on the initial expectation of almost 5,000 families participating.

FY 80 Program: The two project technicians (equipment specialist and conservation extension officer) will arrive and begin developing tests for more effective utilization of capital/labor resources in conservation. Construction of an equipment workshop will begin and commodities will be ordered. Participating village areas for labor/capital construction tests will be selected.

Major Outputs	All Years
Equipment workshop constructed	1
Village conservation plans implemented	9
Villagers employed in conservation construction/maintenance	5,000
Equipment operators and extension officers trained	12

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	FY 1980 (\$000)
Personnel: 2 long-term (30 pm)	180
Participants: 6 long-term academic U.S. (72 pm)	84
Construction: workshop	250
Commodities: construction equipment	206
Other Costs: local costs	30
Total	750

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	750	2,102	2,852	

TITLE Road Maintenance and Construction Upgrading		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 632-0205		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 80	2,785	LIFE OF PROJECT 8,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: The project purpose is to ensure access from southeastern and southern Lesotho to the country's more developed western lowlands through replacement of a key bridge and efficient maintenance of the Southern Perimeter Road.

Background: To help Lesotho withstand economic pressures arising from the "independence" of Transkei on Lesotho's southern border, and to help Lesotho fulfill an essential condition to economic development of its southern region where 25% of the people live, A.I.D. funded in FY 78 economic studies, design, and construction of the Southern Perimeter Road from Outhing to Qacha's Nek in southeastern Lesotho. Due to limited funds, two major elements of the project could not be funded in FY 78, that is, support for GOL maintenance capabilities and replacement of the 100 year-old Seaka Bridge. The GOL has limited capacity to maintain its rapidly expanding road network. Analyses carried out as part of the A.I.D. feasibility study and an AFDB-funded nationwide road maintenance study point out critical weaknesses in manpower, organization and the availability of maintenance equipment. This project will finance technical assistance, training and necessary equipment and shop tools to increase GOL road maintenance capacity and to ensure that the Southern Perimeter Road, being constructed in an earlier construction project is properly maintained. Additionally, a critical 100 year-old bridge over the Senqu (Orange) River will be replaced.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL will provide \$2,700,000 in personnel, salaries, logistics, and recurrent budget support. The IBRD will provide complementary assistance in the form of additional maintenance centers, training, and maintenance equipment--including establishment of one equipment intensive and two labor intensive maintenance brigades. IBRD assistance will total \$7,600,000.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be the 300,000 people (one-fourth of the country's population) in the road's zone of influence who will benefit from increased access to government services, access to agricultural inputs, improved marketing channels for their produce and increased availability of consumer goods. Cost per beneficiary is \$27.00 per direct beneficiary.

FY 1980 Program: Initially, FY 80 funding would provide for construction of one regional maintenance center, expansion/upgrading of four district centers for the southern region, staffing of the three regional maintenance centers with an expatriate maintenance engineer in each, construction of staff housing, training, budget support, and procurement of maintenance equipment. This support, in conjunction with a substantial IBRD input into the building of Lesotho's road maintenance capabilities, will contribute significantly toward the building of Lesotho's institution responsible for maintenance of their national road network.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Replacement of Seaka Bridge	1
Regional center constructed/equipped	1
Regional centers more fully staffed	3
District centers expanded/refurbished/re-equipped	4

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80 (\$000)</u>
Personnel (long-term 72 pm)	480
Participants: 6 long-term academic U.S. (132 pm)	160
Construction: maintenance centers and houses	985
Commodities: Vehicles and equipment	860
Other Costs: Local materials and in-country training	300
Total	<u>2,785</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,785	5,215	8,000	

TITLE Grazing Lands Management		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 1,652		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,468
NUMBER 632-0208	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To preserve and increase animal production and the productivity of Lesotho's grazing lands.

Background: Lesotho is ecologically and climatically suited to raising livestock, and by tradition and inclination the Basotho are stockmen. Depleted grazing land and overstocking have, however, impeded development of Lesotho's livestock industry for several generations. The Government of Lesotho's (GOL's) Five Year Development Plan, 1975/76-1979/80, recognizes that improvement of grazing lands will require enforceable regulation of timing, type and numbers of stock on designated areas, demarcation of areas for exclusive use of livestock associations within area based projects, closing off excessively overgrazed areas with close control after recovery, selective fencing, reseeding, range fertilization, shrub removal, and regrassing of marginal lands now under cultivation. This project will assist the GOL in developing the institutional capability in a newly established Range Management Division to fulfill this responsibility.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will support GOL and other donor projects directed at increasing the productivity of the national livestock herd. In addition, this activity will extend, on a national basis, the successful experiences of area-based range and livestock projects such as Thaba Tseka and Sehlabathebe Grazing Schemes. The GOL will provide office space, educational and research facilities, counterpart staff and a share of the Division's operating budget.

Beneficiaries: Since 90% of the rural population belong to the 190,000 households which work arable land or keep five units of livestock, the rural poor will ultimately benefit by the preservation and improvement of Lesotho's natural range and croplands. Increases in livestock productivity stemming from this and related

projects will benefit the rural poor by the greater availability of high-protein meat sources and employment generation in animal transport, carcass processing, forage production and wool/mohair processing. Approximately 19,000 families, 10% of the target group, should benefit directly during the life of the project at a cost per family of \$182.50 per family.

FY 80 Program: In the initial year a six person team (five range management officers plus one lecturer in range management) will arrive to staff the Range Division. Land use surveys will be initiated and instruction in range management will begin at the Agricultural College.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Grazing area demonstrations established	6
Farmer/herder training program	1
Range management courses taught at Agriculture College	X
Range Management Division established	1

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 80 (\$000)</u>
Personnel: 6 Long-term Academic U.S. (96 pm)	667
Participants: 8 Long-term Academic U.S. (180 pm)	210
Construction: Housing and office	75
Commodities: Survey and office equipment	490
Other Costs: Recurrent costs	210
Total	1,652

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,652	1,816	3,468	

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: MALAWI

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population (thousands, mid 1978)	<u>5,677</u>		
Per capita GNP (dollars, 1976)	<u>140</u>		
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate . . (1970-75)	<u>7.0%</u>		
Average annual rate of inflation (1960-1970)	<u>2.3%</u>	(1970-1976)	<u>9.8%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population . (1970)	<u>5.7</u>		
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975)	total <u>41.0</u>	male <u>39.4</u>	female <u>42.6</u>
(1965-1970)	total <u>38.5</u>	male <u>37.0</u>	female <u>40.1</u>
Literacy rate (1972)	total <u>22%</u>	male <u>n.a.</u>	female <u>n.a.</u>
(1966)	total <u>22%</u>	male <u>34%</u>	female <u>12%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954-77)	<u>2.4%</u>
Agricultural production as % of GDP (1976)	<u>45</u>
Population density per square mile of agricultural land (1973)	<u>260</u>
% land owned () by: top 10%	<u>n.a.</u>
low 10%	<u>n.a.</u>

Major crop(s):	% of arable land	Year
Subsistence corn	48	(1976)
Cash tobacco	3	(1976)

Major agricultural exports . . (1976) tobacco, tea

Major agricultural imports . . (1975) cereals, tobacco

Proportion of labor force in agriculture (1970) 88%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.) (1974)	<u>86</u>	(75)	<u>98</u>	(76)	<u>103</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974)	<u>115</u>	(75)	<u>158</u>	(76)	<u>152</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974)	<u>-29</u>	(75)	<u>-60</u>	(76)	<u>-49</u>
Defense expenditures,					
as % of total expenditures (1974)	<u>3.2</u>	(75)	<u>2.8</u>	(76)	<u>6.0</u>
as % of GNP (1974)	<u>0.7</u>	(75)	<u>0.8</u>	(76)	<u>1.3</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,					
(\$ millions, U.S.) (1975)	<u>61</u>	(76)	<u>26</u>	(77)	<u>88</u>
Equivalent to <u>4.5</u> months of imports (1977)					

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports . . (1977) tobacco, tea, sugar

Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975)	<u>10</u>	(76)	<u>18</u>	(77)	<u>23</u>
as % of total exports (1975)	<u>7</u>	(76)	<u>11</u>	(77)	<u>11</u>

Major imports . . (1976) manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, building and construction materials

Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) (1975)	<u>9</u>	(76)	<u>7</u>	(77)	<u>9</u>
as % of total imports (1975)	<u>3.6</u>	(76)	<u>3.4</u>	(77)	<u>3.8</u>

Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.) (1975) -112 (76) -40 (77) -30

Main trading partners U.K., other E.E.C., South Africa

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 37.5

Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.) (1976) 13
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) (1976) 7.2

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate (1967-77) 2.5%

% population in urban areas (1966) 5 (1971) 10

Total births per 1,000 population (1973) 48

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception () n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 45.4 (15-64 yrs.) 51.3 (65+ yrs.) 3.3

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants (1973) 176

People per physician (1973) 38,900

Major causes of death (1977) pneumonia, malaria, gastrointestinal diseases

Major disease(s) . . (1970) parasitic infections, dysentery, childhood diseases

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements (1973) 105

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply . . () n.a.

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:

Primary . . . (ages 5-14) (1974) total	<u>5.6</u>	male <u>5.6</u>	female <u>34.9</u>
Secondary . . (15-19) (1974) total	<u>3.8</u>	male <u>5.5</u>	female <u>2.0</u>
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973) total	<u>0.2</u>	male <u>0.5</u>	female <u>0.0</u>

Energy production as % of consumption (1970) 8

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

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78
	MALAWI							
	PROGRAM	1975	1976	TQ	1977				1978
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	0.7	0.6	*	0.6	0.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.7	0.6	*	0.6	0.3			
a. A.I.D. and Prodemer Agencies	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1			
<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.4	0.4	*	0.5	0.2			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.4	0.4	-	0.5	0.2			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	0.4	0.4	*	0.5	0.2			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.4	0.4	*	0.5	0.2			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.2	0.2	*	*	*			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.2	0.2	*	*	*			
Peace Corps	0.2	0.2	*	*	*			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program								
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 Loans								

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	0.1	69.5	42.7	251.2
IBRD	-	17.0	3.0	29.2
IFC	-	9.0	-	15.0
IDA	0.1	15.0	21.2	132.9
AFDB	-	24.7	-	35.5
UNDP	-	3.8	6.6	24.6
Other UN	-	-	2.4	4.5
EEC	-	-	9.5	9.5

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. **D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)**

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	45.4	54.3	300.2
United Kingdom	24.7	22.2	187.2
Canada	10.4	14.8	42.2
Germany	1.7	8.8	31.1
Denmark	4.4	4.4	25.5
Netherlands	3.3	2.8	10.1
Other	0.9	1.3	4.1

2. **O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES**

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	-	-	-

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	-	-	-

MALAWI

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 ^{a/} Estimated	FY 1980 Proposed
Development Assistance	-	3.3	5.5
Total	-	3.3	5.5

a/ Development Assistance

U.S. INTERESTS

This small landlocked country is on the United Nation's list of the world's 30 least developed countries. U.S. interests are developmental. U.S. support for Malawi's sound development programs is designed to improve rural incomes and quality of life.

DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Malawi has virtually no known mineral resources. Over the last 15 years it has achieved an annual growth of 6.5% through concentration on agriculture--estate crops for export and foreign exchange earnings, and small farmer agriculture. The latter has made the country self-sufficient in food, and provided a basis to increase small farmer incomes through cash crops.

A shortage of trained personnel is the most significant limitation on Malawi's development. It is compounded by pressure for rapid development and an equal pressure to decrease dependence upon expatriate managers. An estimated 17% of skilled workers are non-Malawians; this percentage increases sharply at the senior managerial positions.

In some areas unsanitary conditions persist because of contaminated water and low levels of health education. Provincial infrastructure and more extension workers are needed to help achieve the goal of a 100% increase in small farmer income in seven years.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Malawi is now able to finance all of its recurrent budget requirements from its own resources. About 30% of the 1977/78 budget goes into education, health and agriculture. To finance its development budget, Malawi depends almost entirely on donor assistance. The capital budget has expanded from \$47.3 million in 1974/75 to \$140.8 million five years later. Following a two year decline, official reserves have increased to a new high equal to over four months' imports.

Malawi's basic health services reach 70% of the population but in some instances are of poor quality and do not yet effectively deal with the three major health problems--measles, malaria and bilharzia. Maternal and child health services in Malawi are the most extensive in Africa, but infant mortality remains very high. Programs which demonstrate the health benefits of child spacing are needed to reduce the infant mortality and improve the health of women. The country is densely populated, with an annual growth rate of 2.6%. Literacy remains low (25%), reflecting earlier low enrollment levels, but 46% of the school age children are now in primary classes. Only 4% of secondary age children are in school; however, and this limits the number available to meet the nation's pressing manpower requirements.

TOTAL RESOURCES

Approximately 87% of FY 1977/78 capital expenditures were financed from external loans and grants.

New funding announced during 1977/78 included: IDA (\$10.7 million for agriculture); United Kingdom (\$26 million for technical assistance); EEC (£69.5 million general funding); Commonwealth Development Corporation (\$18.4 million for electricity and water supply); Japan (\$19 million for new airport); EDF (\$6.7 million for road construction); Canada (\$25.7 million for railways); and a \$25 million Euroloan to finance new capital city and airport-related projects. UNDP, FAO and the Scandinavian countries also have small aid programs in Malawi.

MALAWI

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D. strategy is twofold: to alleviate the manpower constraints to delivering development services; and to support integrated rural development to increase the standard of rural living. Prior year A.I.D. support has built viable agriculture and engineering colleges which are graduating some of the lower and middle level manpower needed for development. A manpower development project will provide training for key Malawian officials while providing temporary U.S. technicians as replacements during their study abroad. Leaders will be given the opportunity to study the development implications of rapid population growth. Agricultural research assistance will adapt cash crop technologies to local production for increased incomes. Rural water and health education projects will address the basic disease problems afflicting 80% of the rural population.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
To help the GOM increase rural incomes, our concentration is on:	
--rural development	
--alleviating manpower constraints	
\$2.8 million is devoted to adaptive agriculture research, rural water development and health education, which support the rural development objective. Another \$2.7 million finances technical education and manpower training to remove constraints in these areas.	

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-7E)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	-	4	4
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	4	10	13
Total	4	14	17
Participants^d			
Noncontract	-	23	28
Contract	-	-	8
Total	-	23	36
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

MALAWI

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 80-08(10-78)			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	4,231	5,284	-
Grants	1,486	3,291	3,925
Total AID	5,717	8,575	3,925
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	()	()	()
Title II	182	617	930
Total P.L. 480	182	617	930
Total AID and P.L. 480	5,871	9,192	4,855
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 80-14(10-78)						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
Title I						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total ..	/	-	/	-	/	-
(of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies ..	/	-	/	-	/	-
World Food Programs	/	182	/	617	/	930
Gov't.-to-Gov't	/	-	/	-	/	-
Title II Total	/	182	/	617	/	930
Total P.L. 480	/	182	/	617	/	930

ACTING MISSION DIRECTOR Ted Morse

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM MALAWI

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
BUNDA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE	G	612-0054	76	3,292	1,486	805	1,611	---	---	---
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	612-0202	76	---	---	2,500	1,660	---	820	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				3,292	1,486	3,305	3,291	---	820	
GRANTS				3,292	1,486	3,305	3,291	---	820	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES										
MALAWI ROADS II	L	612-0006	73	16,600	15,499	---	1,101	---	---	---
MALAWI ROADS PHASE II	L	612-0006	74	11,400	7,217	---	4,183	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				28,000	22,716	---	5,284	---	---	
GRANTS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
LOANS				28,000	22,716	---	5,284	---	---	
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE										
MALAWI POLYTECHNIC INST.	* G	612-0201	80	---	---	---	---	1,760	1,000	2,380
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	* G	612-0202	79	---	---	---	---	1,730	1,180	3,270
HEALTH EDUCATION	* G	612-0203	80	---	---	---	---	420	150	---
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	* G	612-0206	80	---	---	---	---	890	200	2,127
RURAL WATER	* G	612-0207	80	---	---	---	---	700	575	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				---	---	---	---	5,500	3,105	
GRANTS				---	---	---	---	5,500	3,105	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				31,292	24,202	3,305	8,575	5,500	3,925	
GRANTS				3,292	1,486	3,305	3,291	5,500	3,925	
LOANS				28,000	22,716	---	5,284	---	---	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Malawi Polytechnic		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 612-0201		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 80 1,760	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,140	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 86

Purpose: To expand and improve the institutional capability of the Polytechnic to produce engineers at the certificate, diploma and bachelor degree levels.

Background: As stated in the Government of Malawi's (GOM's) Statement of Development Policies, Malawi's basic strategy concentrates on raising the productivity of small farmers, both through the development of integrated agricultural projects and through intensification of development efforts linked to rural improvements. This strategy includes a heavy emphasis on feeder roads, water supply, warehouses and other infrastructure development to support progress in the agriculture sector.

There is clear need for agricultural and other engineers if the development effort is to maintain momentum. GOM manpower data indicates that only 10% of the professional engineers and less than 50% of the engineering technicians are Malawians. Expatriates supply the major portion of engineering skills. For obvious reasons, the GOM cannot rely perpetually on expatriates. The Government must look to its own institutions and human resources to supply the engineering skills to support its development.

The Polytechnic was developed by A.I.D. in the 1960's and is a strong, independent institution. In its role as primary producer of engineering technicians (no professional engineers are now trained within Malawi), it is still not equipped with staff or facilities to meet the increased development demands for engineering skills. The GOM wishes to improve and expand the Polytechnic by increasing the output of certificate and diploma level technicians and also by introducing a small engineering degree program. Malawi, with agriculture as its economic base, requires engineers in the rural sector in ever increasing numbers to support basic conservation, irrigation and transportation works. This project directly relates to A.I.D.'s strategy of alleviating manpower constraints on the delivery of development services, and

accelerating rural development.

Host Country and Other Donors: The U.K., EDF and the host country will contribute over \$7 million during life of project.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this proposal will be the newly trained teaching staff at the Polytechnic and the annual output of engineers. Based upon a twenty year stream of 4,000 students, cost per direct beneficiary would be \$1,035.

FY 80 Program: Three U.S. technicians will have completed draft courses of studies for their particular subject areas. Eight participants will begin study in the U.S. Construction will be 20% completed and commodities ordered.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Improved curriculum for certificate and diploma courses	X
Bachelor degree course established	X
Professional Engineers and technicians:	
Degree	25
Diploma	75
Certificate	100
An expanded, improved teaching staff	X
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80 (\$000)
Personnel: 3 long-term U.S. (72 pm)	420
Participants: 8 long-term academic U.S. (96 pm)	108
Commodities: science laboratory, Library books and equipment	250
Construction: science laboratory and library	982
Total	1,760

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,760	2,380	4,140	

TITLE Agricultural Research		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 612-0202		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program	FY 80 1,730	LIFE OF PROJECT 7,500
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	Change to be Submitted	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To strengthen the capability of the national agriculture research system to provide sound recommendations for increased crop and livestock production consistent with ecological and economic realities of the country.

Background: The Government of Malawi (GOM) is following an agriculture and rural development strategy to encourage the subsistence food farmers to expand the income earning potential of their crops. Agriculture is the mainstay of Malawi's economy; it provides 45% of the GDP, 80% of exports and employment for about 36% of the labor force. This project will provide the researched data on which smallholder farmers can confidently enter the commercial market. This research is directly related to the National Rural Development Program which is the GOM's priority project for increasing rural productivity and incomes. In this project A.I.D. will support the research program through developing an adaptive agricultural research function. The research will focus on crop varieties, agronomic trials, fertilizer uses and appropriate cultural practices. A.I.D. assistance will be in eight categories of main station research and in training and research/extension liaison. Research areas are seed production, maize, groundnuts, wheat, sunflowers, livestock, horticulture and soil fertility.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOM: \$9,887,000 budgeted for experiment stations over life of project; IBRD: \$3,920,000 loan provides for farmer trials with research station guidance; West Germany: \$60,000 for meteorological data collection service in support of research needs.

Beneficiaries: Benefits will directly accrue to the small subsistence farmer, eventually to more than 90% of the population. Over the short-term life of the project, it is reasonable to estimate that half of the population, or about 2.5 million people will benefit. Cost per beneficiary would be \$3.00.

FY 80 Program: Six technicians will be provided to conduct field trials. Participant training will be started. Most of commodity purchases will be completed. Construction of field warehouses and drying floors will be well under way.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Procedures improved for collecting baseline agriculture data and conducting field trials	X
Annual research priorities established based on national agricultural policy objectives	X
Research/extension liaison system working	X
Research data being systematically collected interpreted and disseminated to users	X
Basic research manpower trained and carrying out assigned duties	23
Foundation seed being produced and distributed	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80 (\$000)
Personnel: 4 short-term, U.S. (6 pm)	50
Participants: 23 long-term U.S. (354 pm)	400
Construction: field warehouses and drying floors	900
Commodities: laboratory equipment and field plot equipment	140
Other Costs: research operating expenses	240
Total	1,730

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,500 ^{a/}	1,680		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,500	1,680	820	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,730	3,270	7,500	

^{a/} Funding from functional appropriations.

TITLE Health Education		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 612-0203		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 80 420	LIFE OF PROJECT 420	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To reduce infant and child mortality through comprehensive maternal child health services that prevent communicable disease and promote better nutrition.

Background: The health services in Malawi do not adequately serve a large percentage of the rural population. The crude death rate is estimated at 28 per 1,000, and life expectancy is 39 years for males and 43 for females. The infant mortality rate is estimated at 176 per 1,000, one of the highest in Southern Africa, and is of special concern to the Government of Malawi (GOM). The Ministry of Health (MOH) attributes the majority of these deaths to communicable diseases (measles, malaria, enterities) complicated by malnutrition. It is also estimated that only 65 percent of all infants survive to five years. The crude birth rate for Malawi is estimated at 54 per 1,000 with a total fertility rate of 7.7 children per mother. The GOM has limited resources for health care and has decided to pursue preventive measures as the most economical means for improving health. Preventive services such as MCH care including nutrition and immunizations will be provided and health education will also play an important role. This three year project will provide technical assistance and commodities to the MOH.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOM - \$82,000 - facilities, counterpart personnel and local salaries, transport.

Beneficiaries: Poor rural women and infants and children will be the direct beneficiaries of the project. Infants and children under five are an estimated population of slightly over one million, while women of reproductive age total approximately one million. Direct impact upon one quarter of this target population is expected during the life of the project at a cost per beneficiary of approximately \$0.80.

FY 80 Program: Project Design will be completed and technicians will arrive to begin implementing comprehensive maternal/child health services.

Major Outputs: All Years

- Development of a strategy to reach the rural population with health education information. X
- Technicians trained in health education techniques and media preparation. 2
- Field techniques for health education developed. X
- Health education activities coordinated with all ministries having rural involvement. X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: FY 80 (\$000)

- Personnel: 2 long-term U.S. (65 pm) 380
- Commodities: health equipment and supplies 40
- Total** 420

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	420	-	420	

TITLE Manpower Development and Training		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 612-0206		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 80 890	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,017	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To assist in alleviating the critical manpower constraint on Malawian Development.

Background: A 1971 Malawi Manpower Survey found that 70% of the high-level manpower positions in the country were filled by expatriates and there was a 20% vacancy rate. An updated Manpower Survey is now under way and the results are expected to show some slight improvement in this situation. However, with the dynamic development programs mounted over the last seven years, a slight improvement in high, technical and intermediate manpower will not prove adequate to alleviate the critical manpower constraint on Malawi's development. In an April 1978 review of this problem with every Malawi development ministry, the lack of high-level and technical manpower was identified as the common constraint among them all. This manpower constraint is slowing the Government of Malawi's ability to meet basic human needs for the 90% rural population. The Government of Malawi and other donor efforts to improve the situation is extensive. The on-going Bunda Agricultural College and proposed Polytechnic College projects are major long-term solutions. In the short-run, other donors, notably the British and UNDP, are contributing operating personnel and offering training scholarships.

The A.I.D. project deals with manpower problems in three ways: (a) Provides in-country training opportunities to upgrade development staff involved in planning, implementing and evaluating development projects; (b) provides out-of-country training for the assumption of leadership positions; (c) provides personnel to fill operational positions while Malawi counterparts are away on long-term training.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOM will provide basic salaries, allowances, office space, salaries and allowances for all participant trainees, and other local costs support.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries would be the 380 persons trained under this project. The indirect beneficiaries will be the rural poor. Computed on the basis of direct beneficiaries only, the life of project cost per person is \$7,940.

FY 80 Program: U.S. technicians will come on board and participants will be selected for long-term academic training. A plan will be developed for training and upgrading resident personnel.

Major Outputs:	All Years
- A sustained improved level of operational efficiency in government departments in which the U.S. technicians serve.	X
- Nationals trained in the U.S. and in Africa to replace expatriates	380
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	FY 80 (\$000)
Personnel:	
4 long-term U.S. (90 pm)	550
Participants:	
5 long-term U.S. academic (124 pm)	145
7 short-term U.S. (30 pm)	45
Commodities: Training Equipment and Supplies	10
Other Costs: In-country training 60 short-term (75 pm)	140
Total	890

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	890	2,127	3,017	

TITLE Rural Water		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 700	LIFE OF PROJECT 700	
NUMBER 612-0207	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None			

Purpose: To bring about a more effective utilization of the sparsely populated Balaka Liwonde area, 800 square kilometers of very fertile land, by establishing a clean rural water supply system that will result in improved health and living standards, and increased agricultural production.

Background: The Government of Malawi (GOM) is faced with the pressure of an ever increasing population, and must effectively utilize available arable land to the fullest extent possible. The 800 square kilometers of Balaka Liwonde is located in an area which does not have an adequate, year-round water supply as most bore-holes and streams go dry during the dry season. For this reason, Balaka Liwonde is sparsely populated. In similar areas, the GOM has assisted the rural people in establishing rather extensive gravity flow rural water systems through a well organized "self help" approach in which the GOM provides the materials and supervision of construction, and the residents of the areas involved provide the necessary labor. This has resulted, so far, in the installation of 400 miles of piping, 950 village taps that are serving 150,000 people in the rural areas.

This approach has proved so successful that this project is now being initiated for the Balaka Liwonde area. The GOM will build a water impoundment reservoir on the Mpira River that will provide a gravity flow water supply to a total area of 20,000 square kilometers. The project will consist of a collaborative effort between the GOM, the rural people of Balaka Liwonde, and assistance from A.I.D. The GOM will provide the necessary leadership to assist the rural people in the villages in organizing into committees. These committees will be responsible for establishing work schedules involving all the working age people in the villages into voluntary working groups. Each person will contribute one day of work per week. Materials for the water system will be provided by GOM with A.I.D. assistance. GOM will provide the

necessary engineering and supervision of construction and laying of the pipeline, while the rural people provide the labor to install the system.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host country will provide technical design, supervision of construction, and cost of construction of the dam for a water reservoir. The Canadian International Development Agency, UNICEF, the Danish International Development Agency, OXFAM, and the Netherlands are supporting complementary projects in other areas of Malawi.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of this project will be the 200,000 rural poor living in this project area who, at present, during the dry season, must carry water for daily use over long distances averaging 1/4 mile each day. The estimated cost is \$3.50 per person benefited.

FY 80 Program: Procurement of building materials for the construction of water storage tanks.

Major Outputs:	All years
- A potable rural water system serving the people in an 800 square kilometer area.	X
- Better utilization of arable land.	X
- Improved health and living standards.	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80 (\$000)
Commodities:	
Water pipe	600
Cement	75
Hand Tools	25
Total	700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	700	-	700	

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: MOZAMBIQUE

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population (thousands, mid 1978)	<u>9,751</u>			
Per capita GNP (dollars, 1976)	<u>170</u>			
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate . . (1970-75)	<u>-2.6%</u>			
Average annual rate of inflation (1960-1970)	<u>2.8%</u>	(1970-1976)	<u>6.9%</u>	
% national income received by low 20% of population . ()	<u>n.a.</u>			
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975)	total <u>43.5</u>	male <u>41.9</u>	female <u>45.1</u>	
(1965-1970)	total <u>41.0</u>	male <u>39.4</u>	female <u>42.6</u>	
Literacy rate (1972)	total <u>7%</u>	male <u>n.a.</u>	female <u>n.a.</u>	
(1960)	total <u>8%</u>	male <u>12%</u>	female <u>4%</u>	

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . ()	<u>n.a.</u>	
Agricultural production as % of GDP (1976)	<u>45</u>	
Population density per square mile of agricultural land (1970)	<u>41</u>	
% land owned () by: top 10% <u>n.a.</u> low 10% <u>n.a.</u>		
Major crops:	% of arable land	Year
Subsistence corn	21	(1977)
Cash cashews	less than 2	(1977)
Major agricultural exports . . (1977)	cashews, sugar, tea, cotton	
Major agricultural imports . . (1977)	wheat, rice, dairy products	
Proportion of labor force in agriculture (1970)	<u>73%</u>	

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.) (1974)	<u>221</u>	(75)	<u>238</u>	(76)	<u>226</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974)	<u>272</u>	(75)	<u>315</u>	(76)	<u>379</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974)	<u>-51</u>	(75)	<u>-77</u>	(76)	<u>-153</u>
Defense expenditures,					
as % of total expenditures (1974)	<u>14.5</u>	(75)	<u>7.5</u>	(76)	<u>n.a.</u>
as % of GNP (1974)	<u>1.6</u>	(75)	<u>1.1</u>	(76)	<u>n.a.</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period (\$ millions, U.S.) ()	<u>n.a.</u>	()	<u>n.a.</u>	()	<u>n.a.</u>
Equivalent to <u>n.a.</u> months of imports ()					

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports . . . (1975)	cashews, cotton
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975)	<u>27</u> (76) <u>40</u> (77) <u>64</u>
as % of total exports (1975)	<u>13</u> (76) <u>n.a.</u> (77) <u>n.a.</u>
Major imports . . . (1974)	machinery, electrical and transport equipment
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) (1975)	<u>22</u> (76) <u>13</u> (77) <u>14</u>
as % of total imports (1975)	<u>5</u> (76) <u>4</u> (77) <u>n.a.</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.) (1975)	<u>-215</u> (76) <u>n.a.</u> (77) <u>n.a.</u>
Main trading partners	Portugal, South Africa, U.S.
External public debt as % of GNP. ()	<u>n.a.</u>
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.) ()	<u>n.a.</u>
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ()	<u>n.a.</u>

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate (1967-77)	<u>2.2%</u>
% population in urban areas ()	<u>n.a.</u> (1976) <u>6</u>
Total births per 1,000 population (1975)	<u>43</u>
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ()	<u>n.a.</u>
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>43.2</u> (15-64 yrs.) <u>53.9</u> (65+ yrs.) <u>2.9</u>
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants (1975)	<u>93</u>
People per physician (1973)	<u>16,300</u>
Major causes of death (1977)	malaria, trypanosomiasis
Major disease(s) . . . (1977)	measles, tuberculosis, hepatitis
Per capita caloric supply as a % of requirements (1973)	<u>87</u>
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply . . ()	<u>n.a.</u>
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:	
Primary . . . (ages 5-14) (1972) total	<u>25.7</u> male <u>33.8</u> female <u>17.5</u>
Secondary . . (15-19) (1972) total	<u>7.1</u> male <u>7.8</u> female <u>6.2</u>
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973) total	<u>0.5</u> male <u>0.2</u> female <u>0.8</u>
Energy production as % of consumption (1970)	<u>34</u>

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)						ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS (Millions of Dollars)						
COUNTRY MOZAMBIQUE						A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS						
PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978				-	11.5	1.6	17.1
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	-	1.1	11.2	5.2	6.3				-	8.0	0.6	8.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	1.4	1.0	5.4
Grants	-	1.1	11.2	5.2	6.3				-	2.1	-	3.1
a. A.I.D. and Prodeconat Agencies	-	1.1	10.4	-	-				-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Grants	-	1.1	10.4	-	-				-	-	-	-
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	1.1	0.4	-	-				-	-	-	-
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	-	-	0.9	5.2	6.3				-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	0.9	5.2	6.3				-	-	-	-
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	-	-	0.8	5.2	6.3				-	-	-	-
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	-	-	0.8	5.2	6.3				-	-	-	-
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
c. Intd. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
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 Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS			
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	25.3	57.9	95.9
Sweden	15.4	26.4	50.8
Norway	3.6	6.2	9.8
Canada	2.8	0.1	3.9
Denmark	1.2	8.6	10.7
Netherlands	1.2	3.4	4.3
Other	1.1	13.2	16.4
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	1.6	NA	2.8
Nigeria	1.6	NA	2.8
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES			
	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	4.0	1.0	77.0
USSR	3.0	-	3.0
Eastern Europe	1.0	1.0	15.0
China	-	-	59.0

NA - Not available

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

MOZAMBIQUE

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Proposed
Program Grant	-	-	3.0
Total	-	-	3.0

U.S. INTERESTS

Mozambique's rail, road and port facilities provide transportation links for such landlocked states as Zambia, Botswana, Malawi, Rhodesia and Swaziland. Mozambique also plays a significant political role in the region. U.S. effort to assist the country's economic programs not only will promote the general well-being of the people of Mozambique, but will have a beneficial influence on the southern African nations by, for example, easing transport difficulties.

DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Mozambique's 1975 transition from a Portuguese colony to independence was accompanied by serious economic dislocations. Few Mozambicans have received education or training; the literacy rate is under 10% and there is an acute shortage of workers to run schools, offices, railroads, port facilities, hospitals, and industries.

Closure of the border with Rhodesia in 1976, in compliance with U.N. imposed sanctions, further aggravated the economic situation. As the struggle in Rhodesia has intensified, over 60,000 Zimbabwean refugees have moved to Mozambique, putting a further drain on Mozambique's already inadequate resources. Serious flooding occurred in 1977 and 1978 in Mozambique's main crop producing regions, and has hampered attempts to revive agriculture. Food deficits in 1979 are estimated in excess of 300,000 tons, a trend that will continue unless agriculture production problems are resolved.

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

The Government of Mozambique is committed to a fundamental reshaping of social and economic conditions, with the emphasis on greater equity and full participation of its people in the development process. It gives the highest priority to village level agriculture. Education, which receives an increasing share of the Government's budget, stresses basic literacy and technical subjects. Rural health care and preventive medicine are other priorities of the Government.

TOTAL RESOURCES

To date, U.S. assistance to Mozambique has been limited to special emergency needs. Since 1975, \$21 million has been provided to Mozambique in food aid (PL 480 Title II) with a special grant at independence for imports. Total donor assistance to Mozambique from 1975 to mid-1978 amounted to approximately \$330 million in grants and loans. The Scandinavian countries are the leaders in assistance with a combined total program of \$186 million. Great Britain has loaned \$36 million for transportation and energy. The U.N. Development Program is providing \$21 million, the African Development Bank \$10 million, and the Arab Bank for African Development \$26 million. Combined assistance to Mozambique from Eastern Bloc countries is estimated at about \$50 million annually with Russia, East Germany, Bulgaria and Romania providing technical assistance in areas of health, fishing, agriculture, and transportation.

Since independence, agriculture production and public services have deteriorated seriously. Assistance aimed at expanding the capacity of the government to provide for basic needs is essential. The U.S. could be most immediately responsive to human concerns through PL 480 and by financing the agricultural inputs (fertilizers, tools, equipment) needed to begin to reestablish the country's capacity to produce food.

MOZAMBIQUE

RESOURCE FLOWS			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	1,000
Total AID	-	-	1,000
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	5,000	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	6,075	3,159	-
Total P.L. 480	6,075	8,159	-
Total AID and P.L. 480	6,075	8,159	1,000

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

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
(In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<u>Title I</u>						
Wheat	-	-	17	2,200	-	-
Rice	-	-	10	2,800	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total ..		(-)		5,000		(-)
(of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
<u>Title II</u>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs		1,042		84		-
Gov't-to-Gov't		5,033		3,075		-
Title II Total		6,075		3,159		-
Total P.L. 480		6,075		8,159		-

Director, Office of Southern Africa Affairs
Roy A. Stacy

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
\$3 million agriculture program will strengthen Mozambique's capacity to expand and sustain its agricultural and rural development programs by providing the needed foreign exchange to purchase U.S. agricultural inputs. The program will also generate local currency to finance additional development projects using local resources. Local training of technical personnel will also be provided under the program.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	-	-	-
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

^aU.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^bFY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
^cParticipating agency technicians.
^dProgrammed during the fiscal year.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM MOZAMBIQUE

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	•	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE											
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR PROGRAM	*	G	656-0201	80	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000	12,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000	
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000	
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Agricultural Sector Program		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 656-0201		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		3,000	15,000	
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: Improve the agricultural production capacity of the rural farmer.

Background: Mozambique became independent in June 1975, following almost 500 years of Portuguese colonial rule. Prior to independence, the economy of Mozambique was closely tied to imports from, and exports to, Portugal and was managed largely by the Portuguese. Considerable foreign exchange and budgetary receipts were obtained from railroad and port transit operations from landlocked neighboring countries. The Portuguese had dominated the economic, political and social life of the country. When they departed, Mozambique was faced with problems for which it had neither the financial nor human resources to resolve. In addition, considerable foreign exchange revenues were lost due to the closing of rail links with and through Rhodesia.

Mozambique has made a determined effort during the past three years to implement basic development programs, with high priority on raising the living standards of the rural population which comprises about 90% of the total population. The objective is to extend social services in the rural areas and encourage greater agricultural production. However, the success of these programs has been hampered by lack of financial and human resources. The A.I.D. program would assist Mozambique with the implementation of its most vital agricultural development programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: A number of donors are presently assisting Mozambique in agriculture and related areas of development. Since Mozambique has been classified as a "food priority country" by the World Food Council, most of the donors assistance is concentrated on improving farm production and food supplies.

FY 80 Program: Considering Mozambique's present economic constraints, a \$3 million agriculture program grant will strengthen Mozambique's capacity to expand and sustain its agricultural and rural development programs by providing the needed foreign exchange to purchase U.S. agricultural inputs. The program will also generate local currency to finance additional development projects using local resources. Local training of technical personnel will also be undertaken.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be the rural population (90% of all Mozambicans). The country in general will benefit through growth in the agricultural sector.

Major Outputs: Improved living standards for the rural population, better food supply for urban residents, and progress in the GPRM's effort to implement rural development plans.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs</u>	<u>FY 80 (\$000)</u>
Farm Machinery and spare parts	900
Shop equipment	450
Fertilizer	1,450
Construction: Shop for repair and maintenance of farm machinery	200
Total	<u>3,000</u>

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	12,000	15,000	

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: SWAZILAND

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population (thousands, mid 1978) 522

Per capita GNP (dollars, 1975) 470

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate . . (1970-75) 7.9%

Average annual rate of inflation (1960-1970) n.a. (1970-1976) n.a.

% national income received by low 20% of population . () n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 43.5 male 41.9 female 45.1
(1965-1970) total 41.0 male 49.4 female 42.6

Literacy rate (1970) total 29% male n.a. female n.a.
(1966) total n.a. male 31% female 28%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1961-76) 2.5%

Agricultural production as % of GDP () n.a.

Population density per square mile of agricultural land (1974) 83

% land owned () by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	corn	45	(1976)
Cash	sugar	10	(1976)

Major agricultural exports . . (1977) sugar, wood pulp, fruit

Major agricultural imports . . (1977) corn, dairy products

Proportion of labor force in agriculture (1970) 82%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.) (1974) 32 (75) 51 (76) 79

Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974) 39 (75) 45 (76) 51

Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974) -7 (75) 6 (76) 28

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures (1974) 2.2 (75) 2.6 (76) 2.5
as % of GNP (1974) 0.6 (75) 0.6 (76) 0.6

Official international reserves, gross holdings: end of period,
(\$ millions, U.S.) () n.a. () n.a. () n.a.
Equivalent to n.a. months of imports ()

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports . . . (1975) sugar, iron ore, asbestos

Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 15 (76) 8 (77) 13
as % of total exports () n.a. () n.a. () n.a.

Major imports . . . (1975) motor vehicles, petroleum products, food-stuffs

Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) (1975) 1 (76) 1 (77) 2
as % of total imports () n.a. () n.a. () n.a.

Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.) () n.a. () n.a. () n.a.

Main trading partners South Africa, U.K., U.S.

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 19.2

Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.) () n.a.
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) () n.a.

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate (1967-77) 2.8%

% population in urban areas (1966) 7 (1973) 8

Total births per 1,000 population (1975) 48

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception () n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 46.1 (15-64 yrs.) 50.5 (65+ yrs.) 3.4

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants (1973) 160

People per physician (1973) 8,900

Major causes of death (1971) gastroenteric diseases, upper respiratory infections, accidents

Major disease(s) . . . (1971) all other diseases (not specified), upper respiratory infections, gastroenteric diseases

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements (1973) 92

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply . . () n.a.

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary . . . (ages 5-14) (1975) total 68.3 male 70.0 female 66.6
Secondary . . (15-19) (1975) total 30.7 male 31.7 female 29.6
Post Secondary (20-24) (1971) total 0.5 male n.a. female n.a.

Energy production as % of consumption () n.a.

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)						ECONOMIC PROGRAMS - OTHER DONORS (Millions of Dollars)							
COUNTRY SWAZILAND						A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS							
PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78					
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978				TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1966-78	
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	1.7	1.3	0.2	1.4	13.7				TOTAL	-	27.5	29.5	95.3
Loans	-	-	-	-	5.4				IBRD	-	13.0	11.0	41.5
Grants	1.7	1.3	0.2	1.4	8.3				IFC	-	-	8.5	8.5
a. A.I.D. and Proconcom Agencies	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	12.8				IDA	-	-	-	7.8
Loans	-	-	-	-	5.4				AFDB	-	14.5	8.9	27.6
Grants	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	7.4				UNDP	-	*	0.5	8.3
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	12.8				Other UN	-	-	0.6	1.6
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.8	0.2	*	0.1	0.4								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-								
Grants	0.8	0.2	-	0.1	0.4								
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-								
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-								
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-								
Title II - Total Grants	0.8	0.2	*	0.1	0.4								
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.8	0.2	*	0.1	0.4								
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-								
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.8	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.5								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-								
Grants	0.8	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.5								
Peace Corps	0.8	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.5								
Other	-	-	-	-	-								
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL													
Credits or Loans													
Grants													
a. MAP Grants													
b. Credit Sales under FMS													
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program													
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 Loans													
* LESS THAN \$50,000.													
TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER													

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1966-78
TOTAL	-	27.5	29.5	95.3
IBRD	-	13.0	11.0	41.5
IFC	-	-	8.5	8.5
IDA	-	-	-	7.8
AFDB	-	14.5	8.9	27.6
UNDP	-	*	0.5	8.3
Other UN	-	-	0.6	1.6

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-77
TOTAL	9.6	22.8	100.4
United Kingdom	4.5	15.7	74.9
Sweden	1.3	1.0	7.9
Denmark	0.8	1.8	6.1
Germany	1.1	1.1	3.8
Canada	1.0	2.2	4.6
Other	0.9	1.0	3.1

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	-	NA	NA

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	-	-	-

NA - Not available

SWAZILAND

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
	FY 1978 Actual ^{a/}	FY 1979 Estimated ^{b/}	FY 1980 Proposed ^{a/}
Loans for Development	5.4	-	-
Technical Assistance	7.3	4.2	9.0
Total	12.7	4.2	9.0

a/ Security Supporting Assistance

b/ Development Assistance

U.S. INTERESTS

It is in the U.S. interest to encourage peaceful transition to majority rule in southern Africa. The U.S. supports Swaziland's policies of non-racialism and free enterprise. We are assisting Swaziland's efforts to overcome the economic and political dislocations that characterize the region and to continue the significant development gains made since independence which emphasize more equitable distribution of income.

DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Swaziland has a diversified and dualistic economy. Its natural resources (iron, coal, timber, asbestos) are being exploited by capital-intensive methods. The modern sector is thereby growing at a rate of about 9% a year, but the majority of the people still exist at traditional subsistence levels. In a significant self-help move, the government is expanding its development budget by 105% this year financed from its official reserves and by the selling of government bonds. Small farmer incomes should increase when the government's integrated rural-development areas program begins to spread into cash crops and is reinforced by an effective agriculture marketing arrangement.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Swazi leaders want investments balanced between industry and social infrastructure that will pay the highest development benefits. Planned 1978-82 expenditures on basic

human needs are to increase over the previous five-year plan; however, such expenditures will decline as a portion of total budget because of heavy capital expenditures for transportation to facilitate the movement of needed goods and services.

Since 1968, the number of schools, teachers and students has doubled; 75% of primary age children are now enrolled and the government is committed to achieving universal primary education by 1985. A.I.D. support is helping to make the curriculum more relevant to national development and more employment oriented. Increases in rural health facilities are working to lower the infant mortality rate (currently 156/1,000) and raise life expectancy (1976 - 44 years). There remain, however, problems of insufficient trained health manpower, poor nutrition, unsanitary conditions and inadequate health education. The government is only beginning to deal with the high population growth (2.8-2.9%) through maternal and child health services.

TOTAL RESOURCES

Other direct U.S. assistance includes 100 Peace Corps volunteers working in rural development, education and health. The UNDP is providing \$5 million for technical assistance over 5 years, the African Development Bank \$2.3 million, and IBRD assistance totals \$24 million with another \$16 million scheduled for future disbursement. In 1976 the British contribution amounted to \$5 million primarily for technical assistance in government services. EEC/EDF are providing \$13.5 million which is focused on agriculture; Canada, Germany, Republic of China and the Scandinavian countries are providing small amounts of technical assistance and training.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D. strategy is to assist the Government of Swaziland in addressing the immediate and long-term human resources and administrative limitations, and promote a more equity-oriented program to narrow the income gap between the large traditional and small modern populations. The first part of the strategy is pursued through long-term human resource projects which will give the Swazis the ability

SWAZILAND

to manage their own development. This approach provides academic and in-service training and a small number of American experts to temporarily replace key Swazi administrators who are training abroad.

An increase in income and in the quality of life of the poor majority is pursued through projects which expand integrated rural development services to small farmers; cooperative delivery of agriculture services and marketing; creation of higher production and more employment opportunities outside agriculture through manpower development programs and management training. Direct impact on the quality of life of the poor majority is sought through a proposed Housing Investment Guarantee program.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
--	Since development for the poorest (70% of total population) is constrained by lack of administrative capability, our focus is on: training of human resources and narrowing the income gap.
--	\$5 million will finance training and education designed to overcome the administrative capabilities constraint.
--	\$4 million will go into agriculture, rural development and health programs designed to directly benefit the poor majority.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	14	18	18
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	17	47	87
Total	31	65	105
Participants^d			
Noncontract	47	45	114
Contract	5	9	6
Total	52	54	120
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

SWAZILAND

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	5,000
Grants	1,935	5,801	8,347
Total AID	1,935	5,801	13,347
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	377	376	496
Total P.L. 480	377	376	496
Total AID and P.L. 480	2,312	6,140	13,843

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

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<u>Title I</u>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total .. (of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
<u>Title II</u>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		377		376		496
World Food Programs		-		-		-
Gov't.-to-Gov't		-		-		-
Title II Total		377		376		496
Total P.L. 480		7		376		496

ACTING MISSION DIRECTOR Ted Morse

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SWAZILAND

CP 88-0210-700

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
COOPERATIVES AND MARKETING	G	645-0055	76	1,042	658	500	384	---	500	---
RURAL DEV. AREA INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	G	645-0068	78	---	---	695	---	---	253	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,042	658	1,195	384	---	753	---
GRANTS				1,042	658	1,195	384	---	753	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING										
HEALTH MANPOWER TRAINING	G	645-0062	77	140	140	200	200	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				140	140	200	200	---	---	---
GRANTS				140	140	200	200	---	---	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH										
HEALTH MANPOWER TRAINING	G	645-0062	77	976	70	1,000	498	---	906	---
RURAL WATER BORNE DISEASE CONTROL	G	645-0087	79	---	---	640	70	---	570	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				976	70	1,640	568	---	1,476	---
GRANTS				976	70	1,640	568	---	1,476	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES										
CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT	G	645-0009	75	1,530	1,530	700	342	---	358	---
SOUTHERN AFR. DEV. PERSONNEL AND TRNG.	G	645-0030	73	781	636	---	145	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,311	2,166	700	487	---	358	---
GRANTS				2,311	2,166	700	487	---	358	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES										
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESEARCH	G	645-0207	79	---	---	446	194	---	189	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				---	---	446	194	---	189	---
GRANTS				---	---	446	194	---	189	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SWAZILAND

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE										
CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT	*	G 645-0009	75	621	297	---	324	656	327	886
SOUTHERN AFR. DEV. PERSONNEL AND TRNG.		G 645-0030	73	121	38	---	83	---	---	---
COOPERATIVES AND MARKETING	*	G 645-0055	76	516	---	---	386	522	295	134
HEALTH MANPOWER TRAINING	*	G 645-0062	77	592	---	---	---	100	244	1,292
RURAL DEV. AREA INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	*	G 645-0068	78	2,077	---	---	860	1,828	1,197	2,547
RURAL DEV. AREA INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT		L 645-0068	78	5,400	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	*	G 645-0069	78	1,655	---	---	840	3,417	1,805	4,220
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWAZILAND	*	G 645-0081	78	1,684	---	---	1,455	120	229	255
RURAL WATER BORNE DISEASE CONTROL	*	G 645-0087	79	---	---	---	---	800	530	1,760
SWAZILAND INSTITUTE OF MGT. AND P.A.	*	G 645-0202	80	---	---	---	---	980	510	3,596
PRODUCE AND MARKETING	*	G 645-0206	80	---	---	---	---	677	434	1,531
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESEARCH		G 645-0207	79	---	---	---	---	---	---	390
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				12,666	335	---	3,968	9,000	10,571	
GRANTS				7,266	335	---	3,968	9,000	5,571	
LOANS				5,400	---	---	---	---	5,000	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				17,135	3,369	4,181	5,801	9,000	13,347	
GRANTS				11,735	3,369	4,181	5,801	9,000	8,347	
LOANS				5,400	---	---	---	---	5,000	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Curriculum Development		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 645-0009		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79, Annex A. Africa Program, p.218	FY 80	656	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,393
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Host Country and Other Donors:			All Years

Purpose: To establish an institutionalized Swazi capability for developing primary curricula.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Swaziland (GOS) gives high priority in its National Development Plan to changing its outmoded, academically-oriented education system to one that is culturally and economically relevant to the goals of national development. AID supports this effort of preparing the majority of the population to effectively participate in economic and social development. AID provided a contract team from Eastern Michigan University which implemented jointly with Swazi counterparts an eight year comprehensive plan for the preparation of new curriculum materials. This plan was approved by the GOS, and a Primary Curriculum Unit (PCU) is now operational in facilities constructed by the World Bank. Over 75 different items (including 84,145 copies of instructional materials representing teachers guides, workbooks, texts, charts, etc.) have been produced and are being trial tested. Final materials for the first grade in Science and in the Siswati language have been completed and Math is nearing completion. Materials for the second grade have been prepared and are in process of revision as feedback is obtained from pilot schools. A curriculum evaluation system has been tested and is in use in selected schools.

In service workshops have been held for headmasters and teachers on the new materials. This project was given a thorough midproject evaluation by independent consultants in 1978. The evaluators found that the parents, students and educators thought the project met their needs and should be continued. The evaluation also revealed project weaknesses which led to minor project modification for the final four years of implementation.

1. GOS (Local costs for Personnel and Materials)	6,452
2. IBRD (Construction of educational facilities and educational equipment)	241

Beneficiaries: Currently, primary school enrollment is just over 100,000. The Government's objective is to obtain universal enrollment, approximately 140,000 pupils, by 1985. Measured against approximate enrollment at end of project, cost per pupil benefited is \$31.

FY 80 Program: Third year materials will be readied for mass production and distribution and fourth year prototype materials will be tested in the pilot schools. In-service training will be provided for teachers in regional centers which will be functioning as storage and distribution points for materials produced. U.S. and on-the-job training will continue. The revised curriculum will be designed to give young people the skills and motivation necessary to reduce the income gap between the rural and urban sectors.

Major Outputs:	All Years
1. Curriculum Production System	1
2. Trained Teachers	200
3. Production/Distribution System	1
4. Evaluation System	1

A.i.D.-Financed Inputs:	FY 80 (\$000)
Personnel: 7 long-term (84 pm)	486
Consultants: 4 short-term (16 pm)	160
Other Costs (in-country transport and vehicles maintenance)	10
TOTAL	656

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	2151	1827	324	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	700 a/	666		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2851	2493	358	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	656	886	4393	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

Eastern Michigan University

a/ Funding from functional appropriation.

TITLE Cooperatives and Marketing		FUND ^c Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 645-0055		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p.215	FY 80	522	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,714
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76		

Purpose: To assist in developing a viable producer-oriented cooperative structure providing production-related inputs and marketing services to rural farmers.

Background and Progress to Date: The overwhelming majority of Swazi farmers operate very small farms at an inefficient subsistence level. They follow traditional practices which are relatively unproductive. The Government of Swaziland (GOS) is trying to transform these practices as the primary approach to raising rural incomes. An integrated, rural development areas scheme (RDA) is the vehicle and A.I.D. is supporting the RDA effort through the RDA Infrastructure Support Project (645-0068). This related project provides skills and training to strengthen the Central Cooperative Union (CCU), and the Ministry of Commerce and Cooperatives, which administers local producer/marketing cooperatives. Arrangements have been made between the RDAs, Swaziland Development and Savings Bank and CCU to facilitate the credit/purchase/production/marketing cycle for small farmers. Through the cooperatives, bulk purchases of farm inputs are made. These inputs will be used on approximately 39,000 hectares of cultivated land by co-op members.

Six technicians (under an A.I.D. funded contract with the Cooperative League of USA) have begun implementation by providing field training for local cooperatives staff and operational management advice to CCU, district cooperatives, and primary societies. Agriculture inputs are being received and increased agriculture products are being collected. Communication equipment has been purchased and is operational between CCU and farm service centers. The volume of all crop production inputs handled by the cooperatives during FY 78 has been increased significantly. Fertilizer use was increased by 110%.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOS-Local salaries, salaries and

allowances for trainees, and shared construction costs - \$1.5 million over life of project. The cooperative movement receives working capital, consultants and the operating staff from United Kingdom sources. Cooperative training is provided by the U.N.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 14,400 small Swazi farmers will benefit. Cost per farm family is \$188.

FY 80 Program: During FY 80, U.S. technicians will

increasing responsibility. On-the-job training will become more intensive and further increases will be made in farm inputs and marketed production.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Trained Swazis in CCU management positions	16
Primary societies offering marketing services	22
Warehouses constructed/renovated and well supplied	6
Primary societies with trained staff	39
Radio links between CCU and farm service centers	16

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80 (\$000)</u>
Personnel	
6 long-term (72 pm)	419
Consultants	
3 short-term (6 pm)	54
Participants	
U.S. 6 long-term (54 pm)	49
Total	<u>522</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES Cooperative League of the United States of America (CLUSA)
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,556	658	900	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500 ^{a/}	770		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,058	1,428	630	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	522	134	2,714	

^{a/} Funding from functional appropriations.

TITLE Health Manpower Training		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 645-0062		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p.217	FY 80 100	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,300	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: (a) To institutionalize nursing and other paramedical training programs at the Swaziland Institute of Health Sciences and (b) to establish locally-staffed health services support systems.

Background and Progress to Date: In the rural areas of Swaziland, diseases related to poor health methods contribute to a short life expectancy (44 years) and a high infant mortality rate (156/1,000). Principal causes of morbidity and mortality in the rural areas are tuberculosis, enteritis, measles, and schistosomiasis. To improve the health of the poor majority, the Government of Swaziland (GOS) is developing a system of rural health services staffed by auxiliary and paramedical personnel to treat and prevent common causes of mortality and morbidity.

Swaziland has had no government training school for registered nurses (RNs) and the 20-30 RNs produced annually by a missionary institution replace only those lost through attrition. To develop rural health services, RNs are needed to conduct auxiliary training, to serve as physician extenders in rural facilities, and to supervise curative and public health services. A.I.D. is constructing a basic training facility for RNs and other categories of health personnel and providing technical assistance in developing health curricula and health support systems.

Three members of a five-member technical assistance team from Medical Services Consultants arrived in late FY 78 to begin curriculum design and to develop a rural health support system. A hospital administrator and statistician arrived in November 1978 to work on support systems. Participant training for nurse tutors, health administrators, and a health planner plus local costs for the training facility and consultant services are being provided to develop the health training institute. Construction is proceeding on the training facility scheduled for FY 80 completion.

The curriculum team is selecting participants for tutor training, working with counterparts on curriculum development, and assisting the Ministry of Health (MOH) with administrative arrangements for operating the training facility. The rural health technician is working in a pilot rural district and is analyzing present support services for later improvement.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOS - personnel and facilities - \$1,593,000; U.K. - personnel and construction - \$1,387,000; WHO - personnel - \$363,000; CIDA - personnel - \$105,000.

Beneficiaries: About 522,000 persons are the indirect beneficiaries. The A.I.D. contribution to life of project cost per beneficiary is approximately \$8.10.

FY 80 Program: Health training institute will be completed and operational with a first class of 25 paramedicals (RNs) admitted and the health inspector's course functioning. Five long-term participants will be attending U.S. and third country institutions and eight health administrators will be enrolled in a short-term special course. The rural health and hospital administrator will begin implementation of their recommendations for support services.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Training facility built	1
Training programs on-going	7
Trained trainers	14
Trained planners	8
Trained nurses	30

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80 (\$000)</u>
Participant Training (5 long-term U.S. and third country training - 56 pm)	64
Special courses 8 short-term (24 pm)	36
TOTAL	<u>100</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,708	210	1,498	Medical Service Consultants, Inc.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,200 ^{a/}	698		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,908	858	2,050	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	100	1,292	4,300	

a/ - Funding from functional appropriation

TITLE RDA Infrastructure Support		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 645-0068		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p.216	FY 80 1,828	LIFE OF PROJECT	Loan 5,400 Grant 7,147
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To assist the Government of Swaziland to carry out its Rural Development Area (RDA) Program.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Swaziland (GOS) has accorded highest priority to the development of agriculture in the rural areas. The chief objective is to promote, through the RDAs, the progressive transformation of traditional agriculture from subsistence to semi-commercial farming in order to raise incomes and create more opportunities for gainful employment among the rural population. Its accomplishment is constrained by problems of small land holdings, unorganized farmers, lack of access roads, serious erosion problems, arid-land horticulture, inadequate extension services, limited land development equipment and land use planning.

The Ministry of Agriculture's RDA program will consolidate land use, construct physical infrastructure, strengthen basic extension services and increase marketing of cash crops started under earlier rural development efforts. The project consisting of a grant portion to fund technical assistance and training was signed during the last month of FY 78 and implementation is scheduled to begin in FY 79.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS will provide for equipment replacement through the provision of a sinking fund, local support for U.S. technicians, counterparts, and equipment operators and mechanics (\$12 million). The IBRD, U.K. and EEC are contributing an estimated \$8 million in construction, personnel, and training costs to the RDA program in a truly multi-donor effort.

Beneficiaries: Roughly 196,000 Swazi comprise the target group and are the direct beneficiaries. However, the spread effect of this project will directly or indirectly benefit the large rural population of approximately 424,000. Cost is \$64 per direct beneficiary.

FY 80 Program: During FY 80 two U.S. technical assistance teams will be in operation: one of these teams will be totally involved in the training of heavy equipment operators and mechanics; the other team will be doing land planning, follow-up on field implementation, supervising construction, and conducting on-the-job training in improved design and construction practices.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Conservation infrastructure works program established	1
Land development section workshop	1
Land use plans	10
Conservation works rehabilitation and maintenance program	1
Improved management procedures developed	X
Trained Swazi personnel	277

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	FY 80 (\$000)
Personnel: 13 long-term U.S. specialists (19 pm)	1,311
4 short-term (6 pm)	49
Participant Training (9 LT U.S. Degree, 96 pm)	468
TOTAL	1,828

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	7477	-	7477	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	695 a/	880		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	8172	880	7292	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1828	2547	12547	

a/ Funding from functional appropriation.

TITLE Manpower Development and Training		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 645-0069		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	3,417	LIFE OF PROJECT 9,292
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p.219	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	

Purpose: To assist the Government of Swaziland (GOS) in overcoming its extreme shortage of development-related trained manpower by providing selected operational personnel and related training.

Background and Progress to Date: For historical, political, and administrative reasons, Swaziland, Botswana, and Lesotho have fewer trained personnel than most other former British territories in Africa. Thus, professional ranks of the civil services are still dominated by expatriates, and a critical shortage of trained local manpower exists in technical and general management areas. The development process is increasing the need for this kind of talent. Scarce administrative manpower is stretched thinly across a wide variety of development activities so that the limited ability to plan and implement development programs adequately has become a major constraint on absorptive capacity.

A.I.D. assistance provides professional and technical training for selected participants to fill key positions, thus meeting the GOS' objective of localization. The role of the U.S. technicians, as operating personnel (OPEX), will be to assist in planning and carrying out development activities pending the return of trained Swazi participants. The Project Paper has been approved, funds obligated, and contractor selection is expected in the second quarter of FY 79.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOS will provide basic salaries, allowances, office space, job-related transportation for all U.S. technicians and salaries and allowances for all participant trainees and other local costs support (\$3,025,000).

Beneficiaries: The entire population of Swaziland will ultimately benefit from this project by its contribution to an increased GOS capability and efficiency in planning, designing, and implementing national development programs. The project cost per capita

measured against current population is just over \$17.00. Computed only on the basis of the number of individual Swazi participants expected to complete formal training programs, the cost per direct beneficiary would be \$18,885.

FY 80 Program: The eight technicians then on board will be continuing with their development input and an additional 18 technicians will be recruited in FY 80 to initiate tours in key positions in agriculture, health, education and public works. FY 80 activity combines the on-going Southern Africa Academic Skills Training project activities in Swaziland with the Southern Africa Manpower Development Project.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Nationals trained abroad	72
Nationals trained in-country	420
New projects planned	6
Improved governmental capability	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80 (\$000)</u>
Personnel: 18 U.S. Long-term, (432 pm)	2,362
10 U.S. Short-term, (12 pm)	120
Participants: 31 academic U.S. (482 pm)	523
14 long-term Africa (168 pm)	145
7 short-term U.S. (20 pm)	28
Other Costs: In-country training (50 short-term, 65 pm)	194
Local costs	45
TOTAL	3,417

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,655	-	1,655	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	840		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,655	840	815	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,417	4,220	9,292	

TITLE University College of Swaziland		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 645-0081		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p.220	FY 80	120	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,059
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To increase the capacity of the University College of Swaziland's Division of Extra-Mural Studies (DEMS) to meet mid-level manpower training needs. (DEMS is the equivalent of a general adult education program in the U.S.)

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Swaziland's (GOS) Third Five Year Development Plan highlights the lack of middle level staff in a number of economic sectors. This is considered to be a primary constraint on Swazi development. Simultaneously, Swazis who might otherwise fill these positions because of related work experience, cannot do so because of the need for additional preparation to qualify. DEMS assists Swazis to help fill these manpower gaps and take advantage of career opportunities by providing a series of short-term certificate and diploma courses both in-service and after hours. This project will assist by establishing in-service and after hours educational programs leading to diplomas (equivalent to junior college associate degrees) in education and commercial/business subjects. It will help both the existing and new programs through the construction of classroom and dormitory space. Finally, it will take steps to reorganize the entire DEMS program into a form more suitable to the needs of Swaziland's rural sector.

Funds for this project were obligated in late FY 78. Initial steps toward recruitment of a technical assistance contractor are underway. The GOS has also commenced design and construction of facilities using Fixed Amount Reimbursement procedures.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS will provide \$800,000 for personnel, facilities, and equipment. The European Development Fund responsible for construction will provide \$1,000,000 through life of project.

Beneficiaries: DEMS will have approximately 250 graduates per year from long- and short-term courses in the fields of education and business by end of project. Many will go into activities, including extension teaching, of direct benefit to the rural poor. Twenty-year cost per direct beneficiary is \$411.

FY 80 Program: Construction will be completed. The DEMS development plan will be completed early in the year. Three participants will return from long-term training and assume positions at UCS. U.S. technicians will be designing and starting courses in education and business studies, and preparing self-instructional materials.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Trained Swazis organizing DEMS program	5
Adult education and management programs	2
Students graduated from DEMS program	250/year
Curricula and teaching/learning materials produced	2 sets
Facilities - 96 bed hostel, 3 staff houses, classroom block constructed	X

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 80 (\$000)</u>
Personnel - 1 long-term (12 pm)	60
consultant - 2 short-term (6 pm)	60

TOTAL 120

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,684	-	1,684	1. To be selected for technical assistance portion.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	1,455		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,684	1,455	229	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	2. Construction portion being contracted by UCS.
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	120	255	2,059	

TITLE Rural Water Borne Disease Control		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 645-0087			FY 80	800	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,200
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p.214	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To reduce the incidence of water borne disease through:
 (1) building the technical capacity and extending the operational reach of the Government's investigative and control activities,
 (2) establishing and imposing controls upon water distribution activities, and (3) promoting popular use of appropriate hygiene measures.

Background: The Government of Swaziland has long recognized that waterborne diseases, and the continued existence, made possible by a combination of unsanitary conditions and practices, constitute the country's major obstacle to good health. Swazi health records and recent studies indicate that Swaziland's major rural health problems center upon diseases related to unsanitary water. This in turn has a negative impact on the productive viability of the nation's human resources.

Of these diseases, bilharzia is the most wide spread, infecting an estimated 150,000 individuals of a population of 522,000. In 1977, A.I.D. funded an assessment of the effectiveness of the current Bilharzia Control Program of the Swaziland Government. The survey teams recommended an approach involving expanded epidemiological capacities, engineering measures, disease control and health education campaigns. A program employing this multiple approach could eliminate bilharzia within 20 years and reduce or eliminate other water borne diseases.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide facilities, personnel, and operational expenses. UNDP and WHO are expected to provide other donor assistance.

FY 80 Program: Commencement of operations is planned for FY 80 by three new snail control crews. Initial installation of syphon spillways and other fluctuation mechanisms in dams, commencement of mass treatment campaigns, organization and operations for the collection of urine and stool specimens are also planned.

Expansion, reorganization and re-equipping of the public health laboratories will be started.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be the 420,000 people in areas most endangered by water borne diseases. The cost per beneficiary of A.I.D. input over life of project is approximately \$7.60.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
- National Bilharzia Committee established.	X
- Syphon spillways for controlling reservoir water level established in dams.	100
- Development and use of health education visits, pamphlets, in-service courses, lesson plans etc.	X
- Persons receiving treatment.	140,000
- Urine and stool specimens	X
- Chemotherapy treatment group established.	X
- Reorganized, re-equipped and expanded public health laborator	X
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 1980 (\$000)</u>
Personnel:	
2 Long-term (48 pm)	240
2 Short-term (6 pm)	60
Participant Training:	
7 Long-term (84 pm)	100
Commodities: Lab and office equipment and vehicles	135
Construction: Health lab, office and houses	265
Total	<u>800</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	640 a/	70	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	640	70	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	800	1,760	3,200	

a/ Funding from functional appropriation.

TITLE Swaziland Institute of Management and Public Administration (SIMPA)		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 645-0202		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 80 880	LIFE OF PROJECT	4,476
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To assist the Government of Swaziland (GOS) in overcoming the shortage of lower and mid-level trained manpower who primarily supervise and manage direct public services.

Background: The shortage of supervisory and management capability is endemic to most of Africa but is especially serious in Swaziland. USAID considers the lack of trained human resources to be the most significant constraint in Swazi development. Partially for historical reasons, Swaziland government services generally lack the operational capability to respond effectively to the of the average citizen.

The GOS has proposed to upgrade the staff and curriculum of the Swazi Staff Training Institute (STI) using present facilities. This project will help reorganize the present STI and change the emphasis from individual courses, i.e., typing and bookkeeping, to encompass a coordinated and integrated program of lower and mid-level management support and operational training. This will require expertise in accounting and financial management, personnel and training, supervision and supervisory development, and in organization design and office management. In addition, a modest element of administrative training, largely through short-term training, will be required within SIMPA for internal operations, i.e., admission and records, audio-visual and communication, facilities planning and utilization and student counseling.

Approximately eight operational personnel and one administrative advisor will be assigned to work with the SIMPA facility. After an initial work period, eight counterparts will be sent for graduate training in the specialized areas to return as faculty members and resource consultants to replace the AID-funded personnel. A major issue to be addressed is the "mix" of public and private sector training to be conducted by SIMPA. There are significant advantages to blending the two sectors with the cross-trained experience.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS will fund the SIMPA and local support costs for U.S. technicians. The UNDP and Canadians have expressed interest in supporting public administration programs.

FY 80 Program: Initial technical assistance personnel will arrive in Swaziland and establish a work plan for expanding and upgrading SIMPA. Housing for technical assistance personnel will be constructed. Counterparts' training needs will be evaluated. Commodities and vehicles will be procured.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be the government staff who receive training at SIMPA. Indirect beneficiaries are the users of government services. Since it is the poor who traditionally suffer from weaknesses in governmental procedures and administration, they should be the major indirect beneficiaries of improved administration. Cost per direct beneficiary is \$117.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Trained personnel	38,000
Newly designed courses ranging from two weeks to six months	18
Faculty members having received long-term training	8
Reorganized, dynamic training institution	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80 (\$000)</u>
Personnel 5 long term U.S. (90 pm)	450
Participant training (2 long-term; 24pm 4 short-term 12pm)	40
Commodities	14
Construction of 6 houses for technicians	120
Other Costs	226
	<u>30</u>
TOTAL	880

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	880	3,596	4,476	

TITLE Produce and Marketing		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 677		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,208
NUMBER 645-0206	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To encourage increased production of fruits and vegetables by establishing a marketing system for production.

Background: A feasible way to help narrow the modern-traditional income gap is to organize individual small farmers to produce and market fruits and vegetables to meet existing domestic demands, and known export markets. Imports of fruits and vegetables to Swaziland have been on the increase since 1972. Intensified production schemes have been started. Nonetheless, local demand continues to increase above domestic supply.

This project will organize and establish a produce marketing infrastructure under the administration of the Central Cooperatives Union if design work determines that as the acceptable institutional base. The project will handle and redistribute an areas' excess production to areas of demand. It will also provide export marketing of crops grown in excess of domestic needs. This infrastructure will include warehousing, processing and refrigerated storage facilities, a small transport fleet, participant training, and technical assistance.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Swaziland (GOS) will provide counterpart personnel and support for U.S. technicians. Host country and other donor support will be amplified during project design. The IBRD and FAO have expressed interest in produce marketing.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 70% (350,000) of the population of Swaziland resides on Swazi Nation Land (SNL), which is owned by the Swazi Nation and allocated to rural families for their use. According to a 1975 survey of SNL, only 22% of the households were in the commercial market system. Persons that become members of the Cooperatives (estimated to be 39,000 families) will be the target group of this project at an estimated project cost

per family benefitted of \$57.

FY 80 Program: During FY 1980, the marketing manager will begin preparatory work for the balance of the three-man team due to arrive later in the fiscal year. Procurement documents will be prepared for miscellaneous processing equipment and supplies; housing will be constructed for the contract technical assistance team, construction of warehousing and other marketing facilities will begin.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Infrastructure for marketing produce established	1
Produce marketing systems organized; domestic and export	2
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80 (\$000)</u>
Personnel: 3 long-term (60 pm)	390
Participant Training:	
12 long-term (108 pm)	140
2 Short-term (2 pm)	20
Other Costs: Local Costs	<u>127</u>
Total	677

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	677	1,531	2,208	

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: ZAMBIA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population (thousands, mid 1978)	<u>5,415</u>
Per capita GNP (dollars, 1976)	<u>440</u>
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate . . (1970-75)	<u>0.9%</u>
Average annual rate of inflation (1960-1970)	<u>7.6%</u> (1970-1976) <u>3.8%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population . (1973)	<u>3.8</u>
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) (1865-1970)	total <u>44.5</u> male <u>42.9</u> female <u>46.1</u> total <u>43.5</u> male <u>41.9</u> female <u>45.1</u>
Literacy rate (1972) (1963)	total <u>47%</u> male <u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u> total <u>29%</u> male <u>35%</u> female <u>22%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954-77)	<u>1.4%</u>
Agricultural production as % of GDP (1976)	<u>14</u>
Population density per square mile of agricultural land (1974)	<u>36</u>
% land owned () by: top 10% <u>n.a.</u> low 10% <u>n.a.</u>	

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	CORN	7	(1977)
Cash	CORN	7	(1977)

Major agricultural exports . . (1976)	tobacco
Major agricultural imports . . (1976)	wheat, dairy products
Proportion of labor force in agriculture (1970)	<u>69%</u>

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.) (1974)	<u>913</u>	(75) <u>648</u>	(76) <u>648</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974)	<u>725</u>	(75) <u>947</u>	(76) <u>961</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974)	<u>188</u>	(75) <u>-299</u>	(76) <u>-313</u>
Defense expenditures, as % of total expenditures (1974)	<u>11.1</u>	(75) <u>6.8</u>	(76) <u>7.9</u>
as % of GNP (1974)	<u>3.2</u>	(75) <u>2.9</u>	(76) <u>2.9</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period, (\$ millions, U.S.) (1975)	<u>150</u>	(76) <u>100</u>	(77) <u>74</u>
Equivalent to <u>1.5</u> months of imports (1976)			

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports . . (1977)	copper
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975)	<u>n.a.</u> (76) <u>170</u> (77) <u>91</u>
as % of total exports (1975)	<u>n.a.</u> (76) <u>21</u> (77) <u>10</u>
Major imports . . (1976)	machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) (1975)	<u>127</u> (76) <u>78</u> (77) <u>66</u>
as % of total imports (1975)	<u>11</u> (76) <u>10</u> (77) <u>8</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.) (1975)	<u>-328</u> (76) <u>243</u> (77) <u>81</u>
Main trading partners	E.E.C., Japan, China
External public debt as % of GNP. (1976)	<u>53.7</u>
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.) (1976)	<u>97</u>
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) (1976)	<u>8.9</u>

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate (1967-77)	<u>3.1%</u>
% population in urban areas (1966)	<u>20</u> (1975) <u>36</u>
Total births per 1,000 population (1975)	<u>50</u>
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ()	<u>n.a.</u>
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>47.7</u> (15-64 yrs.) <u>50.2</u> (65+ yrs.) <u>2.1</u>
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants (1973)	<u>160</u>
People per physician (1973)	<u>13,400</u>
Major causes of death (1968)	accidents, senility, heart disease
Major disease(s) ()	<u>n.a.</u>
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements (1973)	<u>85</u>
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply . . (1970)	<u>37</u>
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:	
Primary . . . (ages 5-14) (1974)	total <u>64.3</u> male <u>71.2</u> female <u>57.5</u>
Secondary . . (15-19) (1974)	total <u>15.6</u> male <u>20.2</u> female <u>10.7</u>
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973)	total <u>1.1</u> male <u>2.1</u> female <u>0.2</u>
Energy production as % of consumption (1970)	<u>34</u>

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)						ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS (Millions of Dollars)							
COUNTRY ZAMBIA						A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS							
PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78					
	1976	1976	TQ	1977	1976				TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78	
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	0.2	0.1	1.6	5.6	43.9				TOTAL	30.0	30.9	25.5	572.3
Loans	-	-	1.6	5.4	43.9				IBRD	30.0	30.1	11.3	517.8
Grants	0.2	0.1	*	0.2	-				IFC	-	-	-	3.8
a. A.I.D. and Production Agencies	*	*	*	*	35.4				IDA	-	-	11.3	11.3
Loans	-	-	-	-	35.4				AFDB	-	-	-	13.9
Grants	*	*	*	*	*				UNDP	-	0.1	2.9	23.3
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	35.4				Other UN	-	0.7	-	2.2
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.2	0.1	1.6	5.6	8.5								
Loans	-	-	1.6	5.4	8.5								
Grants	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	-								
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	1.6	5.4	8.5								
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	1.6	5.4	8.5								
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-								
Title II - Total Grants	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	*								
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	*								
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-								
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-								
Grants	-	-	-	-	-								
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-								
Other	-	-	-	-	-								
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL													
Credits or Loans													
Grants													
a. MAP Grants													
b. Credit Sales under FMS													
c. Int'l. Military Education & Training Program													
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks													
e. Other Grants													
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE													
Loans													
Grants													
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	26.4	1.4	-	-	-								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	26.4	1.4	-	-	-								
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-								

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

TOTAL	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
IBRD	30.0	30.1	11.3	517.8
IFC	-	-	-	3.8
IDA	-	-	11.3	11.3
AFDB	-	-	-	13.9
UNDP	-	0.1	2.9	23.3
Other UN	-	0.7	-	2.2

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	51.4	81.9	378.1
United Kingdom	16.9	19.4	143.0
Sweden	7.1	24.2	57.8
Germany	3.9	5.5	36.1
Canada	6.0	11.5	34.6
Japan	0.6	0.8	23.2
Norway	6.1	7.6	28.7
Denmark	1.4	1.8	16.5
Other	9.4	11.1	38.2

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	-	NA	1.9
Algeria	-	NA	0.8
Nigeria	-	NA	0.8
Libya	-	NA	0.3

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

TOTAL	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	28.0	-	363.0
USSR	-	-	6.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	50.0
China	28.0	-	307.0

NA - Not available

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ZAMBIA

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Proposed
Commodity Import Program	30.0	20.0	25.0
Technical Assistance	-	0.5 a/	6.0
Total	30.0	20.5	31.0

a/ Development Assistance

U.S. INTERESTS

It is in the U.S. interest to encourage the stability, self-reliance and development of Zambia so that it can spur economic development in spite of the political-military and economic turmoil accompanying the transition to majority rule in southern Africa.

DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Unlike many other sub-Saharan majority-ruled African countries, Zambia has the nucleus of a relatively sophisticated modern economy. The absence of a diversified economy subjects Zambia to the fluctuating conditions on the world market for copper, Zambia's only export. Zambia's Government tax receipts from copper dropped from about \$400 million in 1974 to zero in 1978. The loss in tax revenue from copper, a fall off in foreign exchange, a shortage of trained indigenous manpower and slowed movement of exports and imports have aggravated production problems. The rural population of Zambia lives in small unconcentrated units and this hinders the Government's efforts to provide services in rural areas.

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Zambia's first two development plans were oriented toward stimulating the mining and parastatal sectors and provide the basic social and economic infrastructure necessary for

growth. The Third National Development Plan will establish rural development and agricultural diversification as its main objectives. Pricing policies and the availability of credit to the smallholder are under review. The establishment of estate farming of wheat, coffee and sugar is encouraged through attempts to improve marketing, upgrade supply lines and provide mechanization where feasible. Successful implementation of this plan would ease the migration of Zambia's rural poor to urban centers. An adjunct to this larger plan is the provision of improved rural health and education services as well as continued emphasis on family planning and maternal child health care.

TOTAL RESOURCES

External financing constituted approximately 36% of the Government of Zambia's 1977 budget. During calendar year 1977, donor assistance from the U.S., IBRD, UNDP, U.K., Canada, The Netherlands and Sweden totaled more than \$228 million. U.S. economic assistance represented approximately 10% of this total in the form of a commodity import loan. The PL 480 Title I program helps Zambia reduce its requirement for hard currency and provide essential food supplies. Sale of Title I commodities generates local currency to support development programs.

In compliance with the IMF Standby Agreement, Zambia is taking measures to reduce budgetary deficit and improve its balance of payments position.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s program strategy is to address directly Zambia's present economic problems and development constraints through commodity import loans to finance agricultural commodities, manpower development to train Zambians to help the country meet its development objectives, the Agriculture Sector program to implement activities for improved agricultural production and provide increased services to the rural population. PL 480 Title I commodities will ease Zambia's foreign exchange needs for imported food.

ZAMBIA

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	27,148	25,000	25,000
Grants	-	350	1,600
Total AID	27,148	25,350	26,600
P.L. 480**			
Title I	8,500	10,000	10,000
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	12	94	-
Total P.L. 480	8,512	10,094	10,000
Total AID and P.L. 480	35,660	36,444	36,600

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

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
Title I						
Wheat	31.0	4,000	33.0	4,300	39.4	5,100
Rice	3.0	1,100	5.0	1,400	4.5	1,200
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	4.0	3,300	7.0	4,300	5.5	3,700
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total .. (of which Title III is)	38.0	8,500	45.0	10,000	59.4	10,000
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
World Food Programs	-	12	-	94	-	-
Gov't.-to-Gov't	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II Total	-	12	-	94	-	-
Total P.L. 480	38.0	8,512	45.0	10,094	59.4	10,000

A.I.D. PROGRAM OFFICER John Hicks

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
--Our principal aim is to help the GRZ overcome the current financial crisis, help agricultural development and assist in manpower training.
--\$25 million in commodity imports, \$10 million in PL 480 Title I commodities and \$5 million in Agriculture Sector Program will assist in meeting the external and internal resource gaps.
--\$1 million will be used to train Zambians in development disciplines in Africa and in the U.S.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
<i>(CP 80-17(10-78))</i>			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	2	2	2
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	2	2
Total	2	4	4
Participants^d			
Noncontract	17	37	45
Contract	-	-	-
Total	17	37	45

*^aU.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^bFY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
^cParticipating agency technicians.
^dProgrammed during the fiscal year.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM ZAMBIA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	•	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING		G	611-0075	79	---	---	500	350	---	150	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	500	350	---	150	
GRANTS					---	---	500	350	---	150	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE											
COMMODITY IMPORT LOAN	*	L	611-0070	77	50,000	35,697	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	---
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	*	G	611-0075	79	---	---	---	---	1,000	450	1,000
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEV.	*	G	611-0201	80	---	---	---	---	5,000	1,000	10,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					50,000	35,697	20,000	25,000	31,000	26,450	
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	6,000	1,450	
LOANS					50,000	35,697	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					50,000	35,697	20,500	25,350	31,000	26,600	
GRANTS					---	---	500	350	6,000	1,600	
LOANS					50,000	35,697	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Commodity Import Program		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 25,000		LIFE OF PROJECT To be determined	
NUMBER 611-0070	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p.128		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY TQ	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY To be determined	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY To be determined	
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To assist the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) to recover from chronic loss of foreign exchange and domestic revenue.

Background and Progress to Date: In recent years, Zambia has faced serious economic crises. Depressed copper prices worldwide, increased import/export costs due to transport dislocations, inflationary increases in import prices, and reduced budgetary resources have threatened the entire economy. Zambia has introduced a series of austerity measures, beginning in early 1975 and including a 20% devaluation of its currency in July 1976, and most recently a devaluation of 10% in March 1978. Although the austerity measures have been effective in restraining imports and improving budget performance, low copper prices and continued conflict in Rhodesia have worked strongly against the government's stabilization efforts and present indications are that Zambia's economic situation will not show signs of improvement before the end of 1980.

During 1978, the government continued in its efforts to improve the country's economic performance. Significant among the new measures undertaken was the IMF Standby Agreement wherein the GRZ is implementing policy measures aimed at reducing the budgetary deficit and improving the balance of payments position.

Host Country and Other Donors: Many of the major donors, at the request of the GRZ, are concentrating the bulk of their assistance and commitments to the GRZ over the next two years in program lending aimed at assisting the GRZ in meeting an anticipated external resources gap of \$1 billion (1978-80). Approximately one-half of this requirement has been met through commitments from the United Kingdom, Sweden, the Netherlands, IBRD, Canada, West Germany, the EEC, the United States and others.

Beneficiaries: The Commodity Import Program benefits a large segment of the Zambian rural population. Most of the commodities imported under this program are for use in the agriculture sector, e.g., fertilizer, stockfeeds, spare parts and equipment for vehicles used in agricultural production and in transporting goods and services.

FY 1980 Program: Categories of commodities authorized for financing include: fertilizer, agricultural equipment, accessories and parts, construction equipment and parts, industrial equipment, machinery parts, and raw materials for local industries.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Improved institutional capabilities at central and local levels to support a national rural development program	X
Improved agricultural production	X
Stabilization of Zambian economy	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 1980 (\$000)</u>
CIP Loan	25,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	50,000	35,697	14,303	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	20,000	25,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	70,000	60,697	9,303	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	25,000	To be determined	To be determined	

TITLE Manpower Development and Training		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 611-0075		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p.227	FY 80 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,500	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To assist the Government of Zambia (GRZ) to overcome its severe shortage of trained manpower to implement development programs.

Background and Progress to Date: Although Zambia has made considerable progress in addressing the deficiency of trained manpower inherited with independence, the lack of trained manpower still remains one of the major constraints to more rapid economic development. At independence there were less than 100 Zambian university graduates and about 1,500 secondary school graduates. Although by now primary school enrollments have quadrupled, vocational education has increased fourfold and university enrollment is over 2,500, the educational system is still not capable of producing the quantity of experts required to meet current needs and to keep pace with growing demands. A large number of expatriates perform a variety of functions and the gap between need and supply is still great. This project will assist the GRZ in its efforts to meet its manpower requirements and promote its policy of Zambianization.

The project will provide academic and skills training in Zambia, the U.S. and Africa for selected participants. It will also provide in-country training courses, management seminars and the like. Fields of training will be in areas of agriculture, education, health, rural development, public administration, economics and development planning and other related disciplines. The training program will be geared to meet the critical shortages of trained manpower.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GRZ will provide employment opportunities for participants in areas for which they have been trained. The GRZ will continue the salaries of job-selected candidates while they are in training. Other donors, such as the UK and various UN agencies are also providing training programs in areas of development.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 250 trainees will be the direct beneficiaries. However, the entire country will benefit through increased number of trained Zambians to implement development plans.

FY 80 Program: In early FY 1980, the second tranche of between 25-35 participants to be trained under this program will be selected. Also funding will be made available to continue participant programs that began in late FY 1979.

<u>Major Outputs</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Trained participants	250
<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs</u>	<u>FY 80 (\$000)</u>
Personnel	170
4 short-term for in-country training (24 pm)	
Participants	
25 new long-term U.S. (300 pm)	325
15 continuing long-term U.S. (180 pm)	260
10 new long-term Africa (120 pm)	60
10 continuing long-term Africa (120 pm)	60
50 short-term in-country (600 pm)	50
Other Costs	75
Instructional materials and equipment for in-country training	
Total	<u>1,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500 ^{a/}	350		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	350	150	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	1,000	2,500	

^{a/}Funding from Functional Appropriations

TITLE Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD)		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 611-0201		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 80 5,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 15,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83
			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84		

Purpose: To assist the Government of Zambia (GRZ) increase agricultural production and improve the living standards of the rural population.

Background: The Zambia agricultural sector is characterized by two distinct structures. At one extreme are large farms run by about 800 commercial farmers and located near rail lines or major roads with easy access to markets. At the other extreme are about 600,000 smallholder subsistence farmers dispersed throughout the country. With the copper industry dominating the Zambian economy since independence, agricultural production has been limited mostly to that provided by the commercial farmers, supplemented by imported food commodities. The rural sector has been generally neglected and subsistence farmers have not been given the incentive to produce more than the basic family requirements; in consequence, imports of basic foodstuffs for the urban population--rice, barley, vegetable oils, dairy products, and potatoes--have steadily increased.

Faced with massive balance of payments deficits and a stagnant economy, Zambia has sought donor assistance in diversifying its economy. At the June 1978 Paris donors conference, the 21 country representatives formulated a plan to provide emergency balance of payment support to Zambia as well as assist the effort to diversify.

The Third National Development Plan stresses development. It calls for a national program for the development of agriculture, agro-industries, feeder roads, marketing services and related social services in rural areas. The basic objective is to increase opportunities for productive employment, raise living standards for the rural population and contribute to self-sufficiency in staple foods and raw materials. Implementation of the new agriculture and rural development program will be a collaborative donor effort.

Host Country and Other Donors: A number of prospective donors have indicated readiness to provide assistance for the new diversification program. These donors include the UK, West Germany, Canada, Norway, Sweden, the IBRD and various agencies of the United Nations. The GRZ is expanding central, district and local governments personnel to insure effective implementation.

FY 80 Program: FY 1980 funds will provide the services of U.S. technicians, procurement of commodities, construction, and participant training.

Major Outputs:

Expanded and improved GRZ central, regional and local institutions concerned with agriculture and rural development.
Improved social infrastructure to facilitate greater quantities and wider distribution of agricultural inputs needed by the traditional farmers.
Improved living conditions for the rural population.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	FY 80 (\$000)
Personnel	
U.S. technicians (240 pm)	1,500
Long-term U.S. (144 pm)	156
Short-term Africa (120 pm)	60
In-country long-term and short-term (350 pm)	200
Commodities	
Land and road machines and spare parts	1,850
6 Pickup trucks and spare parts	120
Shop equipment	800
Construction	
Shop for repair and maintenance of land and road equipment	250
Other Costs	
Instructional materials and supplies	64
Total	5,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	--	--	--	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	--	--	--	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	--	--	--	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	5,000	10,000	15,000	

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SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Proposed
Refugee Assistance	9.2 ^{a/}	14.0	13.1
Planning and Research	1.9	-	2.5
Training and T.A.	2.1	1.5 ^{b/}	2.4
Transportation Infrastruc.	26.0	-	-
Total	39.2	15.5	18.0

a/ Includes \$1.6 DA
b/ Development Assistance

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Some of the development needs of Southern Africa transcend individual country requirements and can best be addressed regionally. Activities such as refugee training and support, and the planning and designing of multi-donor, multi-country activities cannot be pursued through bi-lateral channels. It is, therefore, prudent to budget for regional activities within the over-all southern Africa program.

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

Ongoing assessment of the refugee situation in southern Africa indicates that A.I.D.'s supplementary support, particularly in primary, secondary, and post-secondary education; health; and temporary housing, is essential to the success of longer-term development in the area. Although the host countries have put forth serious efforts to manage the refugee problem constructively, the drain on these economies has created stresses on their social and economic fabric and detracted significantly from their over-all development.

The refugee and displaced persons problem has not abated. A total of nearly 500,000 refugees now seek asylum in Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Angola and Swaziland. Another 500,000, at least, may be displaced within the national boundaries of Southern Rhodesia. There is not only the need to provide basic life support systems

for these disadvantaged people but also the need to assist with resettlement at the appropriate time.

At the time of independence of southern African countries, the majority of nationals were ill prepared for the task of nation building. Most evident among the deficiencies was the paucity of professional, technical and semi-skilled manpower. In preparation for majority rule in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia A.I.D. is providing funds to educate refugees in areas related to key sectors of development so these refugees may assume responsible positions in their host countries or countries of origin when the opportunity arises.

Many private voluntary organizations (PVOs) are significant contributors to development. Those who work in southern Africa are sensitive to the need for lessening the effects of conflict and political turmoil. Typical of the southern African PVO programs is the preparation of villagers for employment in the modern sector, the teaching of technical skills to unemployed urban youth and the increase of agricultural production of the smallholder. Success at the grass roots can be significantly enhanced by the work of both U.S. and indigenous PVOs. A.I.D., therefore will continue to support the work of these organizations in FY 1980.

Self-help is also an important input into the southern African Program. Through this vehicle, the U.S. can directly demonstrate interest and support for local and village level initiatives.

In 1977 the Congress requested A.I.D. to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the development needs of southern Africa. The major work on this analysis will be completed early in calendar year 1979. Among the important preliminary findings is the unique opportunity for multi-donor, multi-recipient programs such as regional ports improvement, regional animal health, educational institutional support, and river basin development. During FY 1980 we intend to finance consultants and technical experts who will conduct pre-project feasibility studies, undertake further regional

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

planning, and pursue special studies and research.

PROPOSED SSA PROGRAM

To carry out these works the administration is seeking \$18 million in economic support for the Southern Africa Regional Program. Of the total, \$9.5 million for refugee support and resettlement; \$3.6 million is for education and training of southern African refugees; and \$2.5 million for the continuation of planning and the initiation of multi-donor activities; \$2 million for PVOs; and \$400 thousand for self-help.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
--Continue funding professional and technical education for southern African refugees.
--Provide assistance to southern African refugee resettlement and support.
--Plan multi-donor, regional development activities.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	-	-	-
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	200	200	-
Contract	710	935	560
Total	910	1,135	560

^aU.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^bFY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
^cParticipating agency technicians.
^dProgrammed during the fiscal year.

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
CP 80-08(10-78)			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	5,122	17,750	27,410
Total AID	5,122	17,750	27,410
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-
Total AID and P.L. 480	5,122	17,750	27,410
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
CP 80-14(10-78)						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total ..		-		-		-
(of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs		-		-		-
Gov't-to-Gov't		-		-		-
Title II Total		-		-		-
Total P.L. 480		-		-		-

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA AFFAIRS Roy A. Stacy

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES										
DEVELOPMENT TRNG. FOR SOUTHERN AFRICANS	G	690-0063	76	2,647	1,155	---	1,492	---	---	---
SOUTHERN AFRICA ACADEMIC AND SKILLS TRNG	G	690-0083	77	---	---	1,500	790	---	710	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,647	1,155	1,500	2,282	---	710	
GRANTS				2,647	1,155	1,500	2,282	---	710	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE										
PLANNING MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH	* G	690-XXXX	80	---	---	---	---	2,500	1,500	---
DEVELOPMENT TRNG. FOR SOUTHERN AFRICANS	* G	690-0063	76	5,176	3,011	8,000	2,708	3,600	8,000	277
SOUTHERN PERIMETER ROAD	G	690-0076	78	26,000	---	---	1,000	---	6,000	---
SOUTHERN AFRICA ACAD. AND SKILLS TRNG.	G	690-0083	77	2,338	128	---	2,210	---	---	---
SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT	G	690-0104	78	982	694	---	288	---	---	---
SOUTHERN AFRICA DEV. ANALYSIS AND PLN.	G	690-0105	78	875	313	---	562	---	---	---
REFUGEE SUPPORT	* G	690-0201	78	5,603	---	6,000	8,700	9,500	9,300	---
PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	* G	690-0202	80	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,500	---
SELF HELP	* G	690-0203	78	400	400	---	---	400	400	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				41,374	4,546	14,000	15,468	18,000	26,700	
GRANTS				41,374	4,546	14,000	15,468	18,000	26,700	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				44,021	5,701	15,500	17,750	18,000	27,410	
GRANTS				44,021	5,701	15,500	17,750	18,000	27,410	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Planning, Management and Research		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 2,500	LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing	
NUMBER 690-XXXX	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To a) undertake the initial activities necessary to promote a multi-donor, multi-recipient program and project identification and development, b) formulate a comprehensive and collaborative long-term program planning process in which donors and the majority-ruled states of the southern Africa region might identify development priorities, analyze common problems and jointly implement programs and projects.

Background: Section 533(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, instructs the President to undertake a comprehensive development analysis of southern Africa. The "Development Analysis of Southern Africa" responds to this statutory requirement. Important preliminary conclusion reached in the "Development Analysis of Southern Africa" are that a) a unique opportunity now exists for countries in the region to jointly plan and implement significant development programs, such as regional basin development, animal disease control, transportation systems, etc.; b) initial momentum has developed within the donor community and the majority-ruled states for a more institutionalized form for regional and sub-regional long-term planning, policy review, and joint program and project implementation; c) the major development problem in the region will require long-term solutions, and that the solutions will require significant resources, and hence joint donor-recipient collaboration is essential if the constraints to be addressed and the necessary resources marshalled; d) that the United States should seek out every available opportunity to encourage the donors and majority-ruled states to work in a collaborative manner for the socio-economic development of the region. To encourage such collaboration will require the U.S. participation in various studies, pre-project formulation activities, and a continuation of the dialogue begun under the Development Analysis for Southern Africa.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries of this project will be the rural and urban poor in the majority-ruled states of the region. The initial beneficiaries will be the government of the majority-ruled states which, through regional cooperation will benefit from better transportation and communication systems, improved health services and facilities, and more favorable conditions for economic stability. The major donor agencies will also benefit as it is believed that only through a collaborative long-term planning and joint program implementation process, which this project seeks to move forward, will the resources be mobilized to seriously address the major development constraints.

FY 1980 Program: To finance consultants and technical experts to undertake pre-project feasibility studies, participate in other donor-lead feasibility studies, sector assessments, regional plans and special studies and research. Specific activities to be undertaken in FY 1980 include pre-project feasibility studies of animal disease control, small-scale manufacturing, and transportation systems. Short-term studies and sector appraisals will examine opportunities for employment generation, river basin development and formal education.

Major Outputs:	<u>FY 80</u>
Pre-project feasibility studies	4
Short-term studies	2
Sector appraisals	3
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80</u>
Pre-project feasibility studies	750
Short-term studies	750
Sector appraisals	1,000
Total	2,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,500	Future Year Obligations Continuing	Estimated Total Cost Continuing	

TITLE Development Training for Southern Africans		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 690-0063		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 1192	FY 80 3,600	LIFE OF PROJECT 19,700	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To provide training opportunities at the post-secondary levels in the U.S. and Africa for nationals of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

Background and Progress to Date: To meet the need for trained Africans from Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, this project was started in FY 76 with strong support from the Congress, through a provision in the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1976 (PL 94-161). Fields of training include agriculture, education, health, rural development, public administration, economic planning and other areas geared to meet priority development needs.

Since the project was started in FY 76, 659 refugee students have begun training in the U.S. and in Africa. The African American Institute (AAI) and the Phelps-Stokes Fund have the responsibility for the selection and placement of candidates at U.S. and African training institutions. The International Communication Agency (ICA), through its leadership training program in South Africa, selects candidates within the Republic for long-term and short-term training in the U.S.

Thus far, AAI has placed 391 participants in the U.S. and 97 in Africa; the Phelps-Stokes Fund has placed 96 participants in the U.S. ICA is providing long-term and short-term training for 75 Black South Africans.

Although most of the training under the program has been long-term, classroom-oriented, in FY 80 some funds will be used to encourage more short-term vocational and skills training.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be the trained participants; however, their respective countries will also benefit eventually through the contributions that the trained

participants will be able to make in the specific areas in which they have been trained.

FY 80 Program: Provides funds for long-term continuing participants and short-term skills training for new participants.

Major Outputs: During the life of the project, approximately 550 nationals of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa will receive academic and special training in the U.S. and Africa.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs</u>	<u>FY 80 (\$000)</u>
Participants:	
Grant to AAI for 535 continuing participants and administrative costs	2,400
Grant to Phelps-Stokes for 100 continuing participants and administrative costs	900
Funding for 25 long-term and short-term training in the U.S. for Black South Africans, through the ICA	300
Total	3,600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES African-American Institute Phelps-Stokes Fund International Communication Agency
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	7,823	4,166	3,657	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	8,000	4,200	3,657	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	15,823	8,366	7,457	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,600	277	19,700	

TITLE Refugee Support		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 690-0201		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program p. 1193	FY 80	9,500	LIFE OF PROJECT To be determined
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY To be determined	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY To be determined

Purpose: To assist the majority-ruled countries of Southern Africa in providing life support and certain ancillary services for refugees from the minority-ruled countries of the area.

Background and Progress to Date: Assisting refugees to attain basic human needs is an essential component of A.I.D.'s program in the southern Africa region. A large number of refugees in southern Africa are young and are in camps or hospices without direct adult assistance or supervision. Many refugee sites lack adequate sanitary provisions. Medical attention is either woefully insufficient or totally lacking. There are not sufficient education facilities for any age group. There are few recreational facilities, and for most, employment opportunities are nil. The total estimated number of refugees and displaced persons in southern Africa is one million.

In prior fiscal years, A.I.D. has funded the purchase of essential relief supplies, including medicine, food and blankets for refugees in Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Zambia. A.I.D. funds were used also to improve camp conditions at Francistown and Selebi-Pikwe in Botswana. Approximately 90 low cost housing units were constructed at Selebi-Pikwe from local materials.

A.I.D.'s prior year refugee funds also provided for an increase in secondary classrooms and hostel space to accommodate about 730 refugees. In addition, cooking utensils were procured and recurrent and maintenance costs were paid. Further, in FY 1979 A.I.D. funds were used through the International Committee of the Red Cross to provide temporary shelter, medical attention, food and clothing for displaced persons within Rhodesia.

Host Country and Other Donors: Denmark, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the U.K. have consistently been the largest contributors toward the care and sustenance of southern African refugees.

Although exact dollar amounts of their and other donor contributions for FY 1980 are not known at this time, estimates suggest that other donor refugee grants will substantially exceed \$20 million in FY 1980.

FY 80 Program: During FY 1980, A.I.D. funds will be used to continue providing essential relief supplies and opportunities for primary and secondary education. It is our intent that a large portion of the FY 1980 funds be used to help with the resettlement of refugees either in host countries or countries of origin. This would include providing hand tools for farming, temporary housing and other basics necessary for re-establishment.

Beneficiaries: Of the approximate one million refugees or displaced persons in southern Africa, approximately 40,000 will directly benefit from the FY 1980 A.I.D. input. This is based on the assumption that the A.I.D. input would provide basic food, clothing and shelter equivalent to the purchasing power of the over-all average per capita income of majority-rule countries in the region (U.S. \$270).

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Food, Shelter, Clothing	70,000
Primary, secondary children in school	5,000
Persons resettled	20,000
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 80 (\$000)</u>
Grants to PVOs	1,500
Grants to International Organizations	3,000
Resettlement	5,000
Total	9,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	5,603	-	5,603	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	6,000	8,700		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	11,603	8,700	2,903	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	9,500	To be determined To be determined		

TITLE Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grant (OPG)		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 690-0202		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1978 Africa Programs, p. 179	FY 80 2,000	LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To assist the poor majority in the countries of southern Africa through projects developed by indigenous and/or U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) in close collaboration with African governments.

Background and Progress to Date: There are several ongoing projects in the countries of southern Africa which are being implemented by PVOs. Typical of these is the National Nutrition Planning program in Lesotho which is assisting the government to promote better nutrition and health in the rural areas. A Rural Development program in Botswana, implemented through International Volunteer Services (IVS) is helping people in the rural areas improve agricultural practices and learn basic skills.

FY 80 Program: As PVO project proposals are approved, A.I.D. will allocate funds to the appropriate country or regional programs. The current estimate is as follows:

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80 (\$000)
PVO Grants	2,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978 ^{a/}	-	-	-	Various
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,000	Continuing	Continuing	

a/ FY 78 funding under individual country programs.

TITLE Self-Help Program		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 690-0203		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, P. 180	FY 80 400	LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY continuing

Purpose: To demonstrate U.S. interest and concern about the welfare and self-help efforts of local communities in the countries of southern Africa.

Progress to Date: The Special Self-Help program has operated since FY 1965 in over 25 of Africa's poorest countries. All the funds provided for this program are spent on projects ranging in cost from \$100 to about \$10,000. Administration and monitoring is handled by U.S. Embassy officers.

Special Self-Help projects have covered a broad range of activities. For example, wells have been dug, vegetable gardens and village production and marketing projects have been put into operation with self-help financing. Animal traction units along with poultry farms and rice cooperatives have been developed as a result of special self-help teamwork. Other projects now in operation are local handicraft schools, maternity clinics and numerous village water supply systems.

While small in dollar value, these Special Self-Help funds have been particularly useful since Ambassadors have been able to respond quickly to worthy requests for support and demonstrate U.S. interest in the welfare and initiative of the citizenry.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host country's contribution covers from a minimum of 25% to over 50% of each project's total cost. These host country contributions for the most part come in the form of labor and locally produced materials.

FY 80 Program: In FY 80, 400,000 is planned for self-help activities in the countries of southern Africa. Particular attention will be given to needs in rural areas.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 80 (\$000)</u>
Self-Help Activities	400

U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	400	400	-	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	400	400	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
- Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	400	Continuing	Continuing	

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS*

CP 80-03(10-78)

TITLE	ESTIMATED LENGTH OF PROJECT	ESTIMATED 1ST YEAR COST	PURPOSE
<u>Sahel Development Program</u>			
Chad: Sudano-Sahelo Food Crops 677-XXXX	FY 1980-84	\$ 1,500,000	To develop and improve agricultural production in Chad's Sahelian and Sudanian zones.
Niger: Rural Roads 681-XXXX	FY 1980-84	\$ 2,000,000	To repair and improve secondary rural roads in the departments of Niger.
Senegal: Diagambal Irrigated Agriculture 685-XXXX	FY 1980-84	\$ 3,000,000	To construct irrigated perimeters in the town of Diagambal, Senegal, on the banks of the Senegal river.
Mali: Office du Niger 688-XXXX	FY 1980-84	\$ 4,000,000	To expand food production systems of the Office du Niger in collaboration with IBRD and other SDP donors.
<u>Africa-wide Development Assistance Program</u>			
Cameroon: Higher Education for Development 631-0031	FY 1980-84	\$ 5,000,000	To support university programs in training, research, and extension for agriculture administration and management.
Kenya: Livestock Development Program 615-0188	FY 1980-84	\$ 5,000,000	Increase livestock production and incomes among low-income nomadic pastoralists by developing environmentally sound grazing blocks, thus protecting ecology of marginal land areas while meeting increased national demand for protein.
Rwanda: Rural Road (Kibuye-Gitarama) 696-0111	FY 1980-81	\$ 4,000,000	To provide equipment, on-the-job training and portion of the costs necessary to improve the Kibuye-Gitarama road so that the area's rural population (approximately 600,000 people) will benefit from improved government services, better communications, reduced transport costs and expanded agricultural markets.
Somalia: Prevocational and Vocational Technical Education 649-0106	FY 1980-84	\$ 900,000	To develop a program which will (1) introduce practical prevocational education in the senior primary and secondary schools of Somalia; and (2) provide all senior primary and secondary school leavers with nationally relevant vocational and technical skills training.
Sudan: Northern Kordofan/Darfur Agriculture Production 650-0017	FY 1980-85	\$ 2,000,000	To develop, on a pilot basis, an intermediary level agricultural production package that minimizes the degradation of environmentally fragile land, emphasizes anti-desertification measures and identifies renewable energy supply innovations.
Western Sudan Agricultural Extension 650-0029	FY 1980-84	\$ 3,000,000	To organize and strengthen the western Sudan agricultural extension services in conjunction with the Western Sudan Agricultural Research Project (650-0020).
Western Sudan Feeder Roads 650-0032	FY 1980-84	\$ 5,000,000	To establish a feeder road improvement and maintenance capacity within the provincial governments of western Sudan and assist with an initial program of feeder road upgrading.
Zaire: Road Transport System Loan 660-0088	FY 1980	\$ 20,000,000	To rehabilitate and maintain the rural road network in selected areas in order to improve crop marketing by small farmers and provision of essential production inputs and government services.

*Projects identified for implementation if additional funds become available. ("Shelf Projects")

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ADDITIONAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS*

CP 80-03(10-78)

TITLE	ESTIMATED LENGTH OF PROJECT	ESTIMATED 1ST YEAR COST	PURPOSE
<u>Security Supporting Assistance-Southern Africa</u>			
<u>SOUTHERN AFRICAN PROGRAMS</u>			
Botswana: Math-Science Teacher Training 633-0206	FY 1980-83	\$ 1,170,000	To improve the quality of science and mathematics teaching/learning at the secondary level.
Intermediate Schools 633-0203	FY 1980-83	\$ 2,200,000	To provide improved instruction and physical facilities for intermediate schools (grades 7, 8 and 9) with a related emphasis of practical education for school leavers.
Lesotho: Southern District Rural Infrastructure 632-0211	FY 1980-84	\$ 1,200,000	To provide the infrastructure and facilities needed for rural development along the Southern Perimeter Road.
Swaziland: RDA Infrastructure Support (Loan) 645-0068	FY 1980-83	\$ 4,600,000	To assist the Government of Swaziland (through the provision of equipment) to carry out its Rural Development Area Program (RDAP) by strengthening its land-use planning and development capabilities and developing, installing and maintaining conservation works in certain RDAs.

*Projects identified for implementation if additional funds become available. ("Shelf Projects")

PD-AAP-858

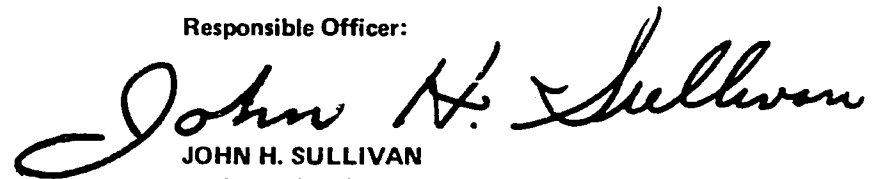
ANNEX II

ASIA

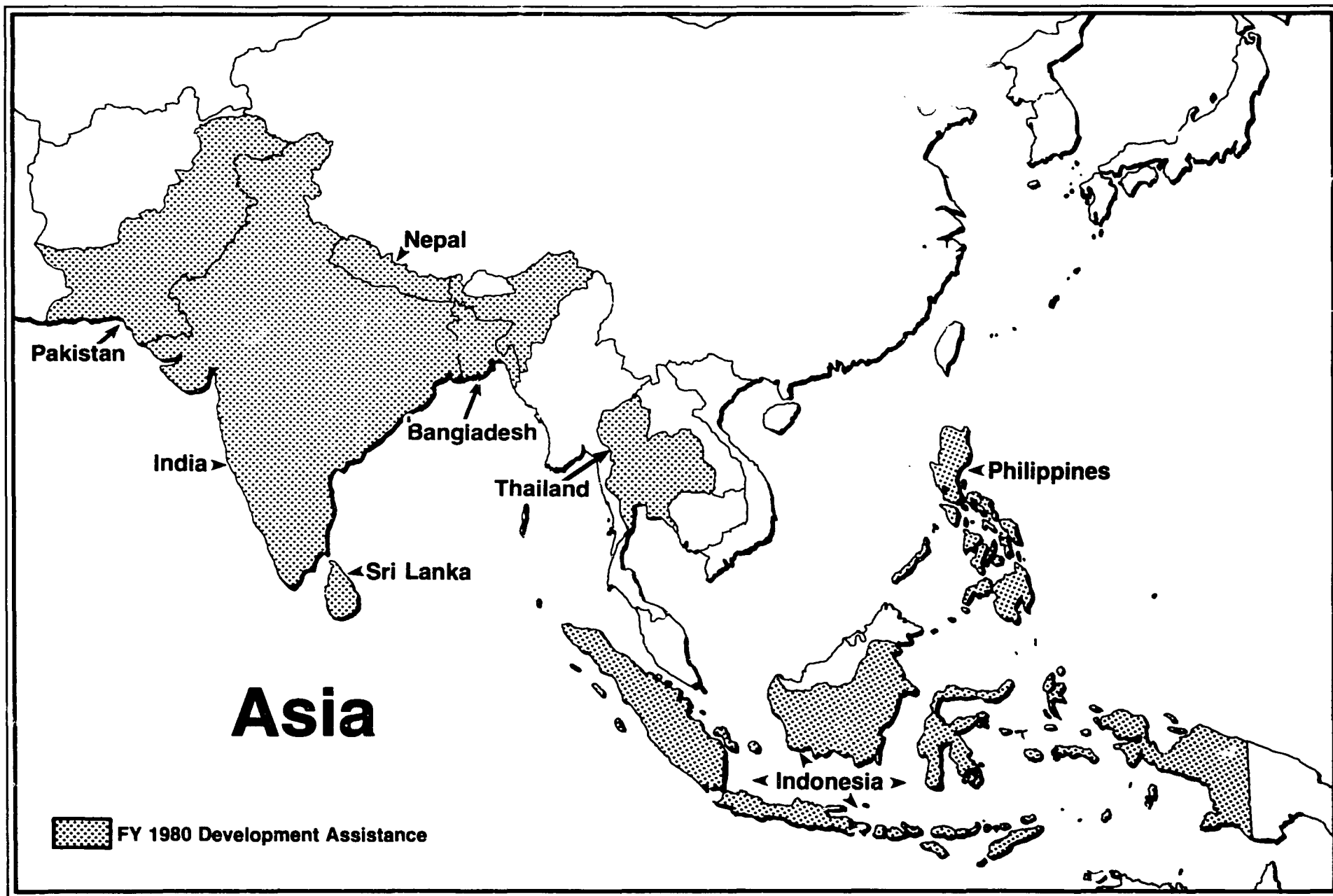
ASIA

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Responsible Officer:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John H. Sullivan". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "J".

JOHN H. SULLIVAN
*Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Asia*



ANNEX II

Annex II presents to the Congress all Development Assistance programs proposed for Asia for which A.I.D. is requesting development assistance funds for FY 1980.

The Asia Overview states the Agency's programs in the Asian area. Immediately following the overview are the Activity Data Sheets which describe the Asia-wide regionally-funded projects. Note that these projects are different from the centrally-funded activities described in Annex V.

Following the regionally-funded projects, Annex II presents the narratives and data sheets for the projects in the eight recipient countries. Annex II concludes with the tables on Terminating Programs and Additional Program Requirements.

Additional Program Requirements ("shelf projects") are those projects and activities not in the program proposal to the Congress but which represent valid development requirements. To the extent that additional funds become available from program attrition or for other reasons, such projects are candidates for funding in FY 80. A.I.D. recognizes that inclusion of "shelf projects" does not constitute justification to the Congress for purposes of notification of program changes required under the current Appropriation Act.

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Terminating Programs.....	None
Additional Program Requirements.....	None

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 88-01(10-78)

REGION: BUREAU FOR ASIA

	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	OTHER PROGRAMS
ASIA REGIONAL							
1978	15,504	5,183	---	2,594	6,669	1,058	---
1979	22,993	5,930	170	2,698	5,265	8,930	---
1980	24,500	11,405	240	1,170	5,960	5,725	---
BANGLADESH							
1978	93,897	88,339	5,263	---	---	295	---
1979	88,050	72,050	8,500	---	100	7,400	---
1980	105,000	82,950	12,800	2,000	1,850	5,400	---
INDIA							
1978	60,000	30,000	---	28,000	---	2,000	---
1979	90,000	75,000	---	10,000	---	5,000	---
1980	135,000	92,000	14,000	26,000	---	3,000	---
INDONESIA							
1978	73,784	54,654	11,180	600	5,000	2,350	---
1979	72,865	43,800	12,190	13,000	2,525	1,350	---
1980	97,600	69,500	15,000	5,100	6,500	1,500	---
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF							
1978	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1979	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1980	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NEPAL							
1978	10,273	6,931	1,153	778	1,411	---	---
1979	13,101	4,770	4,171	2,125	2,035	---	---
1980	14,500	7,900	3,100	2,900	600	---	---
PAKISTAN							
1978	688	548	---	---	140	---	---
1979	40,000	25,428	1,500	12,647	425	---	---
1980	45,000	31,750	3,500	5,000	4,250	500	---
PHILIPPINES							
1978	52,790	26,712	2,928	9,400	100	13,650	---
1979	44,833	31,264	9,209	500	700	3,160	---
1980	41,000	23,182	2,491	10,887	100	4,340	---
SRI LANKA							
1978	23,000	16,000	---	7,000	---	---	---
1979	22,800	22,800	---	---	---	---	---
1980	29,800	25,800	---	4,000	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-01(10-78)

REGION: BUREAU FOR ASIA

	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	OTHER PROGRAMS
THAILAND							
1970	7,571	---	1,771	5,500	---	---	---
1975	12,213	4,500	2,700	4,500	500	---	---
1980	15,000	10,000	2,200	---	1,600	620	---
TOTAL							
1970	307,427	220,347	22,515	53,872	13,320	19,353	---
1975	510,002	280,542	30,440	45,470	11,550	25,840	---
1980	507,900	355,207	53,411	57,057	20,860	21,285	---

REGION: ASIA

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA
REGIONAL SUMMARY¹**

CP 80-19(10-78)

COUNTRY	ECONOMY GNP per capita (dollars, 1976)	EDUCATION Literacy Rate (Percent)	POPULATION						HEALTH			
			Total (thousands, mid 1978)	Annual Growth Rate (Percent)	Density (Persons per square mile)		Percent in Urban Areas		Percent Labor Force in Agriculture	Number of People per Doctor	Life Expectancy (Years)	Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births
					Pop/Agr Land	Pop/Total Land	1960's	1970's				
Bangladesh	110	21	85,563	2.5	2,120	1,530	6	9	78	9,800	35.8	130
India	150	33	646,016	2.1	870	510	19	21	72	4,200	49.5	122
Indonesia	240	57	138,257	2.3	1,210	190	12	18	62	19,400	47.5	126
Korea	670	88	36,404	2.3	3,680	960	34	49	48	2,200	60.6	38
Nepal	120	13	13,539	2.2	800	250	4	4	94	37,000	43.6	152
Pakistan	170	25	76,730	3.0	720	250	13	26	57	4,000	49.8	124
Philippines	410	83	46,060	3.0	1,020	400	30	32	51	2,700	58.4	59
Sri Lanka	200	78	14,563	2.1	1,480	580	19	22	41	4,000	67.8	45
Thailand	380	79	44,780	2.7	770	230	13	17	78	8,600	58.0	26
AID RECIPIENT REGIONAL SUMMARY²	197	41	1,101,912	2.5	1,100	390	17	21	69	7,000	49.5	113

¹ Unless otherwise indicated data are for latest year available as noted in form number CP 80-16.

² Total population is sum of all AID recipient countries. All other values are averages weighted by country populations.

REGION: ASIA

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA
REGIONAL SUMMARY¹**

CP 80-19(10-78)

COUNTRY	ECONOMY	EDUCATION	POPULATION						HEALTH			
	GNP per capita (dollars, 1976)	Literacy Rate (Percent)	Total (thousands, mid 1978)	Annual Growth Rate (Percent)	Density (Persons per square mile)		Percent in Urban Areas		Percent Labor Force in Agriculture	Number of People per Doctor	Life Expectancy (Years)	Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births
					Pop/Agr Land	Pop/Total Land	1960's	1970's				
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² Total population is sum of all AID recipient countries. All other values are averages weighted by country populations.

ASIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	205,450	133,450	7,000	48,900	5,000	11,100	-
Grants ...	131,977	94,917	15,515	4,972	8,320	8,253	-
Total ..	337,427	228,367	22,515	53,872	13,320	19,353	-
1979							
Loans	248,532	184,872	13,000	36,000	-	14,660	-
Grants ...	158,310	100,670	25,440	9,470	11,550	11,180	-
Total ..	406,842	285,542	38,440	45,470	11,550	25,840	-
1980							
Loans	263,807	203,867	8,000	41,600	7,000	3,340	-
Grants ...	244,093	151,420	45,411	15,457	13,860	17,945	-
Total ..	507,900	355,287	53,411	57,057	20,860	21,285	-

Asia Profile

Asia contains two-thirds of the world's poorest people. Half of the region's one billion people live at the very margin of existence. They earn less than \$250 a year, and have inadequate food, shelter, education and health services.

To lessen rural poverty in Asia, we must attack a number of related problems. The two most important problems are inadequate food production and an increasing population. By current estimates there will be a food shortage of 60 million tons for an expected 1.5 billion people in 1990 unless production grows 4% a year. Incentives toward greater production must be provided to the small farmer. Another group, the rural seasonally-underemployed and unemployed, needs to be fully employed on rural infrastructure, in new rural businesses, and through improved farming practices. To assure success, public services are needed to provide producers with

readily available, relevant, and affordable agricultural inputs, (fertilizer, improved seed, extension), education, and health care.

We also must attack long-term conditions that foster poverty. The environment is being degraded rapidly, but there are no national plans to protect it. High petroleum costs require development of cheaper energy sources. Many Asian peoples are extensively overcutting trees and exploiting other natural resources without sufficient regard for long-term consequences.

A.I.D. programs have contributed to overall development progress in Asia and are contributing to further progress. Foodgrain production for 1960-1975 grew an average of 3.1% a year, exceeding the population growth. Fertility and crude birth rates have declined significantly in India, Indonesia and Thailand since 1960. The percentage of total income received by the poorest 20% of the people in South Asia has increased from 4.6% in 1960 to 7.8% now. During the last 18 years, deaths per thousand live births has decreased in South Asia from 136 to 104 and in East Asia from 61 to 27. In South Asia where the number of females enrolled in primary schools was only 22% in 1960, it is now estimated at 44.5%.

Of greatest importance to continued development progress in Asia is the increasing support that the Asian people and governments give to policies and programs that will help meet the basic needs of their poor majorities. Here are a few examples from the past year:

Bangladesh initiated bold programs to increase food production;

Sri Lanka courageously began to reduce costly food subsidies;

Indonesia and India increased agricultural budgets;

The Philippines almost doubled its population program budget to expand outreach services;

ASIA

Thailand and two other countries extended basic health and nutrition services further into the rural areas.

A.I.D. has major programs in eight countries in Asia - Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Three-fourths of the proposed FY 80 loan and grant program is directed towards Bangladesh, India, Indonesia and Pakistan, where the rural poor comprise about 75% of the world's absolute poor outside of China. Seventy percent of the \$507.9 million loan and grant program will go to Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition, about 22% to Health and Population and the remainder, 8%, to Education and Selected Development programs.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- * Includes \$507.9 million for development loans and grants, including \$9.5 million for Private Voluntary Agencies; and \$262.3 million in PL 480 Title I (including III) and \$160.9 million in Title II.
- * In agriculture projects benefit small farmers by providing high yield seeds, credit, fertilizer and small-scale irrigation.
- * In nutrition, health and family planning services will be integrated and provided through outreach workers and local clinics.
- * In education, we are testing low cost methods at the primary level.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM ASIA REGIONAL

CP 88-02(16-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL	G	498-0021	74	1,010	906	---	104	---	---	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	498-0249	76	6,393	4,518	2,697	3,050	4,100	3,875	5,521
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	G	498-0251	76	5,279	1,510	1,620	2,535	2,080	2,225	9,000
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL	G	498-0257	79	---	---	300	225	500	237	1,150
ASEAN	G	498-0258	79	---	---	880	370	3,000	1,430	6,120
RURAL ELECTRIC TRAINING CENTERS	G	498-0260	78	250	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXTEN. OF SMALL SCALE AGR. EQUIP. (IRRI)	G	498-0265	79	1,004	980	433	400	725	510	---
SOUTH PACIFIC ISLAND AGRICULT. DEV.	G	498-0267	80	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	4,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				13,936	7,914	5,930	6,684	11,405	8,277	
GRANTS				13,936	7,914	5,930	6,684	11,405	8,277	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
POPULATION PLANNING										
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	498-0249	79	---	---	170	100	240	225	400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				---	---	170	100	240	225	
GRANTS				---	---	170	100	240	225	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH										
CHOLERA RESEARCH	G	498-0020	75	5,742	5,250	1,400	980	---	---	500
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	498-0249	76	604	515	370	385	670	650	800
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	G	498-0251	76	1,324	457	570	950	---	425	---
APP. RES. AND TR. IN HEAL., POP. AND NUT.	G	498-0266	79	---	---	358	310	500	400	2,044
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				7,670	6,222	2,698	2,625	1,170	1,475	
GRANTS				7,670	6,222	2,698	2,625	1,170	1,475	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES										
ASIA FREE LABOR UNION DEVELOPMENT	G	498-0017	69	19,658	15,531	3,700	3,600	---	---	18,520
REGIONAL EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT	G	498-0198	67	20,946	19,906	---	---	---	---	83
REGIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS PROGRAM	G	498-0246	75	2,205	1,759	---	406	---	---	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	498-0249	76	853	780	365	375	400	375	500
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	G	498-0251	76	2,112	772	1,200	1,650	1,860	2,100	6,000
ASIAN FREE LABOR UNION DEV.	G	498-0263	80	---	---	---	---	3,700	---	18,500
COMMUNIC. TECH. APPLICATION	G	498-1140	78	475	---	---	325	---	150	---

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM ASIA REGIONAL

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS	
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES		
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				46,249	38,748	5,265	6,356	5,960	2,625		
GRANTS				46,249	38,748	5,265	6,356	5,960	2,625		
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---		
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	*	G	498-0249	76	2,270	1,965	246	250	300	275	500
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	*	G	498-0251	76	1,824	1,291	484	625	330	350	1,000
REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING		G	498-0253	79	---	---	3,500	---	---	---	500
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	*	G	498-0256	79	---	---	100	100	150	130	450
ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT CENTERS	*	G	498-0262	79	---	---	600	320	1,545	840	1,855
ASIA FOUNDATION	*	G	498-0264	67	37,492	36,611	4,000	4,100	3,400	3,380	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					41,586	39,867	8,930	5,395	5,725	4,975	
GRANTS					41,586	39,867	8,930	5,395	5,725	4,975	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					109,441	92,751	22,993	21,160	24,500	17,577	
GRANTS					109,441	92,751	22,993	21,160	24,500	17,577	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					1,094,510	389,855	406,842	543,186	507,900	464,445	
GRANTS					325,792	165,872	158,310	187,127	244,093	174,130	
LOANS					768,718	223,983	248,532	356,059	263,807	290,315	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Program Development and Support		FUNDS Various *	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 498-0249		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 438	FY 80 5,710 *	LIFE OF PROJECT	27,399
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To improve project design, evaluation, program development, and the data base for program planning; to introduce and encourage through training grants new and innovative ideas for economic and social development; and to provide selected grants to regional organizations.

Background and Progress to Date: The Program Development and Support Project was designed to enhance the preparation of bi-lateral projects and provide resources for evaluation. A secondary objective was to support small scope activities of general developmental importance for which funds were not otherwise available.

During the past 2 years, funds have been used primarily to gather and analyze data to provide the basis for program development activities, project design and evaluation. Training programs have been designed to familiarize key host country persons with the problems and potential of development programs and to involve them as participants in sector strategy studies and project development.

Following are some of the activities which have been funded and are indicative of the kinds of activities to be funded in FY 80: (a) design work for a Rural Off-Farm Employment Project in Thailand; (b) design work for such Regional activities in Non-Formal Education, and Self-Instructional Learning Systems; (c) design and evaluation of Food and Nutrition Projects in Thailand, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka; (d) design and development of a Regional Malaria Training Center; (e) completion of a number of social soundness analyses, environmental impact statements and other analyses necessary to determine the feasibility of project proposals.

Beneficiaries: Because of the nature of this project, it is difficult to directly attribute the benefits. Project beneficiaries are those people affected by the better definition and design of A.I.D. financed projects.

FY 80 Program: \$5.7 million is requested to finance project design activities, evaluations, special seminars and studies, and special training activities.

Major Outputs:

Improved project design, evaluation, program and sector studies, and seminars and studies
Contributions to regional organizations

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Project Design	3,000
Evaluation	1,000
Program and sector studies	1,000
Seminars and studies	510
Contributions to regional organizations	200
	Total 5,910

*Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	- 4,100
Population	- 240
Health	- 670
Education and Human Resources	- 400
Selected Development Problems	- 300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	10,120	7,778	2,342	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	3,848	4,160		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	13,968	11,938	2,030	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	5,710	7,721	27,399	

PROGRAM: ASIA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Private and Voluntary Organizations		FUNDS Various*	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 498-0251		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 4,270*	LIFE OF PROJECT 34,683
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 440	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82
			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	

Purpose: To support, through private and voluntary organizations, development activities designed to assist directly low-income groups in developing countries in Asia.

Background and Progress to Date: During the past 2 years an increasing number of PVOs have submitted proposals for funding under this project. These proposals have come from such agencies as Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), Community Development Foundation (CDF), Cooperative League of the United States of America (CLUSA), etc. Activities funded during FY 78 include a Social Development Program in Indonesia, an Integrated Rural Development Program in the South Pacific, Oilseed Management Development in India, Human Development in the Philippines, Skills Training of Rural Youth in Thailand, and a Model Nutrition Education System Project in Korea.

Host Country and Other Donors: Contributions by U. S. and indigenous PVOs, local government and local communities during the first 2 years of the project, were more than \$11 million or 62% of the total costs of programs undertaken. It is expected that contributions from these same sources for FY 80 will be approximately \$12 million, equivalent to the total of their first 2 years' contributions. PVOs have financed, either in kind, services; or with donations from their constituencies, an additional \$11 million.

Beneficiaries: It is not possible to predict accurately the number of beneficiaries but, by definition, PVOs direct their programs to benefit the urban and rural poor.

FY 80 Program: The FY 80 program will continue to finance ongoing programs and initiate programs in the fields of non-formal education, improvement of agriculture, integrated rural development and integration of women in development, as well as a program of selected activities by those PVOs providing assistance to mixed blood Asian children fathered by American service serving in various locations in Asia.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
OPG projects	70
Countries with OPGs	12
Indigenous PVOs receiving OPGs	8
U. S. PVOs receiving OPGs	25

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
OPGs	4,270

* Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	- 2,080
Education and Human Resources	- 1,860
Selected Development Problems	- 330

U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	10,539	4,030	6,509	CRS, CARE, CDF, IHAP, SIL, PSBF, CLUSA, YMCA, FPSP.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	3,874	5,760		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	14,413	9,790	4,623	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
- Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	4,270	16,000	34,683	

TITLE Agricultural Development Council II		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 498-0257		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p.434	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	1,950
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		500	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To strengthen development programs and policies that will more directly benefit the most needy in rural communities in Asia by increasing the capacity of Asian institutions and social scientists to conduct training, research and to disperse research findings.

Background and Progress to Date: Agricultural performance in the developing countries of Asia Depends on many factors, one of which is an understanding by Asians of the complex economic and social forces affecting rural development. To foster such an understanding, the Agricultural Development Council (ADC), founded in 1953, set out to assist in strengthening the professional and leadership capabilities of Asians to deal with economic and social problems of Agricultural and Rural Development. The ADC has pursued this aim through fellowships for Asian scholars and policy-makers in agriculturally related social sciences, particularly agricultural economics. A.I.D. has assisted the Council since July 1972, providing fellowship support for graduate programs in the United States. Candidates receiving training under the program have come from India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Malaysia, Philippines, Korea, Taiwan, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. During recent years the fellowship program has shifted its training focus to the poorer countries of South and Southeast Asia. A.I.D. grant funding contributes to increasing the number of social scientists through graduate fellowship programs, utilizing U. S. university graduate training facilities to complement indigenous or regional efforts and sponsoring other activities such as research, seminars, and publications. A.I.D. has assisted in making available 73 graduate training for Asian social scientists from 10 countries. They have pursued advanced degrees, most mostly at the Ph.D. level in Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Extension, and Rural Sociology. Of this group of 73 men and women 42 have returned to positions of teaching, research and administrative posts. The balance are in the United States completing their fellowships.

Host Country and Other Donors: Approximately 80% of the costs of A.I.D.-supported fellowships are met by the ADC from other funds provided by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. Other fellowships are supported by contributions from the Canadian Government as well as the two Foundations for work in Asian institutions.

Beneficiaries: The indirect beneficiaries will be the poor majority who benefit from government policies and programs designed to facilitate a rapid change in their standard of living. The social scientists trained under this project are frequently located in government agencies and university faculties, enabling them to have a direct impact on policies and programs required to improve living conditions.

FY 80 Program: To complete the 31 fellowship training programs commenced in prior years and start about four-five new non-degree and/or degree fellowships plus 7 seminars, and in-service training workshops, 15 research grants, and 9 research and training publications. Funds proposed will be used to finance about 20% of ADC's activities (fellowship and research). A.I.D. will contribute \$500,000 in grant funds.

Major Outputs	<u>All Years</u>
Fellowships	48
Seminars, Workshops, In-service training	44
Research and Training Publications	33
Research Grants	79
A.I.D. Financed Inputs	(\$ thousands)
Grant Fellowships, Seminars, and Publications	<u>FY 80</u> 500
	Total 500

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	Agricultural Development Council
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	300	225		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	300	225	75	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	1,150	1,950	

TITLE ASEAN Regional Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 3,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 10,000
NUMBER 498-0258	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 435		

Purpose: To assist the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to address, on a regional basis, common development assistance problems of its five-member nations: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

Background and Progress to Date: ASEAN was founded in 1967 to promote economic cooperation among the nations of Southeast Asia. In 1976, its member states expanded ASEAN's role, including the establishment of a permanent Secretariat. The United States welcomed this expanded role of a regional organization in Southeast Asia empowered to deal collectively with the common problems of its member nations. ASEAN invited the United States to attend a Ministerial Conference in Manila in September 1977. That meeting laid the basis for a continuing dialogue in which working relationships in several areas are being explored. An ASEAN/U.S. Working Group on Development Cooperation met in Manila in July 1978 and agreed upon a number of specific project undertakings for feasibility and design studies. Among these are Regional Crop Protection Program; Regional Agricultural Planning Center; a Watershed Management and Conservation Research Project; a Cooperative Program in Development of Alternative Sources of Energy; a Cooperative Program in Science and Technology; and projects in Non-Formal Education and Training for Rural Development. These and other proposals were discussed and endorsed at the ASEAN/U.S. Ministerial Meeting held in Washington on August 4-5, 1978. Also endorsed was the concept of using existing regional institutions in Asia with demonstrated competence in these fields for project design, implementation, and training.

ASEAN and Other Donors: It is generally recognized that, among the donor nations cooperating with ASEAN, the U. S. can be most forthcoming in the foregoing fields of technical assistance. In addition, ASEAN is currently conducting a dialogue with the European Community (EC), Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and Japan.

Australia, New Zealand and Canada are developing technical assistance programs. Japan is committed to providing up to \$1 billion in financing for ASEAN industrial projects if they prove economically feasible.

Beneficiaries: The agriculture and forestry programs will address major problems common to the rural sectors of the five Southeast Asian nations. Improvements in transfer of technology and more appropriate international technologies will benefit rural and urban peoples.

FY 80 Program: Activities in 1980 will concentrate on: selection of participants for specialized training at regional institutions; programs in agricultural development planning; regional crop protection; forestry conservation; expansion of existing or initiation of new research activities in transfer of technology, appropriate technology, and non-conventional sources of energy.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Regional crop protection programs	x
Regional Agricultural Planning Center	x
Watershed management and conservation programs	x
Cooperation in non-conventional energy research	x
Cooperation in science and technology	x

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant: 2,000 person months training	1,000
Research contracts with regional institutions	500
Equipment for laboratory and field research	1,000
Library-instructional materials	500
Total	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	880	370		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	880	370	510	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	6,120	10,000	

TITLE Extension of Small Scale Agricultural Equipment (IRRI)		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 725		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,162
NUMBER 498-0265	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To establish in the agriculture equipment subsector the capability to adapt, market, and service small-scale agriculture equipment suitable for indigenous farming conditions.

Background and Progress to Date: The project was initiated in 1975 as a centrally-funded worldwide project with activities in Pakistan, Thailand, the Philippines under an A.I.D. contract with the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI). The project was expanded into Indonesia in 1978. IRRI's four major phases are to design farm equipment to fit farming methods of an area; identify potential indigenous manufacturers; field test under actual farm conditions; and collaborate with each country methods of introducing, producing and disseminating appropriate farm machines. IRRI teams have made significant progress in extending IRRI designed machines in the participating countries. A major emphasis to IRRI's approach to mechanization is to stimulate production of LDC built machinery at a price the small farmer can afford to pay.

Host Country and Other Donors: The International Rice Research Institute will require support from participating governments with qualified staff and necessary office facilities already existing in their agricultural extension infrastructure and government ministries.

Beneficiaries: The target groups are: (a) small farm families in each of the participating countries, and (b) manufacturers and their employees.

FY 80 Program: Work in the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, and Pakistan will be continued and enlarged, with a view toward eventually expanding into India, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka. Focus will be on improved designs and developing of appropriate farm machinery to fit the small farmers needs. Blueprints and operation manuals will be published for each machine; demonstrations and training programs for design and production personnel will be established; and two-to-four private businesses will be established in each country to manufacture farm equipment.

Major Outputs: The design, manufacture and dissemination of farm equipment by local entrepreneurs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Technical Assistance	400
Supporting Costs	245
Commodities	80
Total	725

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Undisbursed	
Through September 30, 1978	1,004	980	24	International Rice Research Institute
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	433	400		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,437	1,380	57	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	725	-	2,162	

TITLE South Pacific Island Agriculture Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 498-0267		PRIOR REFERENCE --	FY 80 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To improve the nutrition and agricultural productivity of small scale tropical island farmers.

Background: Ninety percent of the approximately one million population of the South Pacific island states work in agriculture. The vast majority of these are farmers engaged in subsistence agriculture.

The University of the South Pacific, School of Agriculture, a regional institution, located in Alafua, Western Samoa could make a major contribution to the development of the agricultural sector throughout the region. While the school is currently capable of materially advancing agricultural development in Western Samoa, it is ill-equipped for the task of responding to the needs of the entire region, despite its regional mandate.

The members of the University of the South Pacific are the Cook Islands, Fiji, the Gilbert Islands, Nauru, the New Hebrides, Nure, the Solomon Islands, the Tokelau Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Western Samoa. The University of the South Pacific is seen by its members as more than a teaching institution; it is a major resource base in the region, is development oriented, and more than any other South Pacific institution, embodies the concept of the reality of regionalism.

The U.S. assistance to the Agriculture College of the University will, in addition to promoting basic agriculture development, serve to foster the regional cooperation and solutions necessary if these small widely scattered island states are to develop in an orderly fashion. The project will seek to raise the level of on-campus resident instruction, research, staff regionalization and extension outreach activities.

Host Country and Other Donors: University member countries

currently provide about 80% of annual operating expenses. Outside donors are counted on for about one-fifth of recurring expense support and for development budget support. Principal donors are Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, with a level of roughly \$13 million in projects currently underway.

Beneficiaries: Small South Pacific Island farmers will benefit from introduction of improved plant varieties and cropping procedures, and better nutrition practices.

FY 80 Program: In FY 80, one million dollars is requested to begin the project. Immediate emphasis will be on up-grading instruction, particularly at the diploma level, identifying and improving appropriate research activities, and moving ahead with development of outreach programs.

Major Outputs: All Years

Agriculture students and farmers trained, plant and animal research conducted, outreach institutions established.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

Grant:	<u>FY 80</u>
Staff Development Training	500
Equipment	
Library books, laboratory supplies, extension materials	250
Facilities	<u>250</u>
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	4,000	5,000	

TITLE Applied Research and Training in Health, Population, and Nutrition		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 498-0266		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	500	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79, Annex A.	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					FY 85
CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To improve cooperation and exchange of information among Asian countries in order to develop better health services for low-income groups.

Background: A.I.D. has supported several new efforts in Asia to increase the health, population, and nutrition (HPN) services available to low-income people, especially those living in rural areas. Meeting the needs of the poor requires new strategies, policies, programs, and staffs to reach previously neglected areas and populations. The program results naturally vary from country to country, but there has been progress in developing new pilot projects or prototype delivery systems. For example, the DEIDS/Thailand project has developed paramedical training and field organizational schemes which are being tried in other countries. In order to capitalize on the successful experiences of this and similar pilot efforts, this project will support the establishment of better networks for communication training and technical interchange among the Asian countries. This will help to expand the coverage of pilot projects within countries which have them and encourage more action in countries which are moving slowly. The project will also provide small grants to support applied research and training on critical problems not being addressed by the bilateral activities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The grants provided under this project must normally be matched by local contributions to meet at least 25% of the total activity costs.

Beneficiaries: This project will have an impact on expanding and improving health, population and nutrition services for low-income people, but it is not possible at present to estimate the numbers benefitted or the costs. The basic thrust of the project is to develop better ways for Asian countries to exchange ideas and information on the very difficult problems of redirecting national

health systems so these serve the low-income groups in rural areas instead of concentrating on the relatively better-off urban populations.

FY 80 Program: To evaluate the DEIDS/Thailand project and similar projects and establish a network for disseminating the useful results. Technical interchange workshops will be conducted on such key problems as removing the legal and other barriers to the expanded use of paramedical personnel. Grants will be made to study ways of better utilizing traditional healers, birth attendants, and related workers in the delivery of modern health services. Other special problem research may be supported if time and resources permit.

Major Outputs: An information network which links all A.I.D.-assisted countries and promotes cooperation on improving health services.

Increased number of pilot projects or operational research activities directed toward improving the health of the poor.

Guidelines and prototypes will exist for developing national health programs which can better reach low-income people.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant: Research and Evaluation (Contracts/Grants)	250
Workshops on HPN Problems	95
Establishment of Information Networks	105
Technical Assistance and Support	50
	<u>Total 500</u>

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	358	310		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	358	310	48	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	2,044	2,902	

TITLE Asian Free Labor Union Development		FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 498-0263		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 3,700	LIFE OF PROJECT	22,200
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 86
		FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 439			

Purpose: To establish a capability in free and democratic labor unions to increase the social and economic well-being of both rural and urban workers in Asia and the Middle East.

Background and Progress to Date: During the past year the AAFLI program continued to strengthen free labor movements in Bangladesh, Cyprus, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Turkey. Activities carried out by AAFLI are grouped into two categories: (1) educational activities, and (2) social development activities. Educational programs include short-term seminars and long-term courses in such topics as arbitration, collective bargaining, history of trade unionism, labor research, etc. AAFLI also conducts vocational training programs which upgrade the skills of workers. Formal training is also provided in the U.S. Trade union leaders are brought to this country for courses in advanced union leadership at Harvard University and/or management of cooperatives at the University of Wisconsin. In addition, participants are sponsored to receive specialized training in collective bargaining, occupational safety and health, and arbitration with American unions. Social projects provide services to the community which improve the daily lives of its people. These include immunization programs, cooperative development, community centers and workers clinics, etc. (This is a successor to project 498-0017.)

Host Country and Other Donors: American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations and affiliated unions continue to provide technicians, facilities, services, and some special funds. The participating governments and national labor movements provide personnel and physical facilities in first support of AAFLI's activities in their countries.

FY 80 Program: \$3,700,000 is requested to continue to finance

labor activities in Asia and the Middle East such as the development of educational facilities, cooperatives, health care programs, and training of leaders and rank and file in arbitration, functions of shop stewards and related matters. The funds also finance the AAFLI U.S. and local staff.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries are the thousands of union members that have participated in AAFLI-sponsored training programs and from 222 workers health care and cooperative and vocational education projects. The indirect beneficiaries are rank and file union members and their families whose working and living conditions are improved as a result of organizing campaigns, collective bargaining agreements, and membership service programs developed by AAFLI-trained union leaders.

Major Outputs:	1968-1977	Projections FY 78
Basic Union Education (persons)	24,582	5,145
Leadership Training including Collective Bargaining, Occupational Health and Safety Job Evaluation, Economic Research, etc.	11,540	2,310
Arbitration and Grievance	3,510	650
Special Training for Women Workers	2,508	525
Cooperative Training	8,027	1,680
Workers Health Care (projects)	46	10
Cooperative and Vocational/Education	144	22

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands) FY 80
Education courses in-country	900
Specialized training in-country	750
Community Development and Workers Health Care	800
Cooperatives and Vocational Education	800
Participant Training - (40 to 50 in third countries and the United States)	450
Total	3,700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	Asian American Free Labor Institute
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
- Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,700	18,500	22,200	

TITLE Accelerated Impact Program		FUNDS Selected Development Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 498-0256		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 437	FY 80 150	LIFE OF PROJECT 700	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: The Accelerated Impact Program's purpose is to encourage and support self-help efforts of local communities in Asia and the South Pacific.

Background: The Accelerated Impact Program is similar in concept to A.I.D.'s Special Self Help Program which has operated since CY 1965 in over 25 African countries and will cover a range of activities. The projects will be responsive to the needs of the villages as expressed by the villagers through their local group. For example, village water wells will be dug, vegetable gardens and village production and marketing projects will be put into operation with Accelerated Impact Program funds. Funds provided for this program will be spent on projects ranging in cost from \$100 to about \$10,000.

The Accelerated Impact Program will utilize Peace Corps Volunteers (PCV) where feasible, to assist in the implementation of these projects. This approach will facilitate the local self-help efforts by combining the PCVs knowledge of local conditions and established working relationships at the village level with A.I.D. resources.

The first Accelerated Impact project grant was signed in November 1978. It provides \$3,100 for commodities for a cattle holding area for small farmers. A number of other proposals are under consideration, most of which deal with potable water problems in small rural villages. Most proposals received average about \$2,500 in cost.

Host Country and Other Donors: The major contribution for these self-help activities will be in the form of labor and locally produced materials.

FY 80 Program: In FY 80, \$150,000 is requested to administer Accelerated Impact Program activities in Asia and the South Pacific. Particular attention will be given to meeting the basic human needs in rural areas.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be those rural people actively involved in self-help projects.

Major Outputs: All Years

Village wells dug, water collection systems built, marketing centers established, vegetable gardens in place.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Equipment	
Seeds, tools, cement	
Miscellaneous supplies	<u>150</u>
Total	\$150

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	Peace Corps
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	100	100	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	100	100	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	150	450	700	

TITLE Energy Development and Support Centers		FUNDS Selected Developer Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 498-0262		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 1,545	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advice of Change to be Submitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To search out, adapt, and apply selected alternative energy sources and related policies so as to reduce the dependence of Asian nations on imported fossil fuels; and to establish two regional Energy Development and Support Center (EDSC).

Background and Progress to Date: Most Asian LDCs clearly recognize the need to reduce dependency on fossil fuel imports; maximize the use of renewable energy resources; and use available energy supplies as efficiently as possible. However, expertise and facilities vital to the development of energy policy and planning are severely lacking in the region. A.I.D. foresees the opportunity for an effective initial support effort which, in addition to meeting needs for facilities and personnel, would also provide opportunities to test and apply technical innovations by which alternative energy sources can be tapped and utilized.

One Energy Development and Support Center is being established in the Asia/Pacific area in FY 79; the other will be located on the subcontinent in FY 80. Support programs emphasize use of renewable energy resources and decentralized generation of energy. Systems developed reduce the expense of importing oil; offer alternatives to dwindling global oil supplies; and reduce adverse environmental effects associated with the extraction of fossil fuels. A team of A.I.D. and other U.S. government experts completed the project design in 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: None are expected at this time.

Beneficiaries: Trainees at the Centers will provide the conduit for extending alternative energy sources to the rural poor, who seldom have access to conventional energy sources and for whom energy costs are higher than for more affluent countryment even in absolute terms. Women villagers who use biogas or solar energy for cooking are important potential beneficiaries, as well as

farmers who could obtain organic fertilizer from biogas plants, water powered by wind for thirsty livestock, and solar powered pumps for tubewells. Using recent data, if a modest 1% (16.8 m) of rural families of A.I.D. recipient countries in some way benefit from techniques developed, the cost would average out at less than \$.25 per family.

FY 80 Program: The first center will be established, with facilities constructed/leased, equipment supplied, and some training started, projects developed, and technical services being provided at a cost of \$1,545,000.

Major Outputs: All Years
Two EDSC;s established, equipped, manned by trained personnel and providing assistance in energy policies and activities to participant LDCs.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Advisors, long-term (36 pm)	
short-term (15 pm)	495
Workshops/seminars	150
Participant training (170 pm)	150
Equipment for centers and pilot projects	<u>750</u>
Total	1,545

U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	600	320		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	600	320	280	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,545	1,855	4,000	

TITLE The Asia Foundation (TAF) Program Support Grant		FUNDS Selected Development Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 3,400	LIFE OF PROJECT 44,892	
NUMBER 498-0264 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, p. 1062	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 67	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To demonstrate the continuing national interest of the American people and government in Asian well-being and development, through assistance to Asian leaders and institutions grappling with human and cultural stresses of rapid modernization, economic development and political and social change.

Background and Progress to Date: TAF is a privately managed organization which fosters activities in fields important to national development in Asia, such as: education and training; employment generation; rural and urban development programs; utilization of local food resources; communications; and law and administration. TAF assists individuals, community and professional groups and other private and public agencies. Broader citizen participation in national life is promoted through support of voluntary agencies and civic bodies. Its small grants normally involve contributions and self-help efforts by the recipient.

Host Country and Other Donors: The value of matching inputs from Asian recipient organizations to projects amounts to 70% of the Foundation program in some countries. Books and technical journals donated to the Books for Asia program by U.S. publishers, universities and libraries are valued at \$4 million a year. The U.S. private dollar contribution from companies, foundations and individuals is about \$750,000 a year.

Beneficiaries: Selected Asian organizations and institutions that are assisted by TAF and the local communities and citizens with which these organizations work.

FY 80 Program: Of the 12 countries in which TAF plans work, major resources will go to Bangladesh, Indonesia, Korea, Pakistan, Philippines and Thailand.

TAF will emphasize rural and urban community development by encouraging action through indigenous private organizations.

Projects in community health and nutrition and in population education and planning will receive substantial support. In education, greater stress will continue to be given to nonformal and vocational activities rather than to higher education. Grants for management and manpower training will aim at increasing availability of productive employment and increasing earning capacities. Communication improvement activities include support for selected publications and libraries and TAF's Books for Asia program. Under law and public administration, TAF will support programs in legal and human rights and minority concerns. TAF will seek to enhance opportunities for women to participate in national development and to share in its benefits.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
On an annual basis, TAF awards an average of 800 small grants to Asian institutions and agencies. This level of effort is expected to continue.	
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Budgetary support	<u>3,400</u>
Total	3,400

NOTE: A.I.D. will not provide general grant funds to TAF past FY 80. The State Department, OMB and A.I.D. are currently exploring other funding options for TAF.

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	37,492	36,611	881	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	4,000	3,912		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	41,492	40,523	969	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
• Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,400	-	44,892	

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: BANGLADESH

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population	..... (thousands, mid 1978)	<u>85,563</u>
Per capita GNP	..... (dollars, 1976)	<u>110</u>
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	.. (1970-75)	<u>-2.3%</u>
Average annual rate of inflation	..... (1960-1970)	<u>3.1%</u> (1970-1976) <u>20.7%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population	.. (1970)	<u>9</u>
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975)	total <u>35.8</u> male <u>35.8</u> female <u>35.8</u>	
(1865-1970)	total <u>43.3</u> male <u>43.5</u> female <u>43.0</u>	
Literacy rate	..... (1971)	total <u>21%</u> male <u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u>
	..... (1961)	total <u>22%</u> male <u>33%</u> female <u>9%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	.. (1954-77)	<u>-0.5%</u>
Agricultural production as % of GDP	..... (1976)	<u>59</u>
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	..... (1975)	<u>2,120</u>
% land owned (1970) by: top 10%	<u>34</u>	low 10% <u>1</u>
Major crops:		% of arable land
Subsistence rice		80 (1977)
Cash jute		5 (1977)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) jute and jute products

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) cereals

Proportion of labor force in agriculture (1975) 78%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974) <u>446</u> (75) <u>575</u> (76) <u>649</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	.. (1974) <u>625</u> (75) <u>999</u> (76) <u>1,210</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	.. (1974) <u>-179</u> (75) <u>-424</u> (76) <u>-561</u>
Defense expenditures,	
as % of total expenditures	..... (1974) <u>7.4</u> (75) <u>9.4</u> (76) <u>9.2</u>
as % of GNP	..... (1974) <u>1.1</u> (75) <u>1.7</u> (76) <u>1.9</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,	
(\$ millions, U.S.)	..... (1975) <u>148</u> (76) <u>289</u> (77) <u>235</u>
Equivalent to	<u>2.4</u> months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977) jute and jute goods	
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.)	(1975) <u>54</u> (76) <u>64</u> (77) <u>80</u>
as % of total exports	..... (1975) <u>18</u> (76) <u>16</u> (77) <u>17</u>
Major imports ... (1977) cereals, fuel, cotton	
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.)	..... (1975) <u>382</u> (76) <u>117</u> (77) <u>156</u>
as % of total imports	..... (1975) <u>29</u> (76) <u>14</u> (77) <u>13</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.)	..... (1975) <u>-992</u> (76) <u>-458</u> (77) <u>-686</u>
Main trading partners	..... U.S., Japan, U.K.
External public debt as % of GNP.	(1976) <u>39.0</u>
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.)	..... (1976) <u>65</u>
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	..... (1976) <u>13.4</u>

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate	..... (1967-77) <u>2.5%</u>
% population in urban areas	..... (1969) <u>6</u> (1974) <u>9</u>
Total births per 1,000 population	..... (1975) <u>47</u>
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	..... (1977) <u>14</u>
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>46.2</u> (15-64 yrs.) <u>51.2</u> (65+ yrs.) <u>2.6</u>
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	..... (1975) <u>130</u>
*People per physician	..... (1973) <u>9,800</u>
Major causes of death (1975) cholera, tuberculosis, diarrheal diseases	
Major disease(s) ... (1975) gastroenteritis, cholera, diarrheal diseases	
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	..... (1975) <u>93</u>
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	.. (1975) <u>56</u>
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:	
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1973)	total <u>36.4</u> male <u>46.3</u> female <u>25.9</u>
Secondary .. (15-19) (1973)	total <u>27.9</u> male <u>40.4</u> female <u>14.5</u>
Post Secondary (20-24) (1972)	total <u>2.1</u> male <u>3.6</u> female <u>0.4</u>
Energy production as % of consumption	..... ( ) <u>n.a.</u>

*Not all physicians employed in this calculation are resident and working in the country.

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)						ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS (Millions of Dollars)						
COUNTRY BANGLADESH						A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS						
PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL			
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978				TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	303.8	209.7	9.5	145.3	190.7				-	207.5	241.4	1,330.6
Loans	297.3	203.5	5.9	81.2	101.0				-	127.0	134.0	913.3
Grants	6.5	6.2	3.6	64.1	89.9				-	68.5	69.8	275.0
a. A.I.D. and Production Agencies	62.0	26.5	9.5	62.2	93.9				-	11.1	6.4	23.0
Loans	60.0	22.8	5.9	17.4	23.0				-	0.9	31.2	64.4
Grants	2.0	3.7	3.6	44.8	70.9				-	-	-	-
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	241.8	183.2	-	83.1	97.0				-	-	-	-
Loans	237.3	190.7	-	63.8	76.0				-	-	-	-
Grants	4.5	2.5	-	19.3	19.0				-	-	-	-
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	237.3	190.7	-	63.8	76.0				-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	237.3	190.7	-	63.8	76.0				-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	4.5	2.5	-	19.3	19.0				-	-	-	-
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	4.5	2.5	-	9.5	7.0				-	-	-	-
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	9.8	12.0				-	-	-	-
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	-	-	-	*	0.2				-	-	-	-
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	*	0.2				-	-	-	-
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	*	-				-	-	-	-
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
c. Int'l. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	-	0.2				-	-	-	-
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	303.8	209.7	9.5	145.3	191.1				-	50.0	-	524.0
Loans	297.3	203.5	5.9	81.2	101.0				-	-	-	304.0
Grants	6.5	6.2	3.6	64.1	90.1				-	-	-	159.0
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	3.3	-	-	-	-				-	50.0	-	61.0
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	3.3	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

TOTAL	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
-	-	207.5	241.4	1,330.6
IBRD	-	-	-	54.9
IDA	-	127.0	134.0	913.3
ADB	-	68.5	69.8	275.0
UNDP	-	11.1	6.4	23.0
Other UN	-	0.9	31.2	64.4

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	247.7	311.1	1,512.8
Germany	78.4	59.1	326.9
Canada	48.1	42.1	284.5
Japan	31.5	65.9	294.7
Sweden	18.2	23.0	127.0
United Kingdom	24.8	38.4	122.9
Australia	7.0	6.4	76.6
Netherlands	11.8	27.1	94.4
Other	27.9	49.1	185.8

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	11.0	NA	108.0
UAE	3.4	NA	65.6
Iraq	5.0	NA	35.1
Other	2.6	NA	7.3

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

TOTAL	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
-	-	50.0	524.0
USSR	-	-	304.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	159.0
China	-	50.0	61.0

UAE - United Arab Emirates

NA - Not available

BANGLADESH

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	23,000	23,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	70,897	65,339	5,263	-	-	295	-
Total ..	93,897	88,339	5,263	-	-	295	-
1979							
Loans	7,000	-	-	-	-	7,000	-
Grants ...	81,050	72,050	8,500	-	100	400	-
Total ..	88,050	72,050	8,500	-	100	7,400	-
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	105,000	82,950	12,800	2,000	1,850	5,400	-
Total ..	105,000	82,950	12,800	2,000	1,850	5,400	-

CP 80-13(10-78)

U.S. Interests

Bangladesh is the eighth most populous country and the poorest large country in the world as measured by primary development criteria. The objectives of U.S. assistance are both developmental and humanitarian. Our assistance program is structured to promote development, help alleviate widespread impoverishment, and contribute to regional stability in South Asia.

Development Overview

For most Bangladeshis, daily life is a matter of grinding poverty and bare survival. The country produces only 80%-85% of its own foodgrain requirements. In terms of nutritional requirements, 80% of its people live below the poverty line. About 40% of the labor force is unemployed and unemployment is rising.

This situation lends special urgency to the country's

population problem. With a 2.8% population growth rate and formidable social, cultural and economic constraints on population control, a population of 130-150 million by the year 2000 seems likely. Bangladesh has announced ambitious foodgrain production and population control goals, including a primary goal of foodgrain self sufficiency by 1985. The country lacks the financial resources and institutional capability to achieve these goals alone. Most donors, therefore, give Bangladesh a high priority for development assistance.

Socio-Economic Performance

Helped by the good fortune of three successive years of good weather, increases in food production have more than matched population growth in the last few years. Foodgrain self sufficiency by 1985 is attainable through expanded use of high-yielding variety seeds and related technology provided continued progress is made in meeting population control goals.

The Bangladesh Government (BDG) has made a number of important changes in its food and agricultural policies: it now emphasizes incentive prices to farmers to increase production and to reduce dependence on imported foodgrains; and emphasizes improving the fertilizer distribution system. The BDG conducted a successful price support operation during the 1977-78 harvest season. It has also made progress in shifting the focus of the food distribution system to lower income groups. This area remains, however, a major concern to donors.

The BDG has taken important steps to improve health and population services. It has initiated village health outreach with a new "barefoot doctor" program at the village level. It has instituted a country-wide voluntary sterilization program as part of its family planning and maternal child health services and has renewed efforts to improve supervision and performance of field workers.

BANGLADESH

Total Resources

Over 30 bilateral and multilateral donors are active in Bangladesh, along with a multitude of private agencies. Official aid commitments in 1977 totaled \$824 million, including \$119 million in food aid. The United States accounted for 13% of the total with 44% for foodaid. Important areas being addressed by other donors include foodgrain storage, the jute industry and natural gas development. Private foreign investment in Bangladesh, including the U.S., is minimal.

A.I.D. Strategy

Bangladesh's farmers will adopt high-yielding seed technology and improved agricultural practices only if they can profit from their investment. The key elements in A.I.D.'s strategy, therefore, are to ensure adequate farm-gate prices at harvest time along with widely available credit, fertilizer and water at reasonable prices.

Supported by a 3-year PL 480 Title III agreement, the BDG purchases grain especially in the immediate post-harvest period when prices drop dramatically; and sells Title III wheat on the open market during the lean season when rising prices work a particular hardship on marginal farmers and landless laborers. The Fertilizer Distribution Improvement project supports reforms and improvements making the distribution system more reliable, flexible and accessible to Bangladesh's small producers.

Complementary projects focus on other related needs, e.g., development of institutional and manpower capacity, fertilizer production, research, credit, and water utilization. Since agriculture alone cannot absorb the current and future rural labor force, A.I.D. is seeking ways to increase off-farm employment by developing rural industries and by labor intensive rural road construction.

On the other side of the food/population equation, the Population/Family Planning Project seeks to reduce the birth rate in order that foodgrain self sufficiency can be maintained once achieved.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
\$50 million for Fertilizer Distribution Improvement.	
\$1 million to foster off-farm employment opportunities through Rural Industries.	
\$3 million to start the Integrated Land and Water Use Project.	
\$11.8 million for continuing population and family planning activities.	
\$2 million to start a Family Welfare Center project for rural families.	
\$5.0 million for a Flood & Cyclone Warning Project.	
PL 480 Title III-400,000 MT of wheat for grain price stabilization.	
PL 480 Title II-100,000 MT of wheat to provide employment to approximately 1 million laborers.	

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	37	37	37
PASA ^c	1	6	6
Contract	52	48	59
Total	90	91	102
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	79	117	141
Contract	15	-	-
Total	94	117	141

^aU.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^bFY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
^cParticipating agency technicians.
^dProgrammed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
CP 80-08(10-78)			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	19,119	41,466	22,739
Grants	1,787	113,458	96,779
Total AID	20,906	154,924	119,518
P.L. 480**			
Title I	77,600	62,100	62,800
(of which Title III is)	(26,000)	(48,400)	(26,000)
Title II	19,267	13,947	15,185
Total P.L. 480	96,867	76,047	77,985
Total AID and P.L. 480	117,773	230,971	197,503
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
CP 80-14(10-78)						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	400.0	51,600	400.0	51,600	400.0	52,000
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	30.0	16,000	15.0	10,500	18.0	10,800
Non-food	7.6	10,000	-	-	-	-
Title I Total ..	447.6	77,600	415.0	62,100	418.0	62,800
(of which Title III is)	(187.6)	(26,000)	(167.0)	(48,400)	(183.0)	(26,000)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		12,205		11,508		11,965
World Food Programs		5,997		2,439		3,220
Gov't.-to-Gov't		1,065		-		-
Title II Total	0	19,267	0	13,947	0	15,185
Total P.L. 480	447.6	96,867	415.0	76,047	418.0	77,985

MISSION DIRECTOR JOSEPH S. TONER

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM BANGLADESH

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1976		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES AND TRAINING	G	388-0002	74	1,800	1,471	---	196	---	---	---
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	* G	388-0003	76	2,124	393	900	1,119	1,368	942	-1,000
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	L	388-0003	76	4,000	1,612	---	---	---	---	-4,000
RURAL IRRIGATION WORKS	* G	388-0012	80	---	---	---	---	7,582	2,250	20,418
ASHUGANJ FERTILIZER	L	388-0016	75	53,000	23,232	---	19,231	---	12,352	---
FOOD-FOR-FORRY	* G	388-0017	76	1,306	999	500	520	1,000	980	15
SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION I	L	388-0019	76	14,000	38	---	7,522	---	1,012	---
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	G	388-0021	78	21,000	---	13,000	17,000	---	10,000	16,000
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	L	388-0021	77	16,000	771	---	6,990	---	8,120	---
FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENT	* G	388-0024	78	43,000	13	57,000	85,000	50,000	64,000	---
RURAL FINANCE EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT	G	388-0025	77	7,000	16	---	2,660	---	3,425	---
TECHNICAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	* G	388-0027	79	---	---	650	400	1,000	650	3,350
FERTILIZER STORAGE	L	388-0030	76	5,250	926	---	4,653	---	---	---
RURAL ROADS	* G	388-0032	80	---	---	---	---	12,000	2,660	18,000
FISH SEED MULTI AND DISTRIBUTION	G	388-0039	79	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
INTEGRATED LAND AND WATER USE	* G	388-0040	80	---	---	---	---	5,000	500	5,000
RURAL INDUSTRIES	* G	388-0042	80	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				168,480	29,471	72,050	145,291	82,950	106,891	
GRANTS				76,230	2,892	72,050	106,895	82,950	85,407	
LOANS				92,250	26,579	---	38,396	---	21,484	
POPULATION PLANNING										
POPULATION/FAMILY PLANNING	* G	388-0001	76	19,289	17,181	8,500	6,000	11,800	9,523	---
FAMILY WELFARE CENTERS	* G	388-0038	80	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	13,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				19,289	17,181	8,500	6,000	12,800	9,523	
GRANTS				19,289	17,181	8,500	6,000	12,800	9,523	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH										
FAMILY WELFARE CENTERS	* G	388-0038	80	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	12,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				---	---	---	---	2,000	---	
GRANTS				---	---	---	---	2,000	---	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES										
TECHNICAL RESOURCES	* G	388-0027	79	---	---	100	---	250	280	-300
NATIONAL WOMENS DEV. ACADEMY - I	G	388-0028	77	300	81	---	166	---	46	---

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM BANGLADESH

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
NATIONAL WOMENS DEV. ACADEMY - II	*	G 388-0044	80	---	---	---	---	1,600	186	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				300	81	100	166	1,850	512	
GRANTS				300	81	100	166	1,850	512	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES										
PVO CO-FINANCING		G 388-0010	75	1,386	1,056	400	397	---	255	714
KARNAPHULI THIRD HYDRO-ELECTRIC UNIT		L 388-0018	76	2,500	1,569	7,000	3,070	---	1,255	-2,500
PVO CO-FINANCING II	*	G 388-0045	80	---	---	---	---	400	232	1,700
FLOOD AND CYCLONE WARNING SYSTEM	*	G 388-0046	80	---	---	---	---	5,000	850	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				3,886	2,625	7,400	3,467	5,400	2,592	
GRANTS				1,386	1,056	400	397	5,400	1,337	
LOANS				2,500	1,569	7,000	3,070	---	1,255	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				191,955	49,358	88,050	154,924	105,000	119,518	
GRANTS				97,205	21,210	81,050	113,458	105,000	96,779	
LOANS				94,750	28,148	7,000	41,466	---	22,739	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Agricultural Research		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 388-0003		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 450	1,368	4,392	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To strengthen the roles of the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) and the Agricultural Research Institute (ARI) in conducting priority research on non-rice food crops, small-farm systems and vertebrate pest control.

Background and Progress to Date: In Bangladesh, the ARC coordinates all agricultural research activities while the ARI conducts priority research. They provide the necessary technological packages to enable farmers to increase production in non-rice crops. ARI is now strengthening its capacity to offer improved varieties of other crops in order to increase farm employment and farm income. Research on vertebrate pest control was introduced in FY 78 to assist in reducing the estimated 10% loss in grain production attributed to rodents. Construction of the ARI facilities began in December 1977 and is expected to be completed in FY 80. A contractor provides research advisory services; most of the technical advisors have begun work. Participant training of ARC and ARI staff is well underway, and the short-term training will be completed in FY 79. Ultimately, both ARI and the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI) will provide the Ministry of Agriculture with fully adapted seed and technology packages for increasing food production and reducing vertebrate pest damage to crops.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Bangladesh Government (BDG) is contributing \$10,727,000 equivalent in takas for ARI construction and operating costs and for ARC staff costs. BRRI will assist the ARI in producing seed and technology packages and in vertebrate pest control. The World Bank is providing \$6 million for construction and equipping buildings for three ARI research stations, one sub-station, construction of ARC headquarters facilities, support of research projects and training of agricultural staff.

Beneficiaries: Research results produced by the ARI will be disseminated through outreach programs specifically for use by small farmers. While it is anticipated that the project will increase small farmer incomes, it is difficult to calculate the number of families that will actually benefit from the project.

FY 80 Program: \$1,368,000 is requested for technical assistance, commodities, training and other costs of establishing and operating the Vertebrate Pest Division of ARI and for the full development of the ARI Regional Station at Ishurdi.

Major Outputs	All Years
ARI laboratory facilities and farmsite development completed	4 laboratories 4 farm buildings
ARI research results published by ARC	1
ARI staff trained	36
Vertebrate Pest Division established	1
Residential units (Joydevpur and Ishurdi) completed	258

A.I.D. Financial Inputs	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Grant: Technical assistance (34 pm)	100
Participant training (36 pm)	27
Commodities, machinery, and equipment	309
Station construction and development	868
Other costs	64
Total	1,368

U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	2,124	393	1,731	International Agricultural Development Service
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	900	1,119		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,024	1,512	1,512	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Denver Wildlife Research Center, U. S. Department of Interior
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,368	-	4,392	

TITLE Rural Irrigation Works		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 7,582		LIFE OF PROJECT 28,000	
NUMBER 388-0012	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Program, p. 445		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To extend irrigated crop area by assisting labor-intensive farm-level irrigation construction programs.

Background and Progress to Date: The major potential sources of increased crop production in Bangladesh are increased use of high yielding variety technology and increased winter cropping, both of which depend upon irrigation. The project will support development of relatively small (100-300 acres) irrigation subprojects in six districts (states) through the Rural Works Program of the Ministry of Rural Development. This type and scale of irrigation has proven very effective in Bangladesh as a means of increasing crop production and as a source of dry season employment. Construction under the project will provide nearly 6 million work days of employment over the 5-year life of the project.

Initiation of the project is pending completion of an A.I.D. financed Rural Irrigation Works feasibility study which will determine the number and size of irrigation systems to be developed. User group manuals are also being prepared for the types of irrigation systems which will be constructed. The Ministry of Rural Development will assume progressively greater responsibility for complete selection, design, and evaluation of project systems. A.I.D. support for the project has been increased over initial estimates due to inclusion of costs for appurtenant structures and completion of earth work channels.

Host Country and Other Donors: The BDG will contribute about \$5 million equivalent in takas to this project. The International Development Association, the Netherlands, Denmark, the Asian Development Bank, and the United Nations Development Program also provide assistance to irrigation activities in other selected areas in Bangladesh.

Beneficiaries: Construction of the irrigation systems under this project will assist approximately 100,000 farm families cultivating an average of the two acres per family. The cost to A.I.D. of constructing these systems will be approximately \$280 per family. Landless laborers will also benefit from 6 million work days of employment in the systems construction over the life of the project. Operation of the irrigation systems will generate additional employment.

FY 80 Program: Six million dollars is requested for construction of small scale irrigation systems and for technical assistance, \$1,500,000. All construction will be initially financed by the BDG. A.I.D. funds will be provided on a fixed amount reimbursement basis for projects constructed to agreed specifications.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Number of farm families to receive irrigation	100,000
Acreage irrigated	200,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant: Technical Assistance (150 pm)	1,500
Reimbursement for construction	<u>6,082</u>
Total	7,582

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
• Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	7,582	20,418	28,000	

TITLE Food for Work		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 388-0017			FY 80 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,806	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW: <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 451	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To provide employment for rural landless and under-employed people through labor intensive rural earth work projects.

Background and Progress to Date: Underemployment in rural Bangladesh is severe and widespread. About 9 million people of Bangladesh's 22 million rural labor force cannot find work or sustenance in agricultural or non-agricultural activities. The consequences of this underemployment are poverty and low purchasing power resulting in widespread malnutrition, a reduced capability to work, migration and instability in both rural and urban areas. This project uses economic assistance to support a food relief program administered by CARE and the Bangladesh Government (BDG) for this destitute portion of the population. PL 480 Title II food is used as the wage payment to laborers. Between FY 76 and FY 78, 226,337 MT of wheat were paid out to approximately 2.4 million laborers for completion of a total of 4,292 labor intensive earth work projects. The BDG has sought to increase the participation of women in Food for Work projects, and has issued directives calling for this process to be accelerated. Recently the BDG instituted a preferential ration rate for all-women's projects and has asked CARE to accept on a trial basis in FY 79 one all-women's project for each of the 64 sub-divisions in Bangladesh. The major constraint to increased women's involvement is Muslim religious beliefs.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host Country: \$300,000 equivalent in takas to CARE for local costs. Australia, Libya and World Food Program (WFP) support other food for work projects. The WFP program is roughly equal to the A.I.D./CARE program while other donor contributions are small in comparison to both.

Canada: \$5 million for FY 78-80 for construction small bridges, culverts, and sluice gates on food for work projects.

Beneficiaries: The Food For Work Program provides about 30 days employment each year to approximately 1 million participating laborers who are landless or near landless. Each worker earns about 6.15 pounds of wheat per day to support a six-member family. The cost per family benefitted over the life of project is approximately \$17. The completed projects will ultimately benefit small cultivators whose land value is increased and crops protected through better water control.

FY 80 Program: \$1 million is requested to implement 1,200 earth work projects providing employment to approximately 1 million laborers. This funding will support the cost of CARE's technical assistance and will also provide for the addition of culverts, bridges and sluice gates on completed Food for Work projects. The project will also use 100,000 MT of wheat provided under PL 480 Title II in FY 80. Over the life of project, 400,000 metric tons of wheat are provided.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
FFW projects implemented	5,000
Person-days of work (in millions)	140
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant: Technicians (110 pm)	350
Commodities (office supplies, equipment vehicle parts)	50
CARE overhead, and studies	50
Culverts, bridges, sluice gates	550
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,306	999	307	Cooperatives for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	520		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,806	1,519	287	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	-	2,806	

TITLE Fertilizer Distribution Improvement		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 388-0024		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 453		FY 80 50,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 150,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To increase the use of fertilizer on an equitable basis.

Background and Progress to Date: Increased use of fertilizer in Bangladesh is required to increase crop yields, which are currently among the lowest in Asia, yielding varieties of foodgrains. Shortages and disruption of the fertilizer supply throughout the countryside, however, have been frequent, affecting small farmers and sharecroppers most severely.

This project addresses the principal constraints on supply, i.e., inadequate fertilizer imports and internal distribution, restraints on private fertilizer retailers, and the absence of private fertilizer wholesalers. Under the project, A.I.D. will provide fertilizer imports, funding for increased storage construction and technical assistance. The Bangladesh Government (BDG) has agreed to make important reforms affecting pricing, dealer licensing, and entry of the private sector at the wholesale level to add flexibility and make the distribution system more responsive to small farmer needs. A 15% annual increase in use is expected throughout the project period leading to more than a 3% annual increase in foodgrain production. This project has been expanded to a 3-year effort and the funding increased correspondingly, which will enable systematic advance planning and meeting the higher demand for fertilizer. Under this project the BDG has implemented a system for monitoring fertilizer use, as well as coordinating donor shipments of fertilizer.

Host Country and Other Donors: The BDG will contribute \$350 million equivalent in takas for systems improvement, storage, and bulk handling, fertilizer purchase and operating costs. The IBRD is considering assistance to introduce fertilizer bulk handling and bagging at the port areas of Chittagong and Chalna, along with improving inland storage and bagged fertilizer, Saudi Arabia has provided 200,000 tons of urea during calendar years 1977 and

1978 and has indicated that it will provide \$40 million for fertilizer in 1979 and 1980. The Dutch, Canadians, Japanese, Norwegians, Danes and British are providing over 240,000 tons of fertilizer in 1978.

Beneficiaries: This project, by assuring adequate supplies and wide distribution of fertilizer, will bring fertilizer purchases within the reach of the poorest farmers who otherwise are unable to compete for fertilizer. Life of project cost per family is estimated at \$40 with 3,700,000 families benefitting.

FY 80 Program: The \$50 million requested in FY 80 will provide fertilizer imports, training and assistance in creating a private sector fertilizer marketing system and in strengthening the public sector fertilizer purchase and distribution system.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Feasibility study and designs for bulk handling	2
Fertilizer Imports	600,000 MT
Inland warehouse capacity completed	173,000 MT
Improved fertilizer distribution/marketing system in place countrywide	1

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant: Systems Improvement	460
Training (40 pm)	40
Fertilizer Imports	49,500
Total	<u>50,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	43,000	13	42,987	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	57,000	85,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	100,000	85,013	14,987	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	50,000	-	150,000	

TITLE Technical Resources		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 388-0027	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	1,000 Agric. R.D.&N	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79	250 Educ. & H.R.	5,000
		FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 457	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
			FY 79	FY 82	OF PROJECT
					FY 83

Purpose: To improve policy research, project development, management and evaluation capabilities of the Government of Bangladesh (BDG) agencies engaged in agriculture, rural development and other programs.

Background and Progress to Date: The BDG currently lacks expertise to identify, design, and manage development projects successfully, without major donor inputs. Under the Project Development Grant, A.I.D. funded studies in rural electrification, rural roads, rural irrigation and rural industries which resulted in the development of projects in these fields. Another project has funded participant training in the general fields of agriculture and rural development. This has resulted in improved capability of BDG personnel to design and implement development projects.

The project will continue to provide both types of assistance, together with technical and management consultancies to selected BDG agencies in order to establish or improve project development units responsible for project planning and analysis. In addition, this project will provide funds for a number of small research and evaluation grants which will result in improved quality of research by local institutions and make them more responsive to the needs of policymakers.

In order to emphasize the Mission's concern for the role of women in development, at least 20% of the training slots under this project will be reserved for women, and in-country program planning and management seminars for women will be organized.

The project will begin early in FY 79 and during the first year two feasibility studies will begin, two management consultancies will be contracted and 20-25 participants will be sent to the United States and third countries.

Host Country Other Donors: The BDG is providing \$510,000 equivalent in takas for local costs of consultants, travel of participant trainees, and salaries of counterpart personnel.

Because of the close and sometimes sensitive relationship between planning and BDG policy decisions, the provision of planning assistance to key BDG organizational units is intentionally shared by several donors. The UNDP is providing planning technical assistance and training. Both the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank are funding project feasibility studies.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this project will be BDG project managers and research personnel. Small landholders, sharecroppers and agricultural laborers will indirectly benefit through an improved government capability to design and implement projects leading to growth with equity in agricultural production.

FY 80 Program: \$1,250,000 is requested to finance technical assistance contracts for major studies, consultant services, participant training, and in-country training seminars for women.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Major project studies	4
Research and evaluation studies	8
Technical/management consultancies	4
Key BDG personnel trained	175
Training workshops for women	3-5

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Consultants (90 pm)	850
Training (275 pm)	285
In-country workshop	15
Research Grants (2)	100
	<u>Total</u>
	1,250

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	750	400		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	750	400	350	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,250	3,000	5,000	

TITLE Rural Roads		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 388-0032		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FY 80	12,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 30,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85
		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 454				

Purpose: To construct and improve rural roads which link small farms to markets and to government and private services in selected project areas.

Background and Progress to Date: The A.I.D. Financed Rural Roads Study has selected four districts for inclusion in the Bangladesh Government (BDG) rural works program. This program will use labor intensive methods to create the infrastructure necessary to increase the production and marketing of agricultural commodities. The BDG believes that rural roads are an urgent infrastructure priority, since Bangladesh currently has only 4,700 miles of road. The rural population is often unable to gain access to markets, health and family planning services, agricultural production inputs, and other services. The project will also improve the planning, evaluation and maintenance expertise of the Rural Works Program at both local and central administrative levels.

Project implementation was deferred for a year because of delays in initiating the project feasibility study. The study includes an in-depth analysis of institutional, engineering and socio-economic requirements in the four districts selected for intensive rural construction during the life of the project. The study should be completed in time to begin road construction during the 1979 dry season. The scope and cost of the project reflect information obtained during the feasibility study as well as A.I.D.'s recognition of the importance of the BDG road construction program to agricultural production and employment.

Construction costs for minimum standard roads are high because Bangladesh is a delta area subject to annual flooding. Roadbeds must be elevated 8-to-15 feet for flood protection with rock and sand transported from outside the construction area. Bridges and culverts are also necessary at frequent intervals to allow proper drainage.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Bangladesh Government will contribute \$10 million equivalent in takas for construction. The World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and a variety of other donors are planning to fund rural works program activities in thanas (counties) not covered under this project. However, none of the other donor programs are primarily focused on rural roads.

Beneficiaries: Road sites will be selected on the basis of (1) criteria which favor areas having a high concentration of small producers; and (2) the projected socio-economic impact on the poor population of the area. Over the life of project, the 300 miles of road constructed will benefit approximately 810,000 families at a cost of \$100 per family in A.I.D. financing.

FY 80 Program: In FY 80 A.I.D. will contribute \$12 million for implementation of a rural roads construction and maintenance program for 100 miles of roads as well as evaluation of local planning, implementation, participation and farm employment impact of rural roads construction. The BDG will advance funds for road construction and will be repaid on a fixed amount reimbursable basis upon completion of road construction.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Road Construction (miles)	300
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
Grant: Consultants (100 pm)	<u>FY 80</u> 1,000
Road construction (reimbursement for 100 completed miles)	11,000
Total	<u>12,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	12,000	18,000	30,000	

TITLE Integrated Land and Water Use		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 5,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 10,000
NUMBER 388-0040	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 448			

Purpose: To introduce in one hydrologic region of Bangladesh the optimum combination of water use, agricultural inputs, cultivation practices and designs to promote efficient irrigation for small-scale farming.

Background and Progress to Date: Bangladesh encompasses a variety of water and soil combinations ranging from areas which experience no flooding to those which are flooded over 6 feet every year. To maximize agricultural yield in any one area, inputs such as seed and water must be used in combinations appropriate to soil and water conditions. A.I.D. has selected a consultant to perform an Integrated Land and Water Use study to select one hydrologic unit (approximately 300 square miles) in Bangladesh suited to irrigation development for the benefit of small farmers. The project will be based upon the study's recommendations for a plan to coordinate the necessary inputs, recommended irrigation and drainage structures, extension services, and cropping patterns, relevant to irrigation. This project reflects the Bangladesh Government's (BDG's) shift in priorities from large-scale flood control and irrigation projects toward more economical, medium- and small-scale irrigation systems.

The project will recondition any major existing irrigation facilities in the selected project area. It will also include construction of needed irrigation, drainage and flood control facilities, and development of water extension services necessary for adoption of new crops, cropping patterns, on-farm water use, land consolidation, and other actions recommended by the study. The project cost reflects initial estimates of the kinds and extent of new irrigation facilities required. Project implementation was deferred for 1 year because of delays in contracting for the Integrated Land and Water Use Study.

Host Country and Other Donors: The BDG will provide approximately \$5 million equivalent in takas for irrigation inputs. The specific inputs required will be defined upon completion of the study, in late 1979.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 25,000 small farm families will benefit from increased yields and the addition of second and third annual crops as a result of the expansion of irrigation and crop technology in the project area. The cost per family for this project will be approximately \$400 in A.I.D. financing.

FY 80 Program: \$5 million is requested for initiation of irrigation and related sub-projects, consultant assistance to water use extension activities and evaluation.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Acres irrigated or cultivated with changed crop or crop patterns	25,000
A.I.D. Financed Inputs	(\$ thousands)
Grant: Irrigation inputs	FY 80 4,550
Consultant assistance (40 pm)	400
Evaluation	50
Total	<u>5,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	5,000	5,000	10,000	To be selected.

TITLE Rural Industries		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 5,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000
NUMBER 338-0042	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To increase rural non-farm employment opportunities in Bangladesh through the support of selected rural industries.

Background and Progress to Date: Rural industries are badly needed in Bangladesh to generate non-farm employment opportunities for some of the 9 million surplus rural laborers. Industries that supply farm tools and other small agricultural production inputs, are particularly needed to support efforts to increase production by small farmers.

The Bangladesh Government (BDG), with support from A.I.D., is currently conducting a comprehensive study of rural industries to determine the nature and magnitude of the constraints to rural industry expansion. The study will also identify specific industries to be promoted by this project and the type and mix of inputs necessary for their promotion. Preliminary findings from the study have identified problems common to all rural industrial trades in Bangladesh: limited access to credit, undependable supply of specialized raw material inputs and little development and dissemination of new product ideas and production techniques. To address these problems, the project will support the BDG in the programs of rural industrial promotion by financing the development of a new product design center and establishing a production and intermediate credit program for those trades served by the centers. The project will also finance the import of selected otherwise unavailable inputs to those rural industries with an export potential.

Host Country and Other Donors: The BDG will provide \$1 million equivalent in takas for a portion of the capital costs and all of the operating costs of the New Product Design Center. The International Development Association (IDA) is providing \$7 million to assist in financing promotion extension work and some credit to develop small and cottage industries.

Beneficiaries: The project is expected to provide 30,000 rural families with additional employment opportunities. The cost of the project in A.I.D. funds will be approximately \$170 per family.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will provide \$5 million for a New Product Development Center, expansion of credit, imports, consultant assistance on marketing and industrial promotion policy, and training in rural industries promotion for staff of the Ministry of Industries and the Bangladesh Bank.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
New Product Development Center	1
New jobs in rural areas	300,000
Participants trained: long-term	1
short-term	3

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant: New Product Development Center	500
Credit	3,700
Imports	500
Consultants (24 pm)	200
Participant training (40 pm)	<u>100</u>
Total	5,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	5,000	-	5,000	

To be selected.

TITLE Population/Family Planning		FUNDS Population	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 388-0001		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 455	11,800	39,589	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To assist the Bangladesh Government (BDG) to develop a functioning national institutional structure providing family planning services and population/family planning information and education on a continuing basis to the people of Bangladesh.

Background and Progress to Date: Bangladesh, already one of the most densely populated countries in the world, will double its population in 25 years if the current estimated 2.8% annual growth rate continues.

Since this activity began in FY 76, most of the family planning field workers and other program personnel have been trained. Contraceptive supplies are being maintained and delivered through rural and urban clinics. An A.I.D. sponsored project for commercial marketing of contraceptives provides contraceptives to an estimated 40,000 retail outlets. The BDG's family planning program and private intermediaries are also increasing voluntary sterilization services. Operations research studies have begun on problems relating to service delivery systems. A.I.D. supported consultants in training and research have strengthened BDG capability in these areas. The BDG estimates the initial goal of reducing the annual population growth rate from 3.0% to 2.8% has been achieved. The BDG has recently announced its intention to improve field workers' supervision, strengthen coordination with the Health Division in voluntary sterilization activities and limit the emigration of physicians.

Host Country and Other Donors: The BDG is providing \$3,800,000 equivalent in takas for operational costs of the family planning program during FY 80. UNFPA is providing approximately \$11.0 million for training, education and salaries from 1974 through 1979. IBRD/IDA is providing approximately \$45.7 million for construction, information, and education activities, and salaries from 1975 through 1980. Both IBRD and UNFPA are considering new

projects. Many Private Voluntary Organizations are also active in family planning.

Beneficiaries: The target group is the entire population of Bangladesh, especially the 92% who live in rural areas and have per capita incomes of \$90 per year. An estimated 2 million families will receive services and supplies from the family planning program, at a cost of approximately \$6 per family in A.I.D. support in FY 80.

FY 80 Program: \$11,800,000 is requested to finance contraceptives, medical and surgical equipment, consultant services, training, support for the commercial contraceptive marketing project and operations research.

Major Outputs: All Years

Equipment distributed to physicians in hospitals, clinics, and mobile teams:	
IUD insertion kits	2,070
Vasectomy kits	1,200
Minilap kits	5,500
Participants trained (long-term 27; short-term 98)	125
Surgical garments supplied for sterilization patients	1,065,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant: U. S. contract consultant services (30 pm)	200
Participant training (69 pm)	108
Commodities (contraceptives/medical and surgical equipment)	2,525
Commodities (pills/condoms)	8,217
Commercial marketing project	550
Operations Research	200
Total	11,800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	19,289	17,181	2,108	Population Services International
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	8,500	6,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	27,789	23,181	4,608	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	11,800	-	39,589	

TITLE		FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Family Welfare Centers		Health and Population	FY 80 3,000	Health 2,000 Population 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 14,500
NUMBER 388-0038	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Asia Program, p. 449		

Purpose: To bring basic health services including maternal child health (MCH) and nutrition within reach of 1,250,000 rural families by providing facilities and upgrading the skills and services of personnel.

Background and Progress to Date: The rural poor of Bangladesh, who comprise approximately 90% of the country's population, do not now have access to modern health services, which are generally urban-oriented, curative-based and priced beyond their means. As a part of its effort to improve the health of the rural population and reduce population growth, the Bangladesh Government (BDG) has begun a program to reach people at the union and village levels by building family welfare centers (FWC) in each of the 3,698 rural unions in Bangladesh. A rural union, the smallest governmental unit, has an average population of 15,000 people. Paramedical health and family planning workers stationed at FWCs will provide treatment, education, and commodities for health, family planning, nutrition and maternal and child health. Village health volunteers, trained and supported through the FWC system, will extend services directly to the villagers having less access to FWCs. As malnutrition is a contributing factor in almost all cases of childhood morbidity and mortality, emphasis will be placed upon nutrition training for the FWC and village health personnel.

Construction designs and specifications have been agreed for the centers and adjacent living quarters. A.I.D., and the BDG are negotiating the scope and details of A.I.D.'s assistance to the program. The construction of 128 centers funded by other donors will begin during FY 79. A.I.D. will provide assistance for MCH/nutrition in-service training and village extension activities of FWC paramedics beginning in FY 80.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Bangladesh Government will provide land, supplies, and salaries of paramedical staff.

Through FY 78 the BDG has provided \$4,950,000 equivalent in takas for construction. Approximately 700 centers will be built with support from the World Bank. The Netherlands will assist initially with 48 centers and depending on progress, will finance 62 more in future. All centers will meet A.I.D. project construction specifications and operational standards.

Beneficiaries: The rural poor, especially women and children, are the beneficiary group. Over the life of project, the 500 new centers to be built with A.I.D. support will serve approximately 1,250,000 families at a cost to A.I.D. of \$12 per family.

FY 80 Program: \$3 million is requested for construction of 100 centers. These funds will provide approximately 75% of the costs on a FAR basis, engineering consultants, and related technical assistance, training and outreach activities.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Fully staffed and functioning centers	500
Persons served by centers	7,500,000
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	
	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant: Construction of approximately 100 FWCs	2,350
Engineering consultants (90 pm) and contractor support	450
Training	200
Total	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTI ACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	11,500	14,500	

TITLE National Women's Development Academy II		FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 1,600	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,600	
NUMBER 388-0044	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	FY 80	FY 80	OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To enable the National Women's Development Academy (NWDA) to continue personnel training and information collection and dissemination for a rural outreach network, and to provide development grants to Union Women's Development Centers for rural outreach programs.

Background and Progress to Date: Few rural women in Bangladesh receive formal or informal education, and few have opportunities for exposure to new skills, ideas and practices for improving traditional home-based skills or for training in innovative activities. This project responds to the needs of poor rural Bangladeshi women for skills training and support leading to increased employment in income-generating activities. It follows an earlier A.I.D. funded project to assist the NWDA to develop leadership and technical skills among rural women enabling them to organize viable economic activities in their own villages. Under this new project the NWDA will continue to train village field workers and trade instructors. The emphasis in this project however, will be to develop outreach programs for illiterate, unskilled rural women primarily through small grants provided directly to the Union (township) Women's Development Centers supporting activities of the Bangladesh National Women's Organization. The grants will be used, for example, for purchase of equipment and/or raw materials for training and production at the center; loans to establish village women's cooperatives; and revolving funds for the purchase of women's products which will be marketed in bulk by the center. Training in trade skills and adult literacy will be provided for women at the union centers and in the villages. The project will directly encourage acceptance of family planning and the establishment of a collaborative working arrangement between union and village level family planning and rural outreach workers.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Bangladesh Government (BDG) will contribute \$1,100,000 equivalent in takas for NWDA operating expenses and staff salaries, and for establishment and support costs of the Union Women's Centers. The BDG expects to request other donor support for certain activities.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 400,000 poor rural women and their families will benefit from training the women receive at the NWDA, Union Women's Centers, and villages. The total A.I.D. financed project cost is \$4 per family benefitted. The project cost in A.I.D. funds in FY 80 is approximately \$5 per family.

FY 80 Program: \$1,600,000 is requested to support technical and management consultants, training, trainees' stipends, grants to the Union Women's Centers, teaching aids and materials, research, and evaluation.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Women trained in technical and leadership skills and adult literacy	400,000
Union Women's Centers receiving development grants	200
Key project personnel specialized training programs (ST)	20

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant: Technical assistance (30 pm)	200
Participant training (60 pm)	200
Union Center grants	800
NWDA trainees' stipends	200
Teaching aids and materials	125
Research and evaluation	75
Total	1,600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,600	-	1,600	

TITLE Private Voluntary Organization Co-Financing II		FUNDS Selected Development Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 388-0045		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 80	400	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,100
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84
			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85		

Purpose: To engage the expertise of U. S. and Bangladeshi Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) in small-scale, mutually funded projects primarily to benefit the rural poor.

Background and Progress to Date: Effective social services are virtually absent at the village level in Bangladesh. Since it is becoming increasingly apparent that public means will not be sufficient to reach everyone at this level, the Bangladesh Government (BDG) encourages community self-help and self-sufficiency actions.

Small, experimental PVO activities in Bangladesh have provided imaginative, low-cost solutions to village development problems. The question remains how to replicate means proven effective in one or several villages on a wider scale while still preserving community autonomy and self-sufficiency. This project will attempt to find solutions to this problem by PVOs trying different ways to expand programs which foster community action, employment and food self-sufficiency. The project will also develop ways to strengthen the institutional capabilities, exchange of experience and coordination of the various PVOs in Bangladesh. Among the major issues which will need to be resolved are: how can the poorest villagers be guaranteed opportunities for community decision-making; what mechanisms need to be created within villages to allow disadvantaged groups access to benefits resulting from community action; how can skills be best transferred to villagers while avoiding the formation of dependencies on outside assistance; and what scale of operations makes the best use of community resources to help the rural poor.

This project will build on the experience of a previous similar A.I.D. funded project which demonstrated the effectiveness of co-financing as a means whereby A.I.D. can flexibly respond to and support private initiatives. The new project will emphasize

greater support for indigenous private efforts, especially those oriented toward self-sufficiency for the rural poor.

Host Country and Other Donors: The BDG and the participating PVOs are expected to provide approximately \$1,800,000 in matching funds.

Beneficiaries: Co-financing funds will be directed at improving the well being of the poor in Bangladesh, particularly women, children, youth and landless farmers. As resources will be channeled more through indigenous PVOs the cost per family benefited is expected to be somewhat lower than in the previous project where approximately 115,000 families benefitted at an average cost of \$20 per family.

FY 80 Program: \$400,000 is requested to co-finance four to five sub-projects with PVOs. Specific sub-projects will be undertaken over the next year on the basis of PVO interest and experience.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Number of co-financing sub-projects	15
Number of participating PVOs with co-financing sub-projects	10

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant: Four to five sub-project grants	368
Program consultant (12 pm)	32
Total	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	400	1,700	2,100	

To be selected.

TITLE Flood and Cyclone Warning System		FUNDS Selected Development Problems		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 388-0046		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FY 80	5,000	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
PRIOR REFERENCE None		FY 80		FY 80		FY 31

Purpose: To improve Bangladesh's flood and cyclone warning system by obtaining and disseminating storm information to villagers.

Background and Progress to Date: Almost every year rivers swollen by the monsoon rains flood the interior; cyclones of varying intensity hit the coast of Bangladesh. After the catastrophic cyclone in November 1970 in which at least 300,000 people were killed, the Government of Bangladesh (BDG) strengthened its cyclone warning system and few lives have been lost since then. In 1978, however, the U. S. weather satellite being used by the BDG failed. In response to an urgent BDG request, A.I.D. with assistance from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, installed a limited capability, low resolution Automatic Picture Transmission (APT) system as an interim measure. Initial BDG experience in the operation of this new equipment has been remarkably successful. The use of APT satellite imagery made an important contribution to the improvement of the cyclone warning system by providing accurate and timely information on cyclone formation and movement.

This project will assist the BDG to improve its warning systems by providing timely and accurate information to villagers living in flood and cyclone affected areas. The project will re-equip and test and train its personnel so that it will be capable of fully utilizing the data output of the Tiros-N and other new international meteorological satellites for flood and cyclone warning. The river flood warning system will be established using river monitors transmitting daily level and flow data via satellite to the ground station. The ground station will analyze the river monitoring data with rainfall prediction data so that comprehensive river flood information can be broadcast to the people in a timely way.

The project will also provide equipment and training to the village level warning system.

In addition, the satellite imagery and river monitoring data will make a significant contribution to the BDG's agriculture sector planning by providing a new tool for evaluating irrigation, erosion management, land development and drought protection.

Host Country and Other Donors: The BDG will provide \$1 million equivalent in takas for a building to house the equipment and operating expenses of the ground station and the field warning network.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries are those who live along the coastline and in the flood areas along the rivers. The BDG estimates that floods and cyclones cause over \$40 million in damage to 2 million families annually. This damage could be reduced by about 20% if an adequate warning system is installed. The A.I.D. cost per benefitting family will be approximately \$2.

FY 80 Program: \$5,000,000 is requested for commodities, training of Bangladeshi operators of the system, consultants, and testing of the equipment.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Cyclone warning system in place	1
River flood warning system in place	1
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant: Commodities	4,700
Training (40 pm)	85
Technical Assistance (10 pm)	105
Village Network Support	110
	<u>Total</u>
	5,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	National Aeronautics and Space Administration National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	5,000	-	5,000	

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: INDIA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population	(thousands, mid 1978)	<u>646,016</u>		
Per capita GNP	(dollars, 1976)	<u>150</u>		
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	(1970-75)	<u>0.5%</u>		
Average annual rate of inflation	(1960-1970)	<u>6.9%</u>	(1970-1976)	<u>9.2%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population	(1970)	<u>4.7</u>		
Life expectancy at birth, in years	(1970-1975)	total <u>49.5</u>	male <u>50.1</u>	female <u>48.8</u>
	(1965-1970)	total <u>47.2</u>	male <u>47.8</u>	female <u>46.5</u>
Literacy rate	(1971)	total <u>33%</u>	male <u>47%</u>	female <u>19%</u>
	(1961)	total <u>28%</u>	male <u>41%</u>	female <u>13%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	(1954-77)	<u>0.6%</u>	
Agricultural production as % of GDP	(1976)	<u>47</u>	
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	(1974)	<u>870</u>	
% land owned () by: top 10%	<u>n.a.</u>	low 10%	<u>n.a.</u>

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	rice, wheat	41	(1975)
Cash	sugar, tobacco, tea	4	(1975)

Major agricultural exports .. (1976) tea, oilcake, coffee, tobacco

Major agricultural imports . (1976) vegetable oils, tallow, cotton

Proportion of labor force in agriculture (1971) 72%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>9,694</u>	(75)	<u>12,056</u>	(76)	<u>13,543</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>11,219</u>	(75)	<u>14,052</u>	(76)	<u>15,411</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974)	<u>-1,525</u>	(75)	<u>-1,996</u>	(76)	<u>-1,868</u>
Defense expenditures,						
as % of total expenditures	(1974)	<u>21.0</u>	(75)	<u>19.6</u>	(76)	<u>18.6</u>
as % of GNP	(1974)	<u>3.1</u>	(75)	<u>3.4</u>	(76)	<u>3.4</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,						
(\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>1,373</u>	(76)	<u>3,074</u>	(77)	<u>5,184</u>
Equivalent to	<u>10.3</u>	months of imports	(1977)			

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977) tea, jute manufacturers, cotton fabrics, gem-stones				
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.)	(1975)	<u>477</u>	(76)	<u>590</u>
as % of total exports	(1975)	<u>11</u>	(76)	<u>11</u>
(77)	<u>12</u>			
Major imports ... (1977) machinery, petroleum, edible oils, fertilizer				
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.)	(1975)	<u>1,384</u>	(76)	<u>1,324</u>
as % of total imports	(1975)	<u>22</u>	(76)	<u>24</u>
(77)	<u>15</u>			
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>-1,821</u>	(76)	<u>-90</u>
(77)	<u>332</u>			
Main trading partners	U.S., U.K., U.S.S.R.			
External public debt as % of GNP	(1976)	<u>14.6</u>		
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1976)	<u>755</u>		
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	(1976)	<u>12.0</u>		

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate	(1967-77)	<u>2.1%</u>	
% population in urban areas	(1964)	<u>19</u>	
(1974)	<u>21</u>		
Total births per 1,000 population	(1976)	<u>34</u>	
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	(1977)	<u>28</u>	
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>42.2</u>	(15-64 yrs.)	<u>54.9</u>
(65+ yrs.)	<u>2.9</u>		
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	(1973)	<u>122</u>	
People per physician	(1973)	<u>4,200</u>	
Major causes of death (1969) dysentery, diarrheal diseases, upper respiratory diseases			
Major disease(s) ... (1970) tuberculosis, gastrointestinal diseases, infections			
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	(1974)	<u>89</u>	
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	(1975)	<u>31</u>	
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:			
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1973) total	<u>39.7</u>	male	<u>47.5</u>
female	<u>31.2</u>		
Secondary .. (15-19) (1973) total	<u>38.7</u>	male	<u>60.1</u>
female	<u>15.5</u>		
Post Secondary (20-24) (1970) total	<u>3.9</u>	male	<u>5.8</u>
female	<u>1.9</u>		
Energy production as % of consumption	(1970)	<u>89</u>	

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)						ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS (Millions of Dollars)							
COUNTRY	INDIA					A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS							
PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78					
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978				TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78	
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	249.4	181.5	22.0	126.0	190.4				TOTAL	80.0	896.4	1,662.1	8,692.5
Loans	143.0	78.9	-	24.7	84.4				IBRD	80.0	269.0	250.4	2,242.6
Grants	106.4	102.6	22.0	101.3	106.0				ICF	-	-	5.2	56.7
a. A.I.B. and Professional Agencies	19.9	-	-	-	60.0				IDA	-	622.0	1,345.6	6,077.4
Loans	19.9	-	-	-	58.0				UNDP	-	5.4	8.8	134.3
Grants	-	-	-	-	2.0				Other UN	-	-	52.1	181.3
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-								
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	227.7	181.3	21.9	126.0	130.4								
Loans	121.6	78.9	-	24.7	26.4								
Grants	106.1	102.4	21.9	101.3	104.0								
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	121.6	78.9	-	24.7	26.4								
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	121.6	78.9	-	24.7	26.4								
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-								
Title II - Total Grants	106.1	102.4	21.9	101.3	104.0								
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	36.7	12.8	-	8.5	11.0								
Voluntary Relief Agencies	69.4	89.6	21.9	92.8	93.0								
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.8	0.2	0.1	-	-								
Loans	1.5	-	-	-	-								
Grants	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	-								
Peace Corps	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	-								
Other	-	-	-	-	-								
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	0.1	0.2	*	0.4	0.3								
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-								
Grants	0.1	0.2	*	0.4	0.3								
a. MAP Grants	*	0.1	*	0.2	*								
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.3								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-								
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	249.5	181.7	22.0	126.4	190.7								
Loans	143.0	78.9	-	24.7	84.4								
Grants	106.5	102.8	22.0	101.7	106.3								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	22.9	1.3	-	-	-								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	22.9	1.3	-	-	-								
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-								
	* LESS THAN \$50,000.					TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER							

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS			
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	773.0	618.9	5,124.1
United Kingdom	197.5	139.4	1,265.2
Germany	168.5	97.4	1,089.3
Japan	140.0	70.5	804.7
Canada	67.0	38.2	732.7
Sweden	58.6	55.8	293.3
Netherlands	62.2	75.5	308.6
France	43.1	31.5	244.8
Other	36.1	110.6	385.5
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	399.5	NA	838.2
Iran	350.0	NA	640.0
Iraq	-	NA	110.0
UAE	31.6	NA	70.3
Kuwait	17.9	NA	17.9
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES			
	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	-	340.0	2,738.0
USSR	-	340.0	2,283.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	455.0
China	-	-	-
UAE - United Arab Emirates			
NA - Not available			

INDIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	58,000	30,000	-	28,000	-	-	-
Grants ...	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000	-
Total ..	60,000	30,000	-	28,000	-	2,000	-
1979							
Loans	90,000	75,000	-	10,000	-	5,000	-
Grants ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	90,000	75,000	-	10,000	-	5,000	-
1980							
Loans	104,000	84,000	-	20,000	-	-	-
Grants ...	31,000	8,000	14,000	6,000	-	3,000	-
Total ..	135,000	92,000	14,000	26,000	-	3,000	-

U.S. Interests

India contains half the poor people in all A.I.D.-assisted countries. It is struggling to increase the benefits of development to its poor while maintaining a democracy with full political liberties. By virtue of its size, experienced leadership and industrial and technological base, India is also a leader among Third World countries. Thus, the U.S. commitment to alleviating worldwide poverty, finding solutions to the world's food/population problem and encouraging free societies requires U.S. support for India's development. India and the U.S. have strong mutual interest in trade.

Development Overview

India's massive and complex development problems are dominated by widespread poverty, unemployment,

population growth and food shortages. Malnutrition is widespread, especially among children, and most of the rural people do not have modern medical services. Population growth, while slowing, is about 2% per year, increasing pressure on an already over-burdened economy and environment. Over 70% of India's labor force is employed in agriculture, and this sector must continue to absorb most of the increasing numbers of workers. Increasing agricultural production and employment -- especially in rural areas -- is seen as the key priority by Indian policy-makers. Fortunately, four successive excellent harvests and an improved foreign exchange position, supported by increased foreign assistance pledges, provide the opportunity to raise rural production, employment and consumption.

Socio-Economic Performance

The government has shifted its development priorities markedly in favor of agriculture, small rural industry, and improving rural living conditions in furtherance of its primary goal of increasing employment and alleviating poverty.

- * Irrigation increased at twice the historical rate last year; a 35% increase in total irrigated area is targeted during the current five year plan.
- * Together with further extension of high yielding grain varieties and a sharp increase in fertilizer use, the plan projects a resultant growth in foodgrain production averaging 3% annually, and 4% for agriculture as a whole.
- * Small farmers benefit from expanded credit, extension and cooperative marketing programs and from government price supports.

INDIA

Two major social development programs have begun: a new rural health program employing community workers from the villages; and an adult education program which is to reduce by half the number of illiterates in five years. These are components of the expanded national minimum needs program which is also extending rural potable water supplies, market roads, and primary education.

The family planning program continues but performance has yet to recover from the backlash following the coercive excesses during the national emergency declared by the Gandhi government in 1975. A wholly voluntary approach, integrated with expanded health services, has been endorsed by the present Indian Government.

Total Resources

The United States is a member of the India Consortium, which pledged \$2.46 billion in new commitments in 1978. The World Bank group is the leading source of external development financing, accounting for \$1.25 billion, primarily for projects such as power generation, irrigation, fertilizer plants, and foodgrain storage. The United Kingdom, West Germany, and Japan are major consortium donors by financing substantial capital imports; and Canada, fertilizers and vegetable oil. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities is the major supporter of family planning. Foreign aid disbursements in India, net of loan repayments, were about \$1 billion in 1978. By comparison, the Government of India (GOI) annual development budget is about \$16 billion.

While total U.S. direct investment, at \$328 million in 1977, is relatively small, India's trade with the United States is substantial. The

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
*\$92 million in irrigation, fertilizer, and research projects, with emphasis on small farm agriculture.	
*\$20 million for malaria control commodities.	
*\$20 million to provide health and family planning services for the rural poor.	
*\$3 million for application of technologies to the rural poor.	
*P.L. 480 Title II programs totaling \$110 million.	

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	10	13	13
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-
Total	10	13	13
Participants^d			
Noncontract	-	-	-
Contract	6	-	15
Total	6	-	15

^aU.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^bFY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
^cParticipating agency technicians.
^dProgrammed during the fiscal year.

INDIA

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 80-08(10-78)			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	54,500	76,000
Grants	-	1,250	2,040
Total AID	-	55,750	78,040
P.L. 480**			
Title I	27,800	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	104,379	107,651	110,461
Total P.L. 480	132,179	107,651	110,461
Total AID and P.L. 480	132,179	163,401	188,501
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 80-14(10-78)						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
Title I						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	60.0	27,800	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total . .		27,800		-		-
(of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies ..		93,201		99,592		104,452
World Food Programs		11,178		8,059		6,009
Gov't.-to-Gov't		-		-		-
Title II Total		104,379		107,651		110,461
Total P.L. 480		132,179		107,651		110,461

United States remains India's chief trading partner with total trade at \$2 billion annually.

A.I.D. Strategy

The primary focus of A.I.D.'s program is on small farm agriculture and rural development, supporting the GOI's new emphasis in combatting unemployment and ensuring food security in rural areas. Irrigation is supported both through specific medium-scale irrigation projects and by groundwater development and electrification. Concomitant with increased irrigation, it is critical that small farmers use fertilizer. A.I.D. will finance substantial imports of fertilizer and assist the GOI's fertilizer promotion efforts. Under Title XII, a cooperative program of agriculture research will address India's key agricultural problems. Applied research in rural energy and other new rural technologies will continue to receive support under priorities of the Indo-U.S. Joint Commission.

Rural health is a second focus of A.I.D. interest. In addition to continued financing of imported malaria control materials, A.I.D. supports the GOI's new integrated rural health and family planning program.

P.L. 480 Title II programs support GOI rural development priorities in maternal/child nutrition, school feeding, and food-for-work projects. No U.S. wheat is programmed for India under P.L. 480.

In addition, A.I.D. proposes in FY 80 Special Foreign Currency Appropriations of (a) \$500,000 equivalent in Indian rupees for the training in India of third country participants, and (b) \$20,000,000 equivalent in Indian rupees to support the rural health outreach programs of Indian private and voluntary organizations.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM INDIA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	•	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION		L	386-0462	79	---	---	58,000	30,000	---	28,000	40,000
GUJARAT MEDIUM IRRIGATION		L	386-0464	78	30,000	---	---	6,000	---	6,000	---
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT CREDIT	*	L	386-0466	80	---	---	---	---	20,000	---	80,000
RAJASTHAN MEDIUM IRRIGATION	*	L	386-0467	80	---	---	---	---	15,000	---	20,000
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION	*	G	386-0470	80	---	---	---	---	7,700	415	12,300
FERTILIZER PROMOTION	*	G	386-0471	79	---	---	---	---	300	125	---
FERTILIZER PROMOTION	*	L	386-0471	79	---	---	17,000	---	49,000	17,000	83,700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					30,000	---	75,000	36,000	92,000	51,540	
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	8,000	540	
LOANS					30,000	---	75,000	36,000	84,000	51,000	
POPULATION PLANNING											
INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH SUPPORT	*	G	386-0468	80	---	---	---	---	14,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	---	---	14,000	---	
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	14,000	---	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH											
MALARIA CONTROL	*	L	386-0455	78	28,000	---	10,000	18,500	20,000	20,000	28,000
INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH SUPPORT	*	G	386-0468	80	---	---	---	---	6,000	---	20,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					28,000	---	10,000	18,500	26,000	20,000	
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	6,000	---	
LOANS					28,000	---	10,000	18,500	20,000	20,000	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
TECHNOLOGY FOR THE RURAL POOR	*	G	386-0465	78	2,000	---	---	1,250	3,000	1,500	---
RURAL ENERGY		L	386-0472	79	---	---	5,000	---	---	5,000	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,000	---	5,000	1,250	3,000	6,500	
GRANTS					2,000	---	---	1,250	3,000	1,500	
LOANS					---	---	5,000	---	---	5,000	
* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.											

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM INDIA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				60,000	---	90,000	55,750	135,000	78,040	
GRANTS				2,000	---	---	1,250	31,000	2,040	
LOANS				58,000	---	90,000	54,500	104,000	76,000	

TITLE Agricultural Development Credit		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 20,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 100,000
NUMBER 386-0466	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To increase agricultural productivity and income for participating farmers, especially small and marginal farmers, and to increase employment for marginal farmers and landless laborers.

Background: Inadequate personal financial resource and lack of available institutional credit have been a constraint to small farmer investment in irrigation and other capital acquisitions required for increased agricultural production. Although high yielding varieties of rice and wheat are available, overall per acre yields remain well below recognized potential because of lack of irrigation and other facilities. One major mechanism to mobilize credit for the rural sector is the Government of India's (GOI) increased support to the Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation (ARDC), an affiliate of the Reserve Bank of India, which rediscounts agricultural loans for lending institutions such as cooperatives and commercial banks. The project will finance medium- and long-term credit for capital improvements, primarily small-scale irrigation such as dugwells, pumpsets, shallow and deep tubewells, and electrical connections for energizing pumpsets. Double cropping and use of high yielding varieties and fertilizer will be more profitable due to the assured water supply. Related land development and lending for tree crops, livestock, and fisheries development will also be financed. This project with ARDC totals \$182 million over three years, with \$82 million from the GOI and \$100 million from A.I.D.

Host Country and Other Donors: In the next three years, resource flow to the ARDC will total \$2 billion equivalent including about \$500 million from World Bank/IDA and other donors and \$100 million from A.I.D., with the remainder of the resources generated by domestic borrowings and ARDC's own resources.

Beneficiaries: The main target is an estimated 158,000 farm households which have not had adequate access to institutional credit.

An estimated 34,800 families will directly benefit from the project at a cost to A.I.D. of approximately \$630 per family in FY 80. Credit recipients are expected to be predominantly small and marginal farmers.

FY 80 Program: The proposed A.I.D. loan of \$20,000,000 will be made to the GOI for relending to ARDC as a general line of credit to finance minor irrigation, land development, and selected diversified schemes. A.I.D. financing will result in irrigation of 51,000 hectares of land and acquisition of 12,000 milk cows by rural families.

Major Outputs: All Years

Number of borrowing households	158,000
Hectares irrigated	255,000
Milk cows acquired	60,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 80

Loan:	
Financing of Credit	<u>20,000</u>
Total	20,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	20,000	80,000	100,000	

TITLE Rajasthan Medium Irrigation		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 15,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 35,000	
NUMBER 386-0467	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None			

Purpose: To increase food production and small farmer income in Rajasthan.

Background: Rajasthan State is arid and highly susceptible to drought. Preservation of water including improved water management is one of the highest priorities of the State Government. Groundwater development has been intensive, with 75% currently exploited, the maximum desirable. Consequently, the State is now focussing on major and medium irrigation projects that maximize the use of surface water. Medium irrigation will capture the potential benefits of smaller rivers and catchments which would irrigate areas ranging from 2,000 to 12,000 hectares. Survey and design efforts for many of these smaller irrigation projects are currently underway. Projects will be developed by the Irrigation Department of the State of Rajasthan, including full technical and economic feasibility analysis and agro-economic surveys. Proposals will be submitted to the Central Water Commission (CWC), which prepares guidelines for the design and construction of major and medium irrigation projects and is responsible for technical review of all such projects. Current plans are that a key component of the project would be the lining of watercourses down to a level of between five and eight hectares. Under previous projects servicing 40 hectare public outlets, difficulty in organizing farmers to design, build, and manage water courses resulted in inefficient use of water plus unreliability for the user. Lined watercourses at the five to eight hectare level would provide a reliable source of water for the small farmer. With an assured water supply, small farmers should be greater risks takers, i.e., invest in agricultural inputs necessary to increase productivity. There is an active agricultural extension program financed by the World Bank providing assistance to these farmers in obtaining and using inputs and improved practices. This program will also be directed to these newly irrigated areas.

Host Country and Other Donors: The State of Rajasthan together with the Central Government will provide about \$35 million equivalent in local currency over the five-year life of the project. These funds will finance the costs of technical and economic feasibility studies, management studies, commodities, and a portion of the construction costs. No other donor participation is anticipated at this juncture.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be small farm families living at or near subsistence level. An estimated 7,000 families will directly benefit from the project at a cost to A.I.D. of about \$2,200 per family in FY 1980.

FY 80 Program: Survey and design of about seven Medium Irrigation Projects (MIPs) and start construction of two MIPs covering about 15,000 hectares.

Major Outputs: All Years
Construction of new MIPs or modernization of existing MIPs comprising an area of approximately 46,000 hectares. Completion of agricultural plans for each MIP incorporating agro- and socio-economic data.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 80</u>
Loan:	
Construction costs	<u>15,000</u>
Total	<u>15,000</u>

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	15,000	20,000	35,000	

TITLE Agricultural Research		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 7,700		LIFE OF PROJECT 20,000
NUMBER 386-0470	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To increase production and income of Indian farmers, particularly low income farmers, by solving critical problems in agricultural technology.

Background: The Government of India (GOI) has placed highest priority on agricultural development in its Sixth Five-Year Development Plan, primarily through provision of inputs such as irrigation, credit and fertilizer. There are stubborn technical problems that must be solved or ameliorated in order to maximize production increases during and beyond the Plan. The A.I.D. country development strategy recognizes the contribution that appropriate U.S. agricultural technology can make in these efforts. This project is expected to deal with 10 to 12 researches on critical agricultural problems, ranging from high yielding crops to small farm management, six of which are to be designed during FY 79 and six during FY 80. The project will be managed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). Participating entities will be selected Research Institutes of ICAR and those Agricultural Universities appropriate to deal with the particular research problems identified. The A.I.D. contribution will consist primarily of assistance to Indian scientists in problem identification and resolution through collaborative technical assistance by U.S. scientists, provision of necessary equipment and materials, training activities, and intensification of research support. GOI and A.I.D. officials have completed a preliminary review of project organization and research priorities and have prepared a report which spells out the initial implementation details.

Host Country and Other Donors: The total host country contribution is estimated at an equivalent of \$18 million. These funds will finance the cost of the Indian staff required, various commodities, and physical facilities.

Beneficiaries: Research priorities will focus on critical problems relevant to small farmers. By Indian standards, 50.6% of all farm holdings are marginal (0-1 hectare), another 19.0% are small (1-2 hectares) and another 26.4% are medium (2-10 hectares) in size. Small farmers will benefit from increased production of higher quality agricultural produce to be sold at reasonable prices.

FY 80 Program: Six high priority research activities will be designed in FY 80, and six activities designed during FY 79 will be initiated. Approximately half of A.I.D. funding will be for local currency costs and half for foreign exchange costs.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Severe agricultural problems solved	12
Indigenous research capacity improved in participating agricultural institutions by:	
Trained research personnel	300
Number of laboratories equipped	12
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
Grant:	FY 80
Research work/training in India by	
U.S. scientists	13p yrs. 1,080
Indian scientists training/working in U.S.	45p yrs. 810
Scientific equipment	-- 1,700
Training participants in India	90p yrs. 450
Research support (supplies, transport, personnel)	-- 3,300
Research activity design	360
Total	7,700

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	7,700	12,300	20,000	

TITLE Fertilizer Promotion		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 386-0471		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be submitted	FY 80	49,300	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	FY 82	150,000
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT	FY 82	

Purpose: To increase the income and welfare of small and marginal farmers by increasing their agricultural production through expanded use of fertilizer and associated practices.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of India (GOI), through a number of special programs, is creating a sustained demand for fertilizer, concentrating in irrigated areas where response to fertilizer is most dependable. Some of the special programs are: (1) the integrated rural development program, which covers 3,500 of the 5,000 "development blocks," concentrating on small and marginal farmers and providing, among other things, subsidies for potassic and phosphatic fertilizer; and (2) the intensive fertilizer promotion campaign (IFPC), which expands fertilizer use through licensing additional retailers, adding warehouses, streamlining credit systems, conducting field demonstrations, and training dealers and farmers. The IFPC, now active in 78 districts, will be spread to the 17 million additional hectares to be irrigated during the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1978-1983). Fertilizer is also promoted through many other special programs, and also in areas of GOI policy emphasis, such as production of oilseeds and pulses, by focusing on selected districts.

Fertilizer nutrient consumption nearly doubled from 2.6 million tons in 1971 to 4.3 million tons in 1977. Import requirements were 1.6 million tons in 1977 and are expected to be 2.6 million tons in 1982. The project is financing the import of almost \$150 million in fertilizer during a four year period, 1979 to 1982, thereby increasing overall supplies of fertilizer and supporting the GOI special programs to promote the use of fertilizer.

Host Country and Other Donors: The United Kingdom and Federal Republic of Germany are supporting fertilizer promotion activities.

Beneficiaries: The total fertilizer import program, an estimated 1.6 million metric tons in 1980 costs about \$18 per farm family to supply 24 million families with an average of 67 kilos each. The A.I.D. portion in FY 80 would be approximately 176,000 tons of fertilizer nutrient imports or about 11% of the total and about \$2 per family. In addition, A.I.D. would provide about \$25 per family in FY 80 for 12,000 farm families for a promotion campaign. Small and marginal farmers would be the major beneficiaries since they adopt the use of fertilizer almost as quickly as large farmers, use more per hectare, and own 70% of all farms in India.

FY 80 Program: Will include the import of \$49 million worth of fertilizer and initiation of a pilot program to promote fertilizer use by small and marginal farmers in three selected districts. The pilot program, beginning with benchmark surveys, will be completed in three years.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Fertilizer promotion program focussed more heavily on small and marginal farmers.	1
Additional small and marginal farmers served by fertilizer distribution system.	X
Tons of fertilizer used by small and marginal farmers	X
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant: Supplies, equipment, personnel for pilot program	200
Benchmark survey in pilot districts	100
Loan: Fertilizer imports	49,000
Total	49,300

	U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	17,000	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	17,000	-	17,000	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
- Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	49,300	83,700	150,000	

TITLE Integrated Rural Health and Population		FUNDS Health and Population	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 386-0468		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 and 14,000	(6,000 Health Population)	LIFE OF PROJECT 40,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To provide low-cost basic health and family planning services to the poor.

Background: Eighty percent of the poor in India live in the rural areas. Approximately half of these individuals have no access to modern health care and family planning services. The Government of India (GOI) has recognized this as a critical area of need. As a high priority in its Sixth Five-Year Plan (1978-1983), the GOI has initiated an integrated program to deliver basic health, family planning, and nutrition services to the rural poor. The major features of the program are: (1) provision of trained community health workers and birth attendants at the village level; (2) provision of two retrained multipurpose workers per 5,000 population; (3) upgrading one out of four existing primary health centers (PHCs) into 30-bed rural in and out-patient units; and (4) expanding rural outreach programs of India's 106 medical colleges. Health worker training will include family planning methods, motivation to encourage individual recipients and communities to accept small family sizes, and maternal-child care. PHCs will increase availability of contraceptives, and upgraded centers will include staff and facilities for provision of postpartum family planning services, including IUDs and tubectomies. Centers also will serve as essential health care referral facilities to support village level workers.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOI plans to allocate \$575 million for the life of the project. WHO will contribute \$2 million; U.K. \$8-\$10 million; and UNICEF \$6 million. IDA/Sweden, UNFPA, Norway and Denmark are currently negotiating multi-million dollar projects in support of the program.

Beneficiaries: Ninety million families are expected to benefit from the new integrated rural health program. For the life of the project, the A.I.D. component representing 3.4 percent of the total GOI program would benefit about 3 million families at a cost

of \$7.00 per family.

FY 80 Program: For the 50 PHCs financed in FY 80, upgrading and equipping of all of them to rural in and out-patient care units will be completed by the end of the fiscal year. Moreover, training for health workers and family planning motivators will be completed, and 6 medical college rural extension programs will be in place. A.I.D. primarily will finance local cost requirements.

Major Outputs:

	A.I.D. Portion	All Years Total Program
Rural in and out-patient Care Units	100	500
Medical College Extension Programs	20	106
Trained Village-level Workers	15,000	116,000
Retrained Multi-Purpose Workers	25,000	232,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands) FY 80
Grant:	
Construction and Equipment for Upgraded PHCs at \$130,000 per center	6,500
Equipment, Commodities, and Other Cost of Medical College Extension Programs	4,000
Support for Health Worker Training and Family Planning Motivation	4,500
Medical and Family Planning Supplies and Nutrition Supplements	4,500
Field Studies and Evaluation	500
Total	20,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	20,000	20,000	40,000	

TITLE Malaria Control		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 386-0455		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 464	FY 80 20,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 86,000	
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist India in bringing malaria under control on a sustained basis.

Background and Progress to Date: By the mid-1960s, the malaria eradication program in India had decreased the incidence of malaria to less than 100,000 cases annually with no reported deaths. However, as the threat of the disease receded, the Government of India (GOI), like most developing nations, reallocated its resources to higher priority development areas in the health sector. Since that time, the incidence of malaria has risen sharply--over 5 million cases were reported in 1977. (The actual rate of incidence is thought to be much higher). The incidence was expected to rise sharply in 1978 due to unprecedented floods throughout the country. Moreover, some increases in the incidence of the disease in neighboring countries are being attributed to the resurgence of the disease in India.

Recognizing that malaria eradication is not feasible in India at present, the GOI in consultation with the World Health Organization (WHO) has adopted a revised strategy for control of malaria. Under the GOI's Modified Plan of Operation, the entire country was reclassified on the basis of incidence, with resources being allocated accordingly. The immediate objective of the Plan is to reduce the incidence to two cases per 1,000 population and control the spread of falciparum malaria by (1) mass distribution of drugs to prevent fatalities, intensified spraying, larviciding, drainage programs; (2) enlisting public support and cooperation through the participation of village and community-based organizations; and (3) research and training. While India has the technical capabilities to implement the modified plan, the resource requirements of the program are enormous, necessitating external support. The GOI has allocated more than 70% of its national health budget to the malaria con-

trol program to assist the state governments in conducting programs which meet international standards.

Host Country and Other Donors: In addition to GOI central budget allocations, State governments are providing substantial budgetary and manpower inputs. Sweden and the United Kingdom also are contributing. UNICEF and WHO have arranged for emergency input of some insecticides, anti-malaria drugs, and as requested, technical assistance.

Beneficiaries: Of the 580 million individuals exposed to malaria, 260 million individuals are living in areas considered to be high risk areas. As such, the immediate beneficiaries will be the inhabitants of the State of Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, and Maharashtra. The A.I.D. cost per family benefitted will be approximately fifty cents.

FY 80 Program: To contribute to the malaria control effort by providing insecticides, anti-malaria drugs, larvicides, and power spraying equipment.

Major Output: A self-sustaining malaria control program operating at the national and state level to provide effective spraying, monitoring, and other support as required.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Loan :	
Insecticides (DDT/Malathion)	18,000
Anti-malaria drugs, larvicides, power spraying equipment	<u>2,000</u>
Total	20,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	28,000	-	28,000	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	10,000	18,500		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	38,000	18,500	19,500	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	20,000	28,000	86,000	

TITLE Technologies for the Rural Poor		FUNDS Selected Development Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 3,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000	
NUMBER 386-0465	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advice of Program Change, 5/2/78			

Purpose: To develop, test, and apply science and technology to India's rural development effort with special emphasis on technologies beneficial to the rural poor.

Background and Progress to Date: India and the United States have collaborated for many years on educational, economic, and scientific matters. The Indo-U.S. Joint Commission established in 1974 provides a formal coordinating mechanism to facilitate continued collaboration and exchange of technological information. The Commission has identified a number of new or improved technology areas which have excellent potential for application in rural India. The project research areas include energy, agriculture, conservation, environment, nutrition and education. A Government of India (GOI) inter-ministerial steering group will program the U.S. dollar support funds, with U.S. Mission concurrence, for collaborative research activities proposed by Indian institutions in accordance with specific criteria, which include: (a) relevance of technology to rural problems; (b) costs and relative benefits; and (c) anticipated impact on rural poor. The largest share of project support is expected to be directed to developing applications of new sources of energy for rural development. Proceeds of the grant are limited to financing dollar costs of supported activities. Conditions precedent for implementing the grant were met in November 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: Approximately \$5 million in local costs will be covered by the GOI, or in some case by U.S.-owned excess currencies made available by cooperating U.S. agencies. Under the programs of the Indo-U.S. Joint Commission, a number of such U.S. agencies have been financing in India research of mutual interest which meets A.I.D. criteria.

Beneficiaries: Under the selection criteria specified, the ultimate beneficiaries of the applications will be the mass of the rural poor. Their number and estimated A.I.D. cost per family can only be determined as specific sub-activities are approved.

FY 80 Programs: For the collaborative activities selected, this second grant increment will continue to provide for the foreign exchange costs of exchanges of technical personnel, necessary equipment, the development of prototype equipment in the United States, and participation in workshops and seminars to disseminate information on the major research areas concerned.

Major Outputs: All Years
 Upgraded or enhanced technical skills of
 Indians in project areas through short-term training, exchanges, workshops.
 Technical, often prototype, equipment.
 New appropriate technology (hardware or system) developed in real life operational milieu.
 Socio-economic studies of new technologies' acceptance and adaptation.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs (\$ thousands)
FY 80
 Grant: Prototype and other equipment, exchanges, consultancies, and workshops. 3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	2,000	-	2,000	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	1,250		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,000	1,250	750	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	-	5,000	

BASIC DATA

Total population	(thousands, mid 1978)	<u>143,300</u>		
Per capita GNP	(dollars, 1976)	<u>240</u>		
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	(1970-75)	<u>3.5%</u>		
Average annual rate of inflation	(1960-1970)	<u>180%</u>	(1970-1976)	<u>22.7%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population	(1971)	<u>6.8</u>		
Life expectancy at birth, in years	(1970-1975)	total <u>47.5</u>	male <u>46.4</u>	female <u>48.7</u>
	(1965-1970)	total <u>45.0</u>	male <u>44.1</u>	female <u>46.1</u>
Literacy rate	(1971)	total <u>57%</u>	male <u>70%</u>	female <u>45%</u>
	(1961)	total <u>39%</u>	male <u>53%</u>	female <u>26%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	(1954-77)	<u>-0.1%</u>		
Agricultural production as % of GDP	(1976)	<u>29</u>		
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	(1975)	<u>1,210</u>		
% land owned (1960) by:		top 10% <u>48</u>	low 10% <u>3</u>	
Major crops:		% of arable land	Year	
Subsistence	rice, corn, cassava	40	(1975)	
Cash	rubber, copra, palm oil	9	(1977)	
Major agricultural exports	(1978) coffee, tea, rubber, palm oil, timber			
Major agricultural imports	(1977) rice, wheat, cotton			
Proportion of labor force in agriculture	(1978)	<u>66%</u>		

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>5,342</u>	(76)	<u>6,100</u>	(77)	<u>8,581</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>6,000</u>	(76)	<u>8,871</u>	(77)	<u>10,451</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>-1,144</u>	(76)	<u>-1,885</u>	(77)	<u>-1,870</u>
Defense expenditures,						
as % of total expenditures	(1974)	<u>15.1</u>	(75)	<u>17.4</u>	(76)	<u>14.7</u>
as % of GNP	(1974)	<u>2.9</u>	(75)	<u>3.8</u>	(76)	<u>3.5</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,						
(\$ millions, U.S.)	(1976)	<u>1,300</u>	(77)	<u>2,300</u>	(78)	<u>2,200</u>
Equivalent to	<u>4</u>	months of imports	(1978)			

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports	(1978)	oil, LNG, timber, rubber, palm oil, coffee, tea				
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S. f.o.b.)	(1975)	<u>1,866</u>	(76)	<u>2,452</u>	(77)	<u>3,278</u>
as % of total exports	(1975)	<u>26</u>	(76)	<u>29</u>	(77)	<u>30</u>
Major imports	(1978)	rice, other foodstuffs, textiles, machinery				
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S. c.i.f.)	(1975)	<u>670</u>	(76)	<u>988</u>	(77)	<u>819</u>
as % of total imports	(1975)	<u>14</u>	(76)	<u>17</u>	(77)	<u>13</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>2,332</u>	(76)	<u>2,874</u>	(77)	<u>4,623</u>
Main trading partners	U.S., Japan, Germany (F.R.)					
External public debt as % of GNP.	(1977)	<u>20.0</u>				

Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1977)	<u>1,300</u>
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	(1977)	<u>13%</u>

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate	(1971-76)	<u>2.0%</u>			
% population in urban areas	(1965)	<u>12</u>	(1974)	<u>18</u>	
Total births per 1,000 population	(1977)	<u>34</u>			
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	(1977)	<u>21</u>			
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>43.7</u>	(15-64 yrs.)	<u>53.8</u>	(65+ yrs.)	<u>2.5</u>
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	(1971)	<u>126</u>			
People per physician	(1974)	<u>19,400</u>			
Major causes of death (1973)	diarrheal diseases, respiratory illnesses, digestive diseases				
Major disease(s) (1973)	tuberculosis, skin infections, diarrheal diseases				
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	(1974)	<u>98</u>			
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	(1970)	<u>6</u>			
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:					
Primary (ages 5-14)	(1975)	total <u>38.1</u>	male <u>41.2</u>	female <u>35.0</u>	
Secondary (15-19)	(1975)	total <u>17.4</u>	male <u>21.7</u>	female <u>13.0</u>	
Post Secondary (20-24)	(1971)	total <u>2.3</u>	male <u>3.6</u>	female <u>1.1</u>	
Energy production as % of consumption	(1970)	<u>449</u>			

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)						ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS (Millions of Dollars)							
COUNTRY	INDONESIA					A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS							
PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78					
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978				TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78	
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	89.8	106.1	54.9	134.2	196.5				TOTAL	31.4	547.0	696.2	3,224.1
Loans	69.9	89.2	51.2	114.2	173.1				IBRD	30.0	425.0	420.0	1,772.0
Grants	19.9	16.9	3.7	20.0	23.4				IFC	-	1.9	-	60.4
									IDA	-	-	70.1	630.7
a. A.I.D. and Professional Agencies	43.4	49.6	16.6	42.4	73.8				ADB	1.4	113.7	205.2	660.5
Loans	35.1	38.6	14.1	28.9	57.7				UNDP	-	0.1	0.9	59.2
Grants	8.3	11.0	2.5	13.5	16.1				Other UN	-	6.3	-	40.5
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-								
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	46.3	56.5	38.2	91.7	122.7								
Loans	34.8	50.6	37.1	85.3	115.4								
Grants	11.5	5.9	1.1	6.4	7.3								
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	34.8	50.6	37.1	85.3	115.4								
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	34.8	50.6	37.1	85.3	115.4								
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-								
Title II - Total Grants	11.5	5.9	1.1	6.4	7.3								
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	8.7	3.0	0.5	3.7	3.0								
Voluntary Relief Agencies	2.8	2.9	0.6	2.7	4.3								
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	-								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-								
Grants	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	-								
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-								
Other	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	-								
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	20.4	56.3	10.6	40.8	58.1								
Credits or Loans	5.0	23.1	-	23.1	40.0								
Grants	15.4	33.2	10.6	17.7	18.1								
a. MAP Grants	12.8	22.6	10.6	15.0	15.0								
b. Credit Sales under FMS	5.0	23.1	-	23.1	40.0								
c. Int. Military Education & Training Program	2.5	2.4	-	2.7	3.1								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	0.1	8.2	-	-	-								
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	110.2	162.4	65.5	175.0	254.6								
Loans	74.9	112.3	51.2	137.3	213.1								
Grants	35.3	50.1	14.3	37.7	41.5								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	211.2	114.4	12.7	12.1	-								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	211.2	71.9	-	8.3	-								
b. All Other Loans	-	42.5	12.7	3.8	-								
* LESS THAN \$50,000.						TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER							

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS			
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	432.9	367.0	3,235.6
Japan	218.4	177.3	1,431.3
Germany	51.0	39.0	417.6
Netherlands	41.6	47.9	424.1
France	27.0	16.9	220.8
Australia	29.5	26.7	220.1
Italy	10.4	3.6	124.7
Canada	13.4	11.8	132.2
Other	41.6	43.8	264.8
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	7.0	NA	7.1
Saudi Arabia	6.9	NA	6.9
UAE	0.1	A	0.2
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES			
	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	-	-	482.0
USSR	-	-	114.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	263.0
China	-	-	105.0
UAE - United Arab Emirates NA - Not available			

INDONESIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	57,700	45,700	7,000	-	5,000	-	-
Grants ...	16,084	8,954	4,180	600	-	2,350	-
Total ..	73,784	54,654	11,180	600	5,000	2,350	-
1979							
Loans	54,630	37,630	7,000	10,000	-	-	-
Grants ...	18,235	6,170	5,190	3,000	2,525	1,350	-
Total ..	72,865	43,800	12,190	13,000	2,525	1,350	-
1980							
Loans	64,100	48,500	8,000	2,600	5,000	-	-
Grants ...	33,500	21,000	7,000	2,500	1,500	1,500	-
Total ..	97,600	69,500	15,000	5,100	6,500	1,500	-

CP 80-13(10-78)

early death prospects affect perhaps two-thirds of the population.

On Java, despite recent successes in the family planning program, population density has reduced almost half of the island's farms to one acre or less in size--too small to be economically viable. While land is available on other islands, it is too underdeveloped to support rapidly expanding populations.

Problems of inadequate agricultural production and consequent insufficient food supplies and income are exacerbated by the rapid denuding of watershed areas. Indonesia has increased its rice production levels the last decade by applying "green revolution" methods, including substantial application of fertilizer and other modern techniques. However, rice production has not kept up with population growth and Indonesia is the world's largest rice importer. Substantial amounts of foreign exchange must be devoted each year to imports of food.

Despite some progress, the shortage of trained middle and lower level personnel continues to be a serious impediment to expanding and effective development programs.

U.S. Interest

Indonesia, a moderately low income country (\$240 per capita), is a stabilizing factor in the vital southeast region. It has taken a leading part in the creation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and, together with the other members, plays a moderating role in the circle of developing nations. The U.S. seeks to encourage this. Indonesia reacts positively to external assistance, has been responsive to U.S. initiatives in new development fields, and has shown concern for improving human rights.

Development Overview

Poverty in Indonesia is widespread. An estimated 80 million people (60% of the population) of whom 30 million are landless, live at a level that does not provide for basic human needs. Underemployment and unemployment are high--as much as 30-40%. Malnutrition, poor health and

Socio-Economic Performance

In recent years, the Government of Indonesia (GOI) has demonstrated a commitment to economic and social development. Since the early 1970's, management of the economy and a growing national development budget (\$6 billion in 1978) have been the responsibility of a group of able "technocrats."

While defense expenditures have increased over the years, they are not considered excessive in relation to the major concentration on economic growth.

Since 1974, Indonesia's enhanced export earnings from oil have been dedicated to a substantially expanded development program. In this period, manpower and organization

INDONESIA

capability and domestic resource mobilization have been strengthened. A number of development activities, particularly family planning and small scale agriculture, have been carried out with vigor and success.

Despite these positive factors, Indonesia's development problems remain immense.

Total Resources

Assistance to Indonesia is coordinated through a 17-member consortium of which the World Bank (IBRD), Japan and the United States are the principal contributors. For 1978, the IBRD estimates that Indonesia's external financing requirements will be \$2.5 billion of which \$1.75 billion would be concessional assistance. The United States will provide slightly more than 10%, Japan about 14%, and the IBRD about 37%. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) will provide about \$74 million during Repelita III (1979-1983). The GOI now finances a greater percentage of its development program from its own resources--from 43% in 1970-74 to 66% in 1975-1979. In the early 1970's, more than 75% of new commitments for external financing came from bilateral members. Now the multilateral development banks, chiefly the IBRD, account for more than one-half of new commitments. The IBRD has focused increasingly on lending to those institutions which enhance the GOI's ability to develop agriculture and alleviate poverty and improve Indonesia's capacity to absorb foreign assistance.

A.I.D. Strategy

The A.I.D. program is aimed at increasing the low, overall agricultural production and rural incomes; stemming the population growth; and helping to alleviate the acute shortage of trained people. Since 1973, U.S. assistance has concentrated on improving the condition of rural poor people. A series of decentralized projects attempts to create employment and increase rural productivity. PL 480 continues to meet critical food shortages and provides local currency for Indonesia's development budget. In carrying out its strategy, A.I.D. combines both grant and

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
* Since rural poverty is Indonesia's principal concern, A.I.D. will help to:	
--increase rural productivity, incomes and development capability; and,	
--reduce population growth and improve health conditions.	
* \$69.5 million of A.I.D.'s development assistance program is devoted to agriculture, nutrition and rural development. \$107 million in PL 480 (Title I, II, and III) supports irrigation, training, maternal and child health and other development activities.	

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	62	67	67
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	175	182	221
Total	237	249	288
Participants^d			
Noncontract	158	167	142
Contract ..	31	386	582
Total	189	553	724
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 80-08(10-78)			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	19,739	101,870	77,852
Grants	1,835	15,206	21,968
Total AID	21,574	117,076	99,820
P.L. 480**			
Title I	135,700	104,300	101,300
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	7,129	6,686	6,149
Total P.L. 480	142,829	110,986	107,449
Total AID and P.L. 480	164,403	228,062	207,269
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

loan funds with PL 480 resources (Titles I, II and III). It relies heavily on: American and Indonesian private contractors, universities and voluntary organizations; and, most importantly, on A.I.D.'s direct hire staff.

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 80-14(10-78)						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	182.0	20,600	272.0	37,100	165.0	21,500
Rice	350.0	115,100	240.0	67,200	289.1	79,800
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total . . . (of which Title III is)		135,700 (-)		104,300 (-)		101,300 (-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		4,192		4,901		4,266
World Food Programs		2,937		1,785		1,883
Gov't.-to-Gov't		7,120		6,680		6,140
Title II Total		7,129		6,686		6,149
Total P.L. 480		142,829		110,986		107,449

MISSION DIRECTOR THOMAS C. NIBLOCK

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM **INDONESIA**

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE	G	497-0189	69	2,683	2,543	---	139	---	---	15
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (IRRI/CRIA)	G	497-0198	71	2,166	1,564	---	290	---	274	1
BRACKISH WATER FISHERIES PROD.	G	497-0236	77	217	70	---	32	---	---	---
KABU PROV PLAN AND MGT TRAIN PRO I	G	497-0237	77	470	86	---	58	---	---	---
RURAL WORKS I	L	497-0240	75	6,800	2,198	---	612	---	---	---
SEDERHANA IRRIGATION I	L	497-0242	77	23,700	3,238	---	9,251	---	---	---
LUNU AREA AND TRANSMIGRATION DEV I	L	497-0244	76	15,000	320	---	5,590	---	4,893	---
CITANDUY RIVER BASIN DEV. I	L	497-0245	77	12,500	1,564	---	4,794	---	6,168	---
N. SUMATRA REGIONAL PLANNING	G	497-0246	78	760	130	800	431	---	406	---
TA/CONSULTING SERVICES I AND II	L	497-0249	76	6,000	2,243	---	1,300	---	3,500	---
SEDERHANA IRRIGATION AND LAND DEV II	G	497-0252	78	4,500	---	---	400	4,500	530	-4,500
SEDERHANA IRRIGATION AND LAND DEV II	L	497-0252	78	14,700	---	10,300	1,000	9,500	10,600	90,000
AGRICULTURE EDU. FOR DEV. (MUCIA)	L	497-0260	76	5,500	1,062	---	1,335	---	1,135	---
SUMATRA AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	497-0263	77	2,500	5	---	450	---	1,650	---
SUMATRA AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	497-0263	77	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROVINCIAL AREA DEV. PROGRAM I	L	497-0264	78	1,800	173	200	500	---	500	-200
AGR DEV PLANNING AND ADMIN	L	497-0264	78	6,000	---	---	1,249	---	1,405	---
AGR DEV PLANNING AND ADMIN	G	497-0265	77	1,300	---	---	520	500	630	500
AGR DEV PLANNING AND ADMIN	L	497-0265	77	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,000
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION I	G	497-0267	78	3,000	91	1,500	1,705	---	1,480	---
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION I	L	497-0267	78	30,000	---	1,500	20,000	---	5,000	---
PROVINCIAL AREA DEV. PROGRAM II	G	497-0276	79	---	---	1,500	2,000	3,000	2,500	500
PROVINCIAL AREA DEV. PROGRAM II	L	497-0276	79	---	---	7,000	1,600	10,000	4,800	1,000
CITANDUY RIVER BASIN DEV. II	G	497-0281	80	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
CITANDUY RIVER BASIN DEV. II	L	497-0281	80	---	---	---	---	7,500	---	13,500
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION II	G	497-0283	80	---	---	---	---	3,500	1,130	3,500
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION II	L	497-0283	80	---	---	---	---	7,500	2,050	22,500
RURAL WORKS II	G	497-0285	79	---	---	1,000	300	1,000	---	---
RURAL WORKS II	L	497-0285	79	---	---	8,000	1,500	8,000	9,900	7,500
SMALL SCALE FISHERIES DEV.	G	497-0286	80	---	---	---	---	1,500	174	---
GRADUATE AGR. SCHOOL TITLE XII	G	497-0290	79	---	---	---	840	500	1,440	---
GRADUATE AGR. SCHOOL TITLE XII	L	497-0290	79	---	---	5,330	2,057	---	---	---
EASTERN ISLANDS TITLE XII AGR. EDU.	G	497-0293	79	---	---	---	500	---	144	1,500
EASTERN ISLANDS TITLE XII AGR. EDU.	L	497-0293	79	---	---	5,500	3,000	1,000	2,800	---
FEEDER ROADS MANAGEMENT	G	497-0306	80	---	---	---	---	3,000	640	3,000
LOCAL GOVERNMENT TRAINING II	G	497-0308	80	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---
LOCAL GOVERNMENT TRAINING II	L	497-0308	80	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	7,000
LAND MAPPING AND TITLING	G	497-0312	80	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				151,596	15,287	43,800	61,209	69,500	63,749	
GRANTS				19,396	4,662	6,170	7,921	21,000	11,498	
LOANS				132,200	10,625	37,630	53,288	48,500	52,251	
POPULATION PLANNING										

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM **INDONESIA**

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
FAMILY PLAN. ASSIS. SERV. - ORAL CONT.	G	497-0188	68	---	---	---	2,600	---	---	7,300
FAMILY PLANNING DEV AND SERVICES	* G	497-0270	76	4,180	1,184	5,190	---	6,000	5,600	9,875
ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES	* L	497-0271	76	14,300	2,224	7,000	6,000	8,000	7,000	10,700
VILLAGE FP/MOTHER-CHILD WELFARE	* G	497-0305	80	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	5,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				18,480	3,408	12,190	8,600	15,000	12,600	
GRANTS				4,180	1,184	5,190	2,600	7,000	5,600	
LOANS				14,300	2,224	7,000	6,000	8,000	7,000	
HEALTH										
HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	G	497-0230	75	---	---	---	175	---	---	873
MALARIA CONTROL	L	497-0239	75	---	---	---	6,562	---	---	24,700
RURAL SANITATION MANPOWER DEV. I	L	497-0247	76	---	---	---	3,370	---	2,980	6,800
EXPANDED PROGRAM IMMUNIZATION	G	497-0253	79	---	---	2,000	700	---	600	1,200
EXPANDED PROGRAM IMMUNIZATION	L	497-0253	79	---	---	10,000	---	---	3,100	---
SURAKARTA POTABLE WATER	L	497-0262	77	---	---	---	1,360	---	650	6,800
HEALTH TRG., RESEARCH AND DEV.	* G	497-0273	78	600	---	1,000	200	500	880	1,500
PRIMARY HEALTH WORKERS TRAINING	* G	497-0289	80	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
PRIMARY HEALTH WORKERS TRAINING	* L	497-0289	80	---	---	---	---	2,600	---	11,400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				600	---	13,000	12,367	5,100	8,210	
GRANTS				600	---	3,000	1,075	2,500	1,480	
LOANS				---	---	10,000	11,292	2,600	6,730	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES										
EDUCATION FINANCE	G	497-0229	75	424	332	---	70	---	---	1
HIGHER EDUCATION DEV. TRG. I	L	497-0248	76	5,000	464	---	1,126	---	1,126	---
PROFESSIONAL RESOURCES DEV. I	L	497-0261	77	5,900	---	---	1,360	---	1,320	---
PROFESSIONAL RESOURCES DEV. II	L	497-0275	78	5,000	---	---	1,325	---	1,225	---
SELF INSTRUCTIONAL LEARNING SYSTEM	* G	497-0280	79	---	---	1,525	1,375	500	1,200	975
EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS DEV.	G	497-0296	79	---	---	1,000	250	---	680	---
EDUCATION COMMUNICATION DEV.	* L	497-0296	79	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---
ENERGY MANPOWER AND TRAINING	* G	497-0300	80	---	---	---	---	1,000	225	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				16,324	796	2,525	5,506	6,500	5,776	
GRANTS				424	332	2,525	1,695	1,500	2,105	
LOANS				15,900	464	---	3,811	5,000	3,671	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES										
SEMARANG STEAM POWER PLANT	L	497-0204	71	19,700	17,563	---	1,000	---	---	---
WEST JAVA T AND D PHASE I	L	497-0215	73	17,200	3,766	---	9,000	---	2,000	---
JAGORAWI HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	L	497-0223	74	26,000	21,165	---	3,739	---	---	---

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM INDONESIA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
PVO CO-FINANCING	• G	497-0225	74	1,250	908	850	1,450	1,000	1,250	2,682
WEST JAVA T AND D PHASE II	L	497-0232	74	19,700	5,048	---	10,000	---	2,000	---
ACEH ROAD BETTERMENT	L	497-0241	75	---	---	---	2,420	---	2,920	10,300
SCI AND TECH-PRACT APPL FOR DEV	• G	497-0266	78	600	125	250	---	250	---	400
SCI AND TECH-PRACT APPL FOR DEV	L	497-0266	77	---	---	---	1,320	---	1,280	5,000
APPROPRIATE AND LOW-COST TECHNOLOGY	G	497-0268	78	500	42	---	265	---	35	---
ASSIST. ENVIRONMENTAL CENTERS	• G	497-0314	79	---	---	250	200	250	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				84,950	48,617	1,350	29,394	1,500	9,485	
GRANTS				2,350	1,075	1,350	1,915	1,500	1,285	
LOANS				82,600	47,542	---	27,479	---	8,200	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				271,950	68,108	72,865	117,076	97,600	99,820	
GRANTS				26,950	7,253	18,235	15,206	33,500	21,968	
LOANS				245,000	60,855	54,630	101,870	64,100	77,852	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Sederhana Irrigation II		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 497-0252		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 59	FY 80	4,500 Grant	LIFE OF PROJECT 129,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		14,000	9,500 Loan	
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To expand the capacity of national and provincial agencies to carry out small-scale irrigation works and to enable farmers and water-user associations to utilize irrigation improvements to increase production, incomes and employment.

Background and Progress to Date: The Sederhana program was started by the Government of Indonesia (GOI) in 1974 to assist in the development and rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation systems which heretofore had not been included in the Government's program. A.I.D. made a \$23.7 million loan for Sederhana I in 1975. In FY 78 A.I.D. provided \$14.7 million in loan and \$4.5 million in grant funds for Sederhana II. An additional \$10.3 million in loan funds are to be authorized in FY 79. In its first five years, the Sederhana Program has improved or added irrigation on approximately 270,000 hectares. In addition approximately 900 local and central government employees working in public works and agriculture have received short-term training, and over 3,000 farm irrigators association leaders have received instruction in water management and system operation and maintenance.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Indonesia (GOI) has contributed over \$83 million in rupiah for local costs towards previously supported Sederhana activities and will contribute an additional \$24.8 million for continuing support.

Beneficiaries: The increased rice production from the irrigation systems will increase the income of the average small farmer by the cash equivalent of one-half ton to two tons of paddy rice. This increased income will contribute to the increased well-being of 800,000 farm family members. Construction of Sederhana irrigation systems is by labor intensive methods. It is estimated that 5.9 million person days of employment have been generated for the rural poor by this construction.

FY 80 Program: A second tranche for Sederhana II of \$14.0 million (\$9.5 loan and \$4.5 grant) will provide assistance to the GOI's 79-81 programs. Technical assistance to the Ministries of Agriculture and Public Works will be continued. Irrigation facilities for approximately 20 systems having a total area of approximately 10,000 hectares will be constructed. Terminal irrigation systems will be installed for 36,000 hectares under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry of Public Works will install terminal irrigation systems for an additional 70,000 hectares with GOI funding for construction and technical assistance provided under the A.I.D. grant. Financial and technical assistance will also be provided for 4,000 hectares of land clearing, leveling, and shaping. An additional 2,000 farm leaders and 600 government employees will receive training.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Areas with new or improved irrigation	270,000 hectares
Terminal irrigation systems constructed	300,000 hectares
New land leveled, cleared, and shaped	10,000 hectares
Government employees trained	1,500
Farm leaders trained	6,500

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant: Technical Assistance (50 person years)	4,500
Loan: Subproject Reimbursement	7,500
Training	<u>2,000</u>
Total	14,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	19,200	-	19,200	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	10,300	1,400		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	29,500	1,400	28,100	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	14,000	85,500	129,000	

TITLE Agricultural Development Planning and Administration		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 497-0265		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 470	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT 7,300	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		500		
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To upgrade the planning and administrative capabilities and development programs of the Department of Agriculture (DOA) by helping to institutionalize within the DOA the ability to carry-out effective agricultural policy analysis and capability to design and evaluate appropriate development alternatives.

Background and Progress to Date: This is an on-going project, of which \$5.0 million in loan and \$1.3 million in grants were authorized in FY 77, addressing the DOA constraints to effective agricultural planning: the lack of trained manpower, and inadequate data retrieval system. This project will improve the capabilities of the DOA planning and policy guidance units to relate DOA programs to the needs and problems of the rural poor; to prepare long and short range agricultural strategies and plans; to effectively process and analyze agricultural data; and to coordinate project implementation more effectively with the National Development Planning Bureau (BAPPENAS).

The project includes a personnel development component involving on-the-job training for DOA mid-level career employees and for advanced degree training in-country, in the United States and in third countries. Also included is a technical assistance component to the DOA in the form of two long-term specialists, each assigned to a key unit of the DOA, the services of short-term technical experts as needed, and the development of an improved data management and analysis system.

A host-country contract between the Government of Indonesia and a U.S. university is being negotiated. Two long-term advisors will arrive on project site in early FY 79. A training plan, an evaluation program and long-term academic training will also begin in FY 79.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Indonesia will provide \$1.7 million in rupiah for local training, office space, construction of a computer center and other required general support.

Beneficiaries: The rural Indonesians, who constitute two-thirds of the total population, and those in the agriculture sector will be the beneficiaries of improved DOA agricultural programs and policies through effective planning. Direct beneficiaries will be those Indonesians trained under this project.

FY 80 Program: A \$500,000 grant will finance consultant services, various agricultural related studies, agricultural seminars, training in-country and abroad, and procurement of agricultural equipment.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Staff-in-training: Ph.D./M.Sc	15/65
Improved coordination of university curriculum development in agricultural planning	X
Inter-departmental training program established	X
Data processing center in operation	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Consultants, long- and short-term (20 person months)	100
Training, long- and short-term	180
Commodities	90
Studies	<u>130</u>
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	6,300	-	6,300	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	725		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	6,300	725	6,075	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	500	7,300	

Iowa State University.

TITLE Provincial Area Development II		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 497-0276 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 473	FY 80 10,000 Loan 3,000 Grant	LIFE OF PROJECT 23,000
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To improve the capabilities of local government to undertake rural development activities which improve the productive capacity of the rural poor; improve the capabilities of key central government agencies to support local government rural development activities to help the rural poor; and increase the incomes of the rural poor within the project areas.

Background and Progress to Date: Over the second five-year development plan period (1974-1979) there has been a marked increase in responsibilities for development given to local government. The most visible signs of this conscious shift to provincial development are substantial increases in provincial development planning boards (BAPPEDAs). In FY 77 A.I.D. initiated a project to be in the program in two provinces and in FY 79 this project was started to extend the concepts and effort into six additional provinces (Bengkulu, South Kalimantan, Nusa Tenggara Timur, East Java and two yet to be determined provinces) in a two-year period. It is expected that as a result of the experiences in these eight provinces, the Government of Indonesia (GOI) will be able to mount a national province-based program with considerable impact for its rural poor.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOI will contribute \$13 million in rupiah for local support costs.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be the rural poor of the provinces in which the Provincial Area Development program is undertaken. The total estimated project cost per family benefited will vary by province and activity undertaken but is expected to average \$10 per family.

FY 80 Program: The four provinces which began implementation in FY 79 will continue the process of planning, implementing and evaluating income-generating activities where benefits go directly

and immediately to the rural poor. At the same time, the remaining two provinces will commence implementation. Technical advisors for these latter provinces will be assigned to their posts and local government officials will receive project related training.

Major Outputs: All Years

Trained personnel	180
Improved administrative procedures for executing rural development	X
Innovative pilot rural development activities	90

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 80

Grant:	
Technical assistance (26 person years)	2,600
Training (14 long-term, 30 short-term)	300
Commodities	100

Loan:	
Rural Sub-project implementation	10,000
Total	13,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	8,500	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	8,500	500	8,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	13,000	1,500	23,000	

TITLE Citanduy River Basin Development II		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 497-0281		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 472	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	23,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		2,000 Grant 7,500 Loan		
LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To increase productivity and income of small farmers through flood prevention, upper watershed management, and erosion and siltation control.

Background and Progress to Date: Deforestation, farm land erosion, siltation, and flooding threaten most of Indonesia's major river basins. Since 1972 A.I.D. and the Government of Indonesia (GOI) have cooperated in formulating and implementing a comprehensive development program in the Citanduy River Basin. The Citanduy I Loan for \$12.5 million signed in 1976 will help prevent flooding and develop irrigation in the lower basin. Citanduy II is a continuation of the 1976 project which, while furthering irrigation development of the flood-protected lowlands, will shift emphasis to erosion control in the upper basin and strengthen the personnel and institutions responsible for basin-wide management. Included will be support for a range of integrated rural development activities to be carried out by local governments in order to realize and spread the benefits made possible by irrigation and flood control.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOI will provide \$17.5 million in rupiah for local support costs.

Beneficiaries: The project will benefit directly or indirectly some 28 million inhabitants of the Citanduy Basin area. As estimated 230,000 lowland farmers and laborers will directly benefit through increased crop production and income from irrigation, while drainage will improve sanitation and health. For direct beneficiaries in the selected upper watershed areas, estimated to be in excess of 200,000 people, the program will stabilize and improve agricultural assets resulting in more employment and production. U.S. cost per direct beneficiary is estimated to be \$100.

FY 80 Program: Construction will begin under the \$7,500,000 loan on the Sidareja irrigation system of 11,500 hectares. Upland cropping activities will begin in the most eroded areas of the 20,000 hectares selected for upper watershed development. Long-term technical supervision and studies will begin under the \$2,000,000 grant.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Upper watershed restoration	20,000 hectares
Double-cropped riceland	11,500 hectares
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
<u>Grant:</u>	
Technical assistance (20 person years)	2,000
<u>Loan:</u>	
Construction	4,800
Training (40 short-term)	1,200
Commodities	1,000
Other costs	<u>500</u>
Total	9,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	9,500	13,500	23,000	

TITLE Rural Electrification II		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT
NUMBER 497-0283		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 80	3,500 Grant 7,500 Loan	37,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To improve the standard of living of the rural population in selected areas by making electricity available at a price affordable to area residents. The project will stimulate economic and agricultural production and create employment opportunities through a program to promote productive uses of electricity.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. has assisted the Government of Indonesia (GOI) in rural electrification training programs since 1961. In early 1976, the GOI decided that introducing electric power into rural areas is necessary and timely. A.I.D. was asked to help design a rural electrification program to distribute electricity at a price that large numbers of poor people can afford. Feasibility studies were carried out with A.I.D. financing. In FY 78 the Rural Electrification I project was authorized to establish 10 rural electric distribution systems in four provinces providing approximately 195,000 connections; to train operating personnel; and to conduct a training program to demonstrate productive uses of electricity. In addition to expanding the initial activity, this project is to design, procure, and construct six additional rural distribution systems on Java and the Outer Islands. It will also create three additional cooperative systems.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOI will provide \$32 million in rupiah for local costs. Canada is expected to provide \$21 million for the purchase of generators.

Beneficiaries: This project will provide connections to about 290,000 households, including 185,000 in new areas and 105,000 in expanded phase I areas. Expansion of the phase I areas is especially important in this project since it will connect households mostly in the lower 50% of the income strata and the cost per connection is much lower than for new systems. Total direct beneficiaries, who are residents of households connected, are about

two million. Another eight million residents, those not connected, will be indirect beneficiaries because of increased economic activity and agricultural production and access to lighting in streets and public buildings.

FY 80 Program: The technical assistance and architectural and engineering contracts will be signed, the cooperatives organized and first procurement action taken.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Detailed designs and material specifications	X
Headquarter sites including office space, warehouse storage yard maintenance, staff housing for the Outer Island Coops; generation plants	X
Operating electric distribution systems	X
Internal housewiring including light fixtures, switches and convenience outlets	X
Billing and collection systems	X
Training seminars and courses	X
Staff trained	X
Evaluation	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant: Technical assistance (49 person years)	3,425
Training (3 short-term)	50
Evaluation	25
Loan: Material and services	7,250
Training (9 short-term)	200
Evaluation	<u>50</u>
Total	11,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	National Rural Electrification Cooperative Association
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
- Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	11,000	26,000	37,000	

TITLE Rural Works II		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 1,000 Grant 8,000 Loan		LIFE OF PROJECT 25,500
NUMBER 497-0285 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 474	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To assist the Government of Indonesia (GOI) develop and implement a national rural works program which will provide employment and increased income for the rural under- and unemployed and increase the economic potential in the poorest areas of Indonesia through the creation, rehabilitation and maintenance of rural infrastructure.

Background and Progress to Date: The Rural Works project is a direct response to increased GOI efforts to improve the economic and social well-being of the rural poor. The \$6.8 million Rural Works I loan (FY 74) evolved from a successful Food-for-Work program but was limited to food-deficit areas. The Rural Works I project focused on providing a cash wage for labor-intensive projects in rural areas where under/unemployment and poverty were most severe. Rural Works II, while continuing with the labor-intensive subproject approach of Rural Works I, will emphasize to a greater degree the creation of a durable production rural infrastructure. The GOI has accepted this shift in emphasis, and A.I.D. has established the technical and advisory capability necessary to support the more complex task of concentrating on rural infrastructure which contributes most to rural productivity. A.I.D. also employs a technical capability in Indonesia to monitor the project activities. The GOI's commitment to Rural Works is manifested by its pre-financing more than \$21.5 million in rupiah equivalent over the past three years to support Rural Works I. Of this amount, \$8 million was reimbursed by A.I.D. under the Fixed Amount Reimbursement (FAR) method, and by The Government of the Netherlands (RNG) loans. To date more than 900 subprojects have been completed.

Host Country and Other Donors: The RNG plans to expand its assistance to this activity in collaboration with A.I.D. The RNG will adopt A.I.D. subproject acceptance criteria and reimbursement procedures to ensure close donor coordination. The GOI will

continue pre-financing of subproject activities at a level of \$46 million.

Beneficiaries: Rural Works I demonstrated that the poorest benefit most from job opportunities created by rural works projects, since the landless or smallest landholders and under-employed are most likely to hire themselves out for wages. It is estimated that 580,000 laborers will benefit directly during construction of the subprojects, with up to 20 million people benefiting directly or indirectly from the completed subprojects. The project cost per family benefited is estimated to be \$12, of which the A.I.D. contribution is about \$5.

FY 80 Program: The GOI plans about 500 subprojects in FY 80 at an average cost of about \$35,000. Ultimately a total of up to 1,500 rural works subprojects are to be completed during the three-year life of the project in 1,000 to 1,200 of the poorest sub-districts in Indonesia. A.I.D. will reimburse up to 50% of the cost of acceptable subprojects for a total of \$8 million.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Rural Works subprojects completed	1,500
GOI rural works personnel trained	2,500
Improved GOI project planning and management capability	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant: Technical assistance contract (20 person years)	1,000
Loan: Subproject financing (FAR)	7,500
Train:	300
Training equipment	200
Total	<u>9,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	9,000	1,800		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	9,000	1,800	7,200	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	9,000	7,500	25,500	

TITLE Small Scale Fisheries Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 497-0286		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 482	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	1,500
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To increase the quantity, quality and variety of fish available for human consumption and to increase income and employment for small scale fishermen.

Background and Progress to Date: In recent years the Government of Indonesia (GOI) has given priority to commercial fisheries. Now the GOI gives highest priority to assisting small-scale fisheries. Ninety-seven percent of the Indonesian fishing boats are not motorized limiting their areas of operation. Ice is available for only 10% of the needs of the fishing industry; this contributes to the spoilage of 20% of the fish caught. Credit for fisheries' operations and expansion is insufficient in quantity and quality. Indonesia's small fish ponds' productivity is the lowest in Southeast Asia; improved management and available technology can improve their productivity. Previous attempts to increase fish production in Indonesia concentrated on a few costly large-scale commercial approaches. This project seeks to develop alternatives for application in Indonesia by the many poor fishermen and small producers. A feasibility study by the University of Rhode Island financed by A.I.D. was completed in September 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOI will build the necessary hatcheries, ice plants, demonstration ponds, and floating fish cages necessary for this project. Additionally, the GOI will provide an adequate number of technicians to supervise implementation of project activities. Estimated GOI contributions total \$1 million.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be the two million small scale fishermen with an average annual income of \$215. The cost will approximate \$8 per fisherman. Rural and urban consumers will also receive major benefits from access to more abundant, reliable sources of fish protein.

FY 80 Program: A \$1,500,000 grant is proposed to construct an ice plant, complete one of three floating fish cages, complete two of five fresh-water shrimp research and demonstration stations, and build a fish hatchery.

Major Outputs: All Years

Pilot ice plant	1
Fishery management system and trained personnel	1
Research and demonstration floating fish cages	3
Fresh-water shrimp research and demonstration stations and trained staff	5
Improved hatchery	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 80

Grant:	
Technical assistance (12 person years)	976
Participant trained (45 person months)	100
Extension and training aids	36
Equipment, machinery, vehicles	<u>388</u>

Total 1,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,500	-	1,500	

TITLE Graduate Agricultural School (Title XII)		FUNDS Agricultural, Rural Development and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 497-0290		PRIOR REFERENCE		FY 80 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,500
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80
FY 1979 Asia Program, p.475				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	

Purpose: To improve the capacity of Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) to provide well-trained agricultural leaders and university staff members to meet the manpower requirements of Indonesia's agricultural sector.

Background and Progress to Date: IPB is collaborating with the University of Wisconsin to develop a Master Development Program to make IPB a quality agricultural university. The program will include plans for a new campus and an expanded and upgraded faculty and administration. The work covered in this initial phase encompasses all activities that would lead to approval of a multi-year project of institutional development: definition of objectives, assessment of requirements, detailed project design, and preparation of a scope of work for technical services to implement the project.

It is estimated that the cost of implementing the Master Development Plan will exceed \$50 million and that financing will be provided by a group of donors and the Government of Indonesia. A.I.D. participation will be in the form of technical assistance, participant training, and commodity support for one or two elements of the new campus.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Indonesia will provide \$2 million in rupiah equivalents for training, commodities, project support and other goal costs.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries ultimately will be the poor farmers who will receive improved services and assistance made possible by trained personnel from various government agencies and agricultural institutions. Direct beneficiaries will be participants trained in agronomy, food and agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

FY 80 Program: Technical assistance efforts will have been concluded to complete the education plan (curriculum, faculty, teaching materials) for the graduate school.

Major Outputs: All Years

- Graduate curricula and programs in the fields of agronomy, food processing, agricultural mechanics, forestry and fisheries.
- Trained faculty
- A completed library

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant: Technical assistance (5 person years)	400
Participant training (75 person months)	<u>100</u>
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	University of Wisconsin
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	6,000	2,897		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	6,000	2,897	3,103	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
- Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	-	6,500	

TITLE Eastern Islands Agricultural Education		FUNDS Agricultural, Research Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 497-0293		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 476	FY 80 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 7,500	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To help the Eastern Association of Indonesian Universities to upgrade its agricultural and sea resources program to accelerate economic and social development in the Indonesian archipelago.

Background and Progress to Date: The State Universities of the Eastern Islands have joined together in an association to provide a mechanism to assist more effectively agricultural and rural development. The association needs technical assistance to strengthen its administrative capability and to permit the universities to play a direct role in the development of their communities and the region. Each university will seek to focus its efforts on those activities which are most closely related to the specific needs of its community.

Washington State University, a Title XII university, has been selected to collaborate with A.I.D. and the Indonesian universities in planning and implementing the project. The project will consist of technical assistance training and commodity support. A full contract team on the project site and the first group of academic participants in training are expected by the end of FY 79.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Indonesian Government will provide \$4 million in rupiah equivalents for commodities and other logistical support.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be the administrators, professors, and students of agriculture and rural development in the Eastern Island Universities. However, the ultimate beneficiaries will be the rural people of the Eastern Islands who participate in the programs established by the creative leadership trained at the universities.

FY 80 Program: Verifiable indicators will be established to measure the coordination among the universities; university professors will be trained; curricula will be revised; and instructional materials will be prepared:

Major Outputs All Years

For each member university:

- A master plan in operation and an assigned role commensurate with its capabilities 8
- A staff development plan and one-tenth of of its project related staff trained to an M.A. or Ph.D. level. 8
- Curricula and graduate program development 8

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 80</u>
Loan:	
Technical Assistance (3 person years)	300
Library equipment, instructional materials and books	450
Special laboratory and experimental farm equipment	<u>250</u>
Total	1000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	Washington State University
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	6,000	3,256	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	6,000	3,256	2,744	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	500	7,500	

TITLE Feeder Roads Management		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (<i>In thousands of dollars</i>)	
NUMBER 497-0306		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 3,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81
NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82	
CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To improve the technical and management capability of the Government of Indonesia (GOI), down to the district level, to plan, design, construct and maintain a network of rural roads.

Background and Progress to Date: Indonesia has inadequate rural infrastructure. Twenty-one percent of the villages (30% outside of Java) have no vehicle access roads to the main highways. The improvement/expansion of such infrastructure is needed to increase agriculture productivity and provide other economic and social benefits in the rural areas. Consequently, the GOI has placed a high priority on developing the capability of the public works field organizations to execute an improved feeder roads program and has asked for assistance at all levels of operations.

A.I.D. will assist the Ministry of Public Works in selected provinces, down to the district level, to develop the technical and administrative capability to execute a rural roads program for the construction and maintenance of a network of feeder roads to now inaccessible rural areas. A consultant will be on site in FY 79.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host government will contribute \$1 million in rupiah for local support costs.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of a feeder roads program will be farmers, herdsmen, craftsmen, and cottage-industry producers and their families living within 6 kilometers on either side of the road. This group includes some of the poorest and most disadvantaged rural populace in Indonesia. Others benefiting, both directly and indirectly, include road construction workers, transporters, and vehicle support services, e.g., automotive repairs, retail gas, tire repairs, etc.

FY 80 Program: Road locations and other criteria will be identified to assure integration of rural roads with other aspects of rural development. Training programs to effectively design, construct and maintain a rural roads program will be initiated.

Major Outputs: All Years

Manpower requirements determined in selected provinces	3
Managerial training seminars for GOI contractor's personnel	6-10
Improved capability of local road construction firms	X
Reporting system for control of construction work	X
Standard design manuals, specifications, contract documents, and construction/maintenance operation manuals.	X
Selected units of equipment provided in support of basically labor-intensive construction	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant: Technical Assistance (16 person years)	1,600
Commodities (construction equipment, manuals/textbooks)	<u>1,400</u>
Total	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (<i>In thousands of dollars</i>)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	3,000	6,000	

TITLE Local Government Training II		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 497-0308	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 1,000 Grant 5,000 Loan	LIFE OF PROJECT 13,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81
	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To upgrade the capabilities of province and district officials and technicians charged with rural planning and management.

Background: Although the Government of Indonesia (GOI) continues to devote major efforts and resources to developing rural areas and improving the lives of rural poor, the program is frustrated by the lack of adequately trained personnel to plan and manage such activities. The Education and Training Office of the Ministry of Home Affairs, operates an extensive but weak training organization. Several past efforts to train province and district (Kabupaten) development personnel have fallen short of expectations and have pointed up the need for reassessing its entire training structure. Under the A.I.D. financed Kabupaten Provincial Planning and Management Training project, a master plan to upgrade provincial and local rural development personnel is being prepared. Local Government Training II is a follow-on project which will assist in the implementation of this master plan. It will entail an expansion of the scope of the Education and Training Office's operations and a considerably large annual investment in local official training.

Host Country and Other Donor: The Government of Indonesia will provide \$4 million in rupiah for local support costs.

Beneficiaries: Major beneficiaries will be rural Indonesians constituting 85% of the total population, of whom 80% have an income of less than \$200 per year. This project will assist the GOI to expedite development benefits to these people by training some 7,000 local government officials and technicians in development planning and management. Secondary beneficiaries will be the planning and management officials of the Education and Training Office and of the kabupatens and provinces throughout Indonesia.

FY 80 Program: Organization of training courses, selection of participants and consultants, and initiation of training.

<u>Major Outputs</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Organizational structure	X
Training institute established	X
Training Materials Development Center established	X
Local Government officials trained	7,000
 <u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs</u>	 (\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Grant: Technical Assistance (6 person years)	1,000
Loan: Training	2,000
Commodities	1,500
Construction	1,500
Total	6,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	6,000	7,000	13,000	

TITLE Land Mapping and Titling		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 500	
NUMBER 497-0312	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None			

Purpose: To develop improved land surveying, mapping, titling and registration systems which will facilitate increased small farmer land holdings.

Background: There are over 190 million hectares of land in Indonesia of which only a small percentage has been surveyed and mapped, and a significantly smaller percentage is covered with a current land title. Lack of definitive proof of ownership excludes farmers from agricultural credit and restrains cultivators from making major improvements upon their land. The construction of roadways, irrigation and drainage systems is often hampered by the inability to verify land ownership. Given present constraints of insufficient personnel, shortages of equipment, funding limitations and outdated land surveying, mapping, registration and titling procedures, some fifty years would be required to complete the job of surveying, mapping and titling of this land. This does not include resources needed for the task of continuously maintaining and updating land records.

The project objective is to develop improved land surveying, mapping, titling and registration systems as key elements in a sound land management program. With project support, the Director General of Agraria, Ministry of Home Affairs, will develop and test improved procedures in a limited number of geographic areas which will provide lessons for replication in other parts of the country. A detailed project paper will be prepared in 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Indonesia will provide an estimated \$550,000 (in rupiahs) for this project.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be some 15,000 land owners who will receive title to their land more rapidly. If successful, the project would expand and ultimately benefit millions of

agriculture fisheries land holders presently without a land title. U.S. cost per beneficiary is estimated to be \$33.

FY 80 Program: Final project design will be completed. The GOI and U.S. technical assistance team will survey land titling and registration practices in selected districts of Java. Work will begin on revised administrative procedures to improve poor small holders' access to land titling and registration.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Pilot system for land mapping, titling and registration in operation in 2-4 areas	X
Smallholders assisted in titling and registering land	15,000
Policy recommendations on land titling and land holdings prepared for GOI Council of Ministers	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Technical assistance (3.7 person years)	300
Participant training (10 person years)	100
Supplies, equipment, etc.	50
	<u>500</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	-	500	

TITLE Family Planning Development and Services		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 497-0270		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 6,000	LIFE OF PROJECT	25,245
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 483	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To make modern contraceptive methods available as rapidly as possible throughout Indonesia, and to increase modern contraceptive use by married women of reproductive age from 22% in early 1978 to 48% by early 1983.

Background and Progress to Date: This project is a continuation of A.I.D. family planning assistance and provides support for clinic and village family planning on Java and Bali as well as on the Outer Islands. Past assistance has consisted of support for vehicles, training, medical equipment for sterilization, and local cost support for the expansion and strengthening of village family planning. Since the program's inception in 1968, contraceptive use has increased from 5% to 32% on Java and Bali and to 11% on the Outer Islands. A.I.D. assistance to the Government of Indonesia (GOI) to test the delivery of nutrition and health services via the village family planning program has led to collaboration in developing a Village Family Planning/Mother-Child Welfare Project for FY 80. It would provide PL 480 Title II food to malnourished children through the village family planning system. (See Activity Data Sheet.)

Host Country and Other Donors: Total family planning program inputs from 1968 to 1977 were about \$133.5 million, with 39% from the GOI, 31% from A.I.D. and 40% from other donors, mainly from the IBRD and UNFPA. Total program inputs from FY 78 to FY 82 should be about \$327 million with at least 66% from the GOI, 20% from A.I.D. and 14% from IBRD, UNFPA and other donors.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are primarily rural, poor, married women ages 15-44. The current figure of 4.5 million women using family planning is expected to grow to around 10 million by FY 83. The project will benefit these users by freeing women from the fear of unwanted pregnancies and help families to space

children and achieve a small family size.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. assistance will focus on improving and expanding village family planning programs to increase countrywide family planning outlets from 3.84 per 1,000 to 4.42 per 1,000 married women of reproductive age (MWRA).

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Doubling of total service outlets per 1,000 MWRA	2.4 to 5.0
Completed research and development studies	100
Trained participants	200

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant: Development and evaluation	1,100
Family planning services	4,350
Population policy studies	100
Training	<u>450</u>

Total 6,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	4,180	1,184	2,996	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	5,190	3,116		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	9,370	4,300	5,080	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	6,000	9,875	25,245	To be selected.

TITLE Oral Contraceptives Loan		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 497-0271		PROJECT REFERENCE	FY 80 8,000	LIFE OF PROJECT	40,000
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 484	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To double the prevalence in the use of oral contraceptives (OCs) in Indonesia and begin the transition of funding OC requirements for the National Family Planning program from the U.S. Government to the Government of Indonesia (GOI).

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. has provided Indonesia with contraceptives since 1968. During this period, prevalence of OC use on Java/Bali (66% of population) has gone from 0% to 18.6% of eligible couples. Phase I of the Outer Islands Project (25% of population) has increased OC prevalence from 1% in 1975 to 6.9% in 1978. The project's purpose and goal are being met. The next step is an orderly phase-in of Government of Indonesia financing while maintaining progress in contraceptive distribution and use.

Host Country and Other Donors: Total family planning program inputs from 1968 to 1977 have been about \$133.5 million with 39% of the inputs provided by the GOI, 31% by A.I.D. and 30% by other donors (predominantly IBRD and UNFPA). Total program inputs from FY 78 to 82 are expected to be about \$327 million, with at least 66% contributed by the GOI, 20% (\$65 million) by A.I.D. and 14% by IBRD, UNFPA and other donors.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries primarily will be rural, poor, married women ages 14-44. The current 2.4 million direct beneficiaries (OC users) are expected to more than double to 5.2 million by FY 83. The project will assist over 17 million persons in OC user families and especially benefit children under five who will have better diets due to spacing and fewer children in households. The cost per family benefited is \$13 approximately.

FY 80 Program: The FY 80 program will require approximately 53.5 million cycles of OCs - 41.5 million cycles from A.I.D.

(\$8.0 million) and 12 million cycles from the GOI (\$2.5 million).

Major Outputs: All Years

Doubling of total services outlets (per 1,000 married women of reproductive age) with OCs from 2.4 to 5.0

Doubling of current OC users (millions) from 2.4 to 5.2

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 80

Loan: Commodities (oral contraceptives) 8,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	14,300	2,224	12,076	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	7,000	14,300		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	21,300	14,300	7,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	8,000	10,700	40,000	

TITLE Village Family Planning and Mother-Child Welfare		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 497-0305		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 80 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,000	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	

Purpose: To utilize the existing village family planning system to introduce village-level services for improving the nutrition of young children and their mothers.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Indonesia (GOI) with A.I.D. support is currently pilot testing the delivery of nutrition and health services through the Village Family Planning program. These pilot tests will determine the feasibility of project development. The project will support several approaches to increase mother and child welfare through better nutrition. Activities will include: monthly weighing of children under five years old and charting growth; introduction of appropriate weaning foods for infants and supplemental food for under-fives without satisfactory weight gain; basic medical treatment for diarrhea, worm infestation and vitamin A deficiency among under-fives; supplemental feeding and nutritional first aid for pregnant and lactating women; basic nutrition education to village mothers; and research and extension activities to augment local food production from home and communal gardens. Initial food supplements will be provided under the PL 480 Title II program. The primary mechanism for project implementation will be the existing family planning delivery system, with referral services, technical advice, and logistical support available from public health centers. Selected private voluntary agencies may assist by delivery of Title II food to villages. Research and extension activities will be coordinated with efforts to augment food supply by home and village cooperative gardening and better utilization of local foods of high nutritive value.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOI will contribute approximately \$15 million for in-country food transport costs, personnel, and training/research facilities.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be young children, and women of reproductive age who do not have access to an adequate diet and who otherwise would suffer chronic protein-calorie malnutrition. A.I.D. estimates that by project's end, supplemental feedings and basic health and nutrition services will have reached 5,000 villages involving an average 400 recipients per village. The estimated project cost per recipient is \$10 to \$15.

FY 80 Program: A grant of \$1 million will fund delivery of project services to 500 villages involving 200,000 recipients.

Major Outputs:

All Years

Monthly weighing/charting system	5,000 villages involving more than
Delivery system for medication, supplemental food	2 million recipients
Cadre of training nutrition advisors/motivators	
Improved food production from home/communal gardens	

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant: Training and Supervision	380
Research and Extension	300
Monitoring and Evaluation	100
Commodities	<u>220</u>

Total 1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	5,000	6,000	

TITLE Health Training, Research and Development		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 497-0273		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 485	FY 80 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,600	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To reorganize and strengthen the public health capability of the Government of Indonesia (GOI) to enable it to make health programs more effective and responsive to health needs of the poor in coverage and quality.

Background and Progress to Date: This project builds on knowledge gained under the Health Research and Development project (497-230) which studied disease control, paramedical training, and aspects of public health management. This project carries forward studies in health planning, research, development and education in nursing training and in immunization. The project provides consultant services and training resources to the Department of Health (MOH) to assist it to meet health sector goals of the GOI Five-Year Development Plan. These goals include improvement of family health services and wider outreach of preventive health systems such as sanitation and health education. The grant focuses on institution building and manpower development within the major operating agencies of the MOH. These include the National Institute of Health Research and Development; Bureau of Planning and Directorate of health Education. It focuses on such priority areas as: Strengthening the MOH internal personnel management, manpower development and health information systems; research on the development of health service administration, delivery and technology as appropriate to the rural Indonesian setting; planning, implementing, and evaluating of health educational activities at all levels. The project was authorized in FY 78 and implementation is underway.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOI will provide \$28 million in rupiah for support costs.

Beneficiaries: The 85% of the Indonesian population living in rural areas will benefit from health delivery systems extended to

the village level. It is difficult to number beneficiaries accurately; costs per family benefited will be low when research is applied.

FY 80 Program: Job descriptions will be developed for central-level health personnel. Survey and research results will be available and used for planning. A new research project selection and approval system will be in operation. In-service staff will be trained.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Reorganized health system	X
Improved health management system	X
In-service staff trained	1,500
Research projects completed	25

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant: Technical Assistance (3.2 person years)	320
Participants (8 long-term)	80
Local Costs	<u>100</u>
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	600	-	600	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,600	200	1,400	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	1,500	3,600	

TITLE		FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Primary Health Workers Training		Health	FY 80	2,000 Grant 2,600 Loan	LIFE OF PROJECT 16,000
NUMBER 497-0289	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE FY 85
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To provide accessible health services to the rural and urban poor through upgrading and standardizing health workers education and placing them in currently under-served rural areas.

Background and Progress to Date: Health services for the poor in Indonesia are extremely limited in scope and of very low quality. One of the major constraints to the development and expansion of primary health delivery services in rural areas is the lack of trained manpower to staff adequately sub-district and village level health centers and clinics.

This project assists the expansion of an ongoing health worker (primary nurse) training program undertaken by the Government of Indonesia (GOI) Department of Health. By 1983, the program will organize and manage 150 nursing training schools, four teachers' training schools, and an as yet unspecified number of schools for retraining of former nurses, mid-wives, assistant nurses and assistant mid-wives. A program of this scope must expand gradually because of the logistics, managerial and financial burdens involved. Ten schools for training are in operation, and 21 additional schools are slated for curriculum development during 1978. The GOI has indicated its intention to proceed with this plan for fulfilling a critical manpower need (para-medicals in the countryside) with or without donor assistance.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Netherlands financed the first ten schools for primary health nurses in 1976, and the World Bank has contributed to an earlier retraining program of nurses in the primary health nurse curriculum. New Zealand will support a single primary health nurse retraining school in Yogyakarta. The GOI will contribute \$20 million in support costs.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be a large segment of the population of Indonesia, particularly the rural poor, who will enjoy improved health status as a result of reduced infant mortality rates, reduced prevalence of communicable diseases, improved nutrition and reduced fertility. Those who will receive training as professionals in order to provide effective health services will also, of course, benefit from this project.

FY 80 Program: Teacher and primary nurse training programs will be established. Curriculum development and continuing education programs will also be under way. Textbooks will be printed in Bahasa Indonesia. Plans for the construction of training facilities will be completed.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years:</u>
Teacher and nurse training programs established	150
Curriculum development and continuing education programs	X
Printing of nursing textbooks in Bahasa Indonesia	X
Plans for construction of nursing schools	X
Model schools for ten provinces	10
Construction or renovation of schools	10
Fellowship program for health services personnel	1

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant: Contract personnel	1,700
Participant training	300
Loan: Local Support Costs	<u>2,600</u>
Total	4,600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	--	--	--	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	--	--	--	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	--	--	--	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	4,600	11,400	16,000	

TITLE Self Instruction Learning System		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 497-0280			FY 80 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Change to be Submitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To demonstrate the validity of self-instructional materials as an economical delivery system for mass, upper-level primary education.

Background and Progress to Date: In many developing countries it is neither political possible nor economically feasible to allocate the resources necessary to provide a classroom and a qualified teacher for every group of thirty pupils. Thus, Indonesian educational leaders are turning to technology in search of alternative instructional systems that are more cost effective. In 1973, the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organizations (SEAMEO) assigned the Innovative Technology Unit (INNOTECH) the task of carrying out a research project to "develop an effective and economical delivery system for mass primary education." Since 1973, Project IMPACT (Instructional Management by Parents, Community and Teachers) has been in operation in the rural areas near Solo, Indonesia. Project IMPACT has two basic components: (1) provision of self-instructional materials to students who have dropped out of school so they may reenter the educational system and not be required to attend the formal primary school, and (2) provide self-instructional materials to students in Grades 4, 5 and 6 in order to increase the pupil-teacher ratio and reduce the unit cost of education. This project extends Project IMPACT to a full kabupaten (district) in Indonesia and will demonstrate the validity of self-instructional materials as an effective and economical delivery system for mass primary education at the upper primary level. This extension will also involve adjusting the program to fit different cultural conditions. The project is now in the final stages of development and should be ready for obligation early in FY 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Indonesia will provide \$2.1 million in rupiah for support costs, seminars and workshops, and material development.

Beneficiaries: The immediate direct beneficiaries will be upper primary grade students in the pilot kabupaten and out-of-school children who enroll in the program. If the project demonstrates a high degree of replicability, it will benefit increasing numbers of students throughout Indonesia. Cost per direct beneficiary (students in the Kabupaten helped by this project during its five-year life) is estimated at \$5.

FY 80 Program: Three hundred instructional supervisors will be working in schools. Five thousand children in Grades 4, 5 and 6 will be using self-instructional materials. One thousand out-of-school children will be continuing their education.

Major Outputs: All Years

Administrative unit capable of managing a Kabupaten-wide self-instructional learning system	1
Reclamation of the primary school drop-outs in ages 10 to 16	40%
Reduction in the unit cost of education	30-40%
Increase in the number of Grades 4, 5 and 6 students staying in school	30%

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Technical assistance (3 person years)	215
Training (24 short-term)	95
Commodities	25
Printing and other costs	<u>165</u>
Total	500

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,525	1,375	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,525	1,375	150	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	975	3,000	

TITLE Education Communication Development		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 5,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 6,000
NUMBER 497-0296	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advice of Change to be Submitted		

Purpose: To assist the Government of Indonesia (GOI) with the development and implementation of a national capability in educational communications development.

Background and Progress to Date: Lack of rural development and widespread rural poverty are two of the primary difficulties facing Indonesia. The Indonesian Government is clearly concerned about these same problems. Education, both in-school and non-formal, is viewed by the Government as an integral and crucial part of efforts to address these problems. There is within the GOI recognition of the need to utilize the operational satellites PALAPA I and II for education. Mass communication is essential if popular educational programs are to be delivered on an inter-island basis to remote rural areas which cannot be served by any other means. This project is a follow on to a current A.I.D. project in non-formal education and is designed to assist the new education communications center in its staff development by providing technical assistance and training.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Indonesia will provide \$5 million in rupiah for land, construction, furnishings/housing, travel, workshop/seminars and local support costs.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be the millions of Indonesians, both children and adults, who will have available to them a quality education relevant to their individual needs. This education is also relevant to the social and economic goals of the nation.

FY 80 Program: Twenty-six participants will be in long-term training; 40 person-months of short-term third-country training will be completed; 300 persons will attend project workshops and seminars; and a small amount of media production equipment will also be ordered.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
National software center constructed and operating	1
Participants trained	46
Seminars/workshops	30
Educational television programs	1/2 hour/week
Educational radio programs	300/year
Commodities/library materials	X
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>(\$thousands)</u>
	<u>FY 80</u>
Loan: Technical Assistance 21 person-years)	2,000
Training (26 Long-term, 40 Short-term)	765
Commodities (Library material, reproduction)	2,000
Local Costs	<u>235</u>
Total	5,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	250	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,000	250	750	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	5,000	-	6,000	

TITLE Energy Manpower and Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80	1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,000
NUMBER 497-0300	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To develop an energy center capable of making studies and conducting research to enable Indonesia's National Energy Committee to engage in effective, long-range policy decision making.

Background: Indonesia realizes that its non-renewable energy sources are limited and recognizes a requirement to formulate and implement a rational policy for efficient resource allocation. A National Energy Committee has been established to explore the magnitude of the problem, and to develop those professional resource and research facilities required to provide the data necessary for national energy planning. The Committee has requested A.I.D. technical assistance to do preliminary project planning and design. U.S. contributions to the project will be twofold: (1) technical assistance to advise the Committee in establishing and developing an energy center (2) training, both in-country and abroad, to develop professional expertise to carry out the required studies and research.

Host Country and Other Donors: The center will also need a data bank to collect availability/consumption/allocation statistics and information for national planning. Assistance in support of the data bank will be provided by the Japanese Government. The Government of Indonesia (GOI) will contribute \$400,000 in rupiah for local support costs.

Beneficiaries: Since this is a national program to plan the effective utilization of energy resources, it is not possible now to identify those groups which benefit more than others in the general populace.

FY 80 Program: Establish a national energy center and initiate the training of its leaders.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
National Energy Center operational	1
Committee leaders trained	30
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Technical assistance (4.5 person-years)	425
Training (10 long-term, 20 short-term)	300
Commodities	100
Contract support costs	125
Other costs	50
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousand of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	-	1,000	

TITLE Voluntary Agency Co-Financing		FUNDS Selected Development Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,782	
NUMBER 497-0225	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> - CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p.486	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To multiply and improve local-level development efforts in Indonesia in the priority sectors of A.I.D. assistance with U.S. financial support for projects planned and implemented by U.S. and Indonesian private voluntary organizations (PVOs).

Background and Progress to Date: Since FY 74, A.I.D. program strategy has emphasized increased collaboration with PVOs in development to achieve "New Directions" policy requirements which: see development as primarily the responsibility of the people themselves; admonishes A.I.D. assistance to support (not substitute for) self-help efforts; and give highest priority to undertakings which directly improve the lives of the poor and increase their capacity to plan and participate in their own development. Through FY 78, \$2,031,075 was granted to nine U.S. PVOs for 53 sub-projects in Indonesia. Approximately 30 of these sub-projects have been completed. The A.I.D. contribution has averaged about 50 percent of total project costs. These sub-projects continue in the fields of nutrition, community and rural development, rural public works, public health, agriculture and animal husbandry, and appropriate technology.

Host Country and Other Donors: The other 50% of total project costs come from the U.S. PVOs, cooperating local PVOs, and/or other donors (40%), village financial and in-kind goods and services (5%), and central and local government financial and in-kind goods and services (5%).

Beneficiaries: It is estimated that completed or on-going projects will directly and favorably affect the lives of approximately 300,000 rural Indonesians by the end of FY 78. Fifteen of the 53 sub-projects launched as of FY 78 have especially benefited rural women, primarily mothers with small children. Project cost per family benefited is approximately \$25.

FY 80 Program: \$1,000,000 is requested to provide grants to U.S. and Indonesian PVO sub-projects, concentrating on food and nutrition, rural development, and other selected development activities. By the end of FY 80, the number of PVOs participating will increase to 20, the number of projects begun will be 87, and the number of projects completed will be 65. Beneficiaries will have increased to 550,000.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Number of PVO sub-projects:	
Initiated	102
Completed	85
Number of participating PVOs	25
 <u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	 (\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Grants to U.S. and Indonesian PVOs, primarily for local cost financing of services, equipment, supplies, training and administration.	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	2,029	908	1,121	CARE, CRS, CWS, TAF, SAWS, CLUSA, SCF, IIDI, HKI, YMCA, WE, FPP, ICA
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	850	1,450		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,879	2,251	628	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
- Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	1,903	5,782	

TITLE Science & Technology: Practical Applications for Development		FUNDS Selected Development Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 250	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,500	
NUMBER 497-0266	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	IN FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 487			

Purpose: To provide a strong indigenous capacity in selected Indonesian scientific and technological institutions to plan and conduct research and development activities that will lead to opportunities for increased productivity, income and basic improvements in the quality of life for the most needy members of the country's population.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Indonesia (GOI) has created over 150 research, engineering and service institutes to adapt and improvise technology which is most relevant to Indonesia's development. In 1977 A.I.D. was requested to assist in strengthening the existing system of institutions which lacked the capacity to translate goals into workable policies and programs. In cooperation with the GOI Minister of State for Research a loan/grant project of \$6.5 million was developed, composed of sub-activities dealing with applied research. These sub-projects are designed to enhance institutional capacity to apply science and technology to problems endemic in rural areas. Sub-project areas include alternative energy sources, aquatic resources development, and research development policy. To date one sub-project is underway. It consists of workshops that analyze key policy issues relating to the application of science and technology to specific development problems. The first workshop dealt with establishing a national food and nutrition policy. Four more sub-projects are being developed.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOI will contribute more than \$2.5 million, in rupiah or in-kind, toward the total cost of this five-year undertaking.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries will be Indonesia's rural poor whose well-being will be improved by such activities as: (1) research applied to producing cheaper energy, and (2) creating at least

100,000 new jobs through the creation and expansion of small industries such as batik and other textile production, clothing, leather and wood crafts, and local building materials.

FY 80 Program: Grant funds in the amount of \$250,000 are proposed to finance short-term consultant services, participant training and local costs.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Research studies completed	5
Major scientific and technology policies established	3-5
Technologies demonstrated	5
Participants trained abroad	30-80
Short-term in-country training completed	400

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Technical Assistance (2.5 person years)	175
Participant Training (5 person years)	50
Other Costs	25
Total	250

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	5,600	125	5,475	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	250	1,425		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	5,850	1,550	4,300	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	250	400	6,500	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	

National Academy of Science
 Denver Research Institute, University of Denver
 U.S. Geological Survey

TITLE Assistance to Environmental Centers		FUNDS Selected Development Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 497-0314		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	250	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advice of Change to be Submitted	500
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To strengthen environmental and natural resource management centers in one or two major Indonesian universities.

Background and Progress to Date: A serious challenge facing Indonesia is to reduce environmental degradation in the over-crowded areas of the "inner islands" of Java and Bali and to plan environmentally sound development in the "outer islands." To meet this challenge, the Government of Indonesia (GOI) created a new Ministry of State for Development Supervision and Environment in March 1978 to translate the environmental objectives of the new Five Year Development Plan into policies and programs. Environmental planning in Indonesia is handicapped by a shortage of people with adequate education and appropriate experience as well as by a lack of equipped and staffed centers or institutes for environmental study and analysis. Concurrent with this increasing public recognition of Indonesian environmental problems is the recent initiation of environment study centers in Indonesian universities to expose key regional and local planning board members to environmental concepts. However, the growth of these centers is constrained by the lack of trained teachers and researchers in environmental science. This project is designed to strengthen these existing centers by provision of technical assistance, training, and limited laboratory and field equipment.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Indonesia will provide \$150,000 in rupiah for local support of consultants and equipment.

Beneficiaries: The project is designed to benefit all the people of Indonesia through development of Indonesia's capability for environmental management and improvement. The direct beneficiaries are an estimated 1,000 university faculty, government agency, and private sector personnel whose capabilities in sound environmental planning will increase their employment and income opportunities.

FY 80 Program: The FY 80 portion of the Environmental Centers Project will place its emphasis on field studies and short term training, both in and out of country. The training is designed to increase environmental sensitivity and awareness of key regional and local Planning Board members, which will in turn insure incorporation of environmental concern into the program planning and design process. The field studies portion would focus on meaningful data to enhance overall planning capability in Indonesia's most important environmentally related sectors, including water supply and pollution abatement, urban environmental health, ocean and estuarial pollution, soil and water conservation, and forest management.

Major Outputs: All Years

Environmental programs including water quality analysis, monitoring of transmigration areas, training in environmental impact assessment, improved, new curricula for impact assessment training of planners X

Staff trained in environmental analysis techniques 1,000

Functioning Environmental Studies Center 1-2

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant: Technical Assistance (12 person months)	100
Equipment	75
Training	<u>75</u>

Total 250

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be Selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	250	200	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	250	200	50	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	250	-	500	

BASIC DATA			
Total population	(thousands, mid 1978)	<u>13,539</u>	
Per capita GNP	(dollars, 1976)	<u>120</u>	
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	(1970-75)	<u>0.7%</u>	
Average annual rate of inflation	(1960-1970)	<u>8.5%</u>	(1970-1976) <u>8.4%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population	()	<u>n.a.</u>	
Life expectancy at birth, in years	(1970-1975)	total <u>43.6</u>	male <u>42.2</u> female <u>45.0</u>
	(1965-1970)	total <u>40.6</u>	male <u>39.2</u> female <u>42.0</u>
Libracy rate	(1971)	total <u>13%</u>	male <u>22%</u> female <u>3%</u>
	(1961)	total <u>9%</u>	male <u>17%</u> female <u>2%</u>
AGRICULTURE			
Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	()	<u>n.a.</u>	
Agricultural production as % of GDP	(1976)	<u>65</u>	
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	(1974)	<u>800</u>	
% land owned () by:	top 10%	<u>n.a.</u>	low 10% <u>n.a.</u>
Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	rice, corn	70	(1977)
Cash	jute	2	(1977)
Major agricultural exports	(1977)	jute, rice, timber	
Major agricultural imports	(1977)	foodstuffs	
Proportion of labor force in agriculture	(1970)	<u>94%</u>	
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES			
Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>86</u>	(76) <u>88</u> (77) <u>104</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>119</u>	(76) <u>150</u> (77) <u>186</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>-39</u>	(76) <u>-62</u> (77) <u>-82</u>
Defense expenditures,			
as % of total expenditures	(1974)	<u>6.8</u>	(75) <u>6.5</u> (76) <u>7.2</u>
* as % of GNP	(1974)	<u>0.6</u>	(75) <u>0.7</u> (76) <u>0.8</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,			
(\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>101</u>	(76) <u>135</u> (77) <u>148</u>
Equivalent to		<u>10.6</u>	months of imports (1977)
FOREIGN TRADE			
Major exports	(1975)	rice, jute, timber	
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.)	(1975)	<u>1</u>	(76) <u>4</u> (77) <u>5</u>
as % of total exports	(1975)	<u>1</u>	(76) <u>4</u> (77) <u>6</u>
Major imports	(1975)	fuel, consumer and construction goods	
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.)	(1975)	<u>4</u>	(76) <u>4</u> (77) <u>9</u>
as % of total imports	(1975)	<u>2</u>	(76) <u>2</u> (77) <u>5</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>-71</u>	(76) <u>-65</u> (77) <u>-87</u>
Main trading partners		India	
External public debt as % of GNP	(1976)	<u>3.2</u>	
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1976)	<u>2</u>	
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	(1976)	<u>2.3</u>	
SOCIAL DATA			
Population growth rate	(1967-77)	<u>2.2%</u>	
% population in urban areas	(1961)	<u>4</u>	(1971) <u>4</u>
Total births per 1,000 population	(1975)	<u>45</u>	
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	(1977)	<u>5</u>	
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>42.0</u>	(15-64 yrs.)	<u>54.9</u> (65+ yrs.) <u>3.1</u>
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	(1973)	<u>152</u>	
People per physician	(1973)	<u>37,000</u>	
Major causes of death (1973)	malaria, tuberculosis, smallpox		
Major disease(s) ... (1978)	infectious and parasitic diseases		
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	(1974)	<u>95</u>	
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	(1970)	<u>3</u>	
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:			
Primary ... (ages 5-14)	(1974)	total <u>12.6</u>	male <u>20.5</u> female <u>4.4</u>
Secondary ... (15-19)	(1974)	total <u>18.0</u>	male <u>29.8</u> female <u>5.7</u>
Post Secondary (20-24)	()	total <u>n.a.</u>	male <u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u>
Energy production as % of consumption	(1970)	<u>4</u>	

*GDP.

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

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY **NEPAL**

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978				
	I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL								4.1
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	4.1	4.2	1.6	9.0	12.1	-	-	-	-
a. A.I.D. and Professional Agencies					2.5	2.8	0.7	6.8	10.3
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2.5	2.8	0.7	6.8	10.3	-	-	-	-
<i>(Charity Supporting Assistance)</i>					-	-	-	-	-
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)					0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-
Title I - Total Sales Agreements					-	-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans					-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use					-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants					0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program					0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0
Voluntary Relief Agencies					-	-	-	-	-
c. Other Economic Assistance					1.0	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.8
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1.0	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.8	-	-	-	-
Peace Corps	1.0	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.8	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL					*	*	*	-	0.1
Credits or Loans					-	-	-	-	-
Grants					*	*	*	-	0.1
a. MAP Grants					*	*	*	-	-
b. Credit Sales under PMS					-	-	-	-	-
c. Int'l. Military Education & Training Program					*	*	*	-	0.1
d. Transition from Excess Stocks					-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants					-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE					4.1	4.2	1.6	9.0	12.2
Loans					-	-	-	-	-
Grants					4.1	4.2	1.6	9.0	12.2
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants					-	-	-	-	-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans					-	-	-	-	-
b. All Other Loans					-	-	-	-	-

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

TOTAL	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
	16.8	84.0	68.5	334.4
IFC	-	-	-	3.1
IDA	12.0	33.0	50.2	161.6
ADB	4.8	45.5	17.5	125.3
UNDP	-	5.5	0.8	33.8
Other UN	-	-	-	10.6

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1946-77
TOTAL	14.6	30.0	126.3
United Kingdom	3.2	7.5	43.5
Germany	4.4	5.0	34.2
Japan	2.8	4.8	15.0
Switzerland	2.0	5.7	13.1
Australia	0.5	0.8	5.2
Canada	0.3	2.0	5.6
Other	1.4	4.2	9.7

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	0.1	NA	0.4
Kuwait	-	NA	0.3
Libya	0.1	NA	0.1

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1946-77
TOTAL	*	1.0	201.0
USSR	*	1.0	21.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	-	180.0

NA - Not available

* An economic cooperation agreement has been signed, but information on the amount extended, if any, is not available.

NEPAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	10,273	6,931	1,153	778	1,411	-	-
Total ..	10,273	6,931	1,153	778	1,411	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	15,101	4,770	4,171	2,125	2,035	-	-
Total ..	13,101	4,770	4,171	2,125	2,035	-	-
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	14,500	7,900	3,100	2,900	600	-	-
Total ..	14,500	7,900	3,100	2,900	600	-	-

U.S. Interests

Nepal is one of the world's 26 least developed countries. Current U.S. interests encompass both developmental and humanitarian concerns.

Development Overview

Nepal suffers a rapid population growth rate, severe environmental degradation, low agricultural productivity and lack of arable land, underemployment, widespread malnutrition and poor health, lack of modern skills, essential infrastructure, and appropriate technology, and a narrow resource base from which to generate growth. For example:

-- Nepal's population is growing annually at 2.5% and is expected to double in 28 years. In Nepal's hill areas, where two thirds of the people live on only a third of the arable land, population density is estimated as high as 1,170 persons per square kilometer.

-- Nepal's health system reaches not more than 10% of its population. As a consequence, it has one of the highest communicable disease ratios in the world. Additionally 54.7% of Nepal's children under five are victims of protein-energy malnutrition.

-- Rapid population growth, livestock overgrazing and uncontrolled water movement results in such severe environmental degradation as: erosion of 240 million cubic meters of soil yearly, about 10,000 square kilometers of land entering the desertification stage, forests being destroyed, landslides becoming more common, nutrients being leached from soil and decreasing agricultural productivity.

In addition, Nepal is impeded by its difficult and rugged topography and because it is land-locked between India and China. Its varying environmental zones and diverse cultural attitudes also constrain Nepal's economic growth.

Socio-Economic Performance

The Government of Nepal's (GON) commitment to economic development is apparent in a range of programs it is addressing to meet the basic needs of Nepal's rural poor people. Between 1961 and 1977, school enrollment increased from 208,800 to 1,030,000 (up 21%) and literacy increased from 8% to 19%. During the past two years, 132 new integrated rural health posts have been built. A steadily expanding village health program appears to be reducing the high infant mortality rate. A national children's immunization program (BCC, tetanus and typhoid) is underway. Starting from zero in 1975, 295 village family planning workers have been trained under a program whose long-term goal is 3,600 trained workers. More than 118,000 women are active users of oral contraceptives, another 15,000 women have had laparoscopic sterilizations and more than 55,000 men have had vasectomies. To help small farmers increase agriculture production, the GON has distributed 25,000 kits containing improved seeds and related materials over the past two years.

NEPAL

Total Resources

In 1977, 43% (about \$161 million) of the GON development budget was financed by foreign donors. A World Bank-sponsored Aid Group for Nepal, formed in December 1976, serves as a coordinating mechanism for the majority of donors aiding Nepal. The World Bank, Asian Development Bank and the Peoples Republic of China provide infrastructure support primarily for transportation and irrigation. Switzerland, West Germany, United Kingdom, Canada, United Nations Development Programme, Food and Agriculture Organization, Asian Development Bank, and the World Bank are involved in agriculture/rural development programs and are coordinating their efforts with A.I.D. In the health/family planning sectors, A.I.D. works closely with UNDP, UNICEF, World Health Organization, UK and Japan.

AID Strategy

A.I.D.'s program helps the GON deal with a limited number of key rural development problems. At the local level, A.I.D. projects focus on stabilizing population growth, controlling environmental degradation, raising per capita food production, improving health/nutrition conditions, accelerating manpower skills and training, creating alternative rural employment opportunities, and developing the rural infrastructure and appropriate technology. On the national level, only the first four of these problems will be dealt with. The national and local level approach are designed to be selective and to complement each other.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
--integrated development of a large rural area (Rapati Zone);
--village-based systems attack on deforestation, flooding and soil erosion (4-6 areas);
--increasing institutional strength and local-level impact of programs in population and health;
--training participants in various fields in the United States and third countries. Also a Special Foreign Currency appropriation of \$500,000 equivalent in Indian rupees will fund skills training for 300 Nepalese at educational and technical institutions in India.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	19	23	23
PASA ^c	1	1	-
Contract	19	34	24
Total	39	58	47
Participants^d			
Noncontract	36	70	71
Contract	20	100	47
Total	56	170	118
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	CP 80-08(10-78)		
	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	2,520	10,040	11,329
Total AID	2,520	10,040	11,329
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	1,038	1,000	1,682
Total P.L. 480	1,038	1,000	1,682
Total AID and P.L. 480	3,558	11,040	13,011

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

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
Title I						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total . . . (of which Title III is)		-		-		-
		(-)		(-)		(-)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies . . .		-		-		-
World Food Programs		1,038		1,000		1,682
Gov't-to-Gov't		-		-		-
Title II Total . . .		1,038		1,000		1,682
Total P.L. 480		1,038		1,000		1,682

MISSION DIRECTOR SAMUEL BUTTERFIELD

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM NEPAL

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
INST. OF AGR. AND ANIMAL SCIENCES	G	367-0102	77	3,194	981	---	786	---	883	7
INTEGRATED CEREALS	G	367-0114	77	3,220	1,298	1,770	1,305	---	1,206	10
SEED PRODUCTION AND STORAGE	G	367-0118	78	4,031	---	---	---	---	---	---
TRAIL SUSPENSION BRIDGES	G	367-0119	79	---	---	2,000	60	1,000	1,446	---
RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT - RAPATI ZONE	G	367-0129	80	---	---	---	---	3,600	720	6,900
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION	G	367-0132	80	---	---	---	---	3,300	617	2,700
RADP/RCUP DESIGN PROJECT	G	367-0133	78	2,900	---	---	1,656	---	360	---
AGRICULTURE RESOURCE INVENTORY - NEPAL	G	367-0134	79	---	---	1,000	299	---	383	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				13,345	2,279	4,770	4,106	7,900	5,615	
GRANTS				13,345	2,279	4,770	4,106	7,900	5,615	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
POPULATION PLANNING										
POPULATION/FAMILY PLANNING	G	367-0096	68	6,259	4,954	2,260	1,581	---	1,623	-560
POPULATION POLICY DEVELOPMENT	G	367-0130	79	---	---	1,911	334	---	540	829
INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH/FP SERVICES	G	367-0135	80	---	---	---	---	3,100	720	6,475
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,259	4,954	4,171	1,915	3,100	2,883	
GRANTS				6,259	4,954	4,171	1,915	3,100	2,883	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH										
MALARIA CONTROL	G	367-0115	76	125	22	---	83	---	---	96
INTEGRATED HEALTH SERVICES	G	367-0126	77	1,250	509	2,125	1,280	---	1,620	---
INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH/FP SERVICES	G	367-0135	80	---	---	---	---	2,900	406	11,225
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,375	531	2,125	1,363	2,900	2,026	
GRANTS				1,375	531	2,125	1,363	2,900	2,026	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES										
RADIO EDUCATION TEACHER TRAINING	G	367-0123	77	1,319	15	1,966	2,313	---	352	1
EDUCATION SKILLS TRAINING	G	367-0124	76	708	249	69	187	---	174	---
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES AND TRAINING	G	367-0131	80	---	---	---	---	600	228	1,600
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	367-0224	74	613	443	---	88	---	32	9
TEACHER AND MAT UTILIZ AND DEV	G	367-0228	72	1,742	1,623	---	68	---	19	7

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM **NEPAL**

CP 80-02(10-77)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				4,382	2,330	2,035	2,656	600	805	
GRANTS				4,382	2,330	2,035	2,656	600	805	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				25,361	10,094	13,101	10,040	14,500	11,329	
GRANTS				25,361	10,094	13,101	10,040	14,500	11,329	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Trail Suspension Bridges		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,000	
NUMBER 367-0119	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 86			

Purpose: Upgrade Nepal's institutional capacity to rationally build upon and improve bridge and trail network.

Background. Nepal's transport system consists of a few miles of railway and ropeways, a modest civil aviation system, 1,600 miles of roads and a 5,000 mile complex of foot and pack animal trails. Over two million Nepalese spend more than two months each year on the mountain trails moving produce to markets and supplies to mountain communities. The efficiency of trails is heavily dependent on bridges spanning thousands of rivers and water courses in the rugged terrain. Most bridges are of native materials (bamboo, woven ropes) particularly susceptible to damage and destruction during the annual three months of monsoon rains. Reliable and improved access to mountain areas is needed to reduce transport time and costs in human and monetary terms. The Government's bridge and trail improvement programs have been slowed by lack of foreign exchange needed for import of basic materials and by limited staff capabilities. Swiss engineers are currently assisting the Ministry of Transportation to expand and increase staff skills in design and construction of bridges and trails.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Nepal will bear about \$550,000 equivalent in local costs for salaries and overhead of Nepalese bridge engineers, overseers and construction crews. Switzerland is financing \$500,000 of bridge design and engineering advisory services. Peace Corps will provide up to 12 volunteers to assist in training of local (village-level) people in routine and preventive maintenance practices.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries are the inhabitants of the command areas of each of the major and minor bridges to be constructed or rehabilitated, and individual users of the associated trail networks. It is not possible to quantify or calculate beneficiary cost in advance of specific site selection

for the main trail and local bridges to be constructed.

FY 80 Program: \$1,000,000 is requested to complete financing offshore procurement of materials to meet the needs of the bridge fabrication program, and continue in-country on-the-job training.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Network covered by recurring survey of trails/bridges physical condition	3,100 km
Construction/rehabilitation of heavy-use bridges	40 km
Trained technical/monitoring teams at central/regional/local level	6
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Bridge construction materials	850
Local training	<u>150</u>
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	60		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,000	60	1,940	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
- Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	-	3,000	

TITLE Rural Area Development - Rapati Zone		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT 10,500
NUMBER 367-0129		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 3,600	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 493	FY 80	FY 82	FY 85

Purpose: To increase measurable aspects of the quality of life, including income and production levels of rural families in selected areas of the Rapati Zone.

Background: Two-thirds of Nepal's rural population in the hill and mountain regions have not shared in the modest growth and benefits achieved in more accessible areas. The Government of Nepal's strategy emphasizes diminishing this imbalance through rural area development in less accessible areas.

This is an integrated project addressing basic human needs. It is aimed at adequate nutrition for farm families; better health practices and family planning services to foster lower fertility rates; more off-farm employment opportunities and basic rural works. It seeks to develop methods and approaches which are broadly acceptable to the people and effective in introducing low-cost incremental changes in existing agricultural and social patterns to make significant improvements in the lives of the people.

The project will operate through line ministry programs in the following areas: agriculture, health, education, rural works, conservation and rural cottage industries. Through the expansion of District Panchayat (local governments) development funds in the Zone and the strengthening of technical support, village-initiated activities will also be supported.

Host Country and Other Donors: Nepal's contribution is approximately \$1 million equivalent in rupees. Other donor activities include the United Nations Children's Fund (rural drinking water systems); World Bank (feeder roads); India (roads and irrigation); Japan (cash crop production); and possibly the World Food Program. Peace Corps activities in the Zone will be integrated with the A.I.D. project activities, primarily in rural drinking water

supply, small bridges and trails, and non-formal education and training. The Government is actively seeking participation by additional donors.

FY 80 Program: First year funding of \$3,600,000 is proposed for U.S. and local contracts for technical services; commodities; participant and in-country training program; construction/renovation of facilities and staffing of District Panchayat Center; and release of first ranche of local-level development funds and credit for small farmers.

Beneficiaries: About 2,500 persons primarily from the Rapati Zone will receive either in-country or participant training; at least 150 village panchayats will benefit through funding for local activities (est. population 500,000); several thousand households will benefit from credit, education and health extension programs. Costs per beneficiary will be calculated more accurately when project design is completed; it is currently estimated at less than \$5 per person.

Major Outputs:	All Years
District-level Panchayat and Technical facilities fully staffed, equipped and functioning	5
Participants trained	62
Local persons trained in-country	2,150
Development activities undertaken by District and Village Panchayats	250
Farmers receiving credit	1,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
Grant: Technical Assistance (66 person months)	FY 80 695
Training (165 person months)	671
Commodities, technical equipment, educational materials, vehicles	1,000
Local Costs	1,234
Total	3,600

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,600	6,900	10,500	

PROGRAM: NEPAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Resource Conservation and Utilization		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 3,300		LIFE OF PROJECT 6,000
NUMBER 367-0132	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 495	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To identify, test and implement approaches to conservation and reforestation in representative mountain areas.

Background: Two-thirds of Nepal's people live in the mountainous areas which contain only one-third of the arable land. Soil erosion is estimated to be 240 million cubic meters yearly along four major river systems with over 6,000 tributaries. Forests are being destroyed haphazardly, landslides are becoming more common, nutrients are being leached from the soil and agricultural productivity is decreasing. The ecological system is complex and there are no simple, easy, short-term solutions to this problem.

Specific project actions directly addressing the problem will be to: (a) identify practices to reduce erosion in the mountains; (b) test and implement management practices in river catchment areas to reduce flood peaks and improve water use; (c) identify appropriate technology to improve production on arable farm lands; (d) identify land unsuitable for crops and determine alternative uses; (e) assist with reforestation; and (f) develop or improve mixed farming systems (crops/livestock) to make better use of land while reducing environmental degradation. Parallel actions will provide: (1) employment in reforestation, etc. as alternatives to marginal agricultural employment; (2) identification of alternative high value crops not now grown; and (3) alternative energy sources to traditional wood/manure fuels.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Nepal plans to commit budget resources of about \$3.0 million equivalent during the period 1980-85. UNDP, Switzerland, Canada, the World Bank, Australia and the Asian Development Bank are presently working on, or have plans in preparation for, environmental degradation activities to supplement or complement this project. No monetary value can be placed on the activities to be supported by these other donors.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be poor farm families in the specific rural areas to be selected for project work. Per unit cost will be furnished when those areas are identified. Since the Government of Nepal intends to spread proven techniques and systems as rapidly as possible to the entire mountain farm family group (2.3 million), per family cost on a direct/indirect basis would equate to somewhat more than \$2.

FY 80 Program: Project contract teams selected, activity areas identified, and operations started at field level, 12 long-term participants selected for degree training in U.S. and 10 short-term non-academic trainees complete technical courses, part or all of 100 field works commenced: structures to control water flow, reforestation plantings, seeding of pasture lands, etc.

Major Outputs.	All Years
Tested and proven land/water conservation methodology/techniques for replication	15
Scientists trained in land/water conservation disciplines, field technicians trained	200
Structures built to control water flow and erosion	700
Key watershed areas selected for major development	46

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 80

Grants:	
Advisory services (86 person months)	880
Research grants through U.S. universities (88 pm)	922
Participant and in-country training (600 pm)	911
Equipment, supplies and construction materials	587
Total	3,300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,300	2,700	6,000	

TITLE Integrated Rural Health and Family Planning Services		FUNDS Health, Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 367-0135		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 6,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 23,700
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	Health - 2,900 Population - 3,100	
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To develop effective integrated rural health and family planning services.

Background: In 1975 Nepal had an exploding population growth rate, one of the highest communicable disease rates in the world, and a health system that reached no more than 10% of the population. At that point, the Government decided upon a dramatic expansion of health and population services to provide a minimum level of such services to all citizens by 1985. Prior to 1975 health services were delivered through a few disease-specific programs (e.g., smallpox) and health facilities providing chiefly curative services. A separate family planning system paralleled the health programs.

This project supports a basic conceptual change in the system. The new plan is to pull all programs together into a system with integrated management which will deliver services through village-based, home visiting paramedical workers linked to widely-distributed health posts. The posts and the home visitors form the basis for providing preventive health and family planning services along with a basic amount of essential curative services. The project's basic thrust is the delivery of effective Family Planning and Mother/Child Health (MCH) services.

Host Country and Other Donors: Nepal expects to commit a total of about \$47 million equivalent through annual budget expenditures during the life of this project.

WHO, UNICEF, U.N. Family Planning Association, Japan, West Germany, and the Netherlands are presently and expect to continue supporting this program through financial support of needs in the areas of training, malaria, leprosy, TB control, nutrition and medicine. As a group, their contribution is estimated to be \$6 million for the period 1980-85.

Beneficiaries: The overwhelming majority of beneficiaries will be among the rural population now being reached; the target group is estimated at 90% of the population or 2,340,000 families. Per family cost is projected to be approximately \$10.

FY 80 Program: For the Rural Health element, three contract health advisors will commence work on health planning, training and logistical systems. Contract Chief of Party for an Epidemiological Survey (disease prevalence) will initiate first phase planning. In Population Services, two contract advisors will commence work with the Nepalese FP/MCH service. Equipment and supplies procurement for both elements will get underway.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Effective users of contraceptives	400,000
Health Posts established and staffed	1,050
Rural Health Personnel licensed and assigned	15,000
Persons with access to basic services	15,000,000

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Technical advisory services (132 pm)	1,505
Epidemiological survey (39 pm)	513
Equipment and supplies	1,300
Local capital and project support costs	<u>2,682</u>
Total	6,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	6,000	17,700	23,700	

TITLE Development Services and Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 600	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,200	
NUMBER 367-0131	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 494	FY 80	FY 81	FY 85

Purpose: To improve project planning decision-making, evaluation processes and project implementation capabilities within the Government of Nepal.

Background: Evaluation by Nepalese planners, the World Bank and individual donors have consistently identified the shortage of trained managers as a basic constraint affecting the quality and pace of project development. Development projects are increasing in number and complexity and concerted efforts are being made to reach remote areas through new projects. The shortage of skills becomes more critical each year.

This project will provide training programs for Nepali officials involved with project planning, decision-making and evaluation of development projects. It is a follow-on to the successful Man-power Training project (terminated in FY 78) which concentrated on middle-level U.S. and third country training in general management skills. This new project differs from the former project by: (a) heavier concentration on in-country training for lower-level managers; (b) a direct relation to other A.I.D. projects; (c) emphasis on training managers for rural-oriented activities that encourage local-level civic participation, and (d) earmarking a portion of funds for Nepalese trainees in selected short-term training programs developed for or initiated by A.I.D. which deal with specific objectives, e.g., appropriate technology. Recognizing the increasing importance of women in development, 55% of training positions will go to women in the first year with the percentage increasing to 25% by the final year of the project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Nepal will bear about \$300,000 equivalent in local costs for salaries and per diem of trainees, in-country training facilities and support services and a portion of international travel costs involved in U.S. or third country training. The Netherlands, West Germany, and the

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) offer limited training programs, complementary to the training to be offered under this project.

Beneficiaries: Indirect beneficiaries will be the rural poor who stand to gain the most from more effective management of development projects; assuming one-half of Nepal's families are thus affected per family cost would be about \$2. Direct beneficiaries will be about 2,000 rural district and village leaders, and about 525 low-middle-upper level managers in planning and line ministries.

FY 80 Program: Thirty-two participants selected for training: four on long-term U.S. academic programs, eight on short-term U.S. non-academic courses, and 10 on short-term third country courses. Contracts signed for short-term consultants to evaluate existing country training programs. Equipment ordered and six training seminars conducted.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Lower, middle, and upper level planners, managers and evaluators trained	450
Managers in line Ministries supporting rural programs at field level	30
Trainers for in-country programs	45
Local district and village leaders trained	2,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Grant: Short-term consultants (8 pm)	70
Participant and in-country training (270 pm)	430
Training equipment and materials	60
Local costs	40
Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	1,600	2,200	

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: PAKISTAN

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population	(thousands, mid 1978)	<u>76,730</u>
Per capita GNP	(dollars, 1976)	<u>170</u>
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	(1970-75)	<u>0.8%</u>
Average annual rate of inflation	(1960-1970) (1970-1976)	<u>3.3%</u> <u>15.2%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population	(1971)	<u>8.4</u>
Life expectancy at birth, in years	(1970-1975) (1965-1970)	total <u>49.8</u> male <u>49.9</u> female <u>49.6</u> total <u>47.4</u> male <u>47.4</u> female <u>47.3</u>
Literacy rate	(1975) (1961)	total <u>25%</u> male <u>n.a.</u> female <u>n.a.</u> total <u>15%</u> male <u>24%</u> female <u>6%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	(1954-77)	<u>1.8%</u>
Agricultural production as % of GDP	(1976)	<u>32</u>
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	(1974)	<u>720</u>
% land owned (1960) by: top 10%	<u>46.2</u>	low 10% <u>0.4</u>

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence wheat		40	(1977)
Cash rice cotton		28	(1977)

Major agricultural exports	(1977)	<u>rice, cotton</u>
Major agricultural imports	(1977)	<u>cereals, vegetable oils</u>
Proportion of labor force in agriculture	(1970)	<u>57%</u>

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975) <u>1,596</u> (76) <u>1,940</u> (77) <u>2,133</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975) <u>2,828</u> (76) <u>3,255</u> (77) <u>3,710</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975) <u>-1,232</u> (76) <u>-1,315</u> (77) <u>-1,577</u>
Defense expenditures,	
as % of total expenditures	(1975) <u>24.6</u> (76) <u>25.1</u> (77) <u>23.1</u>
as % of GNP	(1975) <u>6.2</u> (76) <u>6.1</u> (77) <u>5.5</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,	
(\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975) <u>406</u> (76) <u>532</u> (77) <u>518</u>
Equivalent to	<u>2.5</u> months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports	(1977)	<u>rice, cotton</u>
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.)	(1975) <u>46</u> (76) <u>69</u> (77) <u>54</u>	
as % of total exports	(1975) <u>4</u> (76) <u>6</u> (77) <u>5</u>	
Major imports	(1976)	<u>food, crude oil, machinery</u>
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.)	(1975) <u>269</u> (76) <u>384</u> (77) <u>305</u>	
as % of total imports	(1975) <u>13</u> (76) <u>18</u> (77) <u>13</u>	
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975) <u>-1,102</u> (76) <u>-965</u> (77) <u>-1,277</u>	
Main trading partners	U.S., U.K., Japan	
External public debt as % of GNP	(1976)	<u>45.1</u>
Service payment: on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1976)	<u>269</u>
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	(1976)	<u>18.2</u>

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate	(1967-77)	<u>3.0%</u>
% population in urban areas	(1961) <u>13</u> (1972) <u>26</u>	
Total births per 1,000 population	(1975)	<u>44</u>
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	(1977)	<u>16</u>
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>46.5</u> (15-64 yrs.) <u>50.6</u> (65+ yrs.) <u>2.9</u>	
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	(1973)	<u>124</u>
*People per physician	(1973)	<u>4,000</u>
Major causes of death (1974)	<u>infectious and parasitic diseases, unknown causes, malaria</u>	
Major disease(s) (1974)	<u>infectious and parasitic diseases, unknown causes, malaria</u>	
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	(1974)	<u>93</u>
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	(1970)	<u>20</u>
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:		
Primary (ages 5-14)	(1974) total <u>27.3</u> male <u>37.8</u> female <u>16.0</u>	
Secondary (15-19)	(1974) total <u>24.5</u> male <u>36.8</u> female <u>11.6</u>	
Post Secondary (20-24)	(1972) total <u>1.8</u> male <u>2.8</u> female <u>0.8</u>	
Energy production as % of consumption	(1970)	<u>55</u>

*Not all the physicians employed in this calculation are resident and working in the country.

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

COUNTRY	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78
	PAKISTAN							
	PROGRAM	1975	1976	TQ	1977				1978
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	180.9	203.3	64.4	108.3	58.0			
Loans	159.5	192.0	56.5	103.6	56.4			
Grants	41.4	11.3	7.9	4.7	1.6			
a. A.I.D. and Producers Agreements	96.0	106.3	31.3	71.0	0.7			
Loans	60.0	97.2	29.9	68.3	-			
Grants	36.0	9.1	1.4	2.7	0.7			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	84.9	96.9	33.1	37.3	57.3			
Loans	79.5	94.8	26.6	35.3	56.4			
Grants	5.4	2.1	6.5	2.0	0.9			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	79.5	94.8	26.6	35.3	56.4			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	79.5	94.8	26.6	35.3	56.4			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	5.4	2.1	6.5	2.0	0.9			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	5.3	1.2	6.4	1.7	0.9			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	*	0.1	-	-	*			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	*	0.1	-	-	*			
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-			
Other	*	0.1	-	-	*			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.6			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.6			
a. MAP Grants	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Int'l. Military Education & Training Program	0.3	0.4	-	0.3	0.6			
d. Transition from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	181.5	204.0	64.5	108.9	58.6			
Loans	159.5	192.0	56.5	103.6	56.4			
Grants	42.0	12.0	8.0	5.3	2.2			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	37.5	8.5	43.6	-			
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	13.4	6.7	-	-			
b. All Other Loans	-	24.1	1.8	43.6	-			

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
TOTAL	TO	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
IBRD	39.0	211.8	342.9	2,482.2
IFC	25.0	-	45.0	792.2
IDA	-	-	-	22.8
ADB	14.0	80.0	177.5	927.5
UNDP	-	86.3	160.5	610.1
Other UN	-	0.5	4.8	73.8
	-	-	-	55.8

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-77	
TOTAL	292.2	353.5	1,997.5	
Germany	48.4	84.4	546.7	
Japan	73.4	50.6	373.5	
Canada	36.3	67.8	335.4	
United Kingdom	35.8	45.1	229.7	
Italy	13.6	13.9	114.6	
France	28.6	32.9	99.5	
Sweden	2.4	2.4	42.7	
Other	53.7	56.4	255.4	

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77	
TOTAL	821.3	NA	1,589.1	
Iran	300.0	NA	737.2	
Saudi Arabia	514.8	NA	618.0	
UAE	3.5	NA	116.2	
Libya	3.0	NA	100.7	
Other	-	NA	17.0	

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77	
TOTAL	10.0	6.0	1,349.0	
USSR	-	-	652.0	
Eastern Europe	10.0	6.0	124.0	
China	-	-	573.0	

UAE - United Arab Emirates
NA - Not available

PAKISTAN

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	688	548	-	-	140	-	-
Total ..	688	548	-	-	140	-	-
1979							
Loans	33,825	21,825	-	12,000	-	-	-
Grants . . .	6,175	3,603	1,500	647	425	-	-
Total ..	40,000	25,428	1,500	12,647	425	-	-
1980							
Loans	31,900	24,900	-	5,000	2,000	-	-
Grants . . .	13,100	6,850	3,500	-	2,250	500	-
Total ..	45,000	31,750	3,500	5,000	4,250	500	-

CP 80-13(10-78)

Pakistani labor force, which produces far below its potential. While the Government of Pakistan (GOP) now recognizes the growing needs for fertilizer, seed and water to increase agricultural production, insufficient attention and resources have been applied in the past. Overall development efforts have been hampered by shortages of trained personnel, inadequate data for decision-making, an ineffective administrative structure, cultural restraints on participation by women and poor people in the development process, weak to non-existent local government organizations, and periodic political instability which interrupts the pace of development.

Socio-Economic Performance

Despite these factors, Pakistan's economy in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1978 improved over the previous year. GDP increased by about 6%. Production increased in agriculture (about 4%) and industry (4.7%). The balance of payments, aided significantly by remittances from workers abroad, showed a surplus. Inflation, though reduced, is still 7.3%. Even though agricultural production increased overall, the critical wheat crop harvested in the spring of 1978 may have been a million tons under the 1977 crop. To meet current consumption requirements, Pakistan must import over 2 million metric tons of wheat at a cost of over \$250 million; this will increase the budget and trade deficits. The reorganization of the GOP's Family Planning Program -- leading to integration with the country's health delivery system -- is still in the planning stage. With the exception of Family Welfare Centers, field operations of population planning staff have been virtually at a standstill since March 1977. The GOP's Fifth Five-Year Plan reflects equitable growth and basic human needs aims but the budget for the first year of the Plan earmarks little for social services. Non-developmental expenditures are projected to increase faster than development expenditures.

U.S. Interests

A principal U.S. interest in South Asia is to maintain regional stability. A secure, independent Pakistan with a developing economy is important in accomplishing this objective. The A.I.D. program is developmental as well as humanitarian.

Development Overview

With 77 million inhabitants and a per capita income of about \$170, Pakistan is among the world's poorer large countries. The social indicators associated with this level of poverty are somber: the illiteracy rate is about 75%; infant mortality is 124 per thousand; and the population growth rate is about 3% per year. Three-fourths of the inhabitants live in villages, most of which are isolated and inaccessible, without potable water or electricity, and with minimal health care and primary school facilities. Agriculture contributes over one-third of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employs over one-half the

PAKISTAN

Total Resources

Commitments from foreign assistance donors totalled \$1.1 billion in the year ending June 30, 1978. The World Bank-led A.I.D.-to-Pakistan Consortium contributed \$768 million within the Consortium and \$107 million in commercial credits outside the Consortium mechanism. OPEC countries contributed \$190 million and other donors \$45 million. The U.S. share of total external assistance has been declining steadily, amounting to 10-15% recently.

Over the past 3 years, almost half of U.S. bilateral assistance has consisted of food aid. To an increasing extent, this assistance is closely linked to overall aid developmental objectives. U.S. private investment in fixed capital amounted to about \$5 million in 1977. The U.S.S.R. and Eastern European Communist countries provided about \$55 million annually, mostly under bilateral payment agreements. The People's Republic of China disburses about \$45 million in economic and military assistance every year to Pakistan.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D.'s strategy is to stimulate, encourage and support increased emphasis and funding by the GOP and other donors on those programs and services in Pakistan's development plan which emphasize the improved quality of life for Pakistan's poor people. The program concentrates on a limited number of activities and envisions sustained contributions over a 5-8 year period contingent upon expanded GOP efforts. In FY 1980, the major elements of this multi-year strategy are rural electrification, rural credit, and rainfed land and water management. In addition, A.I.D. will support GOP programs to reduce fertility and will continue assistance in developing expanded rural health services. Closely linked with the foregoing programs is PL 480 assistance (Title I and Title III) which is contingent on the GOP's ability to carry out an effective strategy to increase domestic production of wheat and edible oil. If circumstances warrant an additional \$55 million in P.L. 480 may be made available.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
* Since agricultural productivity and income are lowest in Pakistan's rainfed areas, we will initiate a long range effort to help boost small farmer production in those areas.	
* We plan to initiate a major effort to develop a rural credit system oriented towards low-income farmers and small rural businesses.	
* We plan to launch a revised malaria control program, building on the experience and achievements of GOP, A.I.D. and other donor efforts.	

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	34	43	43
PASA ^c	9	11	11
Contract	16	43	68
Total	59	97	122
Participants^d			
Noncontract	49	130	132
Contract ..	15	15	20
Total	64	145	152
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 80-08(10-78)			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	12,701	51,653	47,187
Grants	1,470	4,183	7,908
Total AID	14,171	55,836	55,095
P.L. 480**			
Title I	59,400	40,000	40,000
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(40,000)	(-)
Title II	687	1,055	1,449
Total P.L. 480	60,087	41,055	41,449
Total AID and P.L. 480	74,258	96,891	96,544
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 80-14(10-78)						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	200.0	24,200	262.1	33,800	266.8	34,700
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	80.0	35,200	10.0	6,200	10.0	5,300
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total . . . (of which Title III is)		59,400 (-)		40,000 (40,000)		40,000 (-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs		687		1,055		1,449
Gov't-to-Gov't		-		-		-
Title II Total		687		1,055		1,449
Total P.L. 480		60,087		41,055		41,449

MISSION DIRECTOR WILLIAM A. WOLFFER

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM **PAKISTAN**

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS	
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES		
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH	*	G 391-0296	69	1,631	1,358	240	1,707	200	1,906	7,600	
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH		L 391-0296	69	6,200	600	---	---	---	---	-6,200	
DRYLAND AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT		G 391-0403	75	731	546	---	276	---	100	203	
VITAMINIZATION OF FLOUR	*	G 391-0404	79	---	---	340	200	1,665	410	---	
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION		G 391-0408	79	---	---	1,000	40	---	300	---	
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	*	L 391-0408	79	---	---	14,000	1,960	10,000	8,040	---	
RURAL ROADS		L 391-0409	77	8,000	---	700	---	---	1,490	---	
ON-FARM WATER MANAGEMENT	*	G 391-0413	78	317	167	750	745	750	755	1,273	
ON-FARM WATER MANAGEMENT		L 391-0413	78	7,500	109	---	2,009	---	4,300	11,869	
VILLAGE LEVEL FOOD PROCESSING		G 391-0417	76	292	160	273	175	---	100	---	
IMPROVED CROP ESTIMATING		G 391-0418	76	110	25	---	18	---	18	---	
AGRICULTURE INPUTS		L 391-0419	76	64,068	64,068	---	25,000	---	---	25,932	
RURAL CREDIT	*	G 391-0423	80	---	---	---	---	775	---	---	
RURAL CREDIT	*	L 391-0423	80	---	---	---	---	14,900	---	49,325	
FAUJI FERTILIZER		L 391-0432	75	40,000	---	---	12,796	---	18,614	---	
COMMUNITY NUTRITION EDUCATION	*	G 391-0444	80	---	---	---	---	200	100	300	
RAINFED LAND AND WATER MGMT.	*	G 391-0445	79	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	
RAINFED LAND & WATER MGMT.		L 391-0445	79	---	---	7,125	---	---	425	32,875	
WATER MANAGEMENT RESEARCH (CSU)	*	G 391-0447	79	---	---	1,000	600	1,000	510	---	
AGRICULTURE STATISTICS	*	G 391-0449	80	---	---	---	---	260	---	210	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					128,849	67,093	25,428	45,526	31,750	37,068	
GRANTS					3,081	2,256	3,603	3,761	6,850	4,199	
LOANS					125,768	64,837	21,825	41,765	24,900	32,869	
POPULATION PLANNING											
EXPANDED POPULATION PLANNING		G 391-0393	73	5,745	5,745	1,000	107	---	---	6,247	
POPULATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	*	G 391-0411	79	---	---	500	153	300	221	---	
POPULATION PLANNING (PROGRAM COMPONENT)	*	G 391-0434	80	---	---	---	---	3,200	2,600	16,000	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,745	5,745	1,500	260	3,500	2,821	
GRANTS					5,745	5,745	1,500	260	3,500	2,821	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH											
BASIC HEALTH SERVICES		G 391-0415	77	1,500	447	---	---	---	---	-1,500	
BASIC HEALTH SERVICES		L 391-0415	77	6,000	250	4,500	4,335	---	5,474	4,000	
MALARIA CONTROL		L 391-0424	77	20,000	19,290	---	4,000	---	4,000	15,000	
RURAL CLEAN WATER SUPPLY II		G 391-0425	79	---	---	647	---	---	431	-647	
RURAL CLEAN WATER SUPPLY II		L 391-0425	79	---	---	7,500	---	---	2,700	-7,500	
MALARIA CONTROL II	*	L 391-0451	80	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	15,000	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM PAKISTAN

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	•	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					27,500	19,987	12,647	8,335	5,000	12,605	
GRANTS					1,500	447	647	---	---	431	
LOANS					26,000	19,540	12,000	8,335	5,000	12,174	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
GOV. ADMIN. STAFF IMPROVEMENT		G	391-0299	69	1,629	1,541	---	80	---	---	---
PRIMARY EDUCATION	•	G	391-0410	80	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---
PRIMARY EDUCATION	•	L	391-0410	80	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,775	---
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING	•	G	391-0426	79	---	---	425	82	1,250	402	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,629	1,541	425	162	4,250	2,177	
GRANTS					1,629	1,541	425	162	2,250	402	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	2,000	1,775	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
TECHNICAL SERVICES		L	391-0414	76	2,500	305	---	1,553	---	369	---
NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY	•	G	391-0446	80	---	---	---	---	500	55	1,100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,500	305	---	1,553	500	424	
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	500	55	
LOANS					2,500	305	---	1,553	---	369	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					166,223	94,671	40,000	55,836	45,000	55,095	
GRANTS					11,955	9,989	6,175	4,183	13,100	7,908	
LOANS					154,268	84,682	33,825	51,653	31,900	47,187	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Agriculture Research		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
				FY 80 200	LIFE OF PROJECT 9,671	
NUMBER 391-0296	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 510		FY 69	FY 83	FY 84
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						

Purpose: To establish a centrally coordinated agriculture research program.

Background and Progress to Date: Prior to the development of the national Agricultural Research Council (ARC), agriculture research in Pakistan was conducted by provincial institutions without coordination. This project supports Pakistan's attempts to bring all agriculture research under central coordination by ARC. Provincial institutions will continue to conduct most of the research but a national level Pakistan Agriculture Research Center (PARC) being developed under the ARC will supplement research being done elsewhere. Initial project implementation revealed the limited management and administrative capacity of the ARC and consequently the project was redesigned to overcome these weaknesses. The establishment of an adequate institutional base is the purpose of Phase I (terminating December 31, 1979) followed by an accelerated program of agriculture research in Phase II. Research coordinated by ARC in forage and fodder, wheat and barley and triticale, rice, oilseeds, soil and water, maize, sorghum and millet is being conducted by the PARC and provincial agricultural research institutes. One scientist from the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) and two from International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) are assisting ARC scientists in maize, sorghum, rice and wheat research. Research management is being addressed by a U.S. Department of Agriculture contract. Participants in training include nine at IRRI, 15 at CIMMYT, and 16 at U.S. universities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Pakistan is contributing approximately \$7 million (rupee equivalent). Other donor programs include the Ford Foundation (\$270,000) and the World Bank Seed Program (\$20 million).

Beneficiaries: The PARC research will concentrate on crops for the rainfed areas, which are characterized by relatively low yields, small farm size and low family income. There are approximately 870,000 farms in the rainfed sections of the Punjab and Northwest Frontier Provinces, most of which should benefit from this project at a cost of about \$11 per family over the life of the project. A significant proportion of farm families outside of the rainfed areas are also expected to benefit directly from the research accomplished through this project.

FY 80 Program: Emphasis will be given to improving the administrative and management capability of ARC, including improved salary structures, logistical support and evaluation procedures. Priority will be given to establishing linkages between research and extension activities. Participant training will continue. Construction of the PARC complex will be under fixed amount reimbursement. Major research will be accelerated in 15 commodity areas.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Functioning Agricultural Research Council and Pakistan Agriculture Research Center established	2
Multi-disciplinary research committees established	15
Research projects initiated	45
Trained participants	160

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Grant:	
Advisory services (30 pm)	200
Total	200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	7,831	1,958	5,873	U.S. Department of Agriculture International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center International Rice Research Institute
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	240	1,395		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	8,071	3,353	4,718	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	200	1,400	9,671	

TITLE Vitaminization of Atta (Flour)		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 1,665	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,005	
NUMBER 391-0404	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 511	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81

Purpose: To improve the health of nutritionally vulnerable groups by fortifying flour with B vitamins and iron.

Background: Surveys indicate that 50% of Pakistan's population suffers from deficiencies in B vitamins and iron. Deficiencies are as serious in urban as in rural areas. This projects seeks to reduce these deficiencies by fortifying whole wheat flour (atta) milled in 98 mills and distributed through ration shops. Pakistan's poor rely on wheat for most of their calories and protein, and the sale of fortified wheat through ration shops in urban areas will improve the nutritional level of those in Pakistan with the most serious deficiencies. The equipping of the mills to fortify flour is phased over three years, with approximately 10 mills brought into operation in the first year, 50 during the second year and 38 during the third year.

Host Country and Other Donors: Pakistan will contribute \$961,000 (rupee equivalent) for locally procured equipment and management/administrative costs.

Beneficiaries: By the end of the project it is expected four million families will benefit at a cost of 50 cents per family. Within this group are the most nutritionally vulnerable groups, including preschool age children and mothers.

FY 80 Program: An additional 50 mills will be equipped and begin operations bringing the total number of operating mills to 60. Studies will continue or begin to explore the feasibility of producing a vitamin-mineral premix in Pakistan, reactions of consumers and the nutritional impact of fortified flour.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Mills equipped	98
Quality control systems	2
Field distribution monitoring system	1
Consumer reaction study	1
Feasibility study on local manufacture of premix	1
Nutritional impact study	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Short-term consultants (6 pm)	30
Premix feeder equipment	140
Vitamin-mineral premix	<u>1,495</u>
Total	1,665

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	340	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	340	200	140	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,665	-	2,005	

TITLE Rural Electrification		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 391-0408		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 506	FY 80	10,000	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				25,000
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To provide wider, more equitable use of electricity in the rural areas of Pakistan for productive, household and social uses through an efficient rural electrification infrastructure and management system.

Background: At present, only 6,000 of Pakistan's 43,000 villages (14%) have any form of electric power. The Government of Pakistan (GOP) plans to electrify 2,000 villages per year. The benefits to be derived from this effort will include more extensive irrigation, expanded agro-industrial activity, increased employment opportunities resulting from rural economic growth, and improvements in the quality of life in rural Pakistan. This is the first of three projects that comprise a 10 year A.I.D.-assisted program which will extend reliable and equitable coverage to the rural areas through well-constructed and maintained systems. Connections will be provided upon demand, the institutional structure will be decentralized, and consumers will participate in guiding the operations of the system in their areas. It is estimated that the combined effects of on-going GOP and A.I.D.-assisted programs will lead to electrification of approximately 10,000 more villages by 1988.

Host Country and Other Donors: Pakistan's contribution to the project will be about \$14 million (rupee equivalent) for the distribution system, construction, wiring connections, headquarters facilities, consultants, technical assistance and resources in kind. No other donor involvement is anticipated at this time.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries of the project will be the approximately 105,000 families in the project area. The project will provide better lighting at lower cost and more employment opportunities through expanded agricultural and commercial

activity. The cost to A.I.D. per family is estimated at about \$240. It is anticipated that this figure will decrease as more connections are added to the system.

FY 80 Program: Three decentralized local rural electrification entities will be constituted and operating and plans and specifications for distribution systems will be completed and contracts awarded.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Rural electrification entities created and operating	3
Villages electrified	440
Domestic consumer connections	73,000
Industrial connections	990
Commercial connections	4,240
Tubewells	3,280
Community services	1,050
Street lights	2,060

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Loan:	
Distribution system construction costs	7,000
Consumer connections	2,000
House wiring	<u>1,000</u>
Total	10,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	15,000	2,000	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	15,000	2,000	13,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	10,000	-	25,000	

TITLE On-Farm Water Management		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 39I-0413		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 75	FY 81	22,459
		FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 512	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT	
			FY 75	FY 81	FY 82

Purpose: To establish public and private sector capabilities to plan and deliver on-farm water management services including improvement of irrigation watercourses, precise leveling of farmland, and improvement of crop and water management practices targeted to small and medium farmers.

Background and Progress to Date: With 30 million acres of farmland drawing water from the Indus River and its four major tributaries, Pakistan has one of the world's largest and most complex irrigation systems. This project responds to the government's increasing concern to improve the system's efficiency. Major factors affecting this efficiency are: watercourse conveyance losses, water usage on fields not properly prepared for irrigation, and farm practices not conducive to maximizing use of irrigation water. Project activities include land leveling, improvement of irrigation watercourses and improvement of crop and water management practices. Three provincial directorates to manage and implement the program have been established. It has taken longer than anticipated to train and post essential field staff for these institutions. As a result, field operations and loan disbursements have been behind schedule. We believe most of these startup problems have been overcome. The pace of field work has recently increased in the Punjab and is expected to increase in Sind and Northwest Frontier Province during this next year.

Host Country and Other Donors: Pakistan's contribution to this project will be about \$17 million (rupee equivalent). Other donors, including the World Bank and the U.K., have expressed interest in providing assistance to the Government's efforts in water management, but specific commitments have not been made.

Beneficiaries: A minimum of about 110,000 low-income farm families will benefit from this project, with a cost to A.I.D. of about \$200 per family during the life of project. Efforts have

been taken to assure that the project will focus on farmers with less than 25 acres of land.

FY 80 Program: Field activities, including watercourse improvement precision land leveling, and extension services to help farmers manage their land and water resources, will continue. The project authorities will pay particular attention to ensuring that small farmers benefit by the precision land leveling component of the project. Additional technical assistance is planned for organization and management consultants to provide help in establishment of water users associations.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Trained personnel	1,600
Number of acres leveled	320,000
Number of farms improved	64,000
Watercourses improved	1,170
Water user organizations established	1,100
Contractors selected	112
Equipment pools established	334
A.I.D. Financed Inputs	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Technical services (128 pm)	645
Participant training (57 pm)	<u>105</u>
Total	750

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	7,817	336	7,481	U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperative League of U.S.A.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	750	2,754		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	8,567	3,090	5,477	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	750	13,142	22,459	

TITLE Rural Credit		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 391-0423		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 507	FY 80	14,900 Loan	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		15,675	775 Grant	65,000
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To develop a viable, self-sustaining rural credit delivery system broadly accessible to low-income farmers and small rural businesses.

Background: The Government of Pakistan has been testing a number of small farmer and rural enterprise-oriented credit programs designed to make productivity-boosting inputs accessible to small farmers, rural artisans, and other rural entrepreneurs. However, these programs have been limited in scope, costly, and not widely available to the rural poor. During the pre-project phase, A.I.D. will experiment with various delivery mechanisms and variations in loan terms and conditions to reduce administrative costs and to enable the poorer segment of the rural community to qualify for credit and to increase off-farm employment.

The project will assist in implementing and financing on a national basis new ways of mobilizing local financial resources and of retailing credit to provide credit to (a) small farmers for procurement of inputs (e.g., fertilizer, livestock, land improvements and small farm machinery), (b) rural entrepreneurs to enable them to better provide inputs (e.g., fertilizer) and services (e.g., marketing, processing, land leveling) for the rural community. The project will also finance technical assistance, along with logistic support and participant training.

A viable rural finance program requires major changes in GOP interest rate policies which we believe will be effected by the Government.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Pakistan will provide \$64 million (rupee equivalent) in matching loan funds and administrative costs of lending institutions.

Beneficiaries: The major direct beneficiaries will be at least 400,000 farm families (average A.I.D. cost \$110) and perhaps 10,000 small rural businessmen (average A.I.D. cost \$2,100) during the life of the project. A great many more will benefit indirectly as employment opportunities increase, as new expanded rural businesses provide additional services to the rural communities and as output of the rural communities increase.

FY 80 Program: The A.I.D./GOP Project Agreement is expected to be signed during the fourth quarter of FY 80. Therefore no project activities will be completed before the end of the fiscal year. Proposed loan and grant funding total \$15,675,000.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Number of farm families/borrowers	400,000
Number of rural entrepreneurs/borrowers	10,000
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Advisory Services (125 pm)	775
Loan:	
Commodities (vehicles, office supplies, equipment)	200
Loan capital: Small farmers	8,700
Rural entrepreneurs	6,000
Total	15,675

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	15,675	49,325	65,000	

TITLE Community Nutrition Education		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 200		LIFE OF PROJECT 500
NUMBER 391-0444	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To introduce and/or strengthen the program of nutritional services in the various facilities operated by several of the major voluntary agencies in Pakistan.

Background: Malnutrition is a major health problem in Pakistan, especially among pregnant and lactating mothers and pre-school children. In order to improve the nutritional status of this group nutrition information must be provided so that they can make better use of the resources available to them. In Pakistan, several voluntary agencies are providing health services and, in some cases, supplemental foods, to mothers and children. This project will attempt to strengthen and expand the agencies' capabilities to provide nutrition services and education to the target groups. The nutrition education strategy will focus on changing those customs and practices that are most nutritionally harmful. A primary project output will be to train the staff of the participating voluntary agencies in the techniques of delivery of nutrition education services to mothers.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP will contribute at least \$125,000 (rupee equivalent) to the project in cash and/or kind. Local voluntary agencies will contribute approximately \$75,000 additional in cash and/or kind.

Beneficiaries: It is estimated that about 190,000 mothers and 280,000 children will benefit from the project. The estimated project cost per family will be \$4 in FY 80, declining to an average of roughly \$3 per family over the entire life of the project.

FY 80 Program: This project will be implemented by voluntary agencies, perhaps working as a consortium. In this initial project year consultants will work with voluntary agency staff to organize nutrition education training programs for the trainers of

voluntary agency extension workers.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Trained workers	1,000
Trained trainers	100
Voluntary Agency Centers offering nutrition services	500

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

Grant:

	<u>(\$ thousands)</u>
	<u>FY 80</u>
Technical services	140
Training seminars and workshops	19
Participant training (5 pm)	11
Equipment	30

Total 200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	200	300	500	

TITLE Rainfed Land and Water Management		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 2,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 42,000	
NUMBER 391-0445	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advice of Change to be Submitted		

Purpose: To increase agricultural productivity of farmers in barani (rainfed) areas by: increasing yields per acre and crop intensity through improved extension services; conserving soil and water on existing productive land (farm, range, and forest); and restoring productivity of erosion-affected small land holdings.

Background: A large percentage of the lowest income sector resides in the rainfed areas and the Government of Pakistan (GOP) has decided to focus on these long neglected areas. Problems to be addressed are: (1) inadequate training, lack of work plans, motivation to work and means of transport for Agricultural Extension staff; (2) lack of adequate farmer involvement in rural programs; (3) lack of adequate coordination among implementing agencies; (4) loss of top soil due to erosion; and (5) loss, through runoff, of much of the rainfall received.

This project will: (1) introduce the "training and visitation system" of agricultural extension whereby each village level extension agent would be responsible for 8 to 10 villages and work through groups of farmers represented by "contact farmers" selected by the villagers; (2) facilitate the organization and mobilization of small farmers in each village around one or more common problems including soil and water management; (3) establish programs to continually train village extension agents and farmers in the field; (4) establish trained multi-disciplinary soil and management teams; and (5) introduce a system for efficient use of rainfall in the project areas.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide \$21 million (rupee equivalent) for personnel, construction, equipment and related costs. No other donors to this project are anticipated. However, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) will support a similar extension effort in five districts of the Punjab.

Beneficiaries: The project beneficiaries will be subsistence farmers. The project during its life will impact directly on approximately 450,000 farm families. The total project cost to A.I.D. per family benefited will be approximately \$93.

FY 80 Program: Project implementation will begin by initiating selection and training of government personnel, selection of technical assistance contractors, and procurement of vehicles and equipment.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Acres having vegetative erosion control measures	1,000,000
Sub-catchments with effective rainfall utilization	3,000
Village level extension agents trained	200
Contact farmers trained	5,000
Farmer groups organized	5,000
Soil/Water Management Teams trained and operating	50
 <u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	 (\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Technical assistance (295 pm)	<u>2,000</u>
Total	2,000

	<u>U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)</u>			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Unliquidated</u>	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	7,125	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	7,125	-	7,125	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,000	32,875	42,000	

TITLE Water Management Research		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (in thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 391-0447		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, p. 934	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		1,000		
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To promote conservation and efficient use of soil and water resources and increase food production through improved farm practices.

Background and Progress to Date: This project, originally funded under the A.I.D. centrally funded Water and Tropical Soils Management Project, began in Pakistan in 1970. The project, conducted by a Colorado State University team in conjunction with local institutions such as the Mona Reclamation Project and Faisalabad Agricultural University, sponsors and conducts research in ways to more effectively and efficiently use Pakistan's water resources to improve farm productivity. The previous project has helped to:

- develop reliable, inexpensive, farmer-acceptable methods of improving water delivery systems among and on-farms;
- demonstrate small, inexpensive water control structures;
- determine the benefits of land leveling and demonstrate its effectiveness in increasing production and reducing water waste;
- describe behavioral and social constraints to acceptance of improved water management;
- create an awareness within the Government of Pakistan and donor agencies of the potential impact of water management improvement in food production; and
- give assistance to and help strengthen local and national research organizations, resulting in more attention being paid to water management research in Pakistan.

Host Country and Other Donors: Pakistan will provide an estimated \$1 million (rupee equivalent) for personnel, tubewell operation,

vehicles, transportation and other related costs.

Beneficiaries: Research being conducted is targeted to small and medium size farmers. Assuming that only one-fourth of the 7.5 million farm families in Pakistan will benefit the cost to A.I.D. over the life of project is about \$2 per family.

FY 80 Program: Extensive research will continue in major areas of water management including: better water usage; improved water course design; the economics of precision land leveling, especially for small farmers; the organization of farmers into viable water users' associations; better farming equipment for small farmers; and a training program for extension workers and related activities. With the Mission taking over management of the project, it is expected the research will be more relevant to the needs of small farmers and related aspects of the operational On-Farm Water Management Project.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Completed study with recommendations on economics and technology of land leveling	1
Extension workers trained in water management	270
Technology tested for improving management of soil/water resources	ongoing
Improved implementation of On-Farm Water Management Project	ongoing
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Technical services (175 pm)	<u>1,000</u>
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	Colorado State University
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	600		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,000	600	400	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	-	2,000	

TITLE Agriculture Statistics		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 391-0449		PRIOR REFERENCE None		FY 80 260	LIFE OF PROJECT 470	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	

Purpose: To improve accuracy and timeliness of agriculture statistics, especially crop estimates.

Background: The provincial governments of Pakistan have been producing agriculture statistics, including crop acreage and production estimates, for a number of years. The estimates, however, contain a wide margin of error and are unsatisfactory as a basis on which to make important decisions and for planning purposes. The country has developed neither an early warning system to alert GOP officials of unusual crop situations, nor a crop forecasting system.

A.I.D. has provided a small amount of technical assistance over the past two years to help the Punjab Government improve its crop estimating program. It is estimated that the assistance will total \$110,000 by the end of project in FY 79. While some improvement has occurred, a great deal remains to be done. This new project would assist the four provinces of Pakistan -- Punjab, Sind, Northwest Frontier (NWFP), and Baluchistan -- in improving agriculture statistics with emphasis on crop estimating programs. This would include assistance in developing training programs, devising sampling procedures, improving accuracy and timeliness of estimates, increasing efficiency and extent of data collection and processing, and developing a forecasting model and an early warning system. As the project progresses the feasibility of using the system to collect socio-economic data, periodically and for special purposes, will be investigated and, if deemed feasible, collection will be started on a pilot basis. Depending on the recommendations of an evaluation at the end of two and a half years, the project might be extended beyond three years.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP will contribute approximately \$2 million (rupee equivalent) for salaries and other local costs. There are no other donors.

Beneficiaries: Most of Pakistan's population -- particularly farmers -- will benefit from the more rational planning and decision-making which will be possible with improved agriculture statistics.

FY 80 Program: The project will provide technical assistance in agriculture statistics with emphasis in the first year on helping NWFP and Baluchistan design a crop estimating program; assisting Sind in developing a master sampling plan and sampling procedures; and developing and conducting training courses in these provinces. It will help the Punjab develop and test a crop forecasting model. It will provide advice in agriculture statistics and in all aspects of improving crop estimating procedures.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Field staff trained and equipped	1,500
Headquarters staff trained and equipped	40
Sampling plans developed/improved/implemented	4
Crop forecasting models developed and tested	2
Early warning system installed	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Advisors (24 pm)	160
Participant training (74 pm)	<u>100</u>
Total	260

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	U.S. Department of Agriculture
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	260	210	470	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	

TITLE Population Research and Development		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 300		LIFE OF PROJECT 800
NUMBER 391-0411	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 514		

Purpose: To selectively enlist the support of major employers, village organizations, public and private research organizations, and enlightened citizens in the development and implementation of well-planned programs to encourage small families.

Background: Substantial efforts have been made by both the Government of Pakistan (GOP) and A.I.D. to reduce fertility through family planning services. However, there have been no significant demographic changes that can be attributed to these efforts. In order for Pakistan to achieve meaningful reductions in family size, this project will support research and pilot activities to find effective ways to encourage family planning practices. The project consists of two parts. Within the GOP Population Division a Population Research and Development Cell will undertake action research. Under the auspices of this unit, a series of sub-projects of an experimental or quasi-experimental nature will seek innovative ways to deliver, and create a demand for, contraceptive services. Policy makers will use the findings of these sub-projects to make decisions about and to promote more widespread adoption of innovations that have been successfully tested. The other part of the project consists of research related to the determinants of fertility behavior and population impact analysis. The Population Division's Population and Social Planning Section will conduct this research. It includes the study, in non-experimental ways, of the determinants of fertility and the development of methods to estimate the impact of alternative public expenditure strategies on fertility.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP is contributing \$400,000 (rupee equivalent). The Ford Foundation is contributing \$25,000 to population research and development activities. West Germany and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities are considering support of the project.

Beneficiaries: Improved methods for the encouragement of adopting family practices that have been successfully tested under this project are likely to be instrumental in significantly increasing the number of continuous family planning acceptors. Results of the FY 80 program may eventually add 600,000 acceptors at a cost of 50 cents per family. Total acceptors over the life of project may total 1,800,000 at a cost of about 45 cents per family.

FY 80 Program: Research projects started in the previous year will continue and 15 new research projects will commence. Research summaries will be produced and distributed for research projects completed during the year. If results of completed research and experimental projects indicate effective methods to encourage acceptance and practice of family planning, seminars/conferences will be held to encourage incorporation of these methods in the national population planning program.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Completed research activities	25-35
Conferences/seminars	12
Research activity summaries	25-35
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Research activities	200
Population impact analysis	60
Project support cost	<u>40</u>
Total	300

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	67		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	67	433	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
- Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	300	-	800	

TITLE Population Planning (Program Components)		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 391-0434		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 509	FY 80	3,200	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	19,200
NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 86

Purpose: To assist the Government of Pakistan (GOP) to substantially increase the availability and use of effective means of fertility control.

Background: This project originally was proposed for FY 79 implementation. Delays in the GOP's reorganization of family planning efforts -- a reorganization expected to be completed in the next few months -- made it necessary to postpone implementation until FY 80. Extensive A.I.D., GOP, and other donor evaluations in the past two years have shown that the Expanded Population Planning Project (a previous A.I.D.-assisted project) did not lead to significant improvements in contraceptive use. A decision was made to focus A.I.D. support on those program components which experience in Pakistan indicates offer either the most potential (voluntary sterilization) or are necessary preconditions to improved performance (management information systems). As the GOP's population plans mature other potentially effective components will be added.

Host Country and Other Donors: At present the GOP estimates expenditures for population planning over the life of this project may approximate \$150 million (rupee equivalent). The GOP contribution will depend on receipts from donors but should approximate \$11 million in FY 80 and increase to \$15 to \$20 million by 1983. Contributions from other donors are not certain at this time, though Norway is expected to contribute \$1.5 million each year and United Nations Family Planning Agency (UNFPA) has programmed \$6.6 million for 1979 and 1980.

Beneficiaries: Of 14.5 million couples, it is estimated a total of two to three million will become acceptors of some form of contraception provided over the life of project, at a cost of approximately \$10 to \$15 per acceptor. Cost per acceptor benefiting from FY 80 funding should also be \$10 to \$15.

FY 80 Program: Depending on an evaluation of the experience with voluntary sterilization (VS), which is being supported in the present project, there will be continuing assistance to the GOP for expansion of its VS facilities. A long-term advisor and commodity assistance will be provided for improving the management information system. Contraceptives will continue to be supplied.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Acceptors, all methods (couples)	2 to 3 million
Management information system operating	1
Participants trained (management, population planning, statistics and demography)	65
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Upgrading and equipping VS facilities	1,500
Management information systems	50
Contraceptives (centrally funded)	800
Training	100
Project support services (training equipment and supplies, office equipment, advertising/publicity materials, support of other organizations' population activities)	<u>750</u>
Total	3,200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,200	16,000	19,200	

TITLE Malaria Control II		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 391-0451		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 80 5,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 20,000	
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 86

Purpose: To reduce the incidence of malaria in Pakistan to a level of five cases per 10,000 people.

Background: Malaria has long been the most serious health problem in Pakistan. During the 1960s Pakistan, assisted by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United States, embarked on a program directed towards eradication of malaria. Although significant reduction occurred in the initial phases of the program, a dangerous resurgence of malaria occurred in the early 1970s throughout the country. Between 1970 and 1975 the United States contributed \$24 million to the malaria control program. In 1976 Pakistan, again assisted by WHO and A.I.D., renewed its efforts to reduce the incidence of malaria to a level with which regular health services could cope. Field data collected and the annual reports of an External Assessment Team indicate there has been a continuing substantial drop in malaria cases in the rural areas. While progress has been made, the every nature of a control program indicates some type of malaria control program must be continued and expanded into urban areas if epidemic malaria is not to reoccur in Pakistan. This phase will also undertake further integration of the semi-autonomous malaria control effort into the GOP rural health program.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP will provide approximately 40% of the costs of the program as in the previous control program. WHO will provide limited amounts of commodities, technical advisors and training.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries of the program are the poor, isolated people in rural areas. With increased emphasis on urban malaria, the people living in the ghettos of the cities will greatly benefit from the program. The average cost per family benefitted by malaria control activities over the life of

the project is approximately \$2. The average cost per family is also estimated at approximately \$2.

FY 80 Program: Pakistan will continue its anti-malaria program but with greater emphasis directed towards the increasingly important problem of urban malaria and an increased role of surveillance activities and the use of anti-malaria drugs. Added support will be given to malaria research. A.I.D. will provide 60% of the foreign exchange for the purchase of insecticides, sprayers and spare parts and any other approved imported commodities.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Structures sprayed (cumulative for all years, including repeat spraying of some structures)	150,000
Malaria cases avoided (including reinfections)	50,000
Urban malaria source reductions	
 <u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	 (\$ thousands)
Loan:	<u>FY 80</u>
Insecticides/Larvicides	4,900
Sprayers and spare parts	<u>100</u>
Total	<u>5,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	5,000	15,000	20,000	

TITLE Primary Education		FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 391-0410		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 506	FY 80	Loan - 2,000	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		3,000	Grant - 1,000	3,000
LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To increase the coverage and effectiveness of primary schools in Pakistan's rural areas.

Background: The Government of Pakistan (GOP) presently devotes to primary education fiscal resources equal to 1.8% of GNP compared to an average of 4% for other developing countries. Largely because of this limited effort fewer than 50% of school age children are enrolled. In rural areas the percentage is much lower, especially for girls. Approximately 50% of those children enrolled drop out before completion of primary school. In an effort to increase the opportunity for children to attend school and complete their primary education, the GOP is focusing on quality and efficiency in primary education. A.I.D. and the World Bank are planning to support this long-term effort with a jointly-funded project which will focus on improving teacher training, making available better instructional materials, strengthening planning and management capabilities and improving physical facilities in rural areas. Depending on results of studies, experiments and evaluations to be performed in this project, A.I.D. will consider developing and implementing a sizeable follow-on project which could help greatly extend benefits of the earlier project to other rural areas in Pakistan.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP will contribute at least \$5 million (rupee equivalent) to the project. The World Bank is providing a \$10 million loan.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries of the project will be roughly 900,000 elementary school children and about 10,000 teachers. Particular attention will be focused on increasing enrollment and retention of girls. The cost to A.I.D. over the life of project will be roughly \$3 per beneficiary.

FY 80 Program: The mix of A.I.D. funded activities will include technical assistance and construction of classrooms, teachers' housing, in-service training centers and the provision of related furniture and equipment. Given the size of the primary school age population (estimated at over 12 million by 1982) and the magnitude of the problem, there will be ample opportunity for both A.I.D. and the World Bank to assist cooperatively on this effort.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Classrooms	1,014
Teacher residences	376
In-service training centers	10
Trained specialists and trainers	300
Trained teachers and learning coordinators	10,800

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
Grant:	<u>FY 1980</u>
Technical Assistance (140 p.m.)	
Loan:	1,000
Construction of classrooms, teachers' housing, and in-service training centers and provision of related furniture and equipment	<u>2,000</u>
Total	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	-	3,000	

TITLE Development Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80	1,250	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,675
NUMBER 391-0426	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Asia Programs, p.519	FY 79	FY 80	OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To upgrade the technical and managerial expertise of Pakistanis who are directly involved in planning and implementation of Pakistan's priority social and economic development programs.

Background: Pakistan has a shortage of trained technicians and managers who are needed to design, implement, and evaluate development programs. The country's capacity to train a cadre of technicians and managers is not adequate and must be augmented by training participants overseas and bringing qualified trainers to the country to conduct special courses. This project will provide long-term and short-term training to key federal and provincial government male and female personnel who are essential to planning and implementing vital development projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Pakistan's (GOP) contribution will be approximately \$890,000 (rupee equivalent) for international transportation of participants and their salaries while in training. Many of the other donors in Pakistan also have training programs. Some of the major ones are the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the British Council, Colombo Plan, West Germany, and Australia.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries of this project will be the 180 participants whose skills have been expanded and improved. The cost to A.I.D. over the life of project is an average of approximately \$9,300 per participant. The secondary beneficiaries will be the people in rural and urban areas who benefit from the government's development plans.

FY 80 Program: Twenty participants will be sent for long-term training, 20 for short-term training, and 20 will be provided training in-country. The training areas include food production

and nutrition, health/population planning, public administration, business administration, business management and human resources development, with major emphasis on rural primary education.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Long-term participants	60
Short-term participants	60
Participants trained in-country	60
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Long-term participants (770 p.m.)	962
Short-term participants (120 p.m.)	264
Consultants and materials for in-country training	<u>24</u>
Total	1,250

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	425	82		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	425	82	343	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,250	-	1,675	

PROGRAM: PAKISTAN

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Non-Conventional Energy		FUNDS Selected Development Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80	500	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,600
NUMBER 391-0446	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None			

Purpose: To establish an institutional capability to develop and promote use of non-conventional energy resources appropriate to the needs of the rural poor.

Background: Demand for useable energy is growing in Pakistan and energy supply helps to determine the pace of development in many sectors. Pakistan spends increasing amounts of scarce foreign exchange for imported petroleum. The government, though searching for conventional energy resources to develop, is also interested in exploiting all appropriate non-conventional energy resources -- especially those that can supply energy to rural areas not likely to be serviced by conventional energy for some time to come. For this reason, the Government Energy Resources Cell (ERC) has been given responsibility for development of non-conventional energy and has done some experimentation in bio-gas and other technologies. This project will be implemented by the ERC. Technical assistance, commodities and short-term training will be provided by A.I.D. in order to assist ERC to plan and implement an expanded non-conventional energy program. ERC will be assisted in developing an information storage and dissemination system, needs assessment procedures, a training program, specific non-conventional energy sub-projects, and adequate monitoring and evaluation procedures. A pilot committee also will be established to develop a comprehensive alternate energy policy that clearly outlines priorities, strategies, and outreach to the rural poor.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP will provide approximately \$600,000 (rupee equivalent). No other donors to this specific project are anticipated at this time. However, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is planning an initiative in non-conventional energy and A.I.D. will coordinate with them to avoid duplication of efforts.

Beneficiaries: Potential beneficiaries are 20,000 rural villages with a combined population estimated to be 26 million. The per family cost will be approximately 50 cents over the life of the project.

FY 80 Program: The project will help to reorganize and fully staff the ERC, establish an Energy Policy Committee, and initiate seminars and training courses.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Reorganized and fully staffed Energy Resources Cell	1
Energy Policy Committee established	1
Information storage and dissemination system operative	1
Needs assessment procedure established	1
Monitoring and evaluation procedures established	1
Energy sub-projects completed	To be determined

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Advisory services (50 p.m.)	340
Commodities	85
Training (seminars, short-term training)	75
Total	500

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	1,100	1,600	

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: PHILIPPINES

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population	..... (thousands, mid 1978)	<u>46,060</u>		
Per capita GNP	..... (dollars, 1976)	<u>410</u>		
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	.. (1970-75)	<u>3.7%</u>			
Average annual rate of inflation	..... (1960-1970)	<u>5.8%</u>	(1970-1976)	<u>15.1%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population	.. (1973)	<u>3.9</u>			
Life expectancy at birth, in years	(1970-1975)	total	58.4	male 56.9	female 60.0
	(1965-1970)	total	55.6	male 54.0	female 57.3
Literacy rate	(1970)	total	83%	male 84%	female 81%
	(1960)	total	72%	male 74%	female 70%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	.. (1954-77)	<u>1.2%</u>	
Agricultural production as % of GDP	..... (1976)	<u>29</u>
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	..... (1976)	<u>1,020</u>
% land owned () by: top 10%	<u>n.a.</u>	low 10%	<u>n.a.</u>

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	rice	30	(1975)
Cash	coconuts	20	(1977)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) coconut products, sugar

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) wheat, cotton

Proportion of labor force in agriculture (1970) 51%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>2,237</u>	(76)	<u>2,403</u>	(77)	<u>2,835</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	..... (1975)	<u>2,444</u>	(76)	<u>2,773</u>	(77)	<u>3,282</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	..... (1975)	<u>-207</u>	(76)	<u>-370</u>	(77)	<u>-447</u>
Defense expenditures,						
as % of total expenditures	..... (1975)	<u>19.5</u>	(76)	<u>19.9</u>	(77)	<u>18.0</u>
as % of GNP	..... (1975)	<u>3.1</u>	(76)	<u>3.1</u>	(77)	<u>2.9</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,						
(\$ millions, U.S.)	..... (1975)	<u>1,358</u>	(76)	<u>1,640</u>	(77)	<u>1,524</u>
Equivalent to	<u>4.3</u>	months of imports	(1977)			

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977) coconut products, sugar, copper, wood						
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.)	(1975)	<u>663</u>	(76)	<u>926</u>	(77)	<u>1,073</u>
as % of total exports	..... (1975)	<u>29</u>	(76)	<u>37</u>	(77)	<u>35</u>
Major imports ... (1976) petroleum, industrial equipment, wheat						
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.)	(1975)	<u>817</u>	(76)	<u>877</u>	(77)	<u>867</u>
as % of total imports	..... (1975)	<u>22</u>	(76)	<u>22</u>	(77)	<u>20</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975)	<u>-1,479</u>	(76)	<u>-1,425</u>	(77)	<u>-1,173</u>
Main trading partners	..... U.S., Japan					
External public debt as % of GNP.	(1976)	<u>12.3</u>				
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.)	..... (1976)	<u>223</u>				
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	..... (1976)	<u>6.6</u>				

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate	..... (1967-77)	<u>3.0%</u>				
% population in urban areas (1960)	<u>30</u>	(1970)	<u>32</u>			
Total births per 1,000 population	..... (1975)	<u>35</u>				
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	..... (1977)	<u>20</u>				
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>45.9</u>	(15-64 yrs.)	<u>51.1</u>	(65+ yrs.)	<u>3.0</u>		
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	..... (1974)	<u>59</u>				
People per physician	..... (1973)	<u>2,700</u>				
Major causes of death (1977) birth injuries, complications of pregnancy, pneumonia							
Major disease(s) ... (1974) influenza, tuberculosis, malaria							
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	..... (1974)	<u>87</u>				
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	..... (1970)	<u>35</u>				
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:							
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1972)	total	<u>69.9</u>	male	<u>70.8</u>	female	<u>69.9</u>	
Secondary .. (15-19)	(1972)	total	<u>43.4</u>	male	<u>43.3</u>	female	<u>43.6</u>
Post Secondary (20-24)	(1972)	total	<u>19.9</u>	male	<u>17.8</u>	female	<u>21.9</u>
Energy production as % of consumption (1970)	<u>3</u>					

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

COUNTRY	PHILIPPINES					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	
	PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD							
		1975	1976	TQ	1977				1978
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	68.5	75.7	10.4	86.8	82.0				
Loans	45.0	47.0	-	32.2	54.3				
Grants	23.5	28.7	10.4	54.6	27.7				
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	55.3	54.3	7.2	34.9	52.8				
Loans	45.0	47.0	-	20.3	42.3				
Grants	10.3	7.3	7.2	14.6	10.5				
(Security Supporting Assistance)	0.3	-	-	-	-				
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	10.8	19.0	2.4	48.9	27.1				
Loans	-	-	-	11.9	12.0				
Grants	10.8	19.0	2.4	37.0	15.1				
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	11.9	12.0				
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	11.9	12.0				
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-				
Title II - Total Grants	10.8	19.0	2.4	37.0	15.1				
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.5	-	0.1	15.7	*				
Voluntary Relief Agencies	10.3	19.0	2.3	21.3	15.1				
c. Other Economic Assistance	2.4	2.4	0.8	3.0	2.1				
Loans	-	-	-	-	-				
Grants	2.4	2.4	0.8	3.0	2.1				
Peace Corps	2.1	2.3	0.8	3.0	2.1				
Other	0.3	0.1	*	*	-				
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	34.8	27.1	21.6	38.1	37.3				
Credits or Loans	14.0	-	17.4	20.0	18.5				
Grants	20.8	27.1	4.2	18.1	18.8				
a. MAP Grants	19.0	21.7	4.2	17.0	18.1				
b. Credit Sales under FMS	14.0	-	17.4	20.0	18.5				
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	0.5	0.8	-	0.6	0.7				
d. Transferred Excess Stocks	1.3	4.6	-	0.5	-				
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-				
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	103.3	102.8	32.0	124.9	119.3				
Loans	59.0	47.0	17.4	52.2	72.8				
Grants	44.3	55.8	14.6	72.7	46.5				
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	24.9	329.0	10.2	49.6	-				
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	9.9	225.8	0.6	-	-				
b. All Other Loans	15.0	33.2	9.6	49.6	-				

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	23.5	479.3	668.5	2,656.7
IBRD	23.5	317.5	498.1	1,725.4
IFC	-	7.3	2.1	87.9
IDA	-	-	28.0	60.2
ADB	-	150.0	136.5	719.8
UNDP	-	0.4	3.8	42.9
Other UN	-	4.1	-	20.5

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-77
TOTAL	103.7	62.4	726.1
Japan	78.2	33.7	601.3
Germany	8.2	8.7	42.7
Australia	5.4	7.9	31.4
New Zealand	3.3	2.7	12.1
Denmark	0.9	1.3	10.1
Netherlands	2.8	3.6	12.3
Other	4.9	4.5	16.2

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	-	NA	*
Kuwait	-	NA	*

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	5.0	-	36.0
USSR	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	5.0	-	36.0
China	-	-	-

* Less than \$50,000

NA - Not available

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PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	42,250	22,750	-	8,400	-	11,100	-
Grants ...	10,540	3,962	2,928	1,000	100	2,550	-
Total ..	52,790	26,712	2,928	9,400	100	13,650	-
1979							
Loans	37,177	28,517	6,000	-	-	2,660	-
Grants ...	7,656	2,747	3,209	500	700	500	-
Total ..	44,833	31,264	9,209	500	700	3,160	-
1980							
Loans	33,007	19,667	-	10,000	-	3,340	-
Grants ...	7,993	3,515	2,491	887	100	1,000	-
Total ..	41,000	23,182	2,491	10,887	100	4,340	-

CP 80-13(10-78)

Development Overview:

The Philippines has limited mineral resources, a modest industrial base, and an adequate but poorly developed agricultural sector. Rapid population growth, a formidable geography, low rural productivity, and deteriorating trade terms make attaining modest increases in real per capita income difficult. While the Philippines educational system graduates large numbers of trained people, there is not always a demand for their skills in the labor market. Real per capita income in 1976 was \$410 but the population grew at a rate of about 2.5%. About 40% of the population has access to potable water and over 30% of school age children are malnourished.

Job creation in the Philippines stands as one of the important continuing requirements. Although employment stands at 5%, there is another 15% (higher in the rural areas) considered underemployed. While an estimated 500,000 aspirants enter the job market yearly, agriculture absorbs under half this number which encourages further migration to cities. Such migration causes the rural sector to lose experienced manpower to already congested cities.

What must be done is to: increase farmer's incomes and thereby create capital for rural investment; decentralize planning and budgeting to increase local responsiveness; reduce population growth through family planning services.

Socio-Economic Performance:

Since 1973, landholdings have been restructured by breaking up rice and corn holdings in excess of 20 hectares. Further restructuring has raised equity questions and is, therefore, proceeding slowly.

Continued Muslim unrest in Mindanao is a drain on both the affected region and overall national resources.

The Government of the Philippines' (GOP) planning is comprehensive, managed by capable technocrats and supported by other international donor agencies. Since 1970-1971,

U.S. Interests:

U.S. interests in the Philippines date from the Spanish-American War and the colonial period. Current U.S. interests are security, economic, and social. The Philippines is strategically located astride major Asian sea/air routes. The United States and the Philippines have a mutual defense treaty and our two largest overseas military installations are located on Luzon. Most foreign investment is of U.S. origin and a substantial two-way trade exists.

Since 1945 U.S. policies have centered on supporting economic growth for the largely-agricultural Philippine economy. A.I.D. contributes to this objective through its programs to benefit rural people equitably and by promoting their self-sufficiency.

PHILIPPINES

the Philippines average GNP grew over 6% annually and public investment doubled, rising to 4% of GNP. Improvement in income distribution has been marginal, however, due to the economy's limitations and continued concentration of investments in urban areas.

Total Resources:

In 1977, the GOP received \$722.7 million in foreign donor assistance. A.I.D.'s contribution was \$94.3 million, with Peace Corps and Commodity Credit Corporation committing another \$80.3 million. Other bilateral donors contributed \$79.6 million; multilateral agencies contributed \$468.5 million. Private capital commitments were \$167.4 million.

A.I.D. Strategy:

With rice self-sufficiency, A.I.D.'s strategy will assist the GOP in reducing the constraints faced by small-scale rice and corn farmers to increase their incomes and maximize their employment. Later artisan fishermen/farmers and upland slash and burn cultivators will be included.

The quality of rural life will be improved through health services and nutrition programs (including P.L. 480 support). At the 1977 Consultative Group meeting in Tokyo, the Group determined that \$1 billion in concessional aid would be required by 1980. Food through P.L. 480 will permit more maternal-child and student feeding programs and benefit thousands of malnourished Filipinos. Title II commodities in conjunction with A.I.D. grants will support the nutrition project. U.S. private voluntary agencies also play a vital role in this program.

Security Supporting Assistance is being justified in a separate presentation prepared by the Department of State and the Department of Defense.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
*	Population planning goals are to reach 80% of reproductive age couples; reduce the population growth rate by 0.1% per annum.
*	Support to irrigator service associations of 100-150 hectares will accelerate in 1980, with irrigation systems covering 57,000 hectares and begin production-related farm enterprises such as small farm equipment.
*	Improve rural extension service capabilities of agricultural colleges for farm youth.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	51	56	56
PASA ^c	-	2	2
Contract	81	90	101
Total	132	148	159
Participants^d			
Noncontract	120	202	244
Contract	15	74	75
Total	135	276	319
^a U.S. nationals; on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
CP 80-08(10-78)			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	32,148	58,798	39,052
Grants	4,930	14,824	10,244
Total AID	37,078	73,622	49,296
P.L. 480**			
Title I	8,800	10,000	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	12,886	12,311	17,041
Total P.L. 480	21,686	22,311	17,041
Total AID and P.L. 480	58,764	95,933	66,337
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
CP 80-14(10-78)						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	64.5	8,800	25.0	3,300	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	3.5	6,700	-	-
Title I Total .. (of which Title III is)		8,800 (-)		10,000 (-)		- (-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		12,854		10,940		14,544
World Food Programs		32		1,371		2,497
Gov't.-to-Gov't		-		-		-
Title II Total		12,886		12,311		17,041
Total P.L. 480		21,686		22,311		17,041

MISSION DIRECTOR PETER M. CODY

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM PHILIPPINES

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
FOOD AND NUTRITION	G	492-0252	74	2,136	1,392	---	420	---	---	18
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT	G	492-0256	73	5,776	5,135	---	461	---	70	-23
BICOL RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT	G	492-0260	74	2,075	1,980	---	32	---	---	25
AGRARIAN REFORM	G	492-0261	74	2,376	2,124	---	74	---	---	-20
AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	G	492-0266	75	868	760	---	28	---	---	17
RURAL ROADS I	L	492-0272	75	15,000	11,845	---	4,507	---	---	---
SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION	G	492-0274	76	1,084	728	---	243	---	10	---
SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION	L	492-0274	76	6,500	5,240	---	1,500	---	---	---
LIBMANAN/CABUSAO INTEGRATED AREA DEV.	L	492-0275	76	3,500	375	---	3,000	---	---	---
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH I	L	492-0280	76	5,000	954	---	1,559	---	445	---
BICOL SECONDARY FEEDER ROADS	L	492-0281	76	10,000	805	---	3,812	---	5,577	---
CONSULTING SERVICES III	L	492-0282	76	2,000	1,486	---	527	---	---	---
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH II	L	492-0286	79	---	---	5,000	140	---	4,150	5,000
CROP PROTECTION	L	492-0288	77	5,000	---	---	1,953	---	1,076	---
BICOL INTEG. AREA DEV. III (RINCONADA)	L	492-0289	79	---	---	3,500	300	1,500	1,425	---
RURAL ROADS II	L	492-0297	78	7,000	---	10,617	11,099	6,383	8,199	---
COOPERATIVE MARKETING	L	492-0300	78	1,600	---	4,400	3,125	---	1,490	---
SMALL FARMER SYSTEMS I	G	492-0301	78	155	---	350	310	495	398	---
SMALL FARMER SYSTEMS I	L	492-0301	78	5,000	---	5,000	7,300	---	1,600	---
INTEG. AGRICULTURE PROD. AND MARKETING	G	492-0302	77	6,827	1,223	---	2,112	---	1,830	3
INTEG. AGRICULTURE PROD. AND MARKETING	L	492-0302	77	3,000	63	---	1,647	---	1,190	2,170
BICOL INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	492-0303	78	897	147	680	837	520	620	243
RURAL SERVICE CENTERS	G	492-0304	78	487	133	417	405	500	610	294
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IV	L	492-0306	76	20,000	12,333	---	5,250	---	---	---
BICOL INTEG. AREA DEV. II (BULA)	L	492-0310	78	3,000	---	---	508	---	738	---
NATIONAL NUTRITION OUTREACH	G	492-0320	80	---	---	530	325	1,000	730	3,620
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION V	L	492-0321	78	8,400	2,500	---	3,400	---	---	---
FRESHWATER FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	G	492-0322	79	---	---	400	206	1,000	800	---
LAND TENURE REFORM	G	492-0330	79	---	---	370	105	---	130	630
SMALL FARMER SYSTEMS II	L	492-0334	80	---	---	---	---	11,784	---	4,216
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				117,681	49,223	31,264	55,185	23,182	31,088	
GRANTS				22,681	13,622	2,747	5,558	3,515	5,198	
LOANS				95,000	35,601	28,517	49,627	19,667	25,890	
POPULATION PLANNING										
POPULATION PLANNING II	G	492-0277	78	8,827	3,642	3,209	7,157	2,491	2,961	-2,991
POPULATION PLANNING II	L	492-0277	77	---	---	6,000	4,700	---	600	7,300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				8,827	3,642	9,209	11,857	2,491	3,561	
GRANTS				8,827	3,642	3,209	7,157	2,491	2,961	
LOANS				---	---	6,000	4,700	---	600	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM PHILIPPINES

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
HEALTH										
BARANGAY WATER I	G	492-0291	78	184	---	---	80	---	80	---
BARANGAY WATER I	L	492-0291	78	3,000	---	---	1,250	---	1,500	---
LOCAL WATER DEVELOPMENT I	G	492-0309	78	500	---	500	305	---	---	---
LOCAL WATER DEVELOPMENT I	L	492-0309	76	20,000	1,874	---	---	---	3,884	---
PANAY UNIFIED SERVICES FOR HEALTH	G	492-0312	78	316	4	---	63	---	56	---
PANAY UNIFIED SERVICES FOR HEALTH	L	492-0312	78	5,400	---	---	603	---	907	---
BICOL INTEG. HEALTH, NUT. AND POP.	* L	492-0319	80	---	---	---	2,500	---	---	---
BARANGAY WATER II	* G	492-0333	80	---	---	---	---	887	---	---
BARANGAY WATER II	* L	492-0333	80	---	---	---	---	7,500	---	7,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				29,400	1,878	500	2,301	10,887	6,427	
GRANTS				1,000	4	500	448	887	136	
LOANS				28,400	1,874	---	1,853	10,000	6,291	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES										
BAYANIHAN BARANGAY SCHOOLS	G	492-0293	79	---	---	600	406	---	579	685
PARTICIPANT TRAINING II	* G	492-0308	78	100	37	100	103	100	100	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				100	37	700	509	100	679	
GRANTS				100	37	700	509	100	679	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES										
NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	G	492-0294	78	1,550	12	---	367	---	465	---
NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	L	492-0294	78	7,100	---	---	218	---	3,871	---
ECON. AND SOCIAL IMPACT/WOMEN IN DEV.	* G	492-0295	78	1,000	---	500	785	1,000	805	---
REAL PROPERTY TAX ADMINISTRATION	* L	492-0298	78	4,000	---	2,660	2,400	3,340	2,400	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				13,650	12	3,160	3,770	4,340	7,541	
GRANTS				2,550	12	500	1,152	1,000	1,270	
LOANS				11,100	---	2,660	2,618	3,340	6,271	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				169,658	54,792	44,833	73,622	41,000	49,296	
GRANTS				35,158	17,317	7,656	14,824	7,993	10,244	
LOANS				134,500	37,475	37,177	58,798	33,007	39,052	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Bicol Integrated Area Development Project III (Rinconada)		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 492-0289		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	1,500	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 527	5,000
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84	

Purpose: To increase small farm productivity and employment for over 40,000 families residing in the Rinconada area of South-eastern Luzon's Bicol River Basin, by establishing: (a) operational systems for water control, (b) rural roads, (c) watershed management and (d) aquacultural support programs.

Background and Progress to Date: The project was identified in the 1976 Bicol River Basin Comprehensive Water Resources Development Study. The major components of the larger project include: (a) water control - regulation of lakes Buhi and Bato, excavation of river channels below the lakes, improved drainage, possible diking of lake Baao for fisheries, and rehabilitation and expansion of irrigation systems; (b) watershed management - terracing/access trails and agro-forestation; (c) agricultural roads - secondary and feeder roads; (d) agricultural support services - crop and fishery extension, farmers' organizations, marketing, farm family training, and land tenure improvements. A.I.D. will help finance: (a) design and construction of the Rinconada-Buhi lake regulation/irrigation systems, and limited access roads, and (b) implementation of the watershed protection component. Funding would also be made available for engineering design of other feasible Rinconada components subject to other external donor participation and/or GOP funding. The Rinconada feasibility study was completed in August 1978. Final design and project submission is scheduled for January 1979 with follow-on loan agreement signing, and the design and signing of construction contracts of Lake Buhi regulation/irrigation. The latter includes a control structure at Lake Buhi outlet, diversion structures in the forebay and Barit River and irrigation/drainage system improvements and extension. Phase I watershed management/agro-forestation activities will begin in FY 1979. The Lake Bato regulation component would store water for several downstream projects being submitted to other external donors (ADB and IBRD) who have expressed interest.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP will contribute an estimated \$5,000,000 in pesos for engineering design/construction costs and supporting program costs through 1984. Total A.I.D. project cost was reduced from FY 79 CP level of \$23 million to \$5 million due to reduced scope and to allow other donor/GOP contributions for construction components not supported by A.I.D.

Beneficiaries: Of the 42,600 families residing in the Rinconada area there would be an estimated 23,300 benefitted families including farmers in the lower Bicol Basin using stored water. In 1974, 61% of the households (6.1 members each) had annual incomes of less than \$400. The estimated dollar cost of the project is \$150 per family.

FY 80 Program: Sign loan amendment; continue irrigation construction; initiate extension and agricultural support activities; begin design of Lake Bato and Lake Baao regulation structure, and rural access roads.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Control structures and irrigation/drainage improvement to support	9,000 hectares
Lake Bato storage control structures to support irrigation	13,000 hectares
Secondary and feeder roads	150 kilometers
Protected watershed	6,500
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Lake Buhi regulation and irrigation/drainage	1,350
Lake Bato/Baao regulation A&E design	50
Secondary and feeder roads A&E design	100
Total	1,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	3,500	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,500	300	3,200	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,500	-	5,000	

TITLE Rural Roads II		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 492-0297		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	6,383	LIFE OF PROJECT 24,000
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80
		FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 535			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To stimulate development in relatively isolated and lower income rural areas of the Philippines through the construction of roads and bridges; and to develop the capability of selected local governments to plan and implement infrastructure projects on a sustained basis.

Background and Progress to Date: The Ministry of local Government and Community Development (MLGCD) gives rural roads top priority in the use of local government funds. The current deficiency in rural road linkages is given by the Government of Philippines (GOP) as 125,000 kms. The rural road programs focuses on upgrading secondary asphalt roads, gravel market feeder roads, and construction of penetrating roads into heretofore inaccessible areas. It also funds bridge work across generally small, but impassable rivers. The ongoing Rural Roads I project has completed 224 kms. of road and 2,356 linear meters of bridging and another 427 kms. and 4,324 linear meters will be completed by the end of that project. Personnel of twenty-eight provinces have received extensive training in the planning, budgeting, designing and construction of infrastructure projects.

Six provinces and five cities were selected for the project and new participants underwent orientation and introductory training in October 1977. Required training for the remainder of 1977 and 1978 was provided. Design work and initiation of construction activity for the first 200 kms. of roads and 2,000 linear meters of bridges was planned for FY 78. Actual road construction was approximately 37 kms. and bridges was 274 linear meters. 1979 will witness construction of additional phases of the road systems begun in 1978. An estimated 210 kms. of road and 2,100 linear meters of bridges will be constructed. The value of the total of the projects constructed in FY 79 will be \$6.5 million.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP has contributed approximately \$19.7 million for construction and design. Of this about \$11.5 million came from provincial and local governments for construction, overhead and maintenance costs. The Asian Development Bank financed 850 kms. of feeder road in Mindanao in 1978, and a second, smaller feeder road in Luzon in 1979. The World Bank included a feeder road component in its \$15 million highways loan package and is using the MLGCD system for implementation.

Beneficiaries: Rural Filipinos with annual per capita income of under \$150 comprise the bulk of the beneficiary group. The projected number of beneficiaries is 654,000 families. The cost per family benefited is approximately \$36 for life of project. For FY 80, approximately 175,000 families will be benefited at a cost of \$63 per family.

FY 80 Program: Approved road projects amounting to 460 kms. and bridging amounting to 2,900 linear meters will be constructed. Ten new provinces will be brought into the program during FY 80.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Kms. of road	600
Linear meters of bridging	6,000
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Loan:	
Technical Services (A&E)	750
Consultant (local hire)	4
Construction	<u>5,629</u>
Total	6,383

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	7,000	1,054	5,946	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	10,617	11,099		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	17,617	12,153	5,464	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	5,383	-	24,000	

TITLE Small Farmer Systems I		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 492-0301		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advice of Program Change, 4/78	495	11,000	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			FY 78	FY 80	OF PROJECT
					FY 81

Purpose: To increase the incomes of small farmer families in the project areas by increasing agricultural production and other income-generating activities.

Background and Progress to Date: In April 1975 under the predecessor project, Small Scale Irrigation, the Farm Systems Development Corporation (FSDC) was created to promote the development of small scale irrigation associations and to increase small farmer incomes. FSDC concentrates on establishing Irrigators Service Associations (ISAs) of about 50 to 70 farmers each, and assigning ISA members to own, operate, maintain and effectively use small scale pump or gravity irrigation systems. Over the past three years, FSDC has established over 800 ISAs. Out of a total of 310,000 hectares of land that FSDC expects to cover by 1982, ISAs had been organized covering 120,000 hectares by June 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: During the life of project the GOP, through the FSDC, will contribute approximately \$10 million. The GOP's contribution will be used mainly to finance the costs of the ISA systems; however, the GOP will also underwrite certain training and administrative costs. The Danish government will contribute \$1.9 million towards the purchase of irrigation pumps.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries include farmers who own, lease or sharecrop approximately 1-5 hectares each. Most of the farmers are tenants or lessees. The remainder are owners, part owners, or amortizing owners. The average size of land farmed is about two hectares. FSDC's average cost per hectare for irrigation of less than \$200 is one of the lowest in the world. It is expected that more than 70,000 farm families will eventually benefit from this project at average cost to A.I.D. of about \$155 per family. About 34,000 families will benefit from the FY 80 program which will include loans under both Small Farmer Systems I and II, at an average cost to A.I.D. of \$287 per family.

FY 80 Program: In 1980 FSDC will install pump irrigation systems operated by ISAs covering 22,000 hectares of farm land. In addition, they will organize ISAs to operate an additional 28,000 hectares of gravity systems constructed by the National Irrigation Administration (NIA) under the Barangay Irrigation Development Association SA Bagong Lipunan (Bida-SBL). They will also continue to rehabilitate any existing systems which becomes damaged, and will construct water impoundment facilities affecting about 450 hectares of land. Finally, they will continue to foster the development of ISA enterprises and ISA federations. A.I.D. will contribute initially \$495,000 in grant funds in FY 80.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Hectares covered by pump irrigation systems	44,000
Hectares irrigated from impoundment projects	750
ISA's organized or in process of development	250 ISAs
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Advisory Services	320
Participant Training	80
Prototype Equipment	10
Invitational Travel	35
R & D/Demonstration Centers	<u>50</u>
Total	495

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	5,155	1,145	4,010	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	5,350	7,610		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	10,505	8,755	1,750	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	495	-	11,000	

Camp, Dresser, and McKee International

TITLE Bicol Integrated Rural Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 492-0303		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	520	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,340
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81
		FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 537	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81		

Purpose: To package and facilitate financing of Bicol program component projects by external donors and the GOP; to promote increased private sector investment in agribusiness and labor-intensive rural industry; and to provide selected technical assistance for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Bicol component projects supported by A.I.D. loans and grants.

Background and Progress to Date: The GOP adopted a strategy in its 4-Year Plan (1974-77) and increased the priority in its 5-Year Plan (1978-82) to concentrate development resources in depressed sub-regions with high growth potential. The GOP Bicol Program was established in 1973 as a test case utilizing the integrated area development (IAD) approach. The program area now covers the economically depressed Bicol River Basin and its influence area of three provinces with a population of 2.3 million (80% rural). Increased equity is to be achieved through land reform, increased farm and off-farm employment, and access to social services. This grant project supports the Bicol program by financing technical support for planning and implementation of development projects, provides training for Bicol planning staff and selected commodities. This project and its predecessor Bicol River Basin Development grant have generated \$100,000,000 in major Bicol component projects. Of this total, three A.I.D. supported loan projects are under implementation and two projects are in the design/analysis project paper stage as of mid-1978. The organizational structure includes a policy level Bicol River Basin Coordinating Committee, decentralized Bicol Program Office and Local Area Development teams. These entities carry out coordinated planning, monitoring and evaluation. Project implementation is multi-agency under a lead, technical agency. The basic grant agreement of this follow-on project was approved in March 1978 and procurement of goods and services began in June 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOP inputs for program operations, project development/monitoring, and for other participating agencies total \$6,500,000 equivalent in pesos. A joint GOP/USAID objective is to involve other donors in the Bicol Program and to apply replicable Bicol Program methodology in other integrated area development projects in the Philippines. The GOP has already requested funding for an integrated area development project loan from the Asian Development Bank.

Beneficiaries: An estimated 300,000 families will be direct beneficiaries of public and private sector investment projects supported and/or facilitated by technical assistance financed under this project. The A.I.D. project cost is approximately \$7 per family over life of project.

FY 80 Program: This project will (a) undertake evaluations of four Bicol A.I.D. loan projects plus follow-on multi-purpose survey; (b) provide technical assistance for on-going projects; and develop additional loan packages for other external donors; and (c) provide final commodities and training.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Major socio-economic surveys	2
Implementation of A.I.D. loan projects	5
Design packaging for donor financing	4 projects
Completion of project evaluations	16
Participants trained	30

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Technical assistance	410
Commodity Support	60
Training	50
Total	<u>520</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	897	147	750	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	680	837		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,577	984	593	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	520	243	2,340	

TITLE Rural Service Centers		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 492-0304		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 538	FY 80	500	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,698
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To create in each of 15 targeted market towns an administrative capacity to serve the needs identified collaboratively by the town's officials and their most disadvantaged citizens.

Background and Progress to Date: The smaller market towns in the Philippines are key influence centers in the country's rural areas. They service the surrounding rural areas, acting as a focal point for rural people who may leave the farm in the continuing search for a better life. As a result, these smaller towns aggregate the discontent of the rural poor. With the success of the Provincial Development Assistance Project (PDAP), the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development (MLGCD) and U.S.A.I.D. decided to apply the planning, budgeting, fiscal and infrastructure development techniques of PDAP to the 15 selected market towns, focusing on solutions to the problems of the poor within the town jurisdiction. Special emphasis is given to the development of a social action plan for each market town that is developed in concert with the representatives of the poor and with the agencies and private organizations whose programs have the same aim. These social action plans will identify depressed areas and discuss subprojects required to meet the needs of these areas.

Project activities began in 1977, funded by the GOP. Staffs from the fifteen market towns have been trained and a complete manual of operations has been written and distributed. Social action training has been given to the 15 market towns and social action plans have been produced and passed by the local legislatures in 11 of them. Activity has begun on 40 social action projects selected from the approved plans. In addition, training has been given to people from five market towns prior to the inclusion of their towns into the Rural Roads and Barangay Water projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP will contribute \$4.15 million equivalent in pesos for acquisition of excess property,

personnel and development support, motor pool improvements, training, and some reimbursable funding for small-scale projects. Consultant assistance to market towns will be provided by the MLGCD. No other donor participation is anticipated.

Beneficiaries: About 13,000 families in the lower income bracket (family incomes less than \$1,000 per year or \$143 per capita) are the target population for this project. Many will receive direct benefit because of employment generated by small scale projects; others may get immediate service as the project opens up social and health services to the disadvantaged. Still others will benefit when parallel projects such as Rural Roads and Barangay Water are implemented within the town boundaries. In FY 80, approximately 5,000 families will be receiving benefits from social action projects being implemented in their areas. Cost per family directly benefited from FY 80 funds is \$158. Cost per family directly benefited over life of project is \$131.

FY 80 Program: Fifteen market towns with fully staffed development offices and 15 approved social action plans will be providing for approximately 100 social action projects. Ten market towns will be involved in the rural roads program, constructing 25-75 kilometers of roads and bridges.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Completed social action plans and projects	315
Trained development staff	100-150
Cities with equipment pools and road network plans	15
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grants: Consultants	343
Participant Training	44
Commodities	113
Total	<u>500</u>

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	487	133	354	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	417	405		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	904	538	366	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	294	1,698	

TITLE National Nutrition Outreach		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,150	
NUMBER 492-0320	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Asia Programs, pg. 530	FY 79	FY 83	OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To strengthen the capacity of the GOP to plan, implement and evaluate an integrated municipal level nutrition-oriented food production and utilization program focused on the least advantaged income groups.

Background and Progress to Date: The malnutrition problem in the Philippines is widely recognized as a major social and economic development deterrent. Under the predecessor Food and Nutrition Project (492-0252), the GOP established a National Nutrition Council to provide a mechanism for coordinating all public and private nutrition activities. Guidelines and policy directions for program implementing agencies have been promulgated and a 5 year plan developed, establishing the institutional base for this food and nutrition outreach project. The project will support a nutrition-oriented municipal and barangay level food production/assistance program which will lessen the requirements for external food aid.

Thirty-six of a planned 300 barangays have been selected to serve as initial pilot communities for planning and implementing nutrition-oriented food production/assistance activities aimed at families with malnourished children. Each municipality will mobilize local resources to replace or facilitate the scaling down of external food aid programs and to provide local food supplement to malnourished recipients.

Host Country and Other Donors: The estimated total GOP contribution is \$188 million equivalent, which includes personnel and related administrative costs as well as food production and processing material. Civic clubs, church groups, PVOs and other elements of the private sector are expected to participate. UNICEF will provide \$1.38 million in support of the GOP program.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries are malnourished children and their families. An estimated 9 million recipients of the poorest classes will benefit directly from food aid. An estimated 4 million low-income families will benefit through improved family nutrition practices. Project cost per family is estimated at less than \$1. Approximately 480,000 families will benefit in FY 80 at a cost of \$4 per family.

FY 80 Program: Nutrition-oriented food production/assistance will be extended to 48 municipalities. Food assistance to target maternal/child recipients will be increased to 1.2 million while school feeding will continue with 1.8 million recipients.

Major Outputs: All Years

Municipal nutrition programs	346
Barangay nutrition scholars	19,320
Barangays with malnutrition services for infants	13,655

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 80

Grant:	
University contract services	260
Commodities/equipment	360
Participant training	160
Information/research/local training	180
Evaluation	40
Total	<u>1,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	--	--	--	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	530	325		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	530	325	205	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	3,620	5,150	

TITLE Freshwater Fisheries Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,400
NUMBER 492-0322	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 531	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To increase incomes of small farmers and small fish producers and to improve nutrition through increased aquaculture production and freshwater fish consumption.

Background and Progress to Date: The suspected potential to produce (a) 200 kg./hectare of fish annually in rice paddies, using fish-rice culture and (b) 2,000 kg./hectare of fish in fishponds in the Philippines has become a certainty following the field testing of new technology developed jointly by A.I.D. and the GOP since 1971. However, shortages of fish seedlings and of adequately trained extension workers have limited major production increases. This project will alleviate these constraints and increase freshwater aquaculture production, directly impacting on the severe malnutrition among the nation's poor. A joint A.I.D./GOP fish marketing study in 1977 demonstrated a high demand for fish in Central Luzon. A.I.D. fish hatchery consultants have made studies and recommended a site suitable for a hatchery. A.I.D. and the GOP agreed to use PL 480 Title I generated funds to construct the fish hatchery and extension training facilities. Construction of these facilities began in September of 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP will contribute \$888,000 equivalent to this project. The GOP's funds will be used primarily for construction, fish pond development, and operations support.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be 10,000 rice farming families in Central Luzon whose average net income is less than \$390/year (35% of which receive less than \$133/year). About 2,000 families will have increased income from selling fish produced in excess of family consumption needs. During the start-up period in FY 80 an estimated 1,000 families will directly benefit making this component equal to \$1,000 per family benefited in FY 80. By FY 82, 10,000 families will be directly benefited at an estimated A.I.D. cost per family of \$140.

FY 80 Program: Fifty farmers will be trained to grow rice-fish; five million fish seedlings will be produced and distributed to approximately 2,000 families resulting in the production of 400 tons of fish by rice-fish farmers; and the extension of rice-fish technology to 4,000 farmers.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
A staffed operational fish hatchery	1
An operational extension training center with trained staff	1
Extension agents and fish farmers trained	200
Farmers trained in rice fish technology	10,000
Fish seedlings produced per year	20,000,000
Families affected by increased intake and improved quality of protein	10,000
 <u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	 (\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
<u>Grant:</u>	
Technical and Extension Training	250
Hatchery Production and Management	
Advisory Service	450
Training and Laboratory Equipment and Supplies	250
Evaluation	<u>50</u>
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400	206		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	400	206	194	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	-	1,400	

TITLE Small Farmer Systems II		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 11,784	LIFE OF PROJECT 16,000	
NUMBER 492-0334	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To increase income of small farm families in project areas with particular emphasis on increased agricultural production and other income generating activities.

Background: This project is a follow-on to two previous projects, Small Scale Irrigation and Small Farmer Systems I. The Small Farmer Systems II project involves establishing additional small farmer irrigator associations (ISAs) so that members may own, operate, and maintain irrigation and other farm support systems under the GOP's program for assisting small farmers. A.I.D. has supported these efforts since FY 76. Over the past three years the Farm Systems Development Corporation (FSDC) has established over 800 ISA's. An external A.I.D. evaluation undertaken in January 1978 demonstrated that the GOP's small irrigation program is realizing its objectives.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP through the FSDC will contribute appropriate \$15 million to this project. The GOP's contribution will, for the most part, finance the costs of ISA systems, although it will also finance training and administrative costs.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries of the project include farmers who own, lease, or sharecrop approximately 1-5 hectares each. Many of the farmers are owners, part owners, or amortizing owners. The remainder are tenants of lessees. The average size of land farmed is two hectares. FSDC's average cost per hectare for irrigation of less than \$200 is one of the lowest in the world. It is expected that almost 80,000 farm families will benefit from this project at an average cost of about \$200 per family. This is slightly higher than under Small Farmer Systems I due to increased activity in small farm equipment and mechanization. About 4,300 farm families will benefit from the FY 80 program at an average cost of \$287 per family.

FY 80 Program: In 1980 financing from this project will assist FSDC in installing pump irrigation systems operated by ISAs covering 3,000 hectares of farm land. In addition, FSDC will organize ISAs to operate an additional 4,000 hectares of gravity systems constructed by the National Irrigation Administration (NIA) under the Barangay Irrigation Development Association SA Bagong Lipunan (Bida-SBL). It will also continue to rehabilitate any existing systems which becomes damaged, will institute land consolidation covering about 5,000 hectares, and will construct water impoundment facilities affecting about 50 hectares of land. Finally, FSDC will continue to foster the development of ISA enterprises and ISA federations.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Hectares covered by pump irrigation systems	53,000
Hectares irrigated by water impoundment projects	1,000
Hectares affected by land consolidation	22,000
ISAs organized or in the process of development	150 ISAs
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Loan:	
800 irrigation systems	7,500
Training	784
Commodities	2,500
Advisory Services	<u>1,000</u>
Total	11,784

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	11,784	4,216	16,000	

TITLE Population Planning II		FUNDS Population	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 492-0277		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80 2,491	LIFE OF PROJECT 24,836
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 539	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To assist the Government of the Philippines in reducing the Philippine population growth rate by one tenth of 1% per year during the life of the project.

Background and Progress to Date: Family planning services were initiated in public and private clinics and hospitals throughout the Philippines between 1970 and 1976 under predecessor project Population Planning I (492-0220). Population Planning II supports expansion of the service network to grassroots level, with particular emphasis upon assistance to rural and poor urban clientele. The corner-stone of the program is the National Family Planning Outreach project which has replaced 2,300 part-time, town-based family planning motivators with professional, full-time outreach workers recruited from the districts in which they work. Each outreach worker is to establish and maintain an average of 10 local service points from which volunteer workers distribute pills and condoms without charge to their neighbors. Six other activities including voluntary sterilization services support the project. More than 3,100 outreach workers have been selected, trained and incorporated into the staffs of provinces and chartered cities. Neighborhood contraceptive distribution points number 20,085 and services are reaching hitherto inaccessible areas. Similarly, voluntary sterilization services, for which there is growing demand, are being made more widely available through participating hospitals and clinics.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP share of project costs is budgeted to increase from 40% in FY 77 to 76% by FY 80. The GOP will contribute over life of the project the peso equivalent of \$20,300,000 for program support. UNFPA, FPIA, Ford Foundation, and the Population Council will donate approximately \$1,100,000 in FY 78 and FY 79. The IBRD is expected to provide a \$30 million loan for population/family planning activities starting in late 1979.

Beneficiaries: Couples benefiting from free family planning services are expected to reach 2,360,000 by 1981, at a project cost of \$11 per family. The majority of this group are the rural and urban poor. The FY 80 program should reach approximately 250,000 couples at a cost of \$10 per family.

FY 80 Program: Approximately 3,100 full-time outreach workers will be deployed to rural areas reaching an additional 250,000 couples with family planning services and information. The full-time outreach workers will additionally maintain contact with approximately 1.8 million couples already practicing family planning. About 72,000 surgical contraceptive procedures will be performed.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Outreach workers trained and deployed	3,100
Local supply points established	54,356
Couples using some method of contraception	2,360,000
Voluntary surgical contraceptive procedures	325,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
National outreach	2,071
Voluntary surgical contraception	282
Demographic Measurement	60
General Project Support	48
Evaluation	<u>30</u>
Total	2,491

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	5,836	1,821	4,015	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	9,209	11,857		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	15,045	13,678	1,367	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,491	7,300	24,836	

TITLE Bicol Integrated Health, Nutrition and Population		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 492-0319			FY 80 2,500	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,500	
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 532	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To create an effective rural health services delivery system to be funded from and supported by local resources and institutions.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of the Philippines (GOP) Bicol River Basin Development Program was established in 1973 to focus development resources on a specific geographic area employing an integrated area development approach. The Bicol River Basin Coordinating Committee identified health services, water, and environmental sanitation as major development priorities and pledged support for a concerted effort to provide basic and integrated health services. This project will be conducted in two provinces in the Bicol River Basin to bring health, sanitation, family planning and nutrition assistance to low income families. Four hundred village health aides will be recruited locally, trained in essential health, nutrition and family planning techniques, and deployed to rural areas. The health aides will coordinate their activities closely with family planning outreach personnel and nutrition scholars also working in rural areas.

The Project Paper has been completed and is currently being reviewed by the Mission and GOP officials. The Project Paper is expected to be reviewed in A.I.D./W in January 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP will contribute approximately \$2.8 million equivalent in pesos for institutional development, construction, purchase of equipment, and salaries of project staff. Other donor contributions are not expected.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 400,000 people living in 400 rural villages (barangays) will benefit from this project. Recent surveys show that 80% of these people are living in abject poverty

in one of the poorest regions of the Philippines. An estimated 65,000 families will benefit from this project at a cost of \$36 per family.

FY 80 Program: The project is expected to be initiated early in FY 80. This will be a start-up period with emphasis on training and deploying 400 village health aides. In FY 80, 75 sanitation and household water improvement projects will be completed.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Village health aides recruited and trained	400
Environmental sanitation surveys completed	400
Village water facilities constructed	195
Village drugstores established	400
Demonstration households assisted in improving water supplies	500
Demonstration household water-sealed latrines constructed	1,000
Renovated rural health centers	7

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 80
Loan:	
Salaries and training village health aides	623
Construction	1,120
Equipment and medical supplies	757
TOTAL	2,500

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,500	-	2,500	

TITLE Barangay Water II		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 492-0333		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 80	387 Grant; 7,500 Loan	LIFE OF PROJECT 15,887
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To institutionalize the capability of selected local government units to identify, plan, organize, and install functional Barangay Cooperative Water Systems with their own maintenance capacity in low income rural farming communities.

Background: Community water systems in most of the Philippines are either non-existent or provide water which is considered unsafe for human consumption. About 80% of the population lives outside an organized system altogether. The remaining 20% of the population under the jurisdiction of a water system is seriously inconvenienced by problems related to the provision of adequate quantity and acceptable quality of water. This project focuses on these water problems.

This project is a follow-on to the Barangay Water I project. It focuses on construction and management of small-scale village water systems serving farming communities under 5,000 population. The systems will be organized and managed by village level water associations which will set fees and be responsible for maintenance and some construction. This approach has been operative since 1977 under the Government of the Philippines Barangay Water Program, which began receiving A.I.D. support since 1978. Through 1979, 23 local government units have constructed or are constructing about 100 systems and organizing recipient communities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP will contribute \$10,318,000 equivalent in pesos for salaries, construction costs, administrative operations, and training. After the institutional capacity of this project is well established, it is anticipated that the GOP and the IBRD will continue the program on a more extensive basis.

Beneficiaries: This project will benefit up to 500 small, rural farming and fishing communities ranging in size from 300 to 5,000

people. About 150,000 families will benefit from the various sub-projects. The communities will be representative of the lowest 60% of the nation's income group with the largest percentage falling in the lower 40% and lower 20% income groups. Project costs per family benefited will range from \$50 to \$100 depending on the physical characteristics of the area to be served and the type of system to be provided. The mean cost per system per family will be close to \$100. In FY 80, 30,000 families will benefit.

FY 80 Program: An additional 10 local government units will be prepared to join the program with the construction and organization of up to 100 more barangay water systems.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Additional local government units implementing water systems	30
Sub-projects constructed and operational	500
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Consultants	805
Participant Training	30
Commodities	52
Loan:	
Construction	<u>7,500</u>
Total	8,387

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	8,387	7,500	15,887	

TITLE Participant Training II		FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 492-0308 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 542	FY 80 100	LIFE OF PROJECT 300
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To increase the amount of trained GOP human resources in selected disciplines of mutual GOP and A.I.D. development priorities.

Background and Progress to Date: This project helps to lay the institutional groundwork within various government agencies to deal with constraints to economic and social advancement. Illustrative of eligible training programs are courses in agriculture and fisheries, credit and cooperatives, development administration, intermediate technology, land reform and land tenure, non-formal education, management and the role of women, and policy formulation for the human resources sector. To date three long-term participants have begun academic programs, while an estimated 10 other participants have completed short-term training courses in the United States.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP contribution for participant travel, salaries and allowances will be approximately \$183 million in pesos. Other donor contributions are not expected.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries are the participants themselves. However, the ultimate, long-term beneficiaries will be rural poor Filipinos who depend upon a well-trained national development administration. In the selection of training courses, preference is given to those programs where there is likely to be a substantial spread effect by virtue of the participants' position within the host government. A per family cost cannot be given for this project.

FY 80 Program: During FY 80 an additional five participants will receive long-term academic training, and an additional 19 will attend short-term courses and seminars. These programs will be conducted in both the United States and third countries as appropriate.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Long-term academic participants trained (12 in the United States; three third country)	15
Short-term, non-academic participants receiving training (45 in the United States; 12 third country)	57
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
5 U.S. academic programs	46
3 third country academic programs	8
45 U.S. non-academic programs	38
12 third country non-academic programs	7
Evaluation	1
Total	100

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	100	37	63	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	100	103		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	200	140	60	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	100	-	300	

TITLE Economic and Social Impact Analysis/ WID		FUNDS Selected Development Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,500
NUMBER 492-0295	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 544			

Purpose: To improve the measurement of economic progress, social change, and the impact of development projects, including effects on Filipino women.

Background and Progress to Date: The GOP has developed adequate means to measure the achievement of its economic goals, but lacks suitable means to measure the achievement of its social goals, including the extent to which women are participating in and benefiting from the development process. This project provides technical and financial assistance to GOP efforts to fill these gaps in the existing planning system. Various studies, surveys and training activities will be undertaken to develop and institutionalize means of measuring social progress and the contributions of individual projects to the well-being of the Philippine people. To date the project has focused on continued development of conceptual framework for economic/social indicator system; assessment of existing statistical system; continued development and implementation of progress and impact measurement systems for various projects; completion of four research studies and initiation of one national survey on women's participation in development. Training of project personnel in social accounting and project monitoring and evaluation, and impact measurement and analysis continues.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP will provide \$2,156,000 equivalent in pesos as its contribution to the project. Financial support from other donors is not expected.

Beneficiaries: The project is focused on improvement of the planning and design of development projects of major benefit to the rural poor, with some emphasis on quantifying the impact which development projects have on the integration of women into the development process. It is not possible to estimate A.I.D. costs per family benefited since a specific target population among the

rural poor has not been designated.

FY 80 Program: Three surveys completed; progress and impact measurement systems developed; national survey on women's participation in development completed; project personnel trained.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
An operational economic/social indicator system	1
A.I.D. projects evaluated for develop impact	40
GOP personnel trained	220
Intensive studies on women's participation in development	6
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Design and use of indicator system	369
Design and use of impact measurement systems	522
Participant training	13
Project management	<u>96</u>
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	1,000	-	1,000	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	785		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,500	785	715	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	-	2,500	

TITLE Real Property Tax Administration		FUNDS Selected Development Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 3,340			LIFE OF PROJECT 10,000
NUMBER 492-0298 GP NT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 525	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	

Purpose: To generate additional revenue in 576 municipalities and 240 city districts excluding Metro Manila.

Background and Progress to Date: Although the real property tax is the single most important source of locally generated revenue for local governments, the annual national average of collections versus collectibles is about 50%. Local government officials are now realizing the significance of the uncollected revenue and the adverse impact it has on local budgets and development efforts. In the late 1960s and early 1970s the Provincial Development Assistance Project (PDAP) field tested in 28 PDAP provinces an administrative and technical system for real property taxation. Because national allotments to local governments are projected to decrease, the real property tax administration (RPTA) system will help meet the financial needs of local governments by providing an efficient and concise administrative system to identify, assess and record property for the purpose of collecting tax revenues due. The project is expected to provide a significant increase in local government revenues available for development purposes.

The project agreement was signed on May 19, 1978. Over 200 personnel received training in tax mapping and records management in FY 78. Training in these activities will have been expanded nationwide in FY 79. By the end of FY 79 all province and city personnel will have received training in assessment and collection procedures, and there will exist functional RPTA systems covering an initial 300 municipalities and city districts throughout the country.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host government contribution for the life of the project is expected to be \$13,700,000 in pesos.

Beneficiaries: This project is not aimed at a specific target group. Rather the increased revenue generated will be available

to local governments for development programs. A check of selected provincial development plans indicate the priorities of development schemes and projects targeted towards the poor are dependent upon increased local tax revenues. It is not feasible to project a per family cost breakdown either life of project or for FY 80.

FY 80 Program: During FY 80 approximately 300 municipalities and city districts will be installing the improved tax system. The initial 300 local governments which installed the system in FY 79 will be collecting the additional revenues in FY 80. Revenue increases are expected to be \$5.6 million.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Municipalities and cities with RPTA System installed	816
Local government with increased collectibles	2,912
Provincial and city staff trained in implementation of RPTA system	3,185

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Reimbursement for mapping and tax surveys	<u>3,340</u>
Total	3,340

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	4,000	-	4,000	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,660	2,400		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	6,660	2,400	4,260	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,340	-	10,000	

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: SRI LANKA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population	..... (thousands, mid 1978)	<u>14,563</u>		
Per capita GNP	..... (dollars, 1976)	<u>200</u>		
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	.. (1971-75)	<u>1.1%</u>		
Average annual rate of inflation	..... (1960-1970)	<u>1.8%</u>	(1970-1976)	<u>11.5%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population	.. (1973)	<u>13</u>		
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975)	total	<u>67.8</u>	male	<u>66.3</u> female <u>69.3</u>
	total	<u>65.8</u>	male	<u>64.8</u> female <u>66.9</u>
Literacy rate	..... (1971)	total <u>78%</u>	male <u>86%</u>	female <u>69%</u>
	..... (1963)	total <u>75%</u>	male <u>85%</u>	female <u>64%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	.. (1954-77)	<u>0.1%</u>	
Agricultural production as % of GDP	..... (1976)	<u>37</u>	
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	..... (1976)	<u>1,480</u>	
% land owned () by: top 10%	<u>n.a.</u>	low 10%	<u>n.a.</u>
Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	rice	30	(1977)
Cash	tea, rubber, coconuts	n.a.	(1977)
Major agricultural exports	.. (1977)	tea, rubber, coconuts	
Major agricultural imports	.. (1977)	cereals, manufactured fertilizers	
Proportion of labor force in agriculture	..... (1970)	<u>41%</u>	

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1974) <u>513</u>	(75) <u>540</u>	(76) <u>612</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	..... (1974) <u>656</u>	(75) <u>803</u>	(76) <u>972</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	..... (1974) <u>-143</u>	(75) <u>-263</u>	(76) <u>-360</u>
Defense expenditures,			
as % of total expenditures	..... (1974) <u>3.1</u>	(75) <u>2.2</u>	(76) <u>2.2</u>
as % of GNP	..... (1974) <u>0.8</u>	(75) <u>0.6</u>	(76) <u>0.7</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,			
(\$ millions, U.S.)	..... (1975) <u>50</u>	(76) <u>92</u>	(77) <u>292</u>
Equivalent to	<u>5.0</u>	months of imports	(1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports	... (1977)	tea, rubber, coconut products	
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.)	(1975) <u>39</u>	(76) <u>46</u>	(77) <u>68</u>
as % of total exports (1975) <u>7</u>	(76) <u>8</u>	(77) <u>9</u>
Major imports	... (1975)	food, petroleum, fertilizer	
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) (1975) <u>42</u>	(76) <u>40</u>	(77) <u>59</u>
as % of total imports (1975) <u>6</u>	(76) <u>7</u>	(77) <u>9</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.) (1975) <u>-187</u>	(76) <u>-9</u>	(77) <u>58</u>
Main trading partners	.....	China, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan
External public debt as % of GNP.	(1976)	<u>22.1</u>	
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.)	..... (1976)	<u>127</u>
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	..... (1976)	<u>20.1</u>

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate	..... (1967-77)	<u>2.1%</u>
% population in urban areas	..... (1963)	<u>19</u> (1971) <u>22</u>
Total births per 1,000 population	..... (1974)	<u>27</u>
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	..... (1974)	<u>10</u>
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>39.0</u>	(15-64 yrs.) <u>57.0</u>	(65+ yrs.) <u>4.0</u>
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	..... (1974)	<u>45</u>
People per physician	..... (1973)	<u>4,000</u>
Major causes of death (1968)	pregnancy-related problems		
Major disease(s)	... (1970)	n.a.	
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	..... (1974)	<u>91</u>
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	.. (1970)	<u>14</u>	
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:			
Primary ... (ages 5-14)	(1974) total <u>39.1</u>	male <u>40.9</u>	female <u>37.2</u>
Secondary .. (15-19)	(1974) total <u>70.6</u>	male <u>68.8</u>	female <u>72.4</u>
Post Secondary (20-24)	(1973) total <u>1.7</u>	male <u>1.6</u>	female <u>1.7</u>
Energy production as % of consumption (1970)	<u>5</u>	

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

COUNTRY **SRI LANKA**

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	38.5	35.7	1.5	64.8	60.8			
Loans	33.1	31.6	-	60.0	53.4			
Grants	5.4	4.1	1.5	4.8	7.4			
a. A.I.D. and Professional Agencies	8.6	9.6	-	20.9	23.0			
Loans	8.6	9.6	-	20.1	19.0			
Grants	-	-	-	0.8	4.0			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	29.9	26.1	1.5	43.9	37.8			
Loans	24.5	22.0	-	39.9	34.4			
Grants	5.4	4.1	1.5	4.0	3.4			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	24.5	22.0	-	39.9	34.4			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	24.5	22.0	-	39.9	34.4			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	5.4	4.1	1.5	4.0	3.4			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	3.3	3.9	1.1	3.4	3.2			
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	-	-	-	*	0.1			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	*	-			
Grants	-	-	-	*	0.1			
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	*	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Int'l. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	-	0.1			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	38.5	35.7	1.5	64.8	60.9			
Loans	33.1	31.6	-	60.0	53.4			
Grants	5.4	4.1	1.5	4.8	7.5			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-			

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

TOTAL	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
IBRD	-	69.3	58.3	391.0
IFC	-	-	*	73.4
IDA	-	-	2.1	2.1
ADB	-	41.2	25.5	145.7
UNDP	-	22.5	24.0	117.1
Other UN	-	4.9	5.9	45.0
	-	0.7	0.8	7.7

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	76.5	90.2	487.7
Germany	14.4	12.8	106.9
Japan	12.8	20.7	98.3
United Kingdom	9.8	7.0	77.0
Canada	13.1	16.3	75.2
Sweden	9.0	11.7	39.8
Australia	2.5	2.5	25.4
Other	14.9	19.2	65.1

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	12.0	NA	35.0
Iraq	-	NA	20.0
UAE	12.0	NA	12.0
Kuwait	-	NA	3.0

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

TOTAL	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	3.0	-	331.0
USSR	-	-	100.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	73.0
China	3.0	-	158.0

UAE - United Arab Emirates

NA - Not available

* Less than \$50,000

SRI LANKA

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	19,000	12,000	-	7,000	-	-	-
Grants ...	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	23,000	16,000	-	7,000	-	-	-
1979							
Loans	17,900	17,900	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	4,900	4,900	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	22,800	22,800	-	-	-	-	-
1980							
Loans	28,300	24,300	-	4,000	-	-	-
Grants ...	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	29,800	25,800	-	4,000	-	-	-

U.S. Interests

Sri Lanka is a democracy with a strong record of free elections, individual rights, and social equity. The Government of Sri Lanka's (GSL) priority is development--growth and equity. U.S. interests are served by Sri Lanka's attaining its goal while maintaining its democratic traditions.

Development Overview

Sri Lanka is a poor country whose development policies until recently have emphasized investments in health, education and social programs instead of programs to improve economic productivity. These policies combined with droughts, low export prices and high imported food and fuel prices contributed in the 1970s to a low GNP growth (2.8%) and an even lower growth in agricultural production (1.2%). The most serious consequences of these low growth rates and related policies have been widespread unemployment (15-20%)

and a chronic and massive food deficit (50% of basic foods are imported).

Over the past year, long overdue and politically difficult measures have been implemented by the GSL to improve the economy, including stimulation of domestic savings, investment and production, and restricting welfare expenditures to poorer families. In response, international aid donors have substantially increased their Official Development Assistance (ODA) while the International Monetary Fund has extended short-term loans to assist the GSL with its balance of payments problems.

Socio-Economic Performance

Sri Lanka's long-standing commitment to its people's basic needs for food, education and health is reflected in impressive performance. In the last 25 years, Sri Lankans have:

- increased their food consumption by about 15% to 2,200 calories per capita;
- increased their life expectancy to 68 years;
- decreased their infant mortality to 45/1000;
- decreased their population growth rate to 1.5%;
- achieved an adult literacy rate of 76%; and
- achieved a modest redistribution of income to benefit the lowest 40% of their population.

The GSL must sustain this performance and re-emphasize growth. Recently the government has adopted policies and programs to increase rice production. They include improved marketing and price incentives, increased fertilizer availability and acceleration of irrigation schemes. These measures, combined with good weather, have contributed to dramatic increases during 1977 and 1978 in rice production and in small farmers' real incomes.

SRI LANKA

Total Resources

In 1977, \$46 million in ODA was disbursed from the United States (A.I.D. and PL 480) and \$120 million from other donors. These include members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, communist countries, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting countries and international financial institutions.

Net private capital flows to Sri Lanka improved from minus four million dollars in 1976 to an estimated five million dollars in 1978. U.S. private investments are expected to increase appreciably in 1978 and 1979.

The United States participates in the World-Bank sponsored aid group of 13 countries. Under the Bank's leadership, donors are participating in the Mahaweli Ganga development scheme which will irrigate hundreds of thousands of acres of fertile land.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D. selectively supports Sri Lanka's development goals to increase agricultural production, generate employment (especially in rural areas), and to satisfy the basic needs of poor people. A.I.D.'s major emphasis is to increase food production through projects aimed at small farmers. These projects will open irrigable lands, improve efficient water use, provide essential agricultural inputs and enhance supporting institutions and technologies.

A.I.D. also supports the GSL in bringing malaria under control and helps strengthen its capability to administer the program on a long-term basis.

PL 480 programs are critical in helping the GSL to distribute food to lower income families and to alleviate malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating mothers. A.I.D. supports family planning programs undertaken by private voluntary organizations, (PVO's). Support is also provided to PVO's for their rural and economic development programs.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
* Since low growth rates, unemployment, and chronic food deficits are Sri Lanka's major concerns, A.I.D. will help increase agricultural production and employment.	
* \$22.0 million of A.I.D.'s development assistance is devoted to broad-based rural development and \$4.0 to malaria control. Another \$26.1 million in PL 480 (Titles I and II) support economic reforms and finance local rural development and nutrition programs.	

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	11	17	17
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	3	7	10
Total	14	24	27
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	8	2	2
Contract	4	98	98
Total	12	100	100

^aU.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^bFY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
^cParticipating agency technicians.
^dProgrammed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 80-08(10-78)			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	569	25,985	20,882
Grants	100	3,557	2,761
Total AID	669	29,542	23,643
P.L. 480**			
Title I	35,400	17,000	18,200
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	3,453	5,064	7,881
Total P.L. 480	38,853	22,064	26,081
Total AID and P.L. 480	39,522	51,606	49,724

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

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 80-14(10-78)						
(In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	266.0	35,400	133.0	17,000	133.0	18,200
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total . . .	266.0	35,400	133.0	17,000	133.0	18,200
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..	-	3,285	-	3,778	-	6,240
World Food Programs	-	168	-	1,286	-	1,641
Gov't.-to-Gov't	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II Total	-	3,453	-	5,064	-	7,881
Total P.L. 480	-	38,853	-	22,064	-	26,081

MISSION DIRECTOR SARAH J. LITTLEFIELD

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SRI LANKA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
RICE RESEARCH	L	383-0040	76	3,800	453	---	605	---	590	---
PADDY STORAGE AND PROCESSING	L	383-0041	77	5,400	100	---	1,835	---	3,265	---
MAHAWELI GANGA IRRIGATION	G	383-0042	77	800	100	---	137	---	210	---
MAHAWELI GANGA IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT SERVICES AND TRAINING	L	383-0042	77	5,200	9	---	2,287	---	1,600	---
	G	383-0044	78	1,000	---	1,600	1,426	---	729	---
AGRICULTURAL BASE MAPPING	L	383-0045	77	4,500	---	---	658	---	1,921	---
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT	G	383-0049	78	3,000	---	3,000	1,794	---	1,672	---
AGRICULTURAL INPUTS	L	383-0051	78	12,000	---	14,000	16,000	5,000	10,000	---
PADDY STORAGE AND PROCESSING II	L	383-0052		---	---	---	---	3,300	---	4,700
REFORESTATION AND WATERSHED MGT	L	383-0055	80	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	1,500
MAHAWELI BASIN DEVELOPMENT	L	383-0056	80	---	---	---	---	10,000	1,000	40,000
WATER MANAGEMENT	G	383-0057	79	---	---	300	200	---	---	---
WATER MANAGEMENT	L	383-0057	79	---	---	3,900	---	1,500	---	---
DRYLAND AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION	G	383-0058	80	---	---	---	---	500	150	---
DRYLAND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	L	383-0058	80	---	---	---	---	2,500	---	4,000
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	383-0060	80	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				35,700	662	22,800	24,942	25,800	21,137	
GRANTS				4,800	100	4,900	3,557	1,500	2,761	
LOANS				30,900	562	17,900	21,385	24,300	18,376	
POPULATION PLANNING										
POPULATION ACTIVITIES (CENTR. FUND.)	G	383-0000		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH										
MALARIA CONTROL	L	383-0043	77	12,000	7	---	4,600	4,000	2,506	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				12,000	7	---	4,600	4,000	2,506	
GRANTS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
LOANS				12,000	7	---	4,600	4,000	2,506	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES										
PVO CO-FINANCING GRANTS	G	383-0059	80	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,750

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SRI LANKA

CP 80-C*(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				---	---	---	---	---	---	
GRANTS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				47,700	669	22,800	29,542	29,800	23,643	
GRANTS				4,800	100	4,900	3,557	1,500	2,761	
LOANS				42,900	569	17,900	25,985	28,300	20,882	

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Agricultural Inputs		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 383-0051		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change, 7/19/78	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		5,000	31,000	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80	

Purpose: Increase use of fertilizer by small farmers.

Background and Progress to Date: Increased food production is a major objective of the Government of Sri Lanka (GSL). Currently the country produces about half its total food requirement and 90% of its rice needs. Adequate fertilizer availability and small farmer access to the fertilizer are keys to maintaining and increasing production. The GSL has undertaken a program for fertilizer promotion and distribution. The program will focus on assuring: (a) increased availability of road and road transport equipment, (b) modification of port facilities and warehousing in Colombo, (c) creation of a transport repair pool, (d) improvements in regional warehouse complexes, (e) provision of technical assistance and training programs, (f) extension of credit facilities for fertilizer retailers and end-users, (g) substitution of urea for ammonium sulphate, (h) rationalization of fertilizer mixtures, and (i) improvements in agricultural extension. A major element in successful implementation of the GSL's program is adequate fertilizer available in-country.

The GSL and other donors are financing a urea plant with a capacity of more than 300,000 tons per year. It is expected to begin operation in late 1979 or early 1980, thus meeting domestic urea requirements by the mid-1980's. The proposed A.I.D. project will help finance the imported urea required until the plant meets domestic need, as well as a portion of other fertilizer required.

During FY 78 and FY 79, A.I.D. is providing \$25.7 million to finance approximately 120,000 tons of urea; 18,000 tons of triple super phosphate (TSP), and 17,000 tons of compound fertilizer. Up to \$300,000 is available for studies and institutional reforms of the fertilizer distribution system.

Host Country and Other Donors: Over the life of this project, the GSL will contribute approximately \$31.9 million of its own resources to the project, and other donors are expected to provide \$31 million for fertilizer imports.

Beneficiaries: The fertilizer imported with A.I.D. assistance is primarily applied to the paddy crop. There are approximately 700,000 paddy farmers of which approximately two thirds have land holdings of less than two acres. The primary beneficiary of this assistance can be classified as the small rural poor farmers. The cost to A.I.D. in FY 80 is \$7 per paddy farmer benefitted. Over the life-of-project, the cost to A.I.D. per small farmer benefitted is \$44.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will finance \$5 million worth of urea fertilizer. With a currently estimated price of \$185 per ton for urea, the A.I.D. input would amount to approximately 27,027 tons.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
<u>Fertilizer</u>	
Urea	147,027 tons
Triple Super Phosphate	18,000 tons
Compound	17,000 tons
Studies/Institutional Reforms	Completed
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Loan: Fertilizer Imports	<u>5,000</u>
Total	5,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	12,000	-	12,000	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	14,000	16,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	26,000	16,000	10,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	5,000	-	31,000	

TITLE Paddy Storage and Processing II		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 3,300		LIFE OF PROJECT 8,000
NUMBER: 83-0052	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Program, p. 552	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To assist the Government of Sri Lanka (GSL) to effectively administer the Guaranteed Price Scheme (GPS) to provide incentive prices to paddy farmers, and, to provide ready food supplies for distribution through the ration system.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Sri Lanka continues to work to improve the effectiveness of the nation's rice marketing system. The Paddy Marketing Board (PMB) is the GSL's agency responsible for procurement and processing of paddy. The PMB buys paddy at a guaranteed price from farmers, and stores and mills rice for the domestic market and the nationwide ration system handled by the Food Commission (FC).

The rice harvest of March/April 1978 was about 60 million bushels or 30% higher than the average harvest of the last four years. The crop harvested in August/September was estimated at 32 million bushels and indications are that succeeding crops will be even larger. This increase in supply requires additional PMB physical facilities (storage, processing and quality control equipment). The storage shortfall for the past March/April harvest was 3.5 million bushels.

Host Country and Other Donors: Over the life of project, the GSL contribution is estimated to be \$3 million.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will include 620,000 small paddy farmers with land holdings of less than 4 acres and the 7 million people receiving rice under the GSL's ration system. Benefits will derive to these groups through the improved efficiency and effectiveness of the GSL's procurement, storage and processing system. Cost to A.I.D. per family directly benefitted will be approximately fifty cents in FY 80 and for the life-of-project \$1.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. and the GSL will construct an additional 75,000 tons of storage. Transport bottlenecks between purchase centers and PMB stores will be identified and received. Paddy and rice handling equipment will be provided to complement the expanded storage capacity and to decrease crop deterioration. Training will be provided in (a) inventory control, and (b) to develop managerial capabilities.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
An effective price support program (GPS)	x
Improved quality of paddy storage and handling	x
Improved rice quality from PMB/PC	x
Additional paddy and rice storage	150,000 more

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>(\$ thousands)</u>
	<u>FY 80</u>
Loan: Training and Technical Assistance	100
Storage	
(Paddy - 50,000 tons)	2,000
(Rice - 25,000 tons)	1,000
Quality Control Equipment	200
Total	3,300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,300	4,700	8,000	

TITLE Reforestation and Watershed Management		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 333-0055 GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 80 2,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,500
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To retard depletion of the dry zone forests by reforesting 15,000 acres of denuded lands and planting 25,000 acres of fuelwood forest to meet rural energy needs.

Background: The rate of exploitation of the forest in Sri Lanka is estimated to be two to three times the permissible level for balanced natural regeneration, leaving forest areas without adequate cover, creating soil erosion problems, and increasing water run-off. This is the case despite the efforts of the Forest Department which has reforested 90,000 acres in the past five years.

The Government of Sri Lanka (GSL) has requested A.I.D. assistance to reforest 40,000 acres in the dry zone over five years. Twenty-five thousand acres of this will be new plantations for fuelwood, and 15,000 acres will be reforestation of land denuded by slash and burn agriculture or by lumbering operations.

Host Country and Other Donors: GSL financial and in-kind support for this project is valued at \$1.3 million. No direct contributions from other donors are expected, although the United Kingdom is providing \$700,000 to a forestry college for research and training and is considering \$900,000 for reforestation in the upper Mahaweli catchment area.

Beneficiaries: To the extent the project helps stabilize the environment and prevents depletion of forests, the social gains from the project will be general and national in scope. Particular beneficiaries will be rural families who will be assured of continuous supplies of fuelwood, thus preventing or delaying their switching to kerosene for domestic fuel. Since fuelwood is much less expensive than kerosene, low income families will benefit most from these conservation measures.

It is estimated that about 360,000 families will benefit from fuelwood planting and reforestation in FY 80. This represents an A.I.D. cost of \$5 per family. For the life-of-project, it is estimated that 510,000 families will benefit at an A.I.D. cost of approximately \$7 per family.

FY 80 Program: To begin provision of assistance in the form of equipment, training for forestry officials and rangers, buildings and nurseries, and planting.

Major Outputs:
Reforestation All Years
40,000 acres
(These outputs represent an A.I.D. cost \$87 per acre over the life-of-project.)

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 80

Loan:	
Equipment	1,490
Training (31 pm)	280
Local costs (buildings, nurseries, planting)	<u>230</u>
Total	2,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,000	1,500	3,500	

TITLE Mahaweli Basin Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 10,000	LIFE OF PROJECT	50,000
NUMBER 383-0056	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	FY 80	FY 85	OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: Irrigation, development and settlement of 338,000 acres of new land and 39,000 acres of existing land in the contiguous Mahaweli and Madura Oya River Basins of East Central Sri Lanka.

Background: One of the major Government of Sri Lanka (GSL) strategies for increasing domestic food production and rural development is to bring new land under cultivation. The centerpiece of the effort is the Mahaweli Ganga program to harness the resources of Sri Lanka's major river to provide irrigation. A.I.D. already provides funding under the FY 1977 Mahaweli Irrigation Loan. The proposed project will also be a part of the Mahaweli Ganga program which will include construction of five major dams and downstream development of 377,000 essentially uninhabited acres, including resettlement of and support facilities for 136,000 new families. A.I.D.'s contribution will be part of a coordinated multi-donor assistance program and is expected primarily to provide financing for downstream development. This is expected to include the construction of roads, markets, health centers, administrative offices /quarters and canals, land clearing operations, and the provision of resettlement allowances.

Host Country and Other Donors: Total contributions by the GSL and outside donors are estimated at \$794 million. Potential outside donors include the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, United Nations, Japan, United Kingdom, France, Sweden, Federal Republic of Germany, Canada and the Netherlands.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries are the 136,000 landless or small holder farm families who would be resettled on the land. Secondary beneficiaries are expected to be at least an equivalent number of people to be employed in construction and in off-farm jobs after project completion. Tertiary beneficiaries are the population as a whole, which will benefit from increased domestic food production. In FY 80, the cost to A.I.D. per family for

primary beneficiaries is \$73. A.I.D. cost per family for the life of project is \$698.

FY 80 Program: To initiate A.I.D. support for the provision of rural roads, markets, health centers, administrative offices/quarters and canals, land clearing operations and the provision of resettlement allowance.

Major Outputs:

All Years

Rural Roads	x
Health Centers	x
Administrative Offices/Quarters	x
Canals	x
Land Clearing	x
Resettlement Assistance	x

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 80</u>
Loan: Equipment	3,500
Technical Assistance	1,000
Training	500
Local Cost support	<u>5,000</u>
Total	10,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	--	--	--	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	--	--	--	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	--	--	--	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	10,000	40,000	50,000	

TITLE Water Management		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 1,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,700
NUMBER 383-0057	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be submitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To improve operations and maintenance activities in major irrigation systems, and conduct field research to achieve more efficient on-farm water management.

Background and Progress to Date: Water is the most limiting factor in agricultural production. Approximately one million acres are under major and minor irrigation systems in Sri Lanka. Experience is that the efficiency of water use is far less than planned, thus negating the impact on increased agricultural production of large investments made in the various irrigation systems.

Two major areas are being addressed in this project. The first is the operation and maintenance of systems delivering water to field channels. This will involve rehabilitation of three irrigation schemes, installation of metering and control devices, and improving the managerial capability of Irrigation Department field staff. The second area is research to identify alternative social and physical organizations and layouts for more productive delivery of water to the field channel level. This activity will complement the U.S.-supported On-Farm Water Management project, which focuses more on the actual farm level use of water. Research areas will include conveyance losses, rotational water use, flow rates, and re-channeling of irrigation water.

In FY 1979, A.I.D. contributed \$4.2 million (\$3.9 loan and \$300,000 grant) in support of this seven-year program. The FY 80 input will continue support to: (1) rehabilitation of irrigation systems, and (2) the provision of metering and control devices.

Host Country and Other Donors: GSL financial and in-kind support is estimated at \$3.5 million. No other donors are directly involved in improvement of water management, although an IDA loan is modernizing five tank systems in North Central Sri Lanka.

Beneficiaries: Principal beneficiaries will be farmers in the lower

two-thirds of existing irrigation systems not receiving sufficient water. Farmers on the upper end of the systems will also benefit through more reliable delivery of water. When the improved irrigation management techniques are extended to all the approximately 300,000 farmer families in existing major irrigation schemes, plus 120,000 new farm families expected to be settled under the Mahaweli scheme, a total of about 420,000 families will benefit. A.I.D. costs per family are estimated at \$4 for FY 80 and \$14 for the life of the project.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will loan \$1.5 million for equipment supplies and construction necessary to bring selected irrigation systems to the point of being technically effective.

Major Outputs:

All Years

Rehabilitation and design of operation/maintenance programs	Three irrigation systems or sub-systems
Field Research Studies	13
Trained Staff	20

A.I.D. Financed Inputs

(\$ thousands)
FY 80

Loan: Rehabilitation of irrigation facilities	1,000
Metering/Control Equipment	500
Total	1,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	--	--	--	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	4,200	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,200	200	4,000	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,500	-	5,700	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

TITLE Dryland Agricultural Production		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80	3,000	500 Grant 2500 Loan
NUMBER 383-0058		PRIOR REFERENCE	LIFE OF PROJECT		7,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85
NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		

Purpose: To increase the production of food grains and legumes in dryland areas.

Background: While Sri Lanka is dependent upon its irrigated sector for the bulk of its food grain supplies, the country has considerable acreage (about 3.5 million acres) that is cultivatable under dryland farming practices. Much of this land is suitable for food grain and legume production. Presently less than 300,000 acres are utilized for these crops. This project in conjunction with the host country and other donors aims at expanding utilization of this resource base. The A.I.D. portion of the program will focus on the three following areas: (1) agronomic research and varietal improvement (with particular emphasis on crops currently grown), (2) development of appropriate production technology for those crops, and (3) improvement of seed production capability for improved varieties. Marketing, an important element of dryland sector development, will be studied in the initial phases of this project with a view toward support in a future year.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Canadian International Development Research Center (IDRC) has a project of about \$200,000 to support varietal improvement and agronomic research on sorghum. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is supporting a \$7.3 million program focused on dryland farming systems. The International Soybean Project (INTSOY) with support from UNDP, UNICEF, FAO and CARE is implementing a \$2.7 million soybean program of adaptive agronomic research and product utilization. The GSL is expected to provide financial and in-kind support valued at \$3 million.

Beneficiaries: The intended beneficiaries will be the 250,000 or so dryland farmers who earn the majority of their livelihood from their agricultural activities. Cost to A.I.D. per family is estimated at \$12 for FY 80 and \$28 for the life of project. Indirect beneficiaries will be those involved in marketing, processing, transport, as well as consumers who benefit through increased food availabilities.

FY 90 Program: A.I.D. will loan \$2.5 million in FY 80 to support the agronomic and appropriate production technology research components and to provide the necessary commodities for seed production of newly developed varieties. A.I.D. will also grant \$500,000 to provide technical assistance associated with developing agronomic research and to investigate dryland marketing problems as well as to provide additional new training for both research officers and extension agents.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Appropriate production technology	Identified
New varieties of food crops	Developed with potential for 50% increase in yields
Seed production facilities	1,000 metric tons per annum
Trained research officers and extension specialists	40
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant: Technical Assistance (42 person months)	350
Training (258 person months)	<u>150</u>
	500
Loan: Varietal improvement and Research	1,250
Seed Production Facilities	750
Logistical Support	250
Contingency	<u>250</u>
	2,500
Total	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	---	---	---	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	---	---	---	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	---	---	---	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	4,000	7,000	

TITLE PVO Co-Financing		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 383-0060		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 80	1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To enhance the opportunity of local communities to participate in their own development by assisting indigenous and U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations (PVO's) in undertaking collaborative activities which improve the lives of the poor.

Background: The Government of Sri Lanka (GSL) is committed to undertaking a number of policy measures and programs required to improve the economy and to enhance Sri Lanka's self-sufficiency. While stressing the importance of major policies and programs, the GSL has recognized that the process of development also requires an approach which reflects the felt needs of the village/local community and which stimulates development from the bottom up. To this end, the GSL is reorganizing district level government and institutions and establishing a decentralized budget system to address local rural development needs. This project is being implemented through a variety of indigenous and U.S. private voluntary organizations, agencies, and institutions in the private sector. There are several hundred indigenous and over 24 U.S. PVO's established and registered in Sri Lanka. Proposals are generally for small scale development activities which are simple in design, involve expeditious implementation, consist mainly of local costs and involve the local community. Proposals must demonstrate the nature and magnitude of participation by the local community. Proposals for complex activities are discouraged and implementation spans are restricted to a maximum of 24 months.

Host Country and Other Donors: Most proposals involve a total cost of between \$20,000 and several hundred thousand dollars. While proposals requiring an A.I.D. input of up to 75% of total cost are considered, those requiring an A.I.D. input of not more than 50% and which commit the PVO and indigenous affiliated PVO to the balance are more favorably reviewed.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of this project will be the poor majority who constitute about 70% of the Sri Lankan population, whose per capita income is less than the national average of about \$200. Direct beneficiaries are expected to number approximately 150,000 at a FY 80 per capita cost to A.I.D. of \$7 and for the life of the project \$17.

FY 80 Program: \$1.0 million is requested to initiate this project and to provide grants to U.S. and Sri Lankan PVO's undertaking a wide range of special concerns, community development and rural infrastructure activities. Proposals which enhance local opportunities and capacities, generate indigenous solutions, increase the welfare and participation of disadvantaged groups, and create employment are favored.

Major Outputs: All Years
Sub-projects completed 25

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 80

Grant: Grants to U.S. and Sri Lankan PVO's to assist in financing local and foreign exchange costs of services, equipment/supplies, training and administration.

Local Costs	800
Foreign Exchange Costs	200
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	1,500	2,500	

TITLE Malaria Control		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 383-0043		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 60 4,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 16,000	
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 530	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To assist the Government of Sri Lanka (GSL) in bringing malaria under control and in developing strengthening its malaria control infrastructure and program.

Background and Progress to Date: Malaria has been a serious problem in Sri Lanka for centuries. In 1946 the Government of Sri Lanka (then Ceylon) began its long struggle against the disease through a formal malaria control program supervised by the World Health Organization (WHO). Under the Sri Lankan Anti-Malaria Campaign (AMC) in 1963, only 17 cases were detected and the disease was brought under control for the first time in the country's history. However, this apparent victory was short-lived as malaria began to reappear toward the end of the 1960s. This was primarily due to the mosquito having built up a resistance to the control insecticide DDT. This, combined with the need for health worker refresher training, increased field staff, and adequate equipment and supplies for the AMC contributed to a resurgence of malaria cases, reaching epidemic proportions particularly in rural areas. Increased infant mortality and general illness and debilitation of the work force is evident in the affected areas. For the past few years the GSL has had a program using malathion, the best cost effective replacement insecticide for DDT. The present malaria program in Sri Lanka, which began in FY 77, proposes the control of malaria within a five year period, i.e., a reduction from 100 cases per 1,000 population to one case per 1,000 population.

A.I.D. has made two contributions to the five-year program--\$5 million in FY 77 and \$7 million in FY 78. The FY 80 support is to be used to: (a) cover the additional costs of malaria control imposed by the acceleration of the Mahaweli Basin Development Program; and (b) cover the foreign exchange shortfall for required insecticides for use in the GSL malaria program.

Host Country and Other Donors: For the life-of-project the GSL is providing support amounting to \$29.7 million; the United Kingdom \$4.3 million; the Netherlands \$4.0 million, and WHO \$510,000.

Beneficiaries: An estimated 1.9 million families will be directly benefitted at an A.I.D. cost of \$2 per family for FY 80 and for the life of project at \$8 per family.

FY 80 Program: One million houses in high risk areas will be sprayed four times per year providing protection for 4 million persons. In addition, a population of approximately 6 million residing in low risk areas will have increased protection through localized spraying and increased surveillance.

Major Outputs:

Intensive spray areas
Surveillance/General Public Health

Malaria Incidence

All Years

Spraying reduced
Provide principal coverage
Not more than 1 case per 1,000 population per annum

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

Loan:
Malathion imports

(\$ thousands)
FY 80

4,000

Total 4,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	12,000	-	12,000	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	4,600		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	12,000	4,600	7,400	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	4,000	-	16,000	

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: THAILAND

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population	..... (thousands, mid 1978)	<u>44,780</u>
Per capita GNP	..... (dollars, 1976)	<u>380</u>
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate	.. (1970-75)	<u>3.6%</u>
Average annual rate of inflation	..... (1960-1970)	<u>1.9%</u> (1970-1975) <u>10.3%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population	.. (1970)	<u>5.6</u>
Life expectancy at birth, in years	(1970-1975) total <u>58.0</u> male <u>55.4</u> female <u>60.8</u> (1965-1970) total <u>55.5</u> male <u>52.9</u> female <u>58.3</u>	
Literacy rate	..... (1970) total <u>79%</u> male <u>87%</u> female <u>70%</u> (1960) total <u>68%</u> male <u>87%</u> female <u>56%</u>	

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate	.. (1954-77)	<u>2.1%</u>
Agricultural production as % of GDP	..... (1976)	<u>30</u>
Population density per square mile of agricultural land	..... (1976)	<u>770</u>
% land owned () by: top 10% <u>n.a.</u> low 10% <u>n.a.</u>		
Major crop(s):	% of arable land	Year
Subsistence rice	57	(1975)
Cash corn, cassava	13	(1975)
Major agricultural exports	.. (1977) rice, tapioca, sugar	
Major agricultural imports	.. (1977) textile fiber, fertilizer	
Proportion of labor force in agriculture	..... (1970)	<u>78%</u>

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)	(1975) <u>1,981</u> (76) <u>2,215</u> (77) <u>2,713</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.)	... (1975) <u>2,276</u> (76) <u>2,801</u> (77) <u>3,303</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)	... (1975) <u>-295</u> (76) <u>-586</u> (77) <u>-590</u>
Defense expenditures,	
as % of total expenditures	..... (1975) <u>16.9</u> (76) <u>17.1</u> (77) <u>18.5</u>
as % of GNP	..... (1975) <u>2.7</u> (76) <u>2.9</u> (77) <u>3.4</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,	
(\$ millions, U.S.)	..... (1975) <u>1,775</u> (76) <u>1,893</u> (77) <u>1,915</u>
Equivalent to	<u>5.0</u> months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports	... (1977) rice, tapioca products, sugar, rubber
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.)	(1975) <u>244</u> (76) <u>299</u> (77) <u>337</u>
as % of total exports	..... (1975) <u>11</u> (76) <u>10</u> (77) <u>10</u>
Major imports	... (1976) machinery and transport equipment, fuels and lubricants, base metals
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.)	(1975) <u>472</u> (76) <u>481</u> (77) <u>572</u>
as % of total imports	..... (1975) <u>14</u> (76) <u>13</u> (77) <u>12</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.)	..... (1975) <u>-1,072</u> (76) <u>-592</u> (77) <u>-1,126</u>
Main trading partners	..... Japan, U.S., Singapore
External public debt as % of GNP.	(1976) <u>5.2</u>
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.)	..... (1976) <u>87</u>
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio)	..... (1976) <u>2.4</u>

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate	..... (1967-77) <u>2.7%</u>
% population in urban areas	..... (1970) <u>13</u> (1976) <u>17</u>
Total births per 1,000 population	..... (1976) <u>31</u>
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception	..... (1977) <u>27</u>
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) <u>45.8</u> (15-64 yrs.) <u>51.3</u> (65+ yrs.) <u>2.9</u>	
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants	..... (1975) <u>26</u>
People per physician	..... (1973) <u>8,600</u>
Major causes of death (1975) accidents and violence, childhood diseases	
Major disease(s) ... (1970) pregnancy complications, infectious diseases	
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements	..... (1974) <u>107</u>
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply	.. (1970) <u>17</u>
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:	
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1975) total <u>57.7</u> male <u>60.4</u> female <u>55.0</u>	
Secondary .. (15-19) (1975) total <u>20.8</u> male <u>23.3</u> female <u>18.3</u>	
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973) total <u>2.0</u> male <u>2.3</u> female <u>1.7</u>	
Energy production as % of consumption (1970) <u>4</u>

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)						ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS (Millions of Dollars)						
COUNTRY THAILAND						A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES COMMITMENTS						
PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL			
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978				TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	6.7	16.0	1.5	17.7	9.9				81.0	209.9	348.6	1,831.3
Loans	-	6.3	-	7.5	5.5				81.0	158.0	243.5	1,241.9
Grants	6.7	9.7	1.5	10.2	4.4				-	3.0	2.1	37.9
a. A.I.D. and Prerequisite Agencies	4.1	12.9	0.9	12.8	7.5				-	-	33.1	65.1
Loans	-	6.3	-	7.5	5.5				-	47.0	65.2	421.0
Grants	4.1	6.6	0.9	5.3	2.0				-	0.1	2.2	44.2
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-				-	1.8	2.5	21.2
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	*	-	-	-	-							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-							
Grants	-	-	-	-	-							
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-							
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-							
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-							
Title II - Total Grants	*	-	-	-	-							
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	*	-	-	-	-							
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-							
c. Other Economic Assistance	2.6	3.1	0.4	4.9	2.4							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-							
Grants	2.6	3.1	0.4	4.9	2.4							
Peace Corps	1.7	1.4	0.4	1.3	0.9							
Other	0.9	1.7	*	3.6	1.5							
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	41.7	65.8	38.1	47.2	36.6							
Credits or Loans	8.0	-	36.7	30.0	29.5							
Grants	33.7	65.8	1.4	17.2	9.1							
a. MAP Grants	27.6	16.2	1.4	16.0	8.0							
b. Credit Sales under FMS	8.0	-	36.7	30.0	29.5							
c. Int. Military Education & Training Program	1.7	1.5	-	1.2	1.1							
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	4.4	48.1	-	*	-							
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-							
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	48.4	81.8	39.4	64.9	48.5							
Loans	8.0	6.3	36.7	37.5	35.0							
Grants	40.4	75.5	2.7	27.4	13.5							
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	3.3	38.1	0.5	10.5	-							
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	3.3	38.1	0.2	1.9	-							
b. All Other Loans	-	-	0.3	8.9	-							
* LESS THAN \$50,000.						TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER						

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS			
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	71.8	87.8	442.2
Japan	48.3	58.4	250.5
Germany	10.5	12.0	69.1
Australia	6.4	7.9	44.5
United Kingdom	1.0	2.4	21.2
France	-	-	12.7
Other	5.6	7.1	44.2
2 O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	75.6	NA	75.6
Saudi Arabia	75.6	NA	75.6
Kuwait	-	NA	*
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	-	-	-

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

NA - Not available

THAILAND

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	5,500	-	-	5,500	-	-	-
Grants ...	1,991	-	1,991	-	-	-	-
Total ..	7,491	-	1,991	5,500	-	-	-
1979							
Loans	8,000	4,000	-	4,000	-	-	-
Grants ...	4,200	500	2,700	500	500	-	-
Total ..	12,200	4,500	2,700	4,500	500	-	-
1980							
Loans	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	13,000	8,300	2,280	-	1,600	820	-
Total ..	15,500	10,800	2,280	-	1,600	820	-

U.S. Interests

U.S. interests in Thailand are to support the growth of a free, stable and economically progressive nation and to strengthen mutually-beneficial trade and investment opportunities. Thailand is a moderating influence in Third World councils and is assuming a role in Asian regional affairs.

Development Overview

Thailand is predominantly an agrarian nation characterized by severe regional and rural-urban income disparities. While the proportion of Thailand's population living in absolute poverty (incomes less than \$90 per person per annum in urban areas) has declined from 50% in the early 1960s to 25% in recent years, there are still more than 11 million Thais who remain impoverished. More than 90% of poverty households are located in rural areas. Nearly three-quarters of all poverty households--8 million people--are situated in the rural North and Northeast. Most of them are rainfed rice farmers.

Adequate health care is accessible to only 25% of the population and in rural areas there is only one doctor for every 31,000 people. Literacy is reported to be 82%, but less than half of the eligible students go beyond the fourth year. There are no schools in many rural areas, a problem which is especially acute in the hill areas. Although Thailand is a leading rice exporter, its paddy yields are among the lowest in Asia. Thailand has increased its rice production by cultivating new land including large deforested areas. Possibilities for increasing rice production have been exhausted. Thai farmers face problems of marginally productive land, erratic rainfall, high-priced tools/equipment/seed and ineffective extension services. Farmers continue to labor in subsistence agriculture and use neither land nor labor resources to their advantage. Sufficient water and proven rainfed crop technologies are unknown to them. Uncontrolled slash and burn agriculture and timber cutting have denuded significant forest stands. Rural unemployment and underemployment are growing concerns.

Socio-Economic Performance

The Royal Thai Government (RTG) is redressing urban-rural income disparities by: increasing public borrowing for rural development efforts; increasing the share of its budget that benefits the Northeast and North; and revitalizing programs which promote local participation in development. The Government also emphasizes agricultural performance by increasing poor farmers' access to credit, improving irrigation systems, and quadrupling the number of its extension agents.

These efforts are constrained by a Thai bureaucracy which is highly compartmentalized and vertically structured with little initiative and authority at lower echelons. Each ministry attempts to provide a range of services beyond its technical competence from a base of little experience in planning or delivering services on an integrated basis.

Thailand has exhibited humanitarian protection and care for approximately 160,000 Indochina refugees. While this refugee aid has severely taxed RTG resources, it has clearly demonstrated Thailand's concern for disadvantaged peoples'

THAILAND

basic human rights and needs.

Total Resources

External donors, principally the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and Japan, provide Thailand with nearly \$500 million annually, approximately 13% of Thailand's development budget. The United Nations Development Program provides \$6 million. The proposed A.I.D., Peace Corps, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and International Narcotics Control programs provide \$30 million. Canada, Australia, and Germany also provide Thailand with significant bilateral aid.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D. will support Thai programs to raise the incomes and living standards of subsistence farmers, squatters and hill-tribes through: (1) integrated rural development focusing on northeastern rainfed crops and stabilized land use; (2) small-scale irrigation for on-farm water distribution, water management and improved agricultural practices; (3) health and family planning services to benefit rural women and children; (4) northern hill area education; (5) programs sponsored by private voluntary organizations; and (6) redressing urban-rural income disparities now and in the future.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
*\$10.8 million of A.I.D.'s development assistance is devoted to integrated rural development and small-scale irrigation improvement programs to assist Thailand in meeting the basic needs of the landless, subsistence farmers and the hilltribes in the Northeast and North.
*\$2.3 million will be used to continue A.I.D.'s support of the highly successful Thai Family Planning Program.
*\$1.6 million will be used for hilltribe education and other selected development activities.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 80-17(10-78)			
Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	20	23	23
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	12	14	23
Total	32	37	46
Participants^d			
Noncontract	47	508	589
Contract	4	-	-
Total	51	508	589
<i>^aU.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^bFY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels. ^cParticipating agency technicians. ^dProgrammed during the fiscal year.</i>			

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 80-08(10-78)			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	3,106	10,372	6,603
Grants	1,434	3,449	3,524
Total AID	4,540	13,821	10,127
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-
Total AID and P.L. 480	4,540	13,821	10,127
*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 80-14(10-78)						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total .. (of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		(-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs		-		-		-
Gov't.-to-Gov't		-		-		-
Title II Total		-		-		-
Total P.L. 480		-		-		-

MISSION DIRECTOR DONALD D. COHEN

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM THAILAND

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
SEED DEVELOPMENT	L	493-0270	75	3,700	1,097	---	1,674	---	864	---
SERICULTURE/SETTLEMENTS	L	493-0271	76	2,600	1,270	---	616	---	296	---
LAM NAM OON ON-FARM DEVELOPMENT	G	493-0272	77	100	6	---	---	---	---	---
LAM NAM OON ON-FARM DEVELOPMENT	L	493-0272	77	4,500	---	---	3,056	---	597	---
TRANSFERS OF TECH AND MANAGEMENT	G	493-0274	76	2,785	285	500	---	---	---	-3,285
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION OUTREACH	L	493-0280	77	3,000	531	---	727	---	881	---
LAND SETTLEMENTS	L	493-0289	79	---	---	4,000	800	---	800	---
HIGHLAND AREA DEVELOPMENT	* G	493-0244		---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---
PVO CO-FINANCING PROJECT	* G	493-0296	80	---	---	---	---	300	---	1,700
RENEWABLE NONCONVENTIONAL ENERGY DEV.	* G	493-0304	80	---	---	---	---	2,500	---	---
RENEWABLE NONCONVENTIONAL ENERGY DEV.	* L	493-0304	80	---	---	---	---	2,500	---	---
RURAL OFF-FARM EMPLOY. ASSES.	* G	493-0306	80	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				16,685	3,189	4,500	6,873	10,800	3,438	
GRANTS				2,885	291	500	---	8,300	---	
LOANS				13,800	2,898	4,000	6,873	2,500	3,438	
POPULATION PLANNING										
POPULATION PLANNING	* G	493-0283	76	10,037	6,867	2,700	2,960	2,280	2,640	1,862
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				10,037	6,867	2,700	2,960	2,280	2,640	
GRANTS				10,037	6,867	2,700	2,960	2,280	2,640	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH										
RURAL PRIMARY HEALTH	L	493-0291	78	5,500	771	---	1,832	---	1,832	---
MALARIA AND VECTOR CONTROL	G	493-0305	79	---	---	500	84	---	101	1,750
MALARIA AND VECTOR CONTROL	L	493-0305	79	---	---	4,000	1,667	---	1,333	1,250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				5,500	771	4,500	3,583	---	3,266	
GRANTS				---	---	500	84	---	101	
LOANS				5,500	771	4,000	3,499	---	3,165	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES										
NON-FORMAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	G	493-0295	79	---	---	500	405	---	95	---
HILL AREA EDUCATION	* G	493-0297	80	---	---	---	---	1,600	---	---

* Detailed project narrative -- See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM THAILAND

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				---	---	500	405	1,600	95	
GRANTS				---	---	500	405	1,600	95	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES										
PVO/OPG CO-FINANCING EMERG. PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT	*	6 6	493-0296 493-0309	80 80	---	---	---	820	638	3,088
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				---	---	---	---	820	688	
GRANTS				---	---	---	---	820	688	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					32,222	10,827	12,200	13,821	15,500	10,127
GRANTS					12,922	7,158	4,200	3,449	13,000	3,524
LOANS					19,300	3,669	8,000	10,372	2,500	6,603

* Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Highland Area Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (in thousands of dollars) FY 80 5,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000
NUMBER 493-0294	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To help stabilize agricultural practices and strengthen and improve essential community services in a single watershed (Mae Chaem) of Thailand's northern highlands.

Background and Progress to Date: The slash and burn, migratory farming practices of hilltribes of Thailand's northern region contribute greatly to the destruction of forests and area watersheds. The hilltribe population, estimated at 400,000, is increasing at a rapid rate. Key constraints to improving land use practices in the highlands result from lack of a developed agricultural research program and an effective extension service to transmit tested, commercially viable crops and improved farming techniques. Most hilltribe villages are remote and outside the government services system. This first stage effort will seek to strengthen the Government's field research and extension apparatus and to introduce, test and institutionalize essential social services in villages through Mae Chaem district.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Royal Thai Government (RTG), and A.I.D. will share the cost for establishing, staffing, and equipping a Research/Experiment Station and Highland Agricultural Extension Training Center. The RTG will partially fund access road improvements, salaries and related costs for personnel. Total RTG budget contributions are estimated to be \$12 million equivalent. The project parallels but is more area-specific than the proposed RTG/IBRD "Northern Rural Development Project." It assigns greater attention to the research-extension prerequisites for agricultural development.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be 3,400 hilltribe families living within the 300 Km. 2 Mae Chaem watershed area. Less direct impact will accrue to the 2,600 Northern Thai families living in the Mae Chaem valley and adjacent uplands. All area residents stand to benefit from stabilized farming practices,

reforestation and other conservation measures.

FY 80 Program: An A.I.D. grant proposed for \$5 million will fund construction and equipment for individual Research and Extension Centers; technical assistance, academic training for the research component; curriculum development, training for the extension component; improvement of village access trails; improvement/construction, equipment for highland schools; training for hill-tribe paramedical personnel, teachers' assistants; establishment of highland community woodlots; agricultural, medical commodities; transportation for field extension agents; evaluation.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Extension personnel trained	200
Highland farmers trained	70
Research facility constructed and equipped	1
Highland Extension Center constructed and equipped	1
Community woodlots established	30
Access trails improved (Kms.)	90
Village schools improved/constructed	20
Hilltribe paramedical personnel and teachers' assistants trained	80

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Construction of facilities	3,775
Extension agent, farmer and other training	400
Technical assistance for research and extension	375
Vehicles for field personnel	275
Initial agricultural and medical supplies	75
Evaluation	<u>100</u>
Total	5,000

	U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	5,000	-	5,000	

TITLE PVO Co-Financing Project		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 493-0296		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	300	2,000	
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To provide support to the development activities of U.S. and Thai Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) in their efforts to assist low income groups to improve their social and economic status.

Background and Progress to Date: Since 1976, International Human Assistance Programs, Catholic Relief Services, Pearl S. Buck Foundation, Cooperative League of the U.S.A., YMCA, National 4-H Foundation, and other U.S. and local PVOs have submitted proposals for funding activities in Thailand under the Asia Regional Project, "Private and Voluntary Organizations". The objectives of these A.I.D. funded activities include testing of models for village and community development and training; non-formal education for disadvantaged women; cooperative development; development and testing of educational programs for Hill Tribes; and other efforts designed to improve the dietary habits, village food production practices and life of the rural poor. A.I.D.'s contribution of \$2.2 million to these activities represents 60% of the total project costs with the PVOs and others providing the remainder. An estimated additional 10 PVO activities will be funded during FY 79 in the areas of nutrition, community and rural development, public health, agriculture, and appropriate rural technology.

Host Country and Other Donors: A minimum cash or in kind contribution amounting to 25% of total project costs will be made by the PVOs, the Royal Thai Government, or other donors. The actual historical level of such contributions to activities previously funded under the Regional Project has been above 40%.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 200,000 Thai, primarily rural poor people are the beneficiaries of the 18 ongoing or completed PVO activities. It is estimated that an additional 200,000 mainly rural poor people will benefit through direct assistance received from PVO development activities begun during the life of this project.

FY 80 Program: \$300,000 is requested to provide grants to U.S. and Thai PVO sub-projects, concentrating on food and nutrition, agricultural development, and other rural development activities.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Number of PVO sub-projects initiated	24 est.
Number of participating PVOs	12 est.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>

Grant:	
Grants for U.S. and Thai PVOs, primarily for the financing of local costs of services, equipment, supplies, training, and administration	300

Total	300
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U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	U.S. and Thai Private and Voluntary Organizations including: CRS, IHAP, YMCA, CLUSA, TAF
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	300	1,700	2,000	

TITLE Renewable Nonconventional Energy Development		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 5,000	Loan: 2,500 Grant: 2,500	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000
NUMBER 493-0304	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	FY 80	FY 80	OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To develop and test specific renewable energy technologies aimed primarily at rural areas in order to evaluate their technical, economic and cultural feasibility and to provide Thai decision makers with information and data to assist them to develop an energy policy for rural areas.

Background: Thailand is lacking in indigenous conventional sources of energy. At present more than 80% of the country's commercial energy needs are met by imported oil. While petroleum accounted for only 12% of Thai imports in 1973, the proportion increased to 25% by 1977, due to rising prices and consumption, and is projected to account for 30% of imports by 1980.

Recognizing that the energy problem is critical to Thailand's development, the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1977-81) calls for accelerated development of conventional alternatives to petroleum imports such as lignite, natural gas, oil shale, and hydro-power as well as energy conservation and improved overall management of the country's petroleum resources. However, the Royal Thai Government (RTG) is not counting on oil, coal or natural gas for meeting all of its development needs and recognizes the need for development of nonfossil fuel resources. A U.S. energy consultative team recently went to Thailand and recommended undertaking an A.I.D.-assisted energy program stressing rural-oriented technologies.

Host Country and Other Donors: The RTG plans to contribute roughly \$5 million to the project for the costs of salaries and construction, as well as some of the cost of technical assistance and training. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is negotiating with the RTG to provide assistance in the preparation of a Thai Energy Master Plan. Major components of the ADB-assisted effort are expected to include the assessment of commercial energy resources (coal, lignite, etc.), the identification of energy needs leading to potential special projects, and the development of cost

estimates and a time frame for options identified for the RTG.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries will be RTG agencies, Thai universities, and their personnel whose technical skills will be upgraded by the technical assistance and training components of the project. Ultimate beneficiaries will be Thai farm families and others in rural areas which make use of the increased availability of energy which is not dependent upon conventional fuels.

FY 80 Program: To design and begin installation of pilot and demonstration projects in a number of villages to increase the availability of renewable, nonconventional sources of energy; to provide technical advisory services; and to initiate training programs in Thailand and other countries.

Major Outputs: By the end of FY 84, the feasibility of utilizing various renewable, nonconventional technologies in rural areas will have been established, and the impact of these technologies on the economic and social development of villages participating in the pilot and demonstration efforts will be known. RTG officials will have sufficient training and experience to be in a position to choose among commercially available technologies when seeking solutions to rural energy problems.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		(\$ thousands)
		FY 80
Grant:	Technical assistance (216 pm)	1,800
	Training	500
	Evaluation, and other costs	200
Loan:	Equipment	2,500
Total		5,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	5,000	-	5,000	

TITLE Rural Off-Farm Employment Assessment		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (in thousands of dollars) FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 500	
NUMBER 493-0306	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82		
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: This project is to provide data and analytical background needed to identify and develop appropriate projects and policies to assist in the expansion of non-farm employment and income opportunities in the rural areas and market towns of Thailand.

Background: Increasing employment opportunities for rural households in non-farm activities is recognized as a critical element in rural development strategies. For the landless, the prospects for improvements in economic well-being in the farm sector are dim. Small rural households who own their land are still highly dependent on off-farm activities for employment and income. A recent IBRD publication indicates that non-farm activities in rural areas are a source of primary employment for 25% of the rural labor force. If part-time farmers who engage in non-farm activities as a secondary occupation are included, the figure increases to 40% or 50%. The development of non-farm enterprises in rural areas and market towns appears to be one of the more promising approaches for stimulating rural employment. The design of appropriate programs for stimulating this sector depends critically on understanding the nature, extent, and composition of the sector, the relationship with the farm sector, the potential demand for the products, economic viability, and the nature of the factors which constrain indigenous expansion. This project will undertake studies to provide answers to these issues.

Host Country and Other Donors: Kasetsart University will provide staff resources to assume major responsibilities for managing and implementing surveys to be carried out. Khon Kaen and Chiang Mai Universities will similarly provide personnel for carrying out parts of the planned surveys and studies. A Royal Thai Government (RTG) Project Advisory Committee will oversee the project and provide data and information on policies for programs relating to development of rural non-farm activities.

Beneficiaries: Policies and programs that develop as a result of the studies will benefit entrepreneurs in small rural enterprise, who are often poorer members of the rural population, and low-income rural households.

FY 80 Program: Data collection and analysis of information on current nature, extent, and composition of the rural non-farm sector, its interacting with the farm sector, and factors which constrain expansion of the rural non-farm enterprise sector. Grant funds of \$500,000 are proposed.

Major Outputs: All Years
Completed studies and analyses to enable RTG, A.I.D. and other donors to design, implement, and evaluate effective policies and projects to promote development of rural small-scale industries. Strengthened RTG ability to carry out research and analyze data on rural non-farm enterprises. Conferences and workshops to discuss general approaches to rural employment project design and promote increased coordination among RTG agencies and donors. Concrete proposals for A.I.D.-supported rural industry projects.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Local personnel support costs	210
U. S. Consultants (24 pm)	144
Travel and Per Diem	65
Supplies and materials	35
Computer services	20
Seminar/workshops/evaluation	6
Communications, duplicating, contingencies	<u>20</u>
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	-	500	

TITLE Population Planning		FUNDS Population	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 493-0283		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Asia Programs, p. 565	FY 80 2,280	LIFE OF PROJECT 16,879	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To support the Royal Thai Government (RTG) plan to reduce the annual rate of population growth from 2.55% to 2.1% or less by 1981.

Background and Progress to Date: The RTG formally addressed its population growth rate problem in 1970, estimated to be at least 3.2% annually. Currently the stated policy, incorporated in the Fourth Five Year Plan (1977-1981), proposes specific measures "to support and accelerate programs for the reduction of population growth from 2.5% in 1976 to 2.1% by the end of the Fourth Plan in 1981". The primary instrument created to achieve this objective is the National Family Planning Program (NFPP) administered by the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH).

In 1970 family planning services were available in a limited number of health facilities; by 1978, family planning services were offered in all 5,746 RTG rural health clinics and provincial hospitals. In 1970, the crude birth rate was 42/1000; by mid-1978, it was 33/1000.

Host Country and Other Donors: The National Family Planning Program budget increased from \$1.5 million in FY 76 to \$3.3 million in FY 79. The RTG has recently negotiated an IBRD/IDA credit for a multi-donor integrated rural health project with a strong FP component. Of the total \$68 million budget, the RTG will contribute \$21 million. Annual support is also provided by the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the Association for Voluntary Sterilization and the Family Planning International Assistance. The UN Fund for Population Activities is increasing its annual support from \$1.2 million in 1975 to \$2.8 million in 1978 and a proposed \$3.5 million in 1979 and 1980.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be rural families, especially married women of reproductive age. It is estimated

that 750,000 new acceptors, plus 1,770,000 continuing acceptors will be serviced by the NFPP program. A.I.D. costs are roughly \$1 per family.

FY 80 Program: In FY 80, the NFPP will provide support for Voluntary Surgical Contraceptive (VSC) services performed on up to 110,000 acceptors. A.I.D. will partially reimburse institutions for client overhead costs and rural health unit VSC services up to \$1.5 million. A.I.D. funding will provide \$540,000 to purchase 2.5 million cycles of oral contraceptives. Continuation of the training program for local doctors and midwives will require another \$150,000 of the A.I.D. program. \$40,000 is programmed for research and evaluation activities to measure client response to the services received and improvement of delivery of family planning services and program management. Commodities, such as medical kits for the FSC and Intra-Uterine Device (IUD) activities and other medical equipment will be funded by A.I.D. up to \$50,000.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Part-time FP workers trained	11,500
Mobile FP units established	71
IUD service centers established	800
New contraceptive acceptors	4,500,000
Continuing contraceptive acceptors	2,000,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Oral Contraceptives	540
VSC services	1,500
Local training - short term	150
Research and evaluation	40
Medical kits, equipment and supplies	50
Total	2,280

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	10,037 1/	6,867	3,170	1/ All figures include procurement of centrally funded contraceptives
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,700	2,960		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	12,737	9,827	2,910	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,280	1,862	16,879	

TITLE Hill Area Education		FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 1,600	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,500	
NUMBER 493-0297	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None			

Purpose: To provide hill area children and out-of-school adults with a more meaningful education.

Background: The residents of the hill areas of Thailand, consisting of minority hill tribes and ethnic Thai, have been bypassed by educational opportunity due to their social and geographic isolation. Recent efforts by the Royal Thai Government (RTG) to address the situation have included sporadic education and crop substitution programs, and health clinics. However, these programs have not been systematized or made a part of the regular budgetary concerns of the line agencies. The Ministry of Education has become interested in rectifying the situation. In 1976 the Ministry, in cooperation with World Education, Inc., expanded its adult literacy programs to three separate lingual groups. These efforts provided the impetus for the present project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The RTG will fund salary costs of counterpart staff, teachers, and supervisors, the local costs of school buildings, commodities, equipment, and instructional and supervisory costs at an estimated equivalent of \$553,000.

Beneficiaries: The initial direct beneficiaries of this project will be 5,000 children and out-of-school adults receiving instruction under courses and methods developed in this project. Ultimately, the benefits of these methods will be extended to over 500,000 hill area people. Direct beneficiary costs to A.I.D. will approximate \$320 per person; indirect costs much less over the project's life.

FY 80 Program: To support the planning and coordinating activities of a specialized planning unit, choose a U.S. contractor to assist in curriculum development, and another to revise teacher training, A.I.D. will contribute \$1,600,000 in grant funds.

Major Outputs: All Years
 A specialized planning unit in place and functioning
 A primary school curriculum specific to the needs of hill area residents developed and tested
 Out-of-school educational activities developed and tested
 Teachers trained for primary and out-of-school adult educational activities (30-40 per year)
 New Primary curriculum students numbering 2,500 attending class, and 2,500 out-of-school adults receiving instruction
 25 new educational sites for hill area residents operational

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 80</u>
Grant:	
Planning Unit	550
Curriculum Development	556
Teacher Education	<u>494</u>
Total	1,600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,600	-	1,600	

TITLE Emerging Problems of Development		FUNDS Selected Development Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 80 820	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000	
NUMBLR 493-0309	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None			

Purpose: To facilitate planning and implementation of policies and programs designed to address emerging development problems.

Background and Progress to Date: The Royal Thai Government (RTG) performance in managing its economy to achieve steady rates of economic growth and to hold down inflation has been exemplary. The RTG now recognizes, however, that a large segment of the rural population has not shared in the benefits of economic growth. In devising a development strategy to raise the income and standard of living of the rural population, the RTG is faced with emerging development problems. These include widespread denuding of forests caused by cultivating rice on newly cleared land; the necessity to decentralize the bureaucracy in order to effectively deliver services to the rural population. Land distribution also has become a concern as the arable land base approaches its practical limits. Expanded industrialization has resulted in significant environmental problems and has aggravated urban-rural income disparities.

This project will address these problem areas by providing consultant assistance and training to help define major constraints and plan responsive development programs. Illustrative examples of how this project can respond to development needs include the provision of consultants and training to facilitate the RTG's land reform objectives; technical assistance and training aimed at implementing a program for decentralization of government services; and financing seminars, training and consultants to address environmental concerns.

Host Country and Other Donors: The RTG will contribute in excess of \$1.25 million over the life of the project.

Beneficiaries: Because of the nature of this project it is difficult to directly attribute the benefits. The ultimate project beneficiaries are those rural poor who receive more effective government programs and services.

FY 80 Program: A grant of \$820,000 is proposed to finance the following:

- Approximately 100 months of advisory services,
- Approximately 350 months of training in the U.S., Thailand and other Asian countries,
- Up to 2 seminars and conferences on priority development problems,
- Up to 2 prefeasibility and other studies related to priority development concerns of the RTG.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Participants Trained (pm)	2,000
Technical Assistance provided (pm)	200
Seminars and Conferences held	10
Special Studies conducted	10
 A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	 (\$ thousands)
Grant:	<u>FY 80</u>
Participant Training	390
Technical Assistance	300
Seminars and Conferences	30
Special Studies	<u>100</u>
Total	820

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	820	3,180	4,000	

BASIC DATA

Total population (thousands, mid 1978)	<u>36,404</u>
Per capita GNP (dollars, 1976)	<u>670</u>
Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate . . (1970-75)	<u>8.2%</u>
Average annual rate of inflation (1960-1970)	<u>16.7%</u> (1970-1976) <u>17.5%</u>
% national income received by low 20% of population . (1970)	<u>10</u>
Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975)	total <u>60.6</u> male <u>58.8</u> female <u>62.5</u>
(1965-1970)	total <u>57.7</u> male <u>56.0</u> female <u>59.4</u>
Literacy rate (1970)	total <u>88%</u> male <u>94%</u> female <u>81%</u>
(1960)	total <u>71%</u> male <u>83%</u> female <u>58%</u>

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954-77)	<u>1.9%</u>	
Agricultural production as % of GDP (1976)	<u>27</u>	
Population density per square mile of agricultural land (1974)	<u>3,680</u>	
% land owned (1970) by: top 10%	<u>28</u>	
low 10%	<u>2</u>	
Major crop(s):	% of arable land	Year
Subsistence rice, barley	65	(1977)
Cash tobacco	4	(1976)
Major agricultural exports . . (1977)	tobacco, silk, meat, ginseng	
Major agricultural imports . . (1977)	cotton, wheat, corn, cattle hides	
Proportion of labor force in agriculture (1972)	<u>48%</u>	

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.) (1975)	<u>3,143</u>	(76)	<u>4,636</u>	(77)	<u>5,869</u>
Total expenditures (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1975)	<u>3,326</u>	(76)	<u>4,695</u>	(77)	<u>5,925</u>
Deficit (-) or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.) . . . (1975)	<u>-182</u>	(76)	<u>-59</u>	(77)	<u>-55</u>
Defense expenditures,					
as % of total expenditures (1975)	<u>27.2</u>	(76)	<u>30.5</u>	(77)	<u>33.0</u>
as % of GNP (1975)	<u>4.8</u>	(76)	<u>5.7</u>	(77)	<u>6.2</u>
Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,					
(\$ millions, U.S.) (1975)	<u>1,550</u>	(76)	<u>2,961</u>	(77)	<u>4,307</u>
Equivalent to <u>4.8</u> months of imports (1977)					

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports . . (1976)	textiles and clothing, electrical machinery, plywood
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975)	<u>1,536</u> (76) <u>2,498</u> (77) <u>3,001</u>
as % of total exports (1975)	<u>30</u> (76) <u>32</u> (77) <u>30</u>
Major imports . . (1976)	oil, ships, steel
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) (1975)	<u>1,881</u> (76) <u>1,963</u> (77) <u>2,495</u>
as % of total imports (1975)	<u>26</u> (76) <u>22</u> (77) <u>23</u>
Total trade balance (\$ millions, U.S.) (1975)	<u>-2,193</u> (76) <u>-1,059</u> (77) <u>-764</u>
Main trading partners	Japan, U.S.
External public debt as % of GNP. (1976)	<u>26.7</u>
Service payments on external public debt, (\$ millions, U.S.) (1976)	<u>840</u>
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) (1976)	<u>8.9</u>

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate (1967-77)	<u>2.3%</u>
% population in urban areas (1966)	<u>34</u> (1975) <u>49</u>
Total births per 1,000 population (1975)	<u>24</u>
% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception (1977)	<u>27</u>
% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.)	<u>37.8</u> (15-64 yrs.) <u>58.6</u> (65+ yrs.) <u>3.6</u>
Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants (1975)	<u>38</u>
People per physician (1973)	<u>2,200</u>
Major causes of death (1972)	tuberculosis, typhoid fever, encephalitis
Major disease(s) . . (1972)	tuberculosis, typhoid fever, encephalitis
Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements (1974)	<u>112</u>
% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply . . (1970)	<u>55</u>
Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:	
Primary . . (ages 5-14) (1975)	total <u>62.4</u> male <u>62.1</u> female <u>62.6</u>
Secondary . . (15-19) (1975)	total <u>71.0</u> male <u>80.9</u> female <u>60.3</u>
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973)	total <u>8.2</u> male <u>11.9</u> female <u>4.5</u>
Energy production as % of consumption (1970)	<u>50</u>

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KOREA

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	8,585	11,415	-
Grants	-	-	-
Total AID	8,585	11,415	-
P.L. 480**			
Title I	59,500	40,000	40,000
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	59,500	40,000	40,000
Total AID and P.L. 480	68,085	51,415	40,000

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

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/000\$)</i>						
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	200.0	27,300	142.0	18,300	192.2	25,000
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	275.0	32,200	80.0	7,700	112.1	11,000
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	8.7	14,000	2.6	4,000
Title I Total .. (of which Title III is)	485.0	59,500	330.0	40,000	304.3	40,000
		(-)		(-)		(-)
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
World Food Programs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gov't.-to-Gov't	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	485.0	59,500	330.0	40,000	304.3	40,000

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM KOREA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
				OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RUHAL DEV. AND NUTRITION										
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH PROJECT	L	489-0705	74	5,000	3,117	---	1,883	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				5,000	3,117	---	1,883	---	---	
GRANTS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
LOANS				5,000	3,117	---	1,883	---	---	
POPULATION PLANNING										
HEALTH DEMONSTRATION PROJECT	L	489-0710	75	5,000	1,766	---	3,234	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				5,000	1,766	---	3,234	---	---	
GRANTS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
LOANS				5,000	1,766	---	3,234	---	---	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES										
SEOUL NATIONAL UNIV PROGRAM	L	489-0709	75	5,000	1,779	---	3,221	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				5,000	1,779	---	3,221	---	---	
GRANTS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
LOANS				5,000	1,779	---	3,221	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES										
STANDARDS RESEARCH INSTITUTE	L	489-0711	75	5,000	1,923	---	3,077	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				5,000	1,923	---	3,077	---	---	
GRANTS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
LOANS				5,000	1,923	---	3,077	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				20,000	8,585	---	11,415	---	---	
GRANTS				---	---	---	---	---	---	
LOANS				20,000	8,585	---	11,415	---	---	