

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Fiscal Year 1978
Submission to the Congress

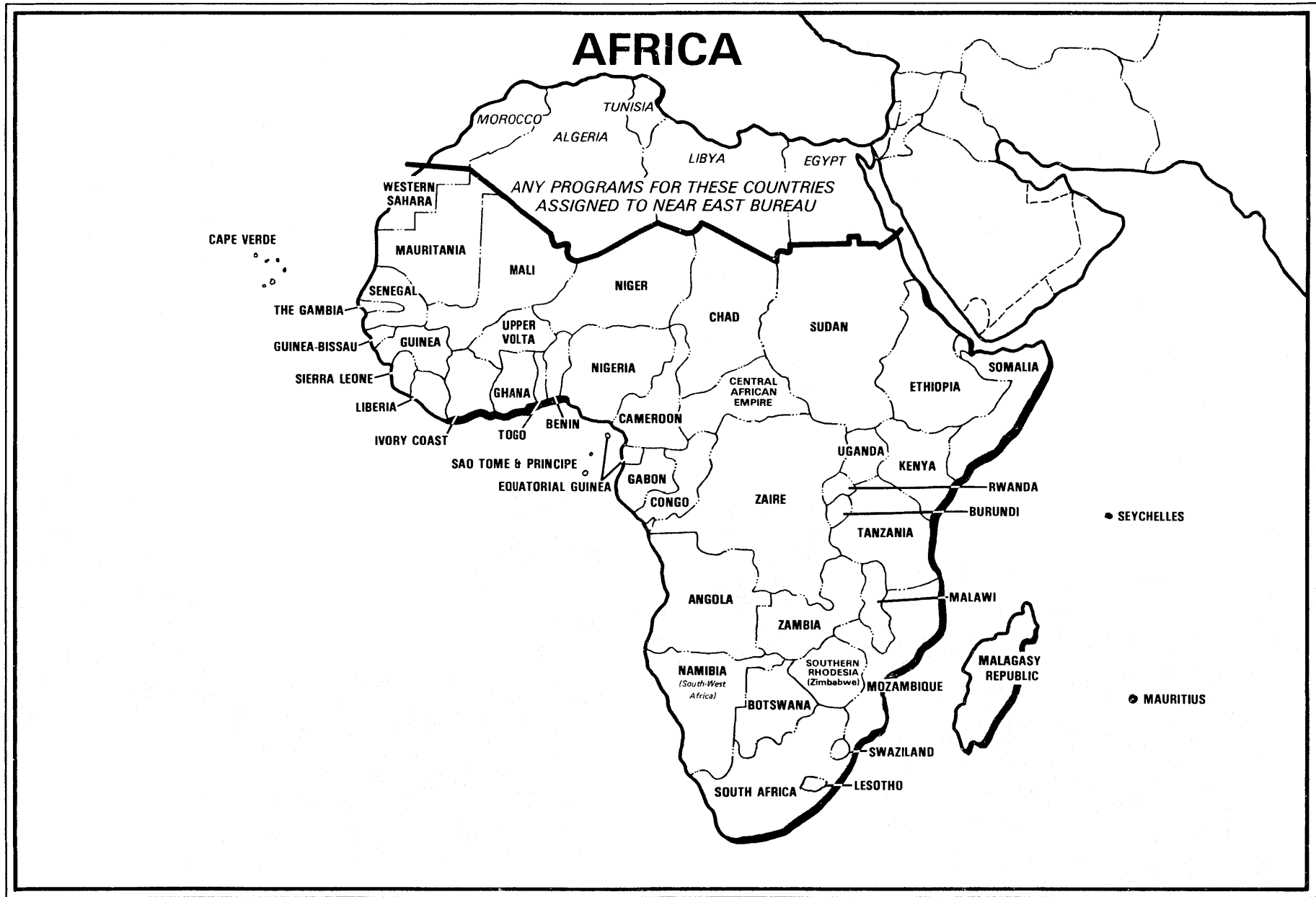
Africa Programs
Including Sahel Development Program

February 1977

AFRICA PROGRAMS

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United States Interests in Africa

Our concern for the development of Africa and the well-being of its peoples is an expression of American interests.

- Our humanitarian concern for economically poor nations finds its greatest challenge among the over 30 developing countries of sub-Saharan Africa.
- Many Americans have historic ties to Africa.
- Poverty, lack of economic progress, and thwarted aspirations can lead to political disruption and confrontation, thus threatening international stability and peace.
- Africa is an important source of critical raw materials such as petroleum, copper, bauxite, iron ore, phosphates, manganese, and chrome; accordingly, Africa's effective participation in the world's free market economy is important to all its members.
- U.S. trade and investment in the developing countries of Africa are growing as such countries broaden their external economic contacts and become more familiar with American products and technology.

Africans give high priority to the economic and social progress of their people. A.I.D.'s Africa programs, along with other initiatives to improve economic relations between the developed and developing worlds, can make a major contribution to the satisfaction of our mutual and complementary concerns and interests with Africa. A review of the basic material needs and concerns of Africa's peoples is sobering.

Regional Setting

Poverty remains widespread among the 300 million people in the developing countries of sub-Saharan Africa.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health		Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1976							
Loans	26.4	22.5	-	-	-	3.9	-
Grants	78.5	26.3	11.2	12.6	6.1	22.3	
Total	104.9	48.8	11.2	12.6	10.0	22.3^{a/}	
Transition Quarter							
Loans	13.5	3.5	-	-	-	10.0	-
Grants	36.4	19.2	3.2	1.9	2.3	9.8	
Total	49.9	22.7	3.2	1.9	12.3	9.8^{b/}	
1977							
Loans	41.3	38.8	2.5	-	-	-	-
Grants	133.9	71.3	21.7	18.5	13.1	9.3	
Total	175.2	110.1	24.2	18.5	13.1	9.3^{c/}	
			Population Planning	Health			
1978							
Loans	26.0	14.0	-	-	-	12.0	-
Grants	196.8	84.1	6.8	17.8	27.2	10.9	50.0
Total	222.8	98.1	6.8	17.8	27.2	22.9	50.0^{d/}

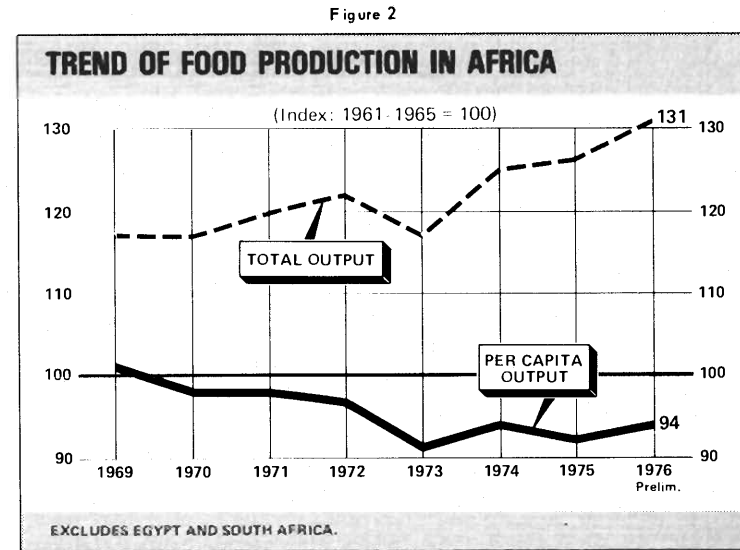
- a/ \$19.4 in Drought Funds from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974; \$2.9 Special Funds provided pursuant to Section 496 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.
- b/ \$5.0 African Development Program; \$4.5 in Drought Funds from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974; \$4 Special Funds provided pursuant to Section 496 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.
- c/ \$8.0 in Drought Funds from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974; \$1.3 Special Funds provided pursuant to Section 496 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.
- d/ \$50.0 Sahel Development Program.

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- Eighteen of the world's 28 least developed countries are in Africa. (See Figure 1.)
- Twenty-six African countries are designated as those most severely affected by the oil crisis.

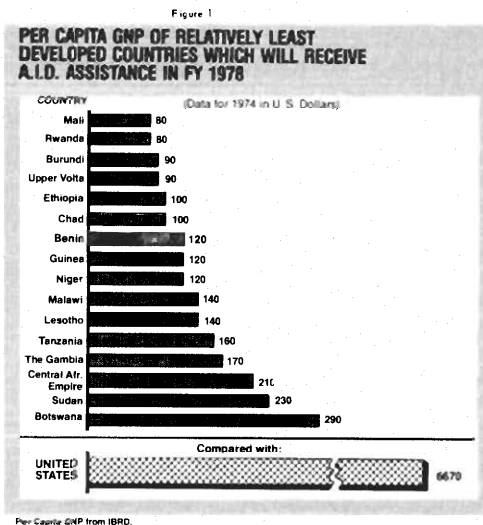
The effects of poverty are evident in people's lives.

- Out of every 100 infants born, 15 die before their first birthday.
- Life expectancy averages only 43 years compared to 53 years in the developing world and 71 years in the United States.
- Only one physician is available for every 15,000 people, almost five times less than the developing world average.
- Only 17% of the people are literate and schools are available for only 28% of school age children.



Economic development continues to be a slow process in Africa.

- The serious drought of the early 1970s continues to affect the lives of millions by having reduced crop productivity, decimated livestock resources, and uprooted families across the whole breadth of Africa's Sahel-Sudano Zone.
- Increases in fuel and other import prices have hit Africa particularly hard, limiting the amount of local resources that can be mobilized for development.
- The world recession and inflation have caused serious balance of payments problems.
- Although 76% of Africa's labor force is in agriculture, food production continues to lag behind population growth, the latter now averaging 2.7% annually. (See Figure 2.)



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U.S. Assistance Objectives

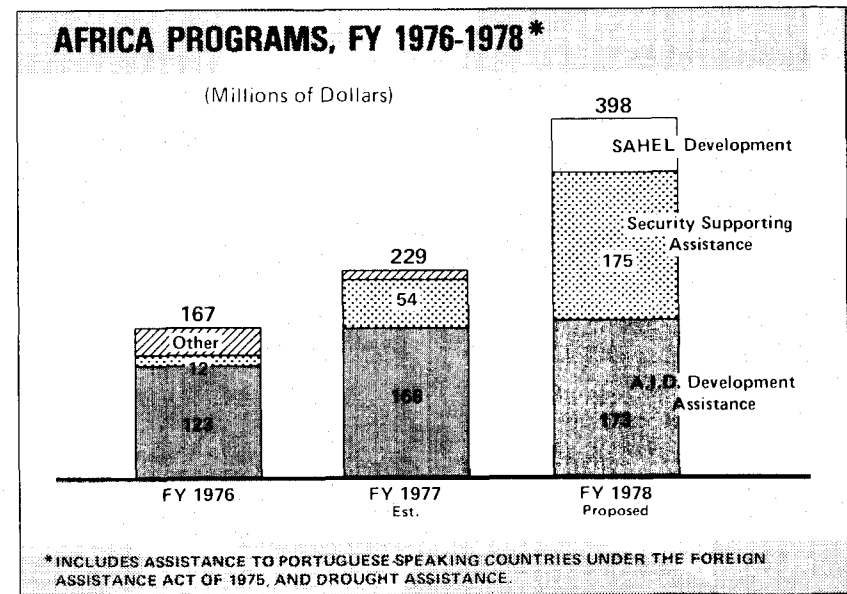
The A.I.D. program in Africa continues to be focused and refined along the lines set by legislation in 1973 for the purpose of improving the quality of life of the rural, poor majorities of the continent.

- A.I.D. assistance to Africa is projected to increase: (See Figure 3.)
 - ** through the regular A.I.D. Development Assistance program;
 - ** through a special Sahel Development Program focusing on long-term needs of drought areas;
 - ** through a special Security Supporting Assistance program (submitted separately) to support the peaceful move to majority rule in southern Africa and to help alleviate acute economic development problems affecting stability in this area including Zaire and Zambia.

- U.S. bilateral assistance will continue to play an important role in the flow of resources to Africa. Through the various international, regional and donor fora in which we participate we intend to re-inforce our catalytic and collaborative role with:
 - ** the United Kingdom,
 - ** France,
 - ** the European Community,
 - ** the World Bank family,
 - ** the United Nations Development Program,
 - ** the African Development Fund,
 - ** the recipient countries.

- The evolving economic relationships between the interior landlocked countries of Africa and the coastal states will continue to be encouraged through A.I.D.'s regional and sub-regional programs.
- A.I.D.'s program will continue to draw upon and help expand Africa's own increasing initiatives for:
 - ** self-help as expressed in institutional reform;
 - ** re-ordered priorities;
 - ** increased mobilization of national resources.

A.I.D. is sharpening the concentration of its Africa development assistance programs on the core problems confronting Africa's poor, rural majorities.



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- Substantial allocations will be maintained principally for food production and nutrition. Our emphasis will continue to be placed on food crop production, especially cereals, on livestock, soil and water resources, and on the development of needed trained manpower resources. A.I.D. will also give increased attention to the various needs of rural development in other sectors such as health, education and rural infrastructure which bear on the degree of success that the small farmer can achieve in increasing his food production.
- A major assistance effort will continue in the field of providing health services to the rural poor. Africa's needs range from improved health planning, practical training and reorganization of delivery systems to the control of endemic diseases.
- Population planning remains a critical need if general socio-economic development, per capita food production and general health levels are to have a better chance of rising in the rural areas. In some countries of Africa, governments have established national family planning programs. In others, slow progress is being made in sensitizing the people to the benefits of family planning in the context of integrated mother and child health programs.
- A fourth sector of concentration is the broad field of education and human resource development which Africa wishes to promote with a greater emphasis on the practical development needs of people, especially the rural poor. This effort involves improvements in managerial capacity, basic education reform, and greater opportunities for women to participate in development. Practically all our programs in the other principal sectors of concentration include an important human resource and manpower training component for self-sustaining growth.

A number of A.I.D. projects support a broad perspective on development through various non-governmental and regional change agents whose important work requires increased resources.

- Increased support is being provided to grassroots programs in Africa through grants to American and African voluntary organizations which are working with the rural poor.
- Where applicable, projects are proposed for continuation which foster the role of African private enterprise and initiative in food production efforts.
- Through the Special Self-Help program U.S. support is encouraging increased local participation in small development activities.
- A number of African regional organizations are focused specifically on solving problems of development. A.I.D. proposes continued support for their efforts in a multi-donor context.

A.I.D.'s program is giving particular attention to the special problems of drought-prone Africa, especially the Sahel.

- Regular bilateral assistance to the Sahel for development is continuing.
- With the continued concern over the threat of recurring drought, a special long-term program is projected to support self-sustaining growth as part of a multi-donor effort.
- This total program will move forward on the basis of close consultation with all the Sahelian countries, the donor community, and the U.S. Congress.

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Food and Nutrition

Food production continues to be the single most critical development problem in Africa. Food crop production has increased in some areas although generally per capita food production has been declining, due to persistent bottlenecks to agricultural improvements, in part to the abiding effects of drought, and to burgeoning populations.

Accordingly, A.I.D.'s FY 1978 program in Africa will continue to be devoted to increasing the productivity of small farmers. Whereas in the past much of U.S. assistance was necessarily directed to the development of basic agricultural institutions and structures, our current priority is to expand manpower skills and to finance actual food production activities in rural areas.

A high priority is given to food crops, such as sorghum and millet, which can be grown in semi-arid lands. The production of other food crops, such as corn, rice, and pulses, are also the object of sizable U.S. assistance. Programs for food crops require attention to the following basic concerns:

- Practical research to improve cereal strains is continuing under the aegis of the East Africa Community, the West Africa Rice Development Association, the Scientific Technical Research Coordination Unit of the OAU and other regional and national research institutes in Africa. Permanent relationships with international research institutes are being encouraged as in the case of Tanzania and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture.
- Seed multiplication and distribution programs are being continued in northern Cameroon, Niger, the Central African Empire, and Tanzania. In Ghana assistance in seed multiplication is proposed to continue under an integrated program to provide agricultural and other inputs with the corresponding services needed by the small farmer.

- Protection of cereal crops is an important agricultural measure. Crop protection against rodents and other pests is an increasingly important component of the Sahel program. Protection of crops through proper storage will be fostered in Guinea-Bissau through a second phase, grain storage activity and through storage construction and management training in Senegal and Niger.
- Agricultural credit development continues as part of our increased emphasis on integrated rural development. In Kenya and Tanzania, for example, significant improvements have been made in the administration and outreach of agricultural credit facilities, and additional pilot programs are continuing in Lesotho and Cameroon.
- Marketing and pricing are also critical elements in the promotion of agricultural production. Grain marketing improvements continue to be made in Tanzania, Upper Volta and Niger. Farm price increases encouraged in Kenya have led to increased production, providing an important lesson for all concerned as to the value of price incentives. This experience is now being applied in Rwanda with A.I.D. assistance.

Livestock production is also of prime concern as many Africans, especially in the Sahel, depend on it for their livelihood. Improvements in herds, range management, and marketing practices can improve the lot of such herders, restore the ecological balance of land and water, and improve the protein-poor diets of the neighboring populations, both in the African interior and in the coastal states.

- On-going programs are focused on range and ranch development and veterinary services in Kenya, where millions of acres have been set aside for development; livestock infrastructure is being developed in the Entente States; planning and

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training services for livestock promotion are underway in Chad.

- In Tanzania, the Masai tribal herders are being brought more fully into the mainstream of the national economy through the development of ranching associations.
- A pilot project in integrated livestock development is being tested in the Senegal for possible expansion to other Sahelian regions.

The development of soil and water resources is needed to increase productivity. One of the principal lessons we have learned from our experience with Sahel drought rehabilitation is that development of the principal water resources of that sub-region, namely the great river basins, should complement our emphasis on dry-land farming as part of a multi-donor effort. Fostering such an effort is now a high A.I.D. priority.

- On going programs include water resources development in Cape Verde, small irrigation works and larger planning efforts for Senegal River Basin development, and assistance to the Niger River Commission for the design of an indicative plan for the development of that great waterway.
- A new proposal for FY 1978 would provide U.S. support for the testing of a low-lift pumping system on the lake shores of Chad.

A.I.D. agricultural programs will continue to emphasize the development of African manpower for rural development.

- Such training programs will continue in Cameroon for agricultural economics, in Tanzania for an increased emphasis on food crops and livestock, in Guinea for practical farm training, and in Ghana for agricultural management.
- In Ethiopia, where land reform is an important concern, A.I.D. assistance for training in

agricultural sector planning is helping improve the manpower base necessary for such a program. Training of agricultural planners will continue in Chad.

Our integrated approach to rural development is designed to improve the life of the small farmer and thereby influence his capacity to increase food production. It

serves to insure a more direct impact of A.I.D. assistance on rural poor populations. The integration of basic family health, practical educational services, and improved local transport with the more traditional requirements for improved agricultural inputs and marketing is thus indispensable. The development of a health component to control and alleviate the effects of major endemic diseases is an essential activity. Such an intensive approach to rural development requires a critical mass of inputs which are best mobilized in the first instance at the local district or county level.

- A.I.D. has already initiated several such integrated rural development projects which emphasize food production in Ghana, Upper Volta, Liberia, Niger and Zaire.
- The opening of new farming areas through the expansion of rural roads will continue in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Upper Volta.
- In FY 1978 we propose to:

- ** expand integrated rural development activities into one further county of Liberia in conjunction with the World Bank;
- ** strengthen rural development planning and implementation at the district level in Ghana,
- ** support integrated rural development in districts of Ethiopia, Burundi, Mali, Upper Volta and Chad.

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- In Mauritania, a new emphasis is being given to the establishment of rural development priorities. A.I.D. is continuing its support of this process through the financing of necessary data collection for project design.

Private and cooperative enterprise has an important role to play in enabling the small farmer obtain needed services and marketing outlets. At the same time such enterprise strengthens his confidence in his ability to better his condition through community and individual action.

- In Ghana, funding is being provided for the expansion of services to farmers through private farmer organizations and small-scale private enterprises.
- Existing programs in cooperative development will be continued in Niger and other countries, mostly as part of integrated rural development efforts. In Upper Volta the government is encouraging production through cooperative buying systems. In Liberia, a new program in cooperative development is to start in FY 1977.

American voluntary agencies are making a major effort in the field of nutrition with special emphasis on mother and child, by using the food resources provided under P.L. 480 Title II as a tool for development.

Population Planning

The annual population growth rate in Africa continues to average about 2.7%, slightly above the average for the developing countries as a whole. While there is increasing recognition of the problem of high population growth rates, African governments have found it difficult to mount programs concerned only with population and family planning problems, especially given the rural nature of their economies and traditional views regarding family size. In general, they have concluded that population problems must be dealt with in an overall family health context covering general

preventive medicine, mother and child health care, nutritional improvement, and family planning.

As a result and in keeping with A.I.D.'s new directions, most of our programs concerned with population are undertaken within the framework of integrated health services at the rural level. An appropriate family planning and child spacing component has been integrated into on going programs which support health planning, training of paramedical personnel and health educators, and new rural health activities.

- In Tanzania, our program is supporting the family planning training element of a multi-donor national and child health/family planning program.
- In Senegal, a new program to train family planning/health personnel is underway and is proposed for continuation.

Alongside this generalized integrated approach to the problem of health and population planning, a few countries of Africa are setting an example for the future by establishing supportive national family planning programs.

- In Ghana, the government has established such a national program as an active expression of the importance of family planning to national and social development. A.I.D. is playing an important role in support of this family planning effort by helping to support a demonstration and research program for delivery of family planning services.
- In Kenya, substantial economic growth has been dissipated by one of the highest population growth rates in Africa. This has led the government to establish a national family planning program with the help of the World Bank and other donors. A.I.D. is contributing to this program through the provision of technical assistance, training, and support costs. Funds are also provided for on going support to the population

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studies program at the University of Nairobi.

- In Zaire, discussed under the Security Supporting Assistance program, a continuing national policy of Desirable Births is receiving active program support by A.I.D. and the donor community.

Other countries prefer to see the development of programs under the auspices of indigenous private organizations. In Ethiopia, we propose to initiate assistance to their Family Guidance Association so that it can better respond to increasing government requests for training and services in rural areas.

Health

The problem of woefully inadequate health and health services is, next to per capita food production, one of the most serious issues facing rural Africa. Many of the programs already discussed bear on this problem--food consumption, nutrition, and family planning. In addition, we have adopted a direct, integrated approach to the health problem, with a sharp focus on the rural areas where 80% of the people live. Programs are currently underway and new ones are proposed in a number of critical areas covering both preventive and curative health measures.

- Health planning assistance helps provide the basis for a national approach to the provision of basic health services to rural areas.
 - ** In Ghana, assistance to the Ministry of Health's planning unit has resulted in a systematic approach to health services delivery and in a program of training in health services management for Ministry personnel throughout the country.
 - ** In Chad, we propose to initiate a new program for the analysis of the country's health needs and resources plus a more efficient use of

resources through improved planning and management.

- Practical training of health workers and educators produces the type of health personnel most needed by the poor majority.
 - ** In Cameroon, A.I.D. is helping develop an improved health education training system for the country.
 - ** In Niger, A.I.D. proposes to support training of village health workers and midwives.
- Organization of actual delivery of services to rural areas is the end product of proper planning and training.
 - ** In Senegal, A.I.D. is supporting the establishment of primary health facilities for the expansion of preventive health care in rural areas.
 - ** In Liberia, work is starting on the establishment of an effective rural health outreach system bringing preventive services to rural areas and referring serious curative cases to regional health centers.
 - ** In Togo, and the Central African Empire we are supporting the decentralization of health services to reach the rural poor more effectively.
- Control of disease requires a special emphasis in Africa where so many maladies are endemic.
 - ** A.I.D. is participating with other donors under the direction of the U.N. in an onchocerciasis (river blindness) control program for the seven countries of the Volta River Basin. Control of this dread

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disease will not only represent a major health accomplishment but will also permit the use of rich valley lands for agricultural production.

- ** In Ethiopia, prior-year loan funds continue to support the delivery of malaria control services.

Our overall program for better health in Africa draws on a new realization of ancillary health needs such as the provision of potable water.

- In Liberia, a program is underway to improve water supplies in small up-country towns.
- In the Cape Verde we propose support in FY 1978 for a program of desalination of sea water for human consumption.

Education and Human Resources Development

Africa lacks practical education systems which are responsive to the real needs of the continent. Structures outside the formal education system for training technical and managerial personnel and for stimulating local initiative are inadequate. Current educational and training systems do little to tap the potential of women. A.I.D. is increasing efforts to overcome these major problems with an emphasis on the needs of rural development:

- Managerial capacity improvements will be initiated in Ethiopia through training in the practical management of development programs.
- ** In Kenya, a new program is proposed to help government training institutions move into the provision of skills which can be used to support decentralized planning.
- Basic education reform is moving forward in Ethiopia where A.I.D. proposes to support a nationwide effort

at non-formal education and functional literacy for the rural poor.

- ** In Chad, the government is beginning educational reform, and A.I.D. is supporting measures for basic adult education within the structure of rural primary schools.
- ** Senegal's needs for basic development oriented skills will be addressed through both formal and informal training programs.
- ** In Upper Volta, assistance is proposed starting in FY 1978 to help the country direct its formal education systems more towards agriculture, with an emphasis on practical training in rural areas.
- ** In Liberia, we propose to launch a new support effort to improve the efficiency of the educational system, including vocational training and non-formal education for rural areas.
- Greater participation by women in their society and in its development is being encouraged in Ghana.
- ** Similarly, in Upper Volta, female extension workers are being trained to promote credit programs for small rural undertakings.
- Development and diffusion of more effective and useful instructional plans, programs and materials represent an important component of Africa's efforts at improved use of communications media. A.I.D. proposes to support the development of a regional center for such activities, including, if appropriate, satellite communications.
- Increased educational opportunities for potential southern Africa leaders is being fostered under Section 105(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act

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of 1961, as amended. In FY 1976, 50 students were funded under this program. Similarly, special educational needs are being met through a regional training project for countries formerly under Portuguese rule.

- Increased training for African students generally is also underway in both Africa and the United States. Under the African Graduate Fellowship Program, the studies of over 100 Africans have been funded each year in critical manpower areas needed for development. This and similar programs for training in Africa and the United States are proposed for continuation in FY 1978.
- Assistance in education by the African-American Labor Center and U.S. black colleges and universities for similar institutions in Africa is a critical component in the link between the peoples of our two continents. We propose to continue A.I.D. support in FY 1978 for such private initiatives.

As development programs in Africa grow, there is an increasing need to expand the managerial skills of those called on to administer them. Practically all A.I.D.-financed projects include training components designed to meet this need.

Selected Development Activities

A.I.D. programs in this category are designed to facilitate a greater overall program impact on the core problems of African development. These include:

- detailed planning to prepare projects in all sectors for approval and implementation;
- support for increased local participation in small development activities through the Special Self-Help program;
- provision of support under the Accelerated Impact Program for small-scale activities which are

start-up, pilot and/or innovative in nature and can encourage the quick mobilization of locally available development resources.

- ** The first activities under this program are now underway in the Sahel.
- ** Increased funding is planned in FY 1978 to permit inclusion of other countries in Africa.
- initiation of pilot activities focused on addressing Africa's impending long-term problems, including alternative non-conventional energy sources for rural Africa;
- support for African regional organizations, including the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank and the major river basin organizations, which play important roles in relation to significant development problems.

In Cameroon, an important loan project is proposed for improvements in the Trans-Cameroon Railroad which is the backbone of the country's transportation system and provides an important link to the interior of the continent and its poor, rural areas.

P.L. 480 Programs

P.L. 480 programs play an important role in individual A.I.D. country assistance efforts as described in the relevant country narratives. At the same time, P.L. 480 food is an important vehicle for U.S. assistance to countries where we do not have regular A.I.D. development programs, but work instead either directly with the government in question through a Title I sales agreement or provide Title II grant assistance through the intermediary of a private voluntary organization with ongoing programs in the country. P.L. 480 assistance is also provided to almost all of the countries of Africa

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under the auspices of the World Food Program. Such recipients include, for example, Mozambique and Mauritius.

-- Title I concessionary sales help relieve food shortages and at the same time provide needed budgetary resources and elicit self-help development measures in A.I.D. areas of concentration.

** Sudan is scheduled to receive Title I assistance in FY 1977 for 50,000 metric tons of wheat with a maximum export value of \$5.9 million. The agreement for such concessionary sales provides for a number of self-help measures to meet development needs of the country's poor rural areas, especially in food production. For FY 1978 we propose to continue such assistance for Sudan through the concessionary sale of 60,000 metric tons of wheat, with an estimated value of \$7.1 million.

** Other Title I programs, as described in the relevant country narratives, are proposed for Ethiopia, Guinea, Senegal, Tanzania and Zaire.

-- Title II grant foods are provided to Africa most effectively through the programs of private U.S. voluntary organizations.

** These programs support the critical developmental concerns of nutrition education, mother and child health, and self-help measures such as food-for-work activities in 19 countries of Africa. These programs are described in the separate country narratives.

** A number of countries for which bilateral A.I.D. programs are not proposed still benefit from modest U.S. assistance under P.L. 480 through U.S. private voluntary agency programs.

In Benin and Madagascar, development endeavors are fostered through the use of P.L. 480 grant assistance. None of these programs, however, amounts to more than half a million dollars in terms of their U.S. government assistance component.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
FISCAL YEAR 1978
(In thousands of dollars)

REGION: AFRICA

TABLE I

COUNTRY	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
<u>CENTRAL AFRICA</u>							
BURUNDI	800	800	-	-	-	-	-
CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE	475	40	215	220	-	-	-
RWANDA	1,085	1,085	-	-	-	-	-
<u>EAST AFRICA</u>							
ETHIOPIA	13,927	12,745	200	-	982	-	-
KENYA	3,592	2,282	1,310	-	-	-	-
TANZANIA	7,854	6,354	1,500	-	-	-	-
EAST AFRICA REG.	700	700	-	-	-	-	-
<u>WEST AFRICA</u>							
CAMEROON	12,657	2,640	430	1,787	200	7,600	-
CAPE VERDE	6,500	1,800	-	200	-	4,500	-
GUINEA-BISSAU	1,150	850	-	-	300	-	-
PORTUGUESE SPEAKING AFRICA	1,896	-	-	-	1,896	-	-
GHANA	17,270	14,770	980	965	555	-	-
LIBERIA	8,845	1,965	205	2,610	3,565	500	-
SIERRA LEONE	2,100	1,900	-	-	-	200	-
<u>FRANCOPHONE WEST AFRICA:</u>							
GUINEA	1,400	1,400	-	-	-	-	-
TOGO	300	-	250	50	-	-	-
ENTENTE AREA	5,430	5,430	-	-	-	-	-
<u>AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAMS</u>							
AFRICA REGIONAL	54,535	18,832	838	8,251	16,554	10,060	-
<u>SAHELIAN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT ASST.</u>							
CHAD	5,797	3,794	-	411	1,592	-	-
MALI	6,988	5,923	265	800	-	-	-
MAURITANIA	1,411	1,411	-	-	-	-	-
NIGER	5,890	4,390	-	1,500	-	-	-
SENEGAL	8,361	5,750	611	1,000	1,000	-	-
UPPER VOLTA	1,827	1,227	-	-	600	-	-
SAHEL REG. ACTIVITIES	2,039	2,039	-	-	-	-	-
SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Total	222,829	98,127	6,804	17,794	27,244	22,860	50,000

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
 FY 1976, TRANSITION QUARTER (TQ), FY 1977
 (In thousands of dollars)

REGION: AFRICA

TABLE 1a

COUNTRY	Total			Food and Nutrition			Population Planning and Health			Education and Human Resources Development			Selected Development Activities			Other Programs		
	1976	TQ	1977	1976	TQ	1977	1976	TQ	1977	1976	TQ	1977	1976	TQ	1977	1976	TQ	1977
<u>CENTRAL AFRICA</u>																		
CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE	263	-	918	263	-	200	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118
RWANDA	293	242	215	293	242	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZAIRE	500	6,954	-	-	6,954	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>EAST AFRICA</u>																		
ETHIOPIA	5,617	10	12,091	4,877	10	12,091	-	-	-	522	-	-	-	-	-	218	-	-
KENYA	3,926	1,041	22,164	2,209	510	20,708	1,006	531	1,017	-	-	-	-	-	-	711	-	439
SUDAN	150	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TANZANIA	7,157	1,275	6,111	3,187	1,035	4,666	958	240	1,445	60	-	-	-	-	-	2,952	-	-
EAST AFRICA REGIONAL	1,055	165	1,048	680	100	720	-	-	-	375	65	328	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>SOUTHERN REGIONAL</u>																		
BOTSWANA	857	340	250	457	340	-	400	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESOTHO	918	272	2,351	918	272	1,125	-	-	858	-	-	368	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALAWI	1,455	-	3,500	1,455	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOZAMBIQUE	1,075	10,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	1,075	390	-	-
SWAZILAND	690	181	2,425	600	181	426	-	-	1,300	90	-	699	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTHERN AFRICA REG.	1,392	254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,392	254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>WEST AFRICA</u>																		
CAMEROON	2,217	205	3,117	500	20	1,300	648	-	977	750	185	640	319	-	200	-	-	-
CAPE VERDE	1,000	-	2,200	-	-	1,600	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
GUINEA-BISSAU	-	-	1,606	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	1,006
SAO TOME PRINCIPE	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
PORTUGUESE SPEAKING AFRICA REGIONAL	830	-	1,528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,528	-	-	-	830	-	-
GHANA	11,889	2,362	4,316	10,280	1,835	919	1,174	285	2,037	350	242	835	85	-	-	-	-	525
LIBERIA	2,872	591	22,035	430	115	15,537	1,692	327	5,476	750	149	1,022	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIERRA LEONE	-	-	970	-	-	970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>FRANCOPHONE WEST AFRICA:</u>																		
GUINEA	237	13	600	188	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	13	-
TOGO	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENTENTE AREA	12,678	7,112	274	12,678	7,112	274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>AFRICA REG. PROGRAMS</u>																		
AFRICA REGIONAL	24,731	5,774	34,690	5,158	1,610	10,364	4,774	1,825	6,998	8,294	984	11,652	6,505	1,355	5,676	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
FY 1976, TRANSITION QUARTER (TQ), FY 1977
(In thousands of dollars)

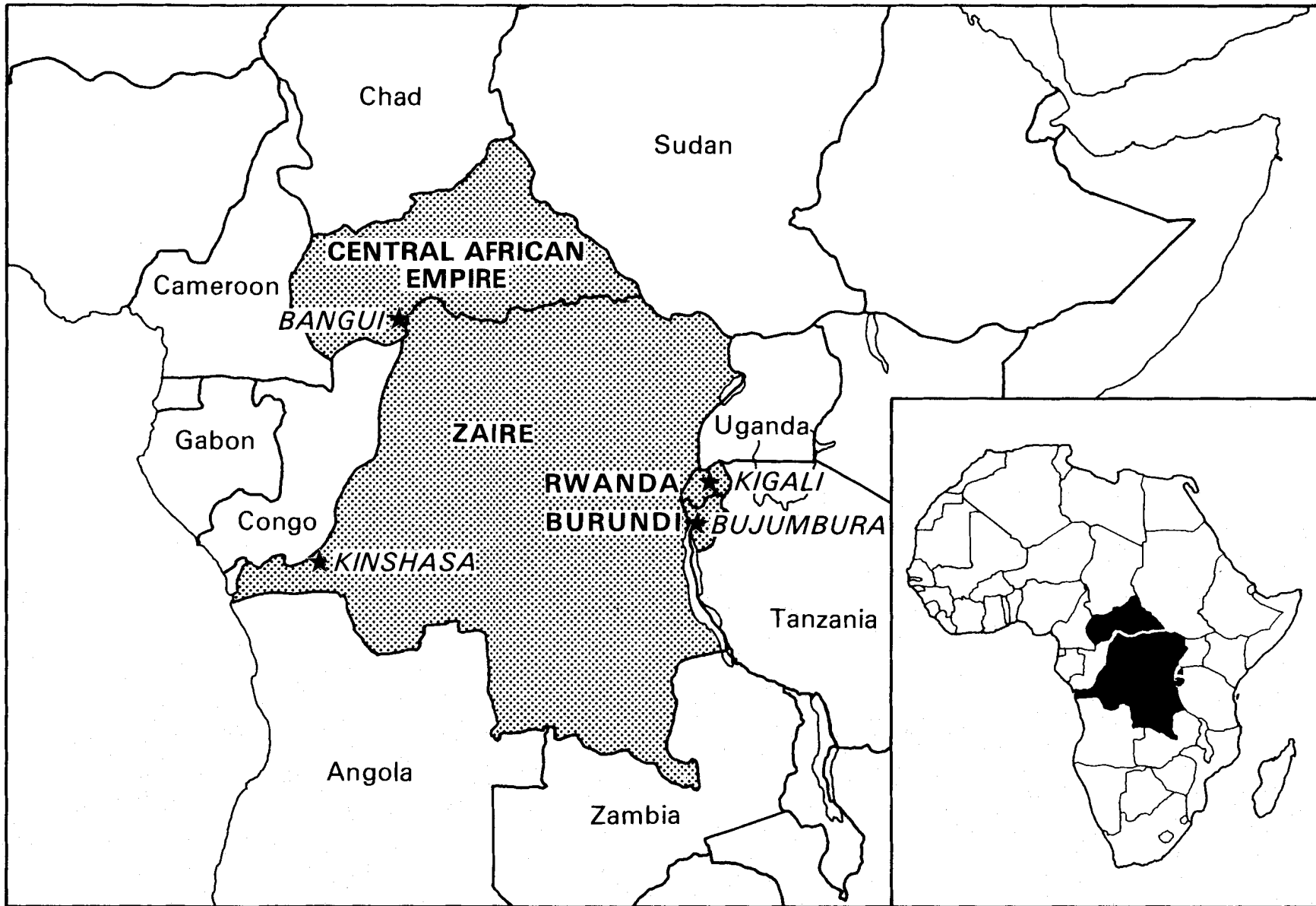
REGION: AFRICA

TABLE Ia

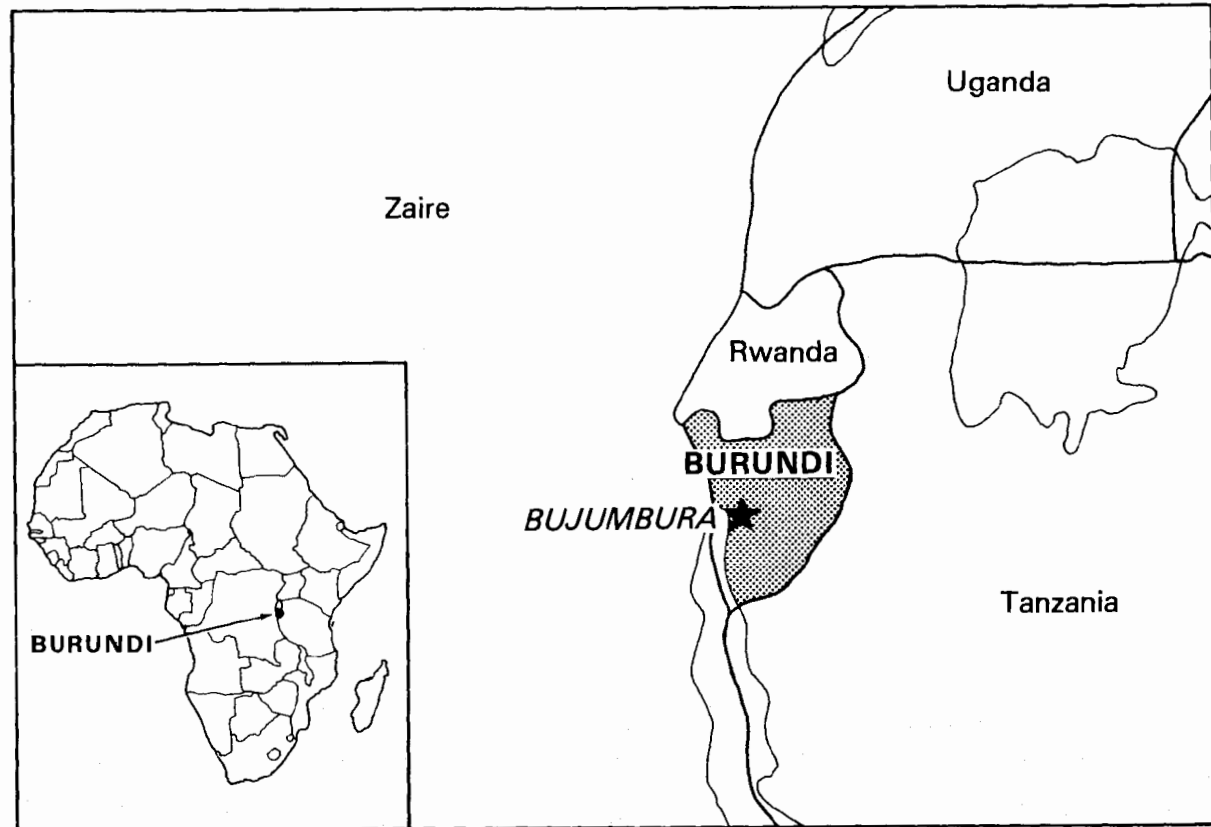
COUNTRY	Total			Food and Nutrition			Population Planning and Health			Education and Human Resources Development			Selected Development Activities			Other Programs		
	1976	TQ	1977	1976	TQ	1977	1976	TQ	1977	1976	TQ	1977	1976	TQ	1977	1976	TQ	1977
SAHELIAN AFRICA																		
CHAD	673	2,092	4,609	651	-	1,760	-	-	669	-	-	400	-	-	-	22	2,092	1,780
MALI	2,689	811	7,446	689	411	6,046	-	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	400	950
MAURITANIA	335	312	512	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	335	312	12
NIGER	6,016	350	3,140	94	-	2,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,922	350	1,000
SENEGAL	895	289	7,749	-	-	6,600	-	-	1,149	-	-	-	-	-	-	895	289	-
UPPER VOLTA	1,183	263	3,389	783	-	3,039	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	400	263	50
SAHEL REG. ACTIVITIES	11,302	8,614	25,336	2,304	1,945	14,319	-	-	-	-	-	600	3,128	935	7,200	5,870	5,734	3,217
Total	104,895	49,912	175,290	48,844	22,692	110,119	11,152	3,208	24,226	12,583	1,879	18,472	10,037	12,290	13,076	22,279	9,843	9,397

AFRICA PROGRAMS
(Excluding Sahel Programs)

Central Africa



Burundi



KEY DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1976</i>)	3.2
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.7
Population in Urban Areas	4
(<i>Percent - 1975</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	86
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars - 1974</i>)	90*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	41
People Per Doctor	46,900
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	10
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	16
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report.

BURUNDI

The U.S. interests in Burundi are:

- a humanitarian concern for one of the poorest and most densely populated countries in the world;
- a greater degree of understanding and support by the new Burundian Government of U.S. efforts on a variety of international issues.

Socio-Economic Setting

Burundi has an agriculturally based economy with an annual per capital income of approximately \$90. There are several reasons for Burundi's present poverty and slow development rate:

- shortages of trained manpower in technical and managerial fields and an overall low literacy rate;
- a growing population rapidly overtaking food production capabilities;
- the long healing process following a recently ended bitter inter-tribal war impeding a cohesive development process;
- over-utilization of available farm lands, causing soil erosion and diminishing crop production, which ultimately contributes to substantial malnutrition;
- few exportable agricultural products or minerals;
- a land-locked situation, wherein the nearest port is nearly 1,200 miles distant over an extremely poor road network.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)						
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
<u>1976</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Transition Quarter</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>1977</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Population Planning	Health		
<u>1978</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	800	800	-	-	-	-
Total	800	800	-	-	-	-

BURUNDI

Some positive factors include:

- a newly established government which shows signs of increased managerial effectiveness, as well as a greater potential for more rapid normalization of inter-tribal relations;
- a potential for development of recently discovered mineral deposits, i.e., nickel ore, which is presently under study.

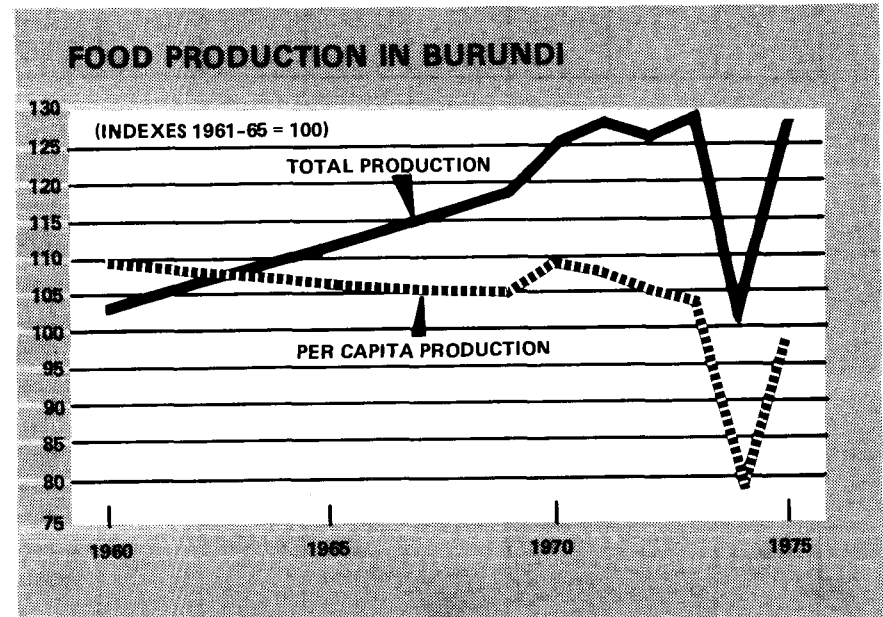
A foreseeable deterioration of the already low quality of life is at hand for the vast subsistence level rural population of Burundi. The Government of Burundi is aware of its plight and within its limited resources is trying to come to grips with it. Improvements to the traditional system of subsistence agriculture are already underway, as are requested international assistance efforts. It is hoped that with improved government efficiency and expanded international donor assistance, including that from A.I.D., this downward trend can be reversed.

Food and Population

Accurate statistical data on Burundi's population and agricultural production is difficult to come by. There appears to be a decline in the production of Burundi's grain food staples, i.e., manioc, maize and beans, while at the same time the annual population growth rate of 2.7% is high. Clearly the situation will remain bleak unless modern agricultural techniques are applied.

- The Government of Burundi has clearly stated its priorities and first among these is rural development with a strong emphasis on agriculture and education.

- International donors, i.e., France, Belgium, European Development Fund, United Nations Development Program, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Federal Republic of Germany, and the People's Republic of China are also directing their assistance efforts towards agricultural development.



Objectives of U.S. Assistance

With 86% of Burundi's population dependent upon agriculture for their livelihood, U.S. assistance will be primarily focused upon the agriculture sector. Clearly U.S. assistance coincides with the Government of Burundi's efforts at developing and enhancing its own food production capabilities through modern managerial and technical inputs.

BURUNDI

FY 1978 Program

A.I.D. is initiating a new program in Burundi with assistance in rural development.

Food and Nutrition

The Government of Burundi realizing its general poverty and slow rate of development, has focused its attention upon integrated rural development, with a primary thrust in food production which is followed by an emphasis on education, health and nutrition.

The Government, through discussions with A.I.D., has strongly indicated its desire for A.I.D. assistance in developing a modest integrated rural development program. During the spring of 1977, A.I.D. efforts will be undertaken in Burundi to design a project which includes the following elements:

- improvement in quantity and quality of food production;
- production and storage of food at reduced risk of losses;
- reduction of soil erosion;
- improvement of rural health standards through training in better methods of nutrition and sanitation.

In FY 1978 A.I.D. proposes \$800,000 in economic assistance to Burundi. This sum will be used in the implementation of an integrated rural development program which will be focused in a limited geographic area, and will increase food production and improve rural health standards.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA

Category	FY 1976 (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a	-	1	1
Direct Hire ^b	-	-	-
PASA ^c	-	-	2
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	1	3
Participants ^d	-	-	12
Noncontract	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	-	12

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.

^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976.

^c Participating agency technicians.

^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

P.L. 480 Programs

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

(In 000MT/\$000)

Program	FY 1976* (Actual)		FY 1977 (Estimated)		FY 1978 (Projected)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		943		1,011		892
World Food Programs ..		359		405		389
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		1,302		1,416		1,281
Total P.L. 480		1,302		1,416		1,281

*Includes Transition Quarter.

BURUNDI

P.L. 480, Title II

In FY 1978 U.S. P.L. 480, Title II food assistance is proposed for a recipient population totalling 47,500 people. The bulk of this assistance is targeted towards 35,000 individuals in a Catholic Relief Services (CRS) Maternal and Child Health (MCH) program.

- CRS, a non-profit voluntary agency, will be responsible for the management and distribution of this food aid.
- Additionally, 12,500 recipients will receive food aid under a food-for-work program managed by the World Food Program.

U.S. Title II food assistance to Burundi is in keeping with U.S. humanitarian assistance guidelines and objectives. Burundi is one of the poorest and most densely populated countries of the world and suffers widespread malnutrition and poverty. U.S. food assistance supports the goals of the proposed FY 1978 development assistance efforts to Burundi in the field of agricultural development, within an integrated rural development framework.

- Title II assistance will help alleviate malnutrition due to food deficits caused by infestation, low rainfall patterns and poor soil conditions.

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
A.I.D.**			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	300
Total A.I.D.	-	-	300
P.L. 480***			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	1,302	1,416	1,281
Total P.L. 480	1,302	1,416	1,281
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	1,302	1,416	1,581
*Includes Transition Quarter. **A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures. ***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: BURUNDI

TABLE II

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**								
			Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY77		Proposed FY78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures	
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																		
Integrated Rural Development	* 695-0100	1978	-	-	-	-	800	300	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			-	-	-	-	800	300	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

Country: BURUNDI

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Integrated Rural Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 695-0100		FY 78 800		
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982

Goal: To increase food production and improve rural conditions including health services.

Purpose: To initiate a model integrated rural development project in a limited geographic area which will increase food production, and improve health standards through the application of low level modern technology and improved management.

Background: Burundi, one of the poorest and most densely populated countries in Africa, has a population which is growing at about 2.7% per year and roughly 86% of which is engaged in subsistence agriculture. In recent years food production has not kept pace with the growing population. The situation is worsening as population pressures force less productive acreage into production, resulting in increased erosion, decreased yields, and increased levels of malnutrition.

At the request of the Government of Burundi, A.I.D. began the design of a modest integrated rural development project. The proposed project will improve both quantity and quality of food production and local storage, reduce soil erosion, and improve rural health standards through better nutrition, sanitation, preventive medicine and training.

As a result of an unexpected change in top government leadership in November, the pace of project development may be temporarily slowed. Although the description contained herein, is based on preliminary studies of the Muyinga Province area in the Northeast, final selection of the project site will be dependent on the new government.

Major Outputs:

	FY 78	All Years
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	
Increased food production	-	x
Increased food storage capacity	-	x
Reduced soil erosion	-	x
Improved drinking water	-	x
Training of village health workers	-	x

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country: Technical and managerial personnel, trainees, land for the construction of buildings, and where possible offices for project personnel

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. will begin the implementation of the different elements of the project, placing project personnel on site, begin the construction of the required physical infrastructure, and identify trainees and participants.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

		FY 78	All Years
Personnel:	24 pm for one contract technician and 8 pm for short-term consultants	200	2,300
Participants:	24 pm of long-term training and 100 pm of short-term training	75	300
Commodities:	vehicles, office and classroom equipment and supplies, tools, hand farm implements, and seeds	300	550
Other Costs:	construction of housing, classrooms and offices, and other local costs	225	850
Total		800	4,000

Burundi

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>			<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total (mid-1976; millions)		3.2	Exports (f.o.b.)	30	29
Annual Growth Rate (percent)		2.7%	Imports (c.i.f.)	-43	-62
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>	Trade Balance	-13	-33
Percent in Urban Areas	2%	4%	Main Exports: Coffee and Cotton.		
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)		86%			
<u>HEALTH</u>			<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Life Expectancy (years)		41	(Gross Holdings; End of		
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		150	Period; \$ millions)	15	31
People per Doctor		46,900			42 (Nov.)
<u>EDUCATION</u>			<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Primary and Secondary Students	<u>1960</u>	<u>1971</u>	Total Expenditures	42	46
a. Number (in thousands)	105	190	Defense Expenditures		
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	10%	16%	a. As % of Total Expenditures	20%	20%
Literacy Rate (percent)		10%	b. As % of GNP	3%	2%
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>			Domestic Revenues	42	40
1974 (dollars) ¹		90	<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²		1.3%	a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		2%
			b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		1%
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>			<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT as %</u>		
Total Production (percent)		-0.2%	<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		2.8%
Per Capita Production (percent)		-1.9%			

NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

Burundi

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1946- 1976†	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1976†	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.1			
a. A.I.G. and Predecessor Agencies	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3	-			
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	0.3	0.7	1.3 ^{a/}	-			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.1	*	0.2	0.9	-			
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. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

(Millions of Dollars)

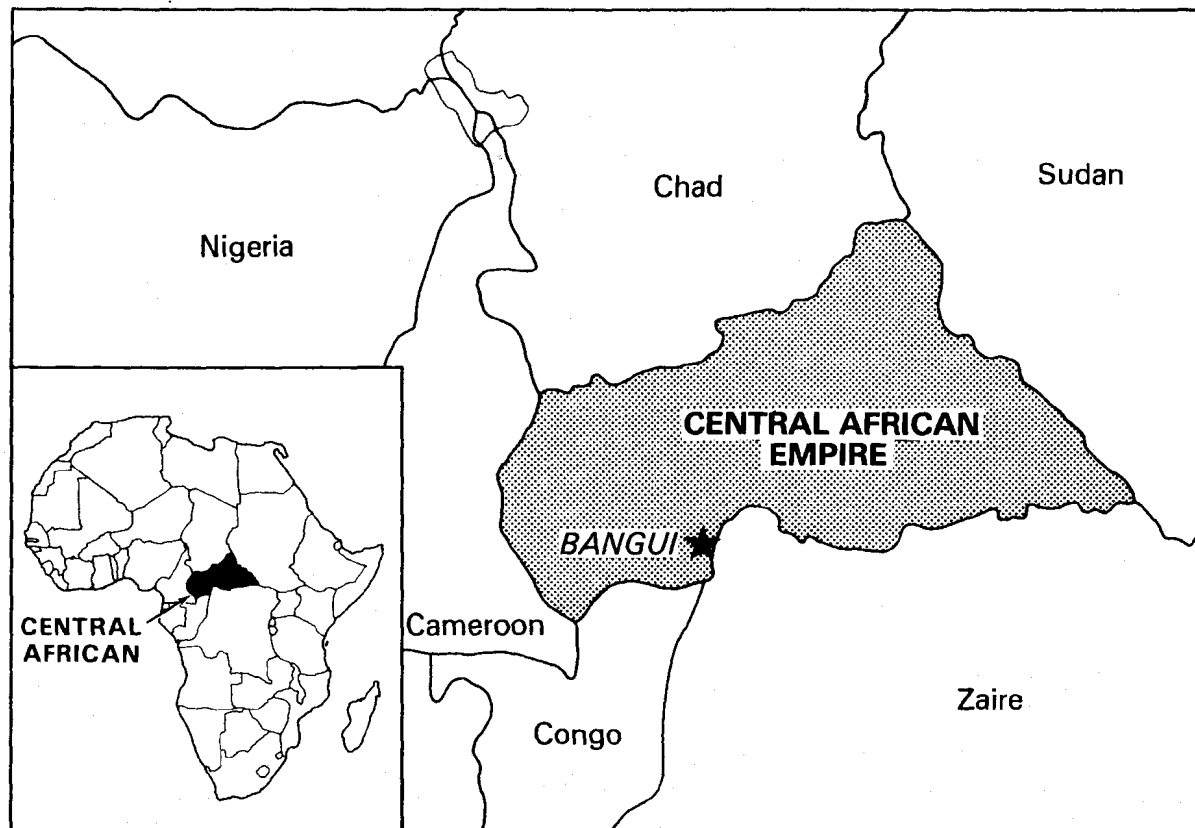
TABLE VI

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
TOTAL	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1946-761
TOTAL	12.3	22.6	-	111.8
IBRD	-	-	-	4.8
AFDB	5.0	NA	NA	5.0
IDA	-	12.7	-	20.7
UNDP	2.0	0.9	-	18.0
Other UN	0.3	0.5	-	3.0
EEC	5.0	8.5	-	60.3
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
Donor	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1969-75	
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
TOTAL	19.1	25.6	110.9	
Belgium	12.3	16.3	81.0	
France	4.4	6.6	18.7	
Germany	1.6	1.7	6.4	
Switzerland	0.3	0.4	2.1	
Other	0.5	0.6	2.7	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (COMMITMENTS)				
TOTAL	2.0	-		
Kuwait	2.0	-		
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	CY 1975	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1954-76	
TOTAL	-	-	20	
China	-	-	20	

*Less than \$50,000. TQ - Transition Quarter † As of September 30, 1976. P-Preliminary. NA-Not Available.

^{a/} Includes the transition quarter.

Central African Empire



KEY DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1976</i>)	1.8
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.2
Population in Urban Areas	36
(<i>Percent - 1975</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	87
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars - 1974</i>)	210*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	41
People Per Doctor	29,100
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	10-15
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	37
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report.

U.S. interest in the Central African Empire is principally humanitarian. The country is one of the very poorest and most underdeveloped nations in the world. Its Government has been supportive of U.S. international interest.

Socio-Economic Setting

The Central African Empire's pervasive poverty is aggravated by several factors that inhibit economic development including:

- No railroad or paved road system exists giving access to world markets with the most accessible railhead at a distance of 1,125 miles.

PROGRAM SUMMARY						
(In thousands of dollars)						
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1976						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	263	263	-	-	-	-
Total	263	263	-	-	-	-
Transition Quarter						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	800	200	600	-	-	-
Total	800	200	600	-	-	-
			Population Planning	Health		
1978						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	475	40	215	220	-	-
Total	475	40	215	220	-	-

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

- An inadequate educational system results in only a 10% to 15% literacy rate and an acute shortage of managerial and technical manpower.
- Exportable products are limited.
- Food production is not keeping up with population growth.
- There is substantial malnutrition and a high incidence of disease such as malaria and intestinal parasites.

Some Positive Factors include:

- Sparse population plus relatively favorable climatic conditions indicate good agriculture development potential.
- Central African Empire produces and exports diamonds, significant uranium deposits exist and some copper, nickel, cobalt and platinum have been discovered.

Given the country's sparse population and natural resource base, it is believed that over the longer term the government, helped by external assistance, will be able to gradually build a better life for Central Africans.

Food and Population

Between 1970 and 1975 total agricultural production increased at an annual rate of only 1.1%. Given a population growth rate of 2.2% per annum the outlook for food self-sufficiency is not good. In addition, food crop yields per hectare are believed to be decreasing because of poor seed quality and Government emphasis on foreign exchange-earning cash crops. The Central African Empire remains a net importer of substantial amounts of beef.

Despite its concern with cash crops, the Government in conjunction with foreign donors has devoted some of its very limited resources to:

- rehabilitating a seed production center for improved varieties of peanuts, sorghum and rice;
- creation of a limited extension service;
- conducting a cattle vaccination program.

The Central African Empire does not yet have a formal family planning policy or program.

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

U.S. assistance efforts in the Central African Empire are aimed at helping to improve the daily living conditions of the rural population and demonstrating humanitarian concern for the less fortunate segments of Central African society. By direct assistance to the rural poor, the U.S. hopes to promote the overall development and stability of the Central African Empire.

FY 1978 Program

In FY 1978, assistance is proposed for the completion of the Seed Production Center project and the continuation of the Ouham Province Rural Health project begun in FY 1977.

The projects are designed to address the problems of the inadequacy or absence of health services available to the rural population and the decreasing per hectare yield of food crops.

In addition to these ongoing activities, the Government has recently submitted a number of project proposals in food production, rural health and family planning, development manpower training, and natural resource development which are directed at the country's more critical development needs. These proposals are now being examined as possible projects for A.I.D. support in future years.

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

Food and Nutrition

The Central African Empire is giving increasing attention to the production of food crops and animal protein. It is undertaking seed production, cattle vaccination, extension service and fish production activities.

The Government, assisted by the UNDP and A.I.D., is establishing a seed production and multiplication capacity at the Grimari Agricultural Center. Breeder seeds have been selected and 125 acres of peanuts, corn and rice have been planted and harvested. Laboratory and warehouse construction and training of Central Africans at U.S. universities is scheduled for the current year.

Health

The Central African Empire is acutely aware of its health problems and is aiming to:

- train additional health personnel;
- improve the quality of health services available to the rural population.

The Government supports a national institute which re-trains Ministry of Health employees and trains personnel in a range of para-medical specialties. It has increased health facilities in the past decade:

- from 25 to 200 health posts;
- from 50 to 65 health sub-centers;
- from 14 to 35 health centers.

A.I.D. is just beginning a project to develop an indigenous health management capacity at the provincial level for the effective utilization of scarce health sector

resources. This project will focus upon those management, communication and transportation problems that the country now faces which act as impediments to the development of an integrated, rural village level health care delivery system.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA			
Category	FY 1976 (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a	-	-	-
Direct Hire ^b	-	-	-
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	3	3
Total	-	3	3
Participants ^d	-	-	-
Noncontract	-	-	-
Contract	2	-	10
Total	2	-	10

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

P.L. 480 Programs

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY (In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)		FY 1977 (Estimated)		FY 1978 (Projected)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoiil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total						
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs ..		271		525		426
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		271		525		426
Total P.L. 480		271		525		426

*Includes Transition Quarter.

P.L. 480, Title II

A Title II World Food Program is proposed for FY 1978 to benefit about 50,000 recipients. It is comprised of:

- pre-school feeding of 12,000 children;
- school feeding of 33,600 pupils;
- community development activities with 4,000 recipients.

Young children are particularly vulnerable to malnutrition and disease which can have serious negative effects upon their physical and mental development. The community development projects include training programs and self-help activities such as road improvements and water supply systems aimed at mobilizing local initiative for the improvement of rural life. These programs are clearly in consonance with U.S. humanitarian interests in the Central African Empire and U.S. objectives of improving the daily living conditions of the rural population.

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
<i>A.I.D.**</i>			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	9	700	610
Total A.I.D.	9	700	610
<i>P.L. 480***</i>			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	271	525	426
Total P.L. 480	271	525	426
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	280	1,225	1,036

*Includes Transition Quarter.

**A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

TABLE II

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**								
			Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY77		Proposed FY78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures	
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																		
Seed Production Center	* 676-0001	1976	263	9	200	300	40	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Population Planning</u>																		
Ouham Province Rural Health	* 676-0002	1977	-	-	100	50	215	200	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health</u>																		
Ouham Province Rural Health	* 676-0002	1977	-	-	500	350	220	250	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			263	9	800	700	475	610	665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

Country: CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Seed Production Center	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 40		
NUMBER 676-0001	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 176	FY 1976	FY 1978	OF PROJECT FY 1979

Purpose: To establish and institutionalize a seed production and multiplication capacity at the Grimari Agricultural Center in the Central African Empire.

Major Outputs:

9/30/76 FY 77 FY 78
(Cumulative as of end of FY)

Seed storage warehouse	-	1	1
Seed processing laboratory	-	1	1
Staff trained	-	1	2
Tons of seeds produced	30	90	165

Host Country and Other Donors:

(\$ Thousands)

United Nations	Three technicians, commodities, participants	370
Host Country	Local staff salaries, operating costs, equipment	270

Progress to Date: Breeder seeds have been selected and 125 acres of peanuts, corn and rice have been planted and harvested. The Government is in the process of selecting two participants for the project who will be trained in the U.S. in seed production and seed processing techniques. A U.S. agricultural engineer has been selected and equipment ordered to establish the laboratory which will be used to determine the viability and germination quality of seed produced. The engineer will also be responsible for training local mechanics in the operations and maintenance of agricultural machinery that A.I.D. has procured for the center.

FY 1978 Program:

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>
Personnel	
U.S. Agricultural Engineer (6 pm)	<u>40</u>
Total	<u>40</u>

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	263	9	254	Personal Services Contracts
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	200	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	463	309	154	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	40	-	503	

Country: CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Ouham Province Rural Health	FUNDS Population Planning Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 78 435		
NUMBER 676-0002 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 197	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1980

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.

attendants and 5 village healers will be trained; 10 village health committees operational and initial design work begun on the provincial management system.

Major Outputs:

FY 77 FY 78
(Cumulative as of end of FY)

Provincial health management system designed and operational	-	-
Village health committees formed and functional	10	30
Traditional health workers trained:		
Village healers	5	15
Birth attendants	100	400
Mechanics trained for vehicle maintenance center	-	x

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. will continue to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Health to coordinate all donor inputs with particular emphasis on training programs.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>
Personnel	170
Two long-term contract technicians (24 pm)	
Short-term (3 pm)	
Participants	55
Three long-term U.S. training (33 pm)	
Seven short-term third country training (21 pm)	
Construction	70
Renovation of health centers	
Commodities	140
Vehicles, fuel, medical equipment	
Total	435

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country	Technicians, training, basic health budget
United Nations	Technical assistance, vehicles, retraining programs, training materials

Funding by Functional Account
(\$ Thousands)

Population Planning	215
Health	<u>220</u>
Total	435

Progress to Date: The Government of the Central African Empire and A.I.D. have negotiated the details of project implementation and agreement on final project design was reached in December 1976. Implementation of the project is expected to commence during the second quarter of FY 1977. By the end of the fiscal year, 100 birth

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	Personal Service Contracts
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	600	400	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	600	400	200	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	435	665	1,700	

Central African Empire

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1946- 1976†	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1976†	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.3			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.2	-	-	0.9	0.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.2	-	-	0.9	0.1			
<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	-		Not available at time of printing	
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.1	0.2	0.3	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	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3 ^{a/}	-			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2			
Peace Corps	0.1	0.2	0.3	-	0.2			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	0.9	-	-			
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	0.9	-	-			
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	NA			

(Millions of Dollars)

TABLE VI

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
TOTAL	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1946-76†
	12.3	3.4	-	110.2
IDA	-	-	-	12.4
AFDB	10.0	NA	NA	11.0
UNDP	0.1	0.6	-	10.1
Other UN	0.3	0.3	-	2.3
EEC	1.9	2.5	-	74.4
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
Donor	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1969-75	
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
TOTAL	19.6	35.4	127.1	
France	17.1	31.5	111.8	
Germany	2.2	3.4	12.0	
Other	0.3	0.5	3.3	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (COMMITMENTS)				
TOTAL	-	-		
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	CY 1975	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1954-76	
	-	-	6	
USSR	-	-	2	
China	-	-	4	

*Less than \$50,000. TQ - Transition Quarter † - As of September 30, 1976. P - Preliminary. NA - Not Available.

a/ Includes the transition quarter.

Central African Empire

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>			<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total (mid-1976; millions)		1.8	Exports (f.o.b.)	48	47
Annual Growth Rate (percent)		2.2%	Imports (c.i.f.)	-45	-68
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>	Trade Balance	2	-21
Percent in Urban Areas	19%	36%	Main Exports: Diamonds, cotton, coffee.		
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)		87%			
<u>HEALTH</u>			<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Life Expectancy (years)		41	(Gross Holdings; End of		
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		190	Period; \$ millions)	2	4
People per Doctor		29,100			18(Aug.)
<u>EDUCATION</u>			<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ¹	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Primary and Secondary Students	<u>1960</u>	<u>1972</u>	Total Expenditures	n. a.	n. a.
a. Number (in thousands)	70	219	Defense Expenditures		
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	16%	37%	a. As % of Total Expenditures	n. a.	n. a.
Literacy Rate (percent)		10-15%	b. As % of GNP	2%	2%
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>			Domestic Revenues	n. a.	n. a.
1974 (dollars) ¹		210	<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²		0.8%	a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		n. a.
			b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		*
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>			<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT as %</u>		
Total Production (percent)		1.1%	<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		7.4%
Per Capita Production (percent)		-1.1%			

NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

* Less than one half of one percent.

Rwanda



KEY DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1976</i>)	4.4
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.8
Population in Urban Areas	4
(<i>Percent - 1975</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	91
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars - 1974</i>)	80*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	44
People Per Doctor	52,700
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	10
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	27
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report.

RWANDA

U.S. interests in Rwanda are humanitarian. Rwanda has the highest population density in Africa and is one of the most underdeveloped countries in the world. Rwanda's relatively moderate posture can provide support for the U.S. on selective issues in international forums.

Socio-Economic Setting

Rwanda's economy and agriculture sector are essentially identical. Its extreme poverty is exacerbated by several negative factors:

- being landlocked with the nearest port 1,100 miles distant;
- few exportable minerals or agricultural products;
- food production being outstripped by population growth;
- intense land use causing soil erosion and nutrient deficiencies;
- substantial malnutrition and low literacy rate;
- acute shortage of managerial and technical manpower.

Some positive factors include:

- generally ample rainfall and good soils;
- relatively equitable division of land holdings.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)						
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1976						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	293	293	-	-	-	-
Total	293	293	-	-	-	-
<u>Transition Quarter</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	242	242	-	-	-	-
Total	242	242	-	-	-	-
1977						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	215	215	-	-	-	-
Total	215	215	-	-	-	-
			Population Planning	Health		
1978						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,085	1,085	-	-	-	-
Total	1,085	1,085	-	-	-	-

RWANDA

A gradual deterioration in the already low quality of life for the average Rwandan appears likely in the immediate future. However, it is believed that over a longer period, improvements being instituted in the country's economic infrastructure, helped by external economic assistance, will enable the Government to cope with its day-to-day economic problems and gradually build a better life for Rwandans.

Food and Population

Food production has not kept pace with population growth. Malnutrition is endemic. With land resources in full use, food production is now reaching its outer limits unless more advanced technology is introduced.

- The Rwandan Government is giving highest priority to food crop and cash crop production within the context of programs aimed at integrated rural development.
- Donor assistance including Belgium, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, United Nations Development Program, European Development Fund, Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland and The People's Republic of China is substantially directed at increasing production in the agriculture sector.
- Rwanda does not have a family planning policy or program. Emigration to less heavily populated neighboring countries is occurring.

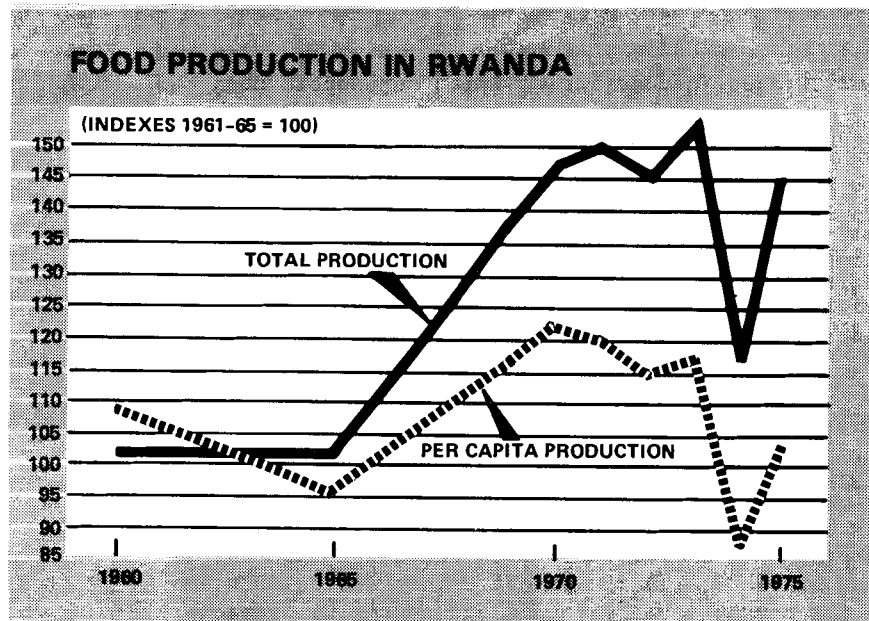
Objectives of U.S. Assistance

Rwanda's economic development can be described as a race against population growth and attendant potential social disruption, political instability, problems of emigration, and famine. U.S. assistance is aimed at increasing the quantity and quality of food production to improve the nutritional standards of the population and preclude the destabilizing effects of increased poverty. However, given

the importance in Rwandan economic development of other donors, U.S. assistance will be directed primarily at stimulating new approaches to improving the agricultural productivity of small farmers and playing a catalytic role with other donors.

FY 1978 Program

In Rwanda virtually every economic activity in the country is dependent upon, or related directly to, the success or failure of agriculture. This sector provides a livelihood for about 91% of the population. It is within this sector that the U.S. assistance program is concentrated.



RWANDA

Food and Nutrition

Given the pervasiveness of poverty throughout Rwanda in terms of food, nutrition, health care and education, the Government's development objectives center upon integrated rural development and, within this context, upon increased food production. The Government strongly supports A.I.D.'s Food Storage and Marketing project which aims to increase food crop production through price incentives by creating an efficient food storage and marketing system.

-- The Government has agreed to pay farmers a minimum price for their marketable surplus of beans at harvest time when the price is low.

-- The beans are then sold later at a fixed price when prices traditionally have been high. Thus both producers and consumers benefit from this program.

-- Progress in project implementation has been good. Warehouse construction will be completed in early 1977. The first post-harvest purchases have been made and Rwandans are being trained to manage project systems.

-- An indicator of Rwandan support is the contribution by the Government of a 3,500 ton warehouse to the project in addition to its planned contributions.

In FY 1978 A.I.D. proposes the following economic assistance to Rwanda:

-- the second phase of the Food Storage and Marketing project;

-- continued assistance in training of blacksmiths to increase the availability of farm hand tools required for agricultural production.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA

Category	FY 1976 (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	-	1	1
PASA ^c	1	1	1
Contract	-	1	1
Total	1	3	3
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	-	-	7
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	-	7

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

P.L. 480 Programs

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

(In 000MT/\$000)

Program	FY 1976* (Actual)		FY 1977 (Estimated)		FY 1978 (Projected)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<u>Title I</u>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<u>Title II</u>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		1,378		964		844
World Food Programs ..		69		124		123
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		1,447		1,088		967
Total P.L. 480		1,447		1,088		967

*Includes Transition Quarter.

RWANDA

P.L. 480, Title II

A Title II feeding plan to benefit 51,500 recipients is proposed for FY 1978. The Maternal and Child Health program is operated through a series of clinics reaching 34,000 individuals. Other programs include school feeding for 13,000 pupils, food for work for 3,500 vocational agriculture students and a feeding program for 1,000 orphans.

-- These feeding programs offset the effects of poor rainfall patterns and poor crop harvests.

The Title II program in Rwanda is clearly supportive of U.S. humanitarian interests, given the extreme poverty and pervasive malnutrition within the country. It supports the goal of other U.S. economic assistance which is aimed at increasing the quantity and quality of food production to improve the nutritional standards of the population.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
A.I.D.**			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	634	605	750
Total A.I.D.	634	605	750
P.L. 480***			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	1,447	1,088	967
Total P.L. 480	1,447	1,088	967
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	2,081	1,693	1,717
*Includes Transition Quarter.			
**A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE II

COUNTRY: RWANDA

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obliga- tion Date of Loan Authori- zation	Grant							Loan**								
			Through 9 30 76		Estimated FY77		Proposed FY78		Future Year Obliga- tions	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78		
			Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authori- zation	Expendi- tures	Authori- zation	Expendi- tures	
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																		
Food Storage and Marketing	* 696-0100	1975	1,151	680	100	530	1,000	650	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm Hand Tools	* 696-0103	1977	-	-	115	75	85	100	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			1,151	680	215	605	1,085	750	640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative—See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

Country: RWANDA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Food Storage and Marketing	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	1,000	
NUMBER 696-0100	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 89	FY 1975	FY 1979	FY 1979

Purpose: To provide the technical guidance and storage facilities necessary to enable the Rwandan Government to carry out a price stabilization program to dampen wide fluctuations in food prices in the country's food markets.

certain areas and constructing new warehouse facilities in others.

Major Outputs:

9/30/76 FY 77 FY 78
(Cumulative as of end of FY)

Warehouses constructed	4	6	8
Increased storage capacity (MT)	4,000	5,000	8,250
Trained warehouse and administrative staff	7	10	15
Admin. and financial control procedures operating	x	x	x
Storage and marketing network to handle subsistence food crops	x	x	x

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. will finance the construction of additional warehouse storage facilities, and provide additional technical and training support.

Host Country and Other Donors:

	(\$ Thousands)
Host country	660
Switzerland	280

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78	All Years
Personnel: 10 pm of one PASA technician and 10 pm of one contract technician	150	411
Participants: 18 pm of short-term training in the U.S.	15	100
Commodities: Warehouse equipment and vehicles	290	438
Construction: Warehouse and storage facilities	535	1,850
Other Costs: Vehicle repairs and fuel, etc.	10	52
Total	1,000	2,851

Progress to Date: 1,200 tons of beans have been stored and marketing has begun. Wastage has been reduced to about 3%. Seven Rwandan officials responsible for monitoring the progress of the project and managing completed warehouses have been trained. Since the storage and marketing system is functioning quite well, the project is being extended to FY 1979 to further its price stabilization effectiveness by increasing storage capacity in

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	1,151	680	471	U.S. Department of Agriculture Personal Services Contract
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	100	530		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,251	1,210	41	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	600	2,851	

Country: RWANDA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Farm Hand Tools	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	85	
NUMBER 696-0103	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 90	FY 1977	FY 1979	FY 1979

Purpose: To train blacksmiths who can manufacture and repair common rural implements and utensils.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

Major Outputs:

9/30/76 FY 77 FY 78
(Cumulative as of end of FY)

Trained blacksmiths - 30 60

Host Country and Other Donors: (in dollar equivalent)

Host Country In-kind contributions valued at approximately \$40,000 per year

Progress to Date: Because of the critical need in Rwanda for blacksmiths, A.I.D. will assist in reestablishing a former training center by providing technical advice, and helping to expand, update and re-equip the facility. Project implementation will commence during mid-FY 1977.

FY 1978 Program: A part-time technician will help develop the training curriculum, advise on new equipment needs, introduce new techniques of instruction and monitor project progress periodically.

		FY 78	All Years
Personnel:	One contract technician (2 pm)	12	86
Commodities:	Shop and office equipment, tool kits for graduates and one vehicle	26	63
Other Costs:	Local construction, tuition support and miscellaneous expenses	47	91
Total		85	240

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	115	75		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	115	75	40	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	85	40	240	

Rwanda

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1946- 1976†	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1976†	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	0.3	0.5	2.9	1.9	0.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.3	0.5	2.9	1.9	0.3			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.3			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.2	0.4	2.1	1.5	-		Not available at time of printing	
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.2	0.4	2.1	1.5	-			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	0.2	0.4	2.1	1.5 ^{a/}	-			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	-	-	1.1	0.1	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.4	-			
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. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants			0.5	-	-			
a. Export-Import Bank Loans			-	-	-			
b. All Other Loans			0.5	-	NA			

(Millions of Dollars)

TABLE VI

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1946-76†
TOTAL	11.6	17.9	5.8	125.7
IDA	8.0	9.5	5.8	45.7
IFC	-	0.5	-	0.5
AFDB	-	NA	NA	4.2
UNDP	1.0	1.2	-	12.0
Other UN	0.2	0.6	-	3.1
EEC	2.4	6.1	-	60.2
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
Donor	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1968-75	
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
TOTAL	30.8	50.8	178.3	
Belgium	16.6	25.6	108.3	
France	5.1	12.0	24.8	
Germany	3.4	5.4	16.4	
Canada	3.0	4.1	13.7	
Switzerland	1.8	2.2	9.7	
Other	0.9	1.5	5.4	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (COMMITMENTS)				
TOTAL	-	6.5		
Kuwait	-	3.5		
Libya	-	3.0		
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1975	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1954-76	
TOTAL	-	-	23	
USSR	-	-	1	
China	-	-	22	

*Less than \$50,000. TQ - Transition Quarter † - As of September 30, 1976. P-Preliminary. NA-Not Available.

a/ Includes the transition quarter.

Rwanda

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>			<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)	1974	1975
Total (mid-1976; millions)		4.4	Exports (f.o.b.)	37	42
Annual Growth Rate (percent)		2.8%	Imports (c.i.f.)	-58	-21 (3 mos)
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>	Trade Balance	-21	
Percent in Urban Areas	2%	4%	Main Exports: Coffee and tin.		
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)		91%			
<u>HEALTH</u>			<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>	1974	1975
Life Expectancy (years)		44	(Gross Holdings; End of		1976
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		168	Period; \$ millions)	13	29
People per Doctor		52,700			44 (Oct.)
<u>EDUCATION</u>			<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³	1974	1975
Primary and Secondary Students	<u>1960</u>	<u>1973</u>	Total Expenditures	40	50
a. Number (in thousands)	270	408	Defense Expenditures		
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	28%	27%	a. As % of Total Expenditures	17% ^E	15% ^E
Literacy Rate (percent)		10%	b. As % of GNP	2%	2%
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>			Domestic Revenues	35	45
1974 (dollars) ¹		80	<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²		1.4%	a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		6%
			b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		2%
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>			<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT as %</u>		
Total Production (percent)		-0.1%	<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		1.3%
Per Capita Production (percent)		-3.0%			

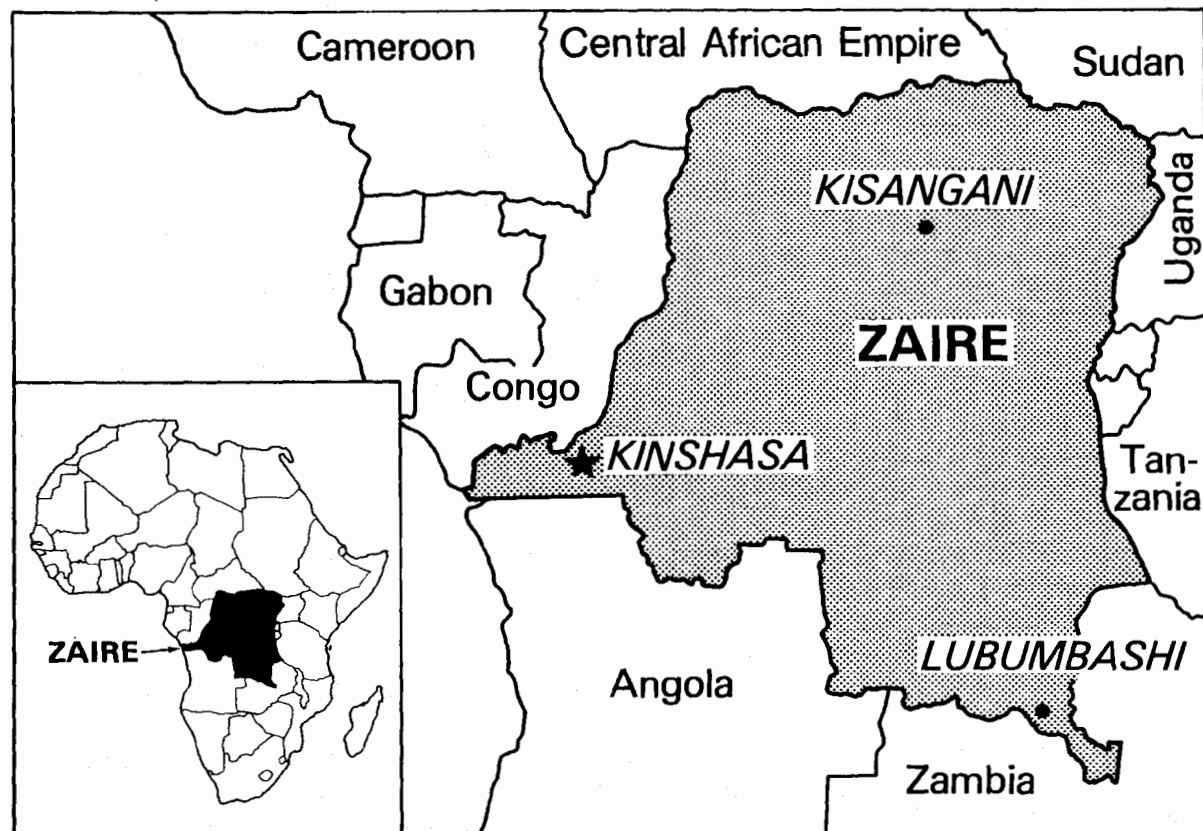
NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

Zaire



KEY DATA

Population (millions - mid-1976)	21.7
Annual Growth Rate (percent)	2.4
Population in Urban Areas	26
(Percent - 1975)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	78
(Percent)	

Per Capita GNP (dollars - 1974)	140*
Life Expectancy (years)	44
People Per Doctor	24,700
Literacy Rate (percent)	20
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	53
(Primary and Secondary)	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report.

ZAIRE

In FY 1978, Security Supporting Assistance is proposed for Zaire. The country program is presented in the Security Supporting Assistance Congressional Presentation volume.

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health		Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1976							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	500	-	500	-	-	-	-
Total	500	-	500	-	-	-	-
<u>Transition Quarter</u>							
Loans	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,454	3,454	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6,954	6,954	-	-	-	-	-
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Population Planning	Health			
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Zaire

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1946- 1976†	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1976†	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	9.2	4.5	5.2	27.2	7.5			
Loans	4.7	-	0.7	22.4	3.5			
Grants	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.0			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	3.6	1.1	1.6	12.6	7.0			
Loans	2.0	-	0.7	10.0	3.5			
Grants	1.6	1.1	0.9	2.6	3.5			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(12.0)	(-)			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	3.2	0.5	0.4	12.4	-		Not available	
Loans	2.7	-	-	12.4	-		at time of printing	
Grants	0.5	0.5	0.4	-	-			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	2.7	-	-	12.4	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	2.7	-	-	12.4	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	0.5	0.5	0.4	-	-			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.4	0.3	0.2	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	2.4	2.9	3.2	2.2	0.5			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	2.4	2.9	3.2	2.2	0.5			
Peace Corps	2.4	2.9	3.2	2.2	0.5			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	6.5	3.9	3.8	19.3	10.2			
Credits or Loans	6.2	3.5	3.5	19.0	10.0			
Grants	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2			
a. MAP Grants	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	6.2	3.5	3.5	19.0	10.0			
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	15.7	8.4	9.0	46.5	17.7			
Loans	10.9	3.5	4.2	41.4	13.5			
Grants	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.2			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	42.4	118.7	56.4	50.6	-			
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	42.4	113.3	56.4	44.3	-			
b. All Other Loans	-	5.4	-	6.3	NA			

(Millions of Dollars)

TABLE VI

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1946-76†
TOTAL	154.4	73.3	0.2	615.9
IBRD	100.0	*	0.2	221.7
IFC	-	-	-	0.8
IDA	26.0	47.5	-	145.5
AFDB	6.6	NA	NA	12.4
UNDP	0.3	1.5	-	35.9
Other UN	-	0.7	-	7.2
EEC	21.5	23.6	-	192.4
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
Donor	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1969-75	
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
TOTAL	146.6	150.7	674.9	
Belgium	101.9	113.0	527.2	
France	23.1	20.5	69.2	
Germany	8.7	8.8	32.2	
Canada	5.9	4.1	15.8	
Denmark	1.1	1.1	11.2	
Other	5.9	3.2	19.3	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (COMMITMENTS)				
TOTAL	-	-		
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1975	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1954-76	
TOTAL	-	-	100	
China	-	-	100	

*Less than \$50,000. TQ - Transition Quarter † - As of September 30, 1976. P - Preliminary. NA - Not Available.

Zaire

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

POPULATION			INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE (\$ millions)		
Total (mid-1976; millions)		21.7	1974	1975	
Annual Growth Rate (percent)		2.4%	Exports (f.o.b.)	1,295	827
Urbanization	1960	1975	Imports (c.i.f.)	-1,051	-905
Percent in Urban Areas	20%	26%	Trade Balance	244	-78
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)		78%	Main Exports: Copper		
HEALTH			OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES		
Life Expectancy (years)		44	(Gross Holdings; End of	1974	1975
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		160	Period; \$ millions)	140	59
People per Doctor		24,700			116 (Oct.)
EDUCATION			CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES (\$ millions) ³		
Primary and Secondary Students	1960	1972	Total Expenditures	1,490	1,192
a. Number (in thousands)	1,611	3,632	Defense Expenditures		
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	34%	53%	a. As % of Total Expenditures	11%	13%
Literacy Rate (percent)		20%	b. As % of GNP	4%	3%
PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT			Domestic Revenues	1,077	860
1974 (dollars) ¹		140	FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE		
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²		2.9%	a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		*
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate			b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		*
Total Production (percent)		1.0%	SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT as %		
Per Capita Production (percent)		-1.4%	of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)		11.7%

NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

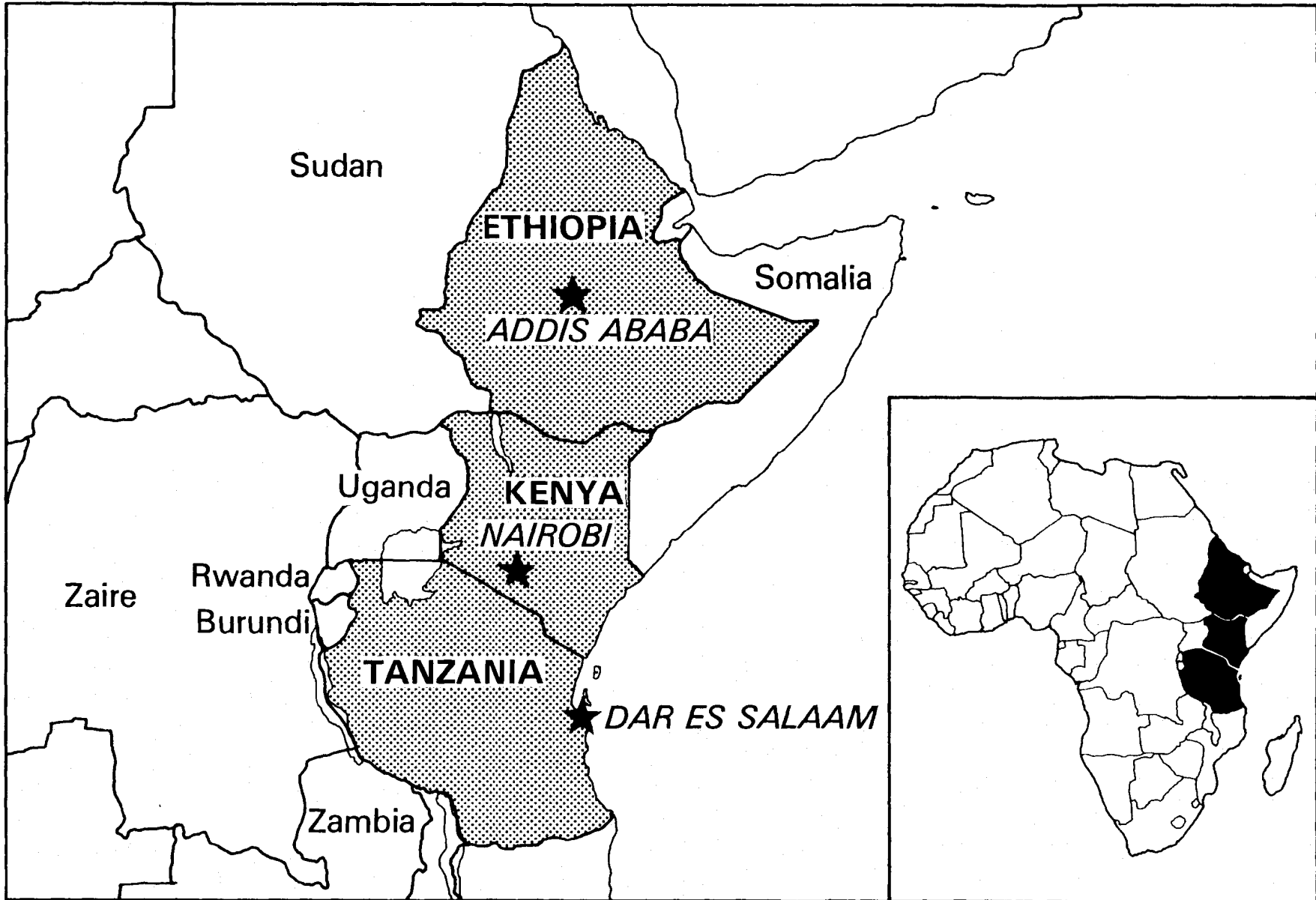
¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

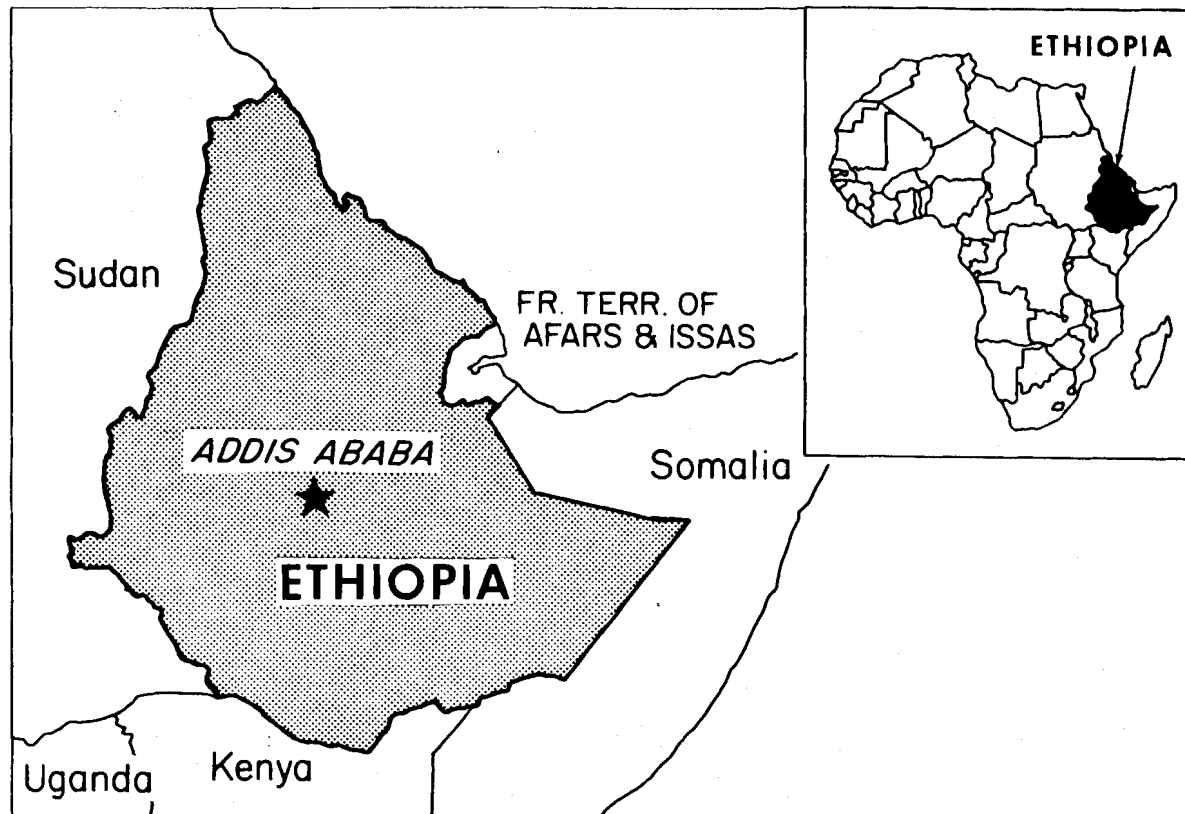
³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

* - Less than one half of one percent.

East Africa



Ethiopia



KEY DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1976</i>)	28.7
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent - 1975</i>)	2.6
Population in Urban Areas (<i>Percent - 1975</i>)	11
Labor Force in Agriculture (<i>Percent</i>)	85

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars - 1974</i>)	100*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	43
People Per Doctor	74,000
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group (<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	11

* - Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report.

ETHIOPIA

As a result of the 1974 revolution, Ethiopia has been transformed from a feudal monarchy to a military-led provisional socialist government.

U.S. interests in Ethiopia are based on:

- continuing concern for the long-term development of the least developed countries in the world;
- willingness to work with the present Government, which is carrying out social and economic reforms consistent with A.I.D. development assistance priorities;
- a long-standing humanitarian concern for populations affected by natural disasters.

Socio-Economic Setting

Although one of the least developed countries, Ethiopia's human and natural resources provide excellent development potential. The water and land natural resources base is excellent for increased agriculture output, small-scale industrial development and tourism. Its people are industrious, and the country is not burdened by excess population.

The current Government is making a determined effort to solve key problems which retard development. These include:

- the very limited transportation network;
- highly skewed per capita income;
- inequitable access to basic education, health and nutrition. This has resulted in:

** a literacy rate of 5%;

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)						
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
<u>1976</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	5,617	4,877	-	522	-	218
Total	5,617	4,877	-	522	-	218 a/
<u>Transition Quarter</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	10	10	-	-	-	-
Total	10	10	-	-	-	-
<u>1977</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	12,091	12,091	-	-	-	-
Total	12,091	12,091	-	-	-	-
			Population Planning	Health		
<u>1978</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	13,927	12,745	200	-	982	-
Total	13,927	12,745	200	-	982	-

a/ Drought Funds from Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

ETHIOPIA

- ** a life expectancy of 43 years;
- ** only 11% of the 5-19 age group attending school.

There are problems associated with this rapid transformation of a feudal society which bear watching as external assistance programs are planned. Among these are:

- the rapid pace with which the country is trying to absorb the many socio-economic changes;
- local insurgency activities which threaten government control and the issue of the Eritrean separatist movement which continues to be a concern of the government.

Food and Population

Despite excellent food production potential and a record of self-sufficiency in cereal production, Ethiopia has in recent years had food deficits due to bad weather. There has also been continued population growth. These shortfalls have been met in part from the United States through P.L. 480 and the World Food Program. Longer term rehabilitation activities are now underway in the drought-affected areas. With the help of A.I.D. and other donors, a major Government effort to solve problems related to national food production, storage and marketing is being planned.

Participation in national development by small farmers has been greatly increased by the post-revolution land reform and by the creation of farmer associations to serve as the primary vehicle for delivery and utilization of agricultural inputs. These actions and the A.I.D.-supported agricultural development and rural road building programs will provide resources for increasing food production to greatly increased numbers of Ethiopia's farm population.

Ethiopia has no official policy on family planning. However, many government and most privately operated clinics provide services upon request. All family planning services are the result of efforts by an indigenous private organization largely supported by external resources.

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

The A.I.D. program provides concrete evidence of the U.S. Government's willingness to assist the Ethiopian Government in bringing the benefits of development to the poor majority and increasing their participation in development progress. Current A.I.D. assistance through both government and private channels directly supports these objectives and those of increasing food production and preventing starvation and malnutrition in circumstances of national disaster.

In the recent past, A.I.D. has been operating with some uncertainty in Ethiopia while the new Government formulated policy and program directions, including the role of aid donors in their development programs. The situation is steadily improving. The Government is showing increasing receptivity to a role not only for U.S. aid but for other donors such as the World Bank.

FY 1978 Program

In FY 1978, A.I.D. will support major Ethiopian Government programs in two key areas:

- Arid lands development aimed at:
 - ** preventing further ecological deterioration of arid lands areas;
 - ** reestablishing their ability to sustain existing populations;

ETHIOPIA

** minimizing human and material costs of adverse weather conditions in future years.

- Support to Ethiopia's new agricultural development program scheduled to begin in FY 1977. This is the government's main program for stimulating agricultural production by small farmers who have acquired land through the recent land reform.

A small program in the population area will receive A.I.D. funding in FY 1978. The project will provide assistance to an indigenous private family planning organization in Ethiopia for expanding its programs in training, research and program evaluation.

Also, A.I.D. will initiate several smaller projects to support the major programs in arid lands and agricultural development. These activities cover:

- management and skills training for national and local government officials and representatives of farmer associations;
- non-formal education for adults;
- research on conditions and problems of small farmers in remote areas.

Food and Nutrition

The Ethiopian Government's emphasis on self-reliance, participation, equity, and increased benefits for the poor majority has resulted in the reorientation of development programs to the needs of the 85% of the population engaged in agriculture. The government has taken several steps toward improving the socio-economic conditions of the rural poor, including:

- an effective land reform that has abolished tenancy and limited land holding to 10 hectares;

- a progressive agricultural income tax to help generate internal resources for rural development;
- a greater share of the national budget devoted to agricultural production programs.

The United States has provided considerable assistance to the agricultural sector.

- The Rural Agricultural Development project initiated in FY 1972 supported a nationwide agricultural development effort (Minimum Package Program-MPP) aimed at increasing the net income of small-holder farmers through production inputs and improved agricultural techniques;
- The Ada District Development project supported an intensive agricultural development project which reached 15,000 farm families and served as a model for the MPP;
- The Agricultural Sector Planning project was designed to improve the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture to plan, implement and evaluate sectoral programs;
- The national rural roads program, scheduled to receive A.I.D. funding in FY 1977, is essential to efforts to increase agricultural production and improve marketing. Access roads and farm-to-market and market-to-town roads make it possible to deliver goods and services to small farmers.

In FY 1978, support will continue to the expanded MPP through the Agricultural Sector Development project. This project will increase the level of inputs and services to small farmers through programs for:

- technical and extension training;
- cooperative development;

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- agricultural research;
- rural road construction;
- soil erosion control;
- planning and evaluation of agricultural activities.

The Pulse Diversification and Improvement project will continue to improve the institutional and infrastructure framework for increased pulse production by small farmers through

- research;
- training;
- seed multiplication and distribution;
- marketing services.

The Upper Didessa Development project will

- bring new land under cultivation;
- settle 6,800 farm families;
- expand infrastructure in the project area.

The Southern Gemu Gofa Area Rehabilitation project will improve the agricultural production and socio-economic well being of people in the drought-prone southern areas of Gemu Gofa Province. A.I.D. assistance will:

- strengthen local government and farmer organizations;
- improve food crop and livestock production;
- develop infrastructure;
- expand health and education services.

Population Planning

The Ethiopian Government has no formal policy on family planning. However, there is increasing awareness that low income groups should have access to family planning services. The Government relies upon a private organization, the Family Guidance Association (FGA), for technical and educational expertise on family life education and contraception as well as for training in the delivery of family planning services. For example,

- The Ministry of Health has requested FGA to train public health officers and nurses in techniques for providing family planning services through government clinics;
- The Government has requested FGA to provide family life education and family planning training as part of the orientation program for students on special work assignments in rural areas.

A.I.D. will support the expansion of family planning information and services as well as greater consideration of demographic factors in planning other development activities. In FY 1978, A.I.D. proposes a grant to support FGA programs which strengthen the capacity of government institutions to train personnel in fields such as maternal and child health (MCH) and to provide related services. A.I.D. funds will support:

- the development of training materials tailored to the needs of recipient groups. The materials will cover such topics as:
 - ** family life education, including parental responsibility and improved MCH practices;
 - ** child spacing methods.
- the expansion of training programs through the

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provision of funding for field workers and supervisory staff;

- studies of factors influencing population growth;
- evaluation of training and other programs.

Education and Human Resources Development

Government policy in the education sector gives highest priority to education of rural adults. To carry out the new policy, central ministry resources have been mobilized and a decentralized government structure created. Decentralized decision making and self reliance are emphasized:

- In an experimental basic education program for resettled drought victims in the eastern Ogaden Region, local residents recruit and pay the salaries of local teachers and provide housing.
- In the central plateau region the Government has begun a nationwide non-formal education program through community skills training centers. Members of local farmer associations are deciding the locations of the first 25 centers. Local resources will cover 50% of construction costs.

A.I.D. proposes a FY 1978 education sector program in three projects:

- The first project will increase the capacity of the Institute of Management and Training to conduct in-service training programs for government personnel and recommend how public agencies may be organized for more effective service delivery;
- A non-formal education activity will support the nationwide effort to provide income-related skills training and literacy education to the rural poor;

-- The third project will strengthen the capacity of the Institute for Development Research to conduct research in rural development.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA			
Category	FY 1976 (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	25	23	23
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	18	10	19
Total	43	33	42
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	1	17	44
Contract	-	-	-
Total	1	17	44

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

P.L. 480 Programs

P.L. 480, Title I

Ethiopia's current wheat deficit is due mostly to fundamental changes in the agricultural system. These changes include:

- the recent land reform which has affected production on large farms;
- the shift from an entrepreneurial to a centralized governmental marketing structure.

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P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)		FY 1977 (Estimated)		FY 1978 (Projected)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	28	3,472	25	3,000	25	3,000
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoiil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		3,472		3,000		3,000
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		941		2,038		2,292
World Food Programs ..		18		1,477		1,446
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		2,232		-		-
Title II Total		3,191		3,515		3,738
Total P.L. 480		6,663		6,515		6,738

*Includes Transition Quarter.

These changes, combined with economic factors such as inflation, have caused urban grain shortages. Also, bad weather in some areas has reduced the marketed supply of maize and other traditional grains. There are also indications that rural consumption of food grains may be increasing.

The Ethiopian Government has indicated a 1977 commercial grain import level of 100,000 metric tons. This requirement will be met through commercial and concessional purchases, including an expected 25,000 metric tons through P.L. 480 Title I. Despite Government efforts to correct the grain imbalance through increased production and systematic marketing, urban requirements are growing, necessitating further imports proposed for 1978 of 25,000 metric tons of Title I wheat.

P.L. 480, Title II

In the Government's program to develop a basic, integrated health service delivery system for the entire population, MCH services have highest priority.

- P.L. 480 Title II bilateral assistance will continue for the MCH target group.
- Urban delivery systems will be extended and new rural projects initiated through the rural health delivery system.
- The FY 1978 MCH program, through Catholic Relief Services, will cover 150,000 recipients, including 50,000 in rural areas, at an estimated cost of \$2.3 million.
- The World Food Program is expected to reach 85,000 recipients at a cost of \$1.5 million.

Relief Requirements

The Ethiopian Government has asked aid donors for assistance in meeting food relief requirements resulting from inadequate rainfall in some parts of the country.

A.I.D. will assess these requirements as they are identified. Resources for relief requirements would be channeled to the extent possible through the World Food Program which is well organized in Ethiopia. Supplemental relief feeding for mothers and children would be provided through UNICEF. Emergency assistance requirements from the United States will be reported at the earliest indication of need.

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RESOURCE FLOWS <i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
A.I.D.**			
Loans	16,097	4,138	3,250
Grants	1,085	6,379	12,771
Total A.I.D.	17,182	10,517	16,021
P.L. 480***			
Title I	3,472	3,000	3,000
Title II	3,191	3,515	3,738
Total P.L. 480	6,663	6,515	6,738
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	23,845	17,032	22,759
<i>*Includes Transition Quarter.</i> <i>**A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.</i> <i>***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.</i>			

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE II

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY77		Proposed FY78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Food and Nutrition																	
Ada District Development	663-0162	1971	1,771	1,545	-	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulse Diversification and Improvement	* 663-0166	1974	863	486	521	517	400	525	475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Agricultural Development	663-0167	1972	832	560	210	368	-	284	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper Didessa Development	* 663-0179	1977	-	-	2,100	783	455	1,310	445	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Sector Development	* 663-0181	1977	-	-	4,000	1,492	10,500	6,089	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Roads	663-0182	1977	-	-	5,260	1,962	-	2,856	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drought Recovery and Rehabilitation	663-0187	1976	4,125	-	-	413	-	826	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Gemu Gofa Area Rehabilitation	* 663-0193	1978	-	-	-	-	1,390	519	1,780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population																	
Population: Education and Training	* 663-0194	1978	-	-	-	-	200	54	2,470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health																	
Malaria Control Program Phase V	663-0025	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,200	699	-	4	-	3,251	-	3,250
Education and Human Resources Development																	
University General Support	663-0138	1960	9,577	9,030	-	547	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Family Life Education (PVO)	663-0180	1976	126	55	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institute of Management and Training	* 663-0188	1978	-	-	-	-	250	78	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Formal Education	* 663-0189	1978	-	-	-	-	275	87	1,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institute for Development Research	* 663-0190	1978	-	-	-	-	457	143	1,703	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected Development Activities																	
Fifth Highway Project	663-0023	1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,300	8,413	-	58	-	887	-	-
Total			17,294	11,676	12,091	6,379	13,927	12,771	9,963	16,500	9,112	-	62	-	4,138	-	3,250

*Detailed project narrative-See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

Country: ETHIOPIA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	400	
Pulses Diversification and Improvement	Food and Nutrition			
NUMBER 663-0166	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1974	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1981
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	Africa Programs, p. 23			

Purpose: To increase the production and net yearly income of small farmers who cultivate an average of five acres and whose annual incomes average \$58. The research, extension, seed multiplication and marketing services developed through the project reach small farmers through the Government's nationwide Minimum Package Program.

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Establish a pulse research laboratory and field testing unit	-	1	1
Properly qualified resident staff in place	2	2	2
Training of Ministry counterpart staff and research laboratory and field testing unit personnel			
Short-term and on-the-job	-	129	129
Long-term begun	1	7	7
Seed and other package inputs distributed to 12,000 participating farmers (% reached)	-	15	35
Development of higher yielding better adapted pulse varieties	x	x	x
An established pulse marketing system	-	x	x

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country Personnel, facilities and equipment maintenance

Progress to Date: The main research plots have been seeded, the cross-bred seed varieties have been harvested, disease resistance of the new cross-bred varieties determined, and a general harvesting of plots has begun. The Government's agriculture extension agency is developing a program for the purchasing and marketing of pulses. Dissemination of research results will be through Phase II of the Government's nationwide Minimum Package Program for small farmers scheduled to begin in 1977. A Pulse Unit within the Ministry of Agriculture with responsibility for project activities is operational.

FY 1978 Program:

<u>A.I.D.-financed Inputs</u>		
(\$ Thousands)		
		<u>FY 78</u>
Personnel		
5 contract technicians (60 PM)		250
Training		
Short-term for 6 participants (32 PM)		30
Long-term for 7 participants (84 PM)		71
Commodities (research and farm equipment)		39
Other Costs (supplies)		10
Total		400

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	863	486	377	Near East Foundation Mississippi State University
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	521	517		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,384	1,003	381	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	400	475	2,259	

Country: ETHIOPIA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Upper Didessa Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 78 455		
NUMBER 663-0179 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 24	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1981

Purpose: To assist the Government of Ethiopia in a comprehensive program for the settlement of 6,800 farm families in the Upper Didessa Valley of Illubabor Province. The project will open unpopulated and underpopulated, but fertile, lowland areas for settlement and crop and livestock development.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	FY 78
(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Project director, settlement officer, agricultural economist, extension agents, credit supervisor and other middle-level officers trained and on the job	22	48
Kilometers of access roads upgraded and constructed	-	50
Water supply system operating	-	x
Hectares of land covered by tsetse fly control program	-	12,125
Credit available to farmers (\$000)	-	220
Farm families settled	-	2,000
Hectares of land under cultivation	-	2,000

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country Salaries, farm supplies credit revolving fund, operating and maintenance costs, malaria control

Progress to Date: In 1972 the Ministry of Agriculture began studies of the lowlands of southwestern Ethiopia, identified several areas for a more detailed analysis and requested A.I.D. participation in a two-phase feasibility study of these areas. A.I.D. contracted with Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton (TAMS) for the feasibility studies. A Phase I survey of five areas was completed in August 1974. An in-depth survey (Phase II) of the Upper Didessa Valley was completed in December 1975. Originally scheduled to begin last year, the project has been redesigned by the Government to include a larger number of families than previously planned.

FY 1978 Program:

<u>A.I.D.-financed Inputs:</u>		FY 78
(\$ Thousands)		
Personnel		
3 Contract technicians (36 PM)		210
Short-term consultants (20 PM)		204
Training		
Short-term for 3 participants (12 PM)		12
Long-term for 1 participant (12 PM)		10
Other Costs		19
Total		455

	U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES To be selected
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	2,100	783		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	2,100	783	1,317	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	455	445	3,000	

Country: ETHIOPIA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Agricultural Sector Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 78 10,500		
NUMBER 663-0181	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs, pp. 25, 30		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1981
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To increase the production and real per capita income of small farm families who cultivate an average of 5 acres of land. A.I.D. support will be provided through the second phase of the Government's national agricultural development Minimum Package Program (MPP II) which receives support from several donors.

Major Outputs:

	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	
Number of districts covered by MPP II out of total of 550 nationwide	280	350
Percent of all small farmers nationwide trained and receiving agricultural inputs	35	55
Average production increase (%) achieved by participating farmers	20	30
Number of cooperative organizers, technical staff and development agents trained	1,460	2,300
Kilometers of rural roads constructed	400	1,200
Evaluation and planning system established	x	x
Erosion control system operating	x	x
Research units established	x	x

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country	Ethiopian staff salaries and import duties
IDA	\$38 million for fertilizers, seeds, vehicles, operating expenses
Sweden	\$7 million for animal husbandry, technical assistance

Progress to Date: The A.I.D. project supports MPP II which costs \$103 million over three years. Originally scheduled to begin last year, the MPP has been revised by the Government to reach 70% of all small farmers by the end of the program. A.I.D. support will fund training; farm inputs; planning, evaluation and research; soil and water conservation; and rural road construction. Emphasis in these activities will be on improving farmer participation.

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. funds will continue to support the second phase of the Minimum Package Program started in FY 1977.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>
Personnel	
1 long-term technician (24 PM)	150
Short-term consultants (8 PM)	50
Training	
Short-term for 3 participants (12 PM)	15
Farm inputs (seeds, fertilizers)	2,000
Research units, evaluation and planning system	5,000
Soil and water conservation projects	1,000
Construction of 400 kilometers of rural roads	2,000
Training materials and equipment	285
Total	10,500

	U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES To be selected
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	4,000	1,492		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	4,000	1,492	2,508	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	10,500	1,000	15,500	

Country: ETHIOPIA

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE	Southern Gemu Gofa Area Rehabilitation	FUNDS	Food and Nutrition			PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER	663-0193				FY 78	1,390	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982

Goal: Improve the production and socio-economic well-being of people living in drought-prone areas.

Purpose: Develop the capacity of the farmer associations and local government system to plan and carry out rural development activities that reduce vulnerability to natural disasters in the drought-affected area of Southern Gemu Gofa Province.

Background: Southern Gemu Gofa is one of the poorest provinces in Ethiopia. During the 1974-75 drought it received over \$1 million in aid. Since that time the Relief Commission and the provincial government have been formulating a comprehensive drought recovery program which is consistent with the Government's objectives of providing long-term development assistance in areas affected by drought.

Major Outputs:

	FY 78	All Years
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	
Planning, management and evaluation capabilities of farmer associations and local government institutions strengthened	x	x
Alternatives developed for improving crop and livestock production	x	x
Appropriate technologies for small industry development identified, tested and introduced	x	x
Minimum economic infrastructure necessary for promoting improved production developed in project areas	x	x
Provision of social services	x	x

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country	Staff salaries and recurrent costs
Sweden	Technical assistance and financial aid for water resources development
Germany	Volunteers
UNICEF	Rehabilitation, foods and medicines

FY 1978 Program:**A.I.D.-financed Inputs**
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78	All Years
Personnel		
1 contract technician (18 PM)	113	225
Short-term consultants (31 PM)	285	668
Training		
Observation and in-country (27 PM)	12	32
Commodities such as vehicles	350	563
Other Costs		
Construction of feeder roads, water wells, rural health clinics	375	880
Development fund for small local project financing	238	767
Evaluation	17	35
Total	1,390	3,170

Country: ETHIOPIA

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE		FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Population: Education and Training			Population Planning	FY 78	200
NUMBER	663-0194		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982
GRANT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
LOAN	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Goal: To improve the health of the population, particularly mothers and young children.

Purpose: To increase public knowledge of responsible parenthood and family planning methodology.

Background: The current state of public knowledge concerning population matters is very limited. Private organizations are at present the primary implementing agents in population activities and their capacity does not allow for this knowledge base to expand as rapidly as desired. Recently the government has begun focusing on the population aspect of development as indicated by its increased requests to the Family Guidance Association (FGA) for information and training programs. The FGA is the principal private Ethiopian agency active in this field. This project is designed to expand the training, information, and family planning service capacity of FGA and Government agencies.

Major Outputs:

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	
Training packages developed in family life education	10	10
Appropriate curriculums expanded to include family life and maternal and child health/family planning (MCH/FP)	-	x
Government workers (teachers, rural development agents, social workers) trained in family guidance concepts for further dissemination	6,500	26,000
Health workers trained in MCH/FP techniques and family guidance concepts	180	720
Farmer associations and other local organizations informed in family guidance concepts	x	x

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	
Research and evaluation results disseminated and incorporated into FGA program	-	x
Health clinics dispensing MCH/FP medicines and contraceptives	x	x

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country public and private contribution	Salaries and logistic support for trainees, salaries and facilities for health workers for MCH/FP and family planning activities, in-kind voluntary work
International Planned Parenthood Federation	\$250,000 for recurrent budget, contraceptives
Family Planning International Association	\$100,000 training support

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. will provide short-term consultants to assist FGA in developing various training packages, in medical and social research and in evaluation.

	<u>A.I.D.-financed Inputs</u>	
	(\$ Thousands)	
	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Personnel		
4 short-term consultants (14 PM)	80	200
Training Support		
Recurrent budget	50	350
Travel and per diem	15	130
Training materials production	10	130
Commodities (contraceptives)	-	1,010
Other Costs		
Research and evaluation	45	270
Support to population activities in government agencies	-	580
Total	200	2,670

Country: ETHIOPIA

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Institute of Management and Training	FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 663-0188		FY 78 250		
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1983

Goal: To support Ethiopian Government efforts in mobilizing and providing services to the rural and urban poor.

Purpose: To strengthen the capability of the Institute of Management and Training to upgrade the Ethiopian civil service, particularly at the local level.

Background: The Ethiopian Government has initiated a program of rapid economic development aimed at improving the condition of the Ethiopian poor not previously touched by development programs. An essential part of this program is reform of the Government's administrative methods, the upgrading of staff through in-service training and reorienting the structure of government services toward meeting more directly the problems of the poor. The Institute of Management and Training, in its role as consultant to the government on matters pertaining to government organization and management and training for civil servants, is expected to play an important part in developing programs to help the government achieve its objectives.

Major Outputs:

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	
Training		
Of trainers	100	600
Of farmers	2,000	60,000
Reorganization of agencies wholly or in part	x	x
Instructional materials developed for use in training programs	x	x
Construction of training centers	-	5

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country Salaries, existing training facilities, partial cost of training

FY 1978 Program:

	<u>A.I.D.-financed Inputs</u> (\$ Thousands)	
	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Personnel		
4 short-term consultants (8 PM)	56	280
Training		
Long-term for 3 participants (36 PM)	32	160
Short-term for 6 participants (18 PM)	20	100
In-country (400 PM)	83	431
Commodities (vehicles, instructional equipment)	34	54
Other Costs		
Local construction	<u>25</u>	<u>225</u>
Total	<u>250</u>	<u>1,250</u>

Country: ETHIOPIA

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Non-Formal Education	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 663-0189		FY 78 275		
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1983

Goal: To provide low-income groups with appropriate knowledge and skills to enable them to participate effectively in social and economic development.

Purpose: To establish an adult education delivery system which extends educational opportunities leading to direct employment and greater productivity especially in the rural agricultural sector.

Background: In mid 1972, the non-governmental Ethiopian National Commission for Education completed a study of the Ethiopian educational system. The Commission in its review identified several key problems: (a) the elitist nature of the system despite efforts at diversification through vocational training, (b) over-emphasis on preparation of students for the next higher educational level, (c) lack of access to educational opportunities by people in rural areas, and (d) centralization of administration and lack of local community participation in educational decisions.

In an attempt to solve some of these problems, the Ministry of Education has planned an extensive non-formal education program for the rural areas to be implemented through 550 community skills training centers (CSTCs). A.I.D. has agreed to support the effort through technical assistance and training.

Major Outputs:	FY 78	All Years
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	
Number of community skills training centers established and equipped	225	550
CSTC coordinators trained	225	550
Adult education staff trained	-	6
Number of artisans and local teachers trained	15,000	66,000
Number of people achieving basic literacy (3rd grade level)	360,000	2,000,000
Training materials produced	x	x

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country	CSTC center construction, staff, labor, transportation to centers
UNICEF	Local supplies
UNESCO	Technical assistance
IDA	CSTC center construction and equipment
EEC	CSTC center construction and equipment

FY 1978 Program: Other donors are providing the bulk of external requirements, but there are critical gaps in the Government's ability to implement this program. A.I.D. will provide support to the staff of the adult education branch of the Ministry of Education to aid them in planning and implementation through training and short-term consultant services.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78	All Years
Personnel		
1 short-term consultant (3 PM)	30	140
Training		
In-country (200 PM)	40	200
3 long-term participants (36 PM)	30	150
Third country observation (2 PM)	5	25
Other Costs		
Workshops	-	70
Training materials and equipment	170	780
Total	275	1,365

Country: ETHIOPIA

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Institute for Development Research	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (<i>In thousands of dollars</i>)		
NUMBER 663-0190		FY 78 457		
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1981

Goal: To develop the information and data base needed to design and carry out programs for improving the production, productivity and incomes of the rural poor.

Purpose: To strengthen the capability of the Institute for Development Research to design and undertake applied rural development research.

Background: Ethiopia requires an in-country capability to design and manage rural development research studies incorporating statistical and economic analyses and behavioral science approaches. Particular problem areas include: (a) need for research among the nomadic and semi-nomadic peoples of Southern Ethiopia to provide a data base for designing drought rehabilitation projects, (b) an ongoing research activity measuring the incidence and spread of changes resulting from U.S. and other donor-financed development programs, and (c) baseline studies to determine views toward the introduction of family spacing methodologies.

This project would provide (a) research advisors, (b) increased linkages with development research centers in Africa and other parts of the world, (c) expanded physical quarters, and (d) in-country and foreign training of Ethiopian research personnel, including staff exchanges with other development research institutions.

Major Outputs:

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	
Research staff trained		
Academic staff	-	3
Field research personnel	-	100
Physical facilities improved		
Expanded office facilities	-	x
Library and documentation center	-	x
Field support research system established	-	x

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country Faculty and staff salaries, office and classroom facilities

Sweden, Netherlands,

United Kingdom,

Ford Foundation Research support

FY 1978 Program:

	<u>A.I.D.-financed Inputs</u> (\$ Thousands)	
	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Personnel		
4 contract technicians (48 PM)	292	585
1 short-term consultant (3 PM)	30	140
Training		
Short-term for 6 participants (23 PM)	25	75
Long-term for 6 participants (72 PM)	-	60
Other Costs		
Expansion of physical facilities (architectural and engineering studies, construction)	100	1,100
Research support	10	200
Total	457	2,160

Ethiopia

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1946- 1976†	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1976†	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	12.0	36.4	23.8	12.6	0.1			
Loans	4.8	15.0	7.2	3.4	-			
Grants	7.2	21.4	16.6	9.2	0.1			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	8.8	20.7	17.2	5.6	*			
Loans	4.8	15.0	7.2	-	-			
Grants	4.0	5.7	10.0	5.6	*			
<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	1.0	13.9	5.2	6.6	-			
Loans	-	-	-	3.4	-			
Grants	1.0	13.9	5.2	3.2	-			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	3.4	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	3.4	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	1.0	13.9	5.2	3.2	-			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.9	13.9	5.2	2.3	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.1	*	-	0.9	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	2.2	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	2.2	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.1			
Peace Corps	2.2	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.1			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	12.1	24.1	37.6	7.4	0.8			
Credits or Loans	-	11.0	25.0	-	-			
Grants	12.1	13.1	12.6	7.4	0.8			
a. MAP Grants	9.4	12.3	12.5	7.4	0.8			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	11.0	25.0	-	-			
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	2.7	0.8	0.1	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	24.1	60.5	61.4	20.0	0.9			
Loans	4.8	26.0	32.2	3.4	-			
Grants	19.3	34.5	29.2	16.6	0.9			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	NA			

(Millions of Dollars)

TABLE VI

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

TOTAL	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1946-76 ¹
	99.7	34.0	-	485.1
IBRD	-	-	-	108.6
IFC	-	-	-	15.5
IDA	80.5	27.0	-	287.1
AFDB	10.0	NA	NA	10.0
UNDP	6.6	1.9	-	47.5
Other UN	2.6	5.1	-	16.4

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

Donor	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1969-75
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)			
TOTAL	54.8	50.5	211.5
Sweden	7.7	11.9	58.8
Germany	12.0	16.5	53.1
Italy	11.2	3.0	36.3
U.K.	4.8	6.5	22.5
Japan	5.2	4.6	12.7
Canada	5.9	2.6	9.6
Other	8.0	5.4	18.5

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (COMMITMENTS)

TOTAL	1.0	-
Kuwait	*	-
Libya	1.0	-

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

TOTAL	CY 1975	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1954-76
	4	1	209
USSR	2	-	105
Eastern Europe	2	-	19
China	-	1	85

*Less than \$50,000. TQ - Transition Quarter † - As of September 30, 1976. P - Preliminary. NA - Not Available.

a/ Includes the transition quarter.

Ethiopia

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>			<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total (mid-1976; millions)		28.7	Exports (f.o.b.)	267	239
Annual Growth Rate (percent)		2.6%	Imports (c.i.f.)	-273	-310
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>	Trade Balance	-6	-71
Percent in Urban Areas	7%	11%	Main Exports: Coffee, oilseeds, and pulses.		
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)		85%			
			<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
			(Gross Holdings; End of		
			Period; \$ millions)	275	288
					318 (Nov.)
			<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
			(FY Ending June 30)		
			Total Expenditures	334	464
			Defense Expenditures		
			a. As % of Total Expenditures	20%	24%
			b. As % of GNP	3%	4%
			Domestic Revenues	297	334
			<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
			a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		5%
			b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		6%
			<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT</u> as %		
			<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		5.8%
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>					
1974 (dollars) ¹		100			
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²		1.5%			
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>					
Total Production (percent)		-1.6%			
Per Capita Production (percent)		-3.9%			

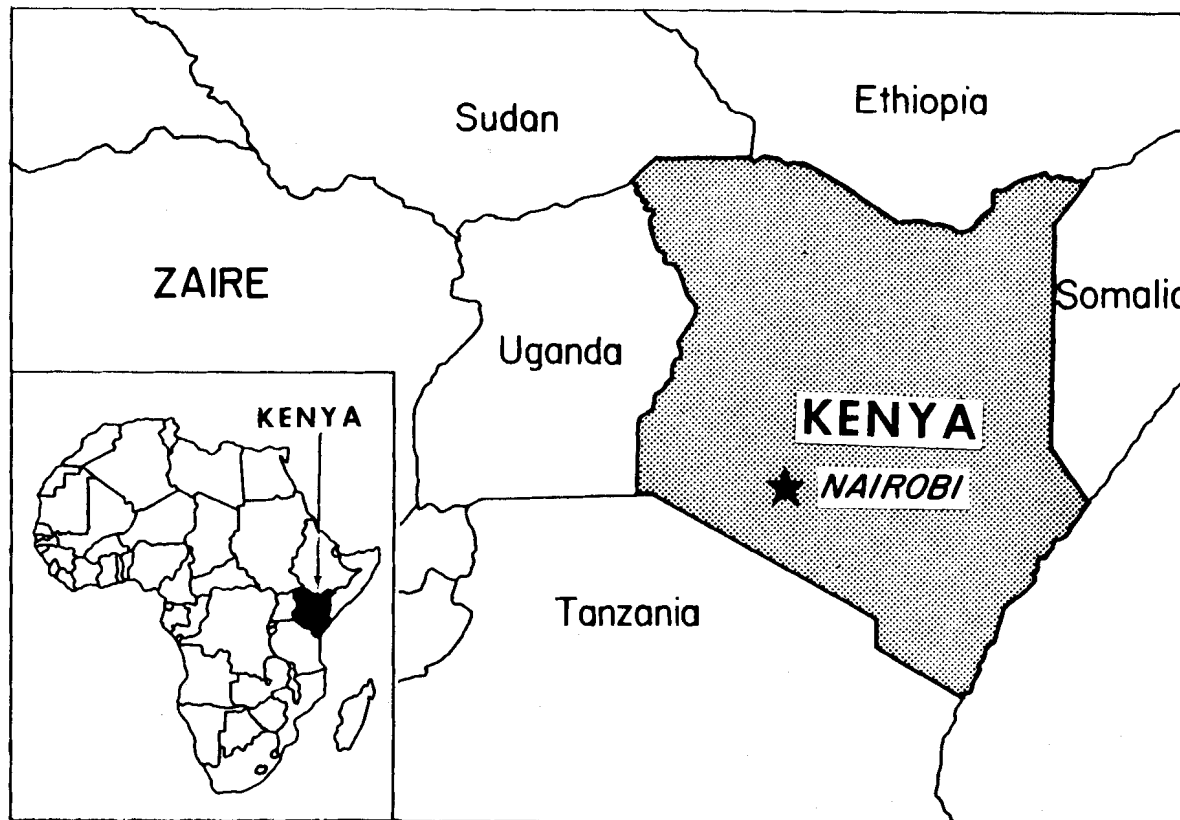
NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

Kenya



KEY DATA

Population (millions - mid-1976)	13.9	Per Capita GNP (dollars - 1974)	200*
Annual Growth Rate (percent)	3.3	Life Expectancy (years)	50
Population in Urban Areas	11	People Per Doctor	16,400
(Percent - 1975)		Literacy Rate (percent)	20-25
Labor Force in Agriculture	80	Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	41
(Percent)		(Primary and Secondary)	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report.

KENYA

U.S. interests in Kenya are primarily political, developmental and commercial. Kenya's progress in economic growth is an example for other third-world nations, particularly for African nations. In addition, the influence which a stable and progressive Kenya can exert, by precept and example, in African and international affairs is particularly relevant to U.S. interests in a period of turmoil and rapid change in southern Africa and of interstate differences in eastern Africa.

Socio-Economic Setting

From 1964 to 1973, the Kenyan economy grew substantially. Over this period:

- Annual growth averaged 6.6%.
- Average per capita income increased by over 30%.
- Budget surpluses accrued.
- Development expenditures continued to increase.
- The Third Development Plan (FY 1974-1978) was drawn up, setting a 7.4% annual growth target.

However, world inflation, world depression and unfavorable weather combined in 1973-1975 to drastically curtail Kenya's growth. As a result,

- Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth was only 4% in 1974 and less than 1% in 1975.
- Employment in the modern sector dropped for the first time in many years by 2% in 1975.
- Real purchasing power dropped by 5% in 1974 and by 3% in 1975.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)						
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1976						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,926	2,209	1,006	-	-	711*
Total	3,926	2,209	1,006	-	-	711*
Transition Quarter						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,041	510	531	-	-	-
Total	1,041	510	531	-	-	-
1977						
Loans	16,950	16,950	-	-	-	-
Grants	5,064	3,758	1,017	-	-	289*
Total	22,014	20,708	1,017	-	-	289*
			Population Planning	Health		
1978						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,592	2,282	1,310	-	-	-
Total	3,592	2,282	1,310	-	-	-

* Drought funds from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

KENYA

- Commodity prices fell steeply in 1974.
- Agricultural output and related exports were depressed in 1974 and 1975.

In response to accelerating world inflation including rising oil prices and the acute balance of payments problem, the Government of Kenya has

- Taken short term measures to contain the loss in foreign exchange.
- Formulated policies to restructure the economy.

This has been accomplished within the Government Development Strategy which concentrates on:

- fast overall growth;
- equitable distribution of the benefits of growth;
- Kenyanization of the economy.

The restructuring program includes policies to decrease import dependency and to promote exports, mainly by fiscal and monetary measures. The ultimate goal is to adjust the economic structure in such a way that high growth rates can be reached again in the 1980s

under the now permanently severe balance of payments constraint. For the transition period the government is introducing economic restructuring policies as rapidly as possible while simultaneously targeting economic growth at a socially acceptable level of 5 to 6 percent for the rest of the decade.

The Government's primary area of development emphasis is in agriculture. Under the restructuring program this sector will:

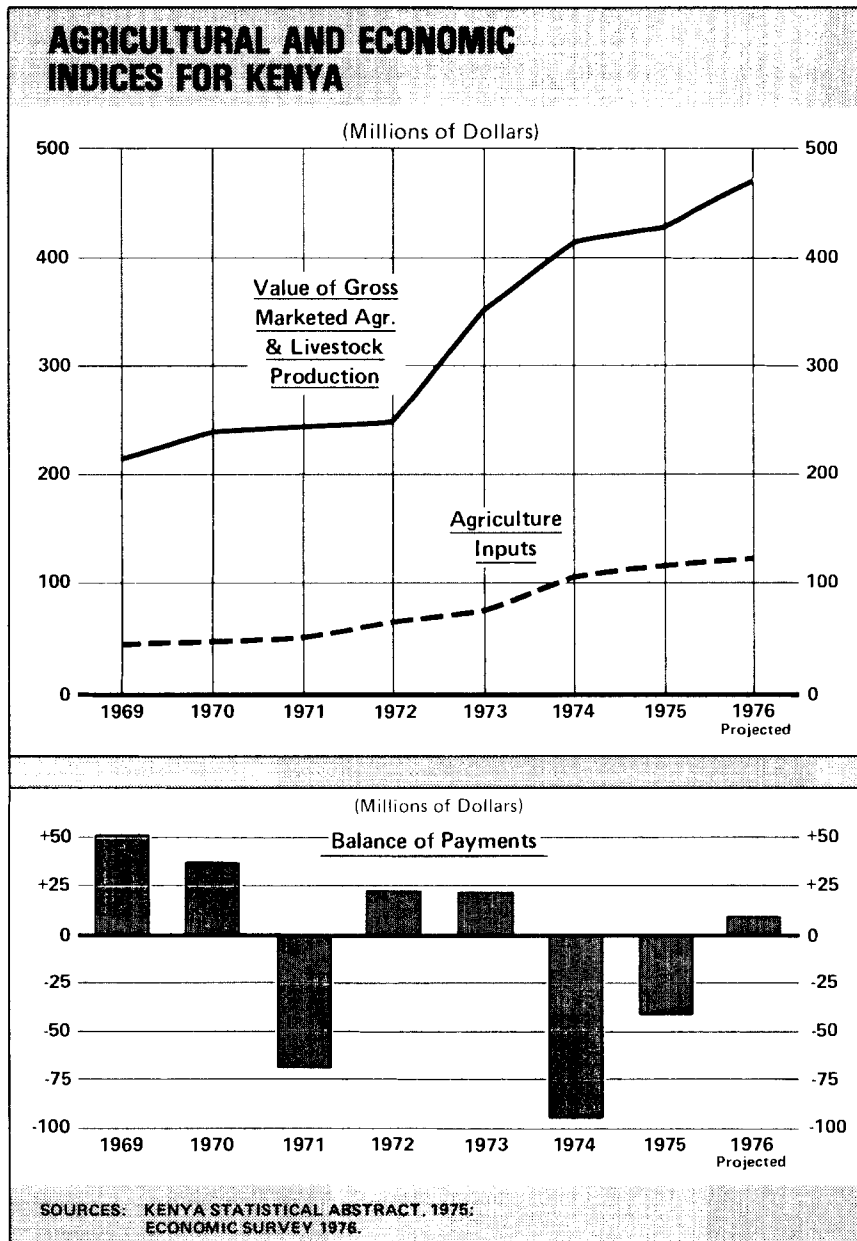
- increase domestic production;
- contribute substantially to import substitution;

- open up new export opportunities;
- absorb labor while maintaining incomes and consumption;
- as a result of government investment in rural areas, contribute to decreasing existing income inequalities between rural and urban areas;
- emphasize small-scale farmers;
- develop and utilize marginal/semi-arid lands.

Kenya's most critical resource is arable land.

- Eighty percent of Kenya's land mass is marginally productive or semi-arid.
- Sixty-three percent of the Kenyan population depend on a crop or livestock base for their livelihood.
- Pressures on limited fertile land resources are further exacerbated by the fast growing population and by traditional patterns of cultivation.

KENYA



Over the next 10 years the government expects to devote a significant proportion of its new agriculture sector investments to development of marginal/semi-arid areas. In addition, the government, recognizing the attenuation of growth caused by a high population growth rate, has officially committed itself to a policy of reducing this rate.

Kenya's efficient utilization of external aid resources, coupled with its general stability and progressiveness, has attracted numerous other donor nations and organizations to provide assistance.

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

A.I.D.'s economic assistance to Kenya is focused on improving overall access to the full range of economic and social services, increasing the productivity of the small and subsistence agriculturalist, supporting Kenya's Economic Restructuring Program, and lowering the high rate of population growth. Within each of these elements of emphasis, A.I.D. increasingly is exercising a significant level of influence in focusing Kenyan attention and programs for the rural poor. In Kenya there is an opportunity for greater A.I.D. involvement in the development process as it impacts on small producers. In support of Kenya's efforts to regain a 5 to 6% real rate of growth, A.I.D. also has undertaken and will continue efforts to include development lending to Kenya as a more regular and substantial aspect of the U.S. economic assistance effort.

FY 1978 Program

A.I.D. assistance to Kenya concentrates on Agriculture Development and Population Planning. In complementing the Kenyan developmental emphasis in these sectors, U.S. assistance will increase potential in:

KENYA

- agriculture and livestock development for:
 - ** higher employment;
 - ** increased smallholder participation;
 - ** meeting domestic consumption needs;
 - ** providing exports necessary in generating foreign exchange;
 - ** approaching equity in income distribution;
- population planning for:
 - ** relieving the negative economic impact of Kenya's rapidly increasing population;
 - ** improving the standard of family life.

Food and Nutrition

In its Plan, the Government of Kenya states that it will increase agricultural production mainly through increasing smallholder participation in development. This thrust requires that:

- farmers have better access to important services (extension, input supply, marketing and credit) which will, in turn, result in production increases, lowered import dependence and increased employment opportunities and rural incomes;
- governmental monetary and fiscal policy be modified to encourage capital investment in the agricultural sector, improved agriculture credit opportunities and more equitable distribution of growth to the rural sector;
- labor-intensive execution of projects be promoted, resulting in positive employment effects and reduced commodity capital requirements;

- research and investment in marginal/semi-arid areas be encouraged, both to bring more land into production and to offer employment to more Kenyans.

As a result of these measures, including farm price increases in 1975:

- A significant increase in the marketed production of maize has resulted, confirming that the price increase has provided a strong incentive to farmers to expand production.
- The Ministries of Agriculture and Finance and Planning are reinforcing their planning and administrative staffs in an effort to be more responsive in the rational formulation and execution of farm agricultural policies.

A.I.D. continuing assistance in this sector includes livestock, agricultural credit, rural planning, pre-investment studies for marginal lands, access roads and sector loan projects. It is expected that the planning and pre-investment studies will generate further opportunities for A.I.D. development assistance on either a bilateral or multilateral basis in future years. Two ongoing projects assist Kenya in the livestock sector: Livestock Development Loan and National Ranch and Range Development.

- The Livestock Development Loan, part of a multi-donor effort, is designed to increase beef production for domestic consumption and export through ranch development, improved meat processing, better range management practices, infrastructure development and wildlife management and conservation.

** A.I.D. loan of \$12.85 million is part of a \$63 million multi-donor program.

** USDA, through a PASA agreement, provides expert personnel.

** This project is integrated with National Ranch and Range Development Project.

** Pastoralists will be one of the primary beneficiaries of the development of marginal/semi-arid lands.

-- The National Range and Ranch Development Project assists Kenya in removing organizational, managerial and environmental constraints inhibiting livestock production and conserving and improving range and ranch water resources.

** Most of the planned rural tracks and watering points have been completed.

** Development and management plans for 2 million acres of land under 35 ranches (many owned by nomadic tribesman) and 8 million acres of rangeland are finished.

** Project participants have returned and are working on the project.

Three ongoing projects aid rural farmers in gaining access to financing, technical inputs and markets: Agricultural Credit, Rural Infrastructure and Rural Roads System.

-- Agriculture credit is aimed at improving the capability of the Agriculture Finance Corporation (AFC) to provide a larger and better credit program for Kenyan farmers and ranchers, emphasizing the operations involving the small farmer.
To date, this project has resulted in:

** a significant increase in loans made;

** a reduction in the average loan processing time;

** a reduction in loan arrearages;

** continuing Kenyanization of the AFC staff.

-- The Rural Infrastructure Project is directed at improving smallholder access to agriculture inputs and to markets in Western Kenya.

** The project interfaces with an integrated multi-donor agricultural development program in the same area.

** The effort seeks to involve Kenya's more isolated smallholders more fully into the mainstream of Kenyan agricultural development, emphasizing increased agricultural production.

-- Rural Roads System will improve and expand minor and farm access roads network in Western Kenya to provide rural areas with access to services, inputs and markets necessary for increasing agricultural production and the general well-being of rural smallholders.

** The project is integrated with the Rural Infrastructure project, providing improvements and expansion of the road network leading from the gravelled roads to rural farm areas.

** Labor intensive construction is emphasized.

** Built into the project is a continuing evaluation of the impact of the roads on achieving the planned economic and welfare objectives.

Two additional ongoing projects assist the Government in improving its Agriculture Development Strategy formulation and rural planning capability, and in defining the

KENYA

potential productive capacity of marginal lands:

Rural Planning and Marginal/Semi-Arid Lands.

- Rural Planning is designed to improve the institutional capability of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) for agricultural policy formulation, project presentation and implementation; and the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MOFP) for planning and implementing a system of decentralized, participatory rural planning.
 - ** The Harvard Institute for International Development is the prime contractor for both project elements.
 - ** The MOA segment is a multi-donor effort, with the U.S. providing 35% of the total funding, with Canada, Sweden, UNDP, the Netherlands and West Germany providing funds for the balance of this portion of project.
 - ** A.I.D. is fully funding the MOFP portion of the project.
 - ** The project emphasizes U.S. expertise in planning and complements A.I.D. participation in rural projects, both ongoing and projected.
- Marginal/Semi-Arid lands, a preinvestment study financed with special drought appropriation funds, will investigate the productive potential of Kenya's underpopulated, marginally arable lands and recommend action programs for bringing selected areas into production.
 - ** The Consortium for International Development (CID), a group of southwestern U.S.

universities, with particular expertise in the economics and productive potential of arid lands will perform the study.

- ** Development project proposals will be generated from the ongoing study and will be presented by Kenya to donors for technical and capital support.

Population Planning

Kenya's annual population growth rate (3.3% by some estimates), one of the world's highest, has been recognized by the Government as being a major factor in limiting her potential for a sustained high economic growth rate. In response to this recognized problem,

Kenya has instituted family planning programs to reach a goal of 3.0% population growth by 1978. Multi-donor activities in Kenya, funded for \$26 million over the 1974-1978 period, complement a Government expenditure of \$14 million in the population/family planning sector.

A.I.D. will continue to support these activities with two complementary projects: Family Planning and Population Studies and Research Center.

- Family Planning anticipates creating a National Maternal/Child Health/Family Planning framework which will recruit 640,000 new acceptors by 1980 with continuing acceptors within the institutionalized structure in years beyond A.I.D. project completion.

- ** Rural service delivery points are being established.
- ** Personnel are being trained.
- ** A National Welfare Center is being staffed.

KENYA

-- The Population Studies and Research Center Project is creating a Kenyan institution capable of providing population/family planning training and research for government, public and private agencies and international organizations.

- ** It will provide a capacity for supporting analyses and services to a nation-wide family planning program.
- ** Population/family planning training will be integrated into the University of Nairobi undergraduate program, thus reaching future educators and decision-makers.
- ** Policy research will provide population information and guidance for government planning and policy-making.

PL 480 Programs

Recognizing the widespread lack of adequate caloric and protein consumption by the average Kenyan, especially in rural areas, the Government has adopted a 10-year health plan aimed at improving rural health and nutrition.

P.L. 480 Title II

A.I.D. is assisting the government to meet its overall nutritional goals with a Title II program valued at \$1.6 million.

-- Through the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) Program, a total of 86,000 recipients will be reached, including 75,000 mothers and small children (with at least 25,000 of the recipients located in those sections of Kenya which experienced extreme drought conditions during 1975/1976), and 11,000 children in institutional programs (including orphanages, homes for the destitute and for the physically handicapped, and other MCH extension programs).

-- CRS has demonstrated a consistently high capability to manage and implement this program.

-- Maternal and Child Health Programs form the bulk of P.L. 480 assistance to Kenya, emphasizing pre and post-natal care for mothers and children under five years of age.

A persistent drought condition has continued to exist in major portions of Kenya. At this time it is expected that buffer stocks, food crop production in areas with normal or near normal rainfall and some food imports will be adequate to meet national needs into the summer of 1977. However, if normal rains do not return to the drought areas by next spring, a critical shortage condition could develop which would require international donor aid. Therefore,

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA			
Category	FY 1976 (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^d			
Direct Hire ^b	23	29	30
PASA ^c	12	13	10
Contract	15	29	20
Total	50	71	60
Participants^d			
Noncontract	40	74	79
Contract	5	10	5
Total	45	84	84

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

KENYA

- A.I.D. is considering contingency actions should a critical food deficit develop in Kenya in FY 1978.
- The Government is closely monitoring weather patterns and food production and consulting with potential donors.
- Agricultural production increases are being emphasized in areas of adequate rainfall.

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY (In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)		FY 1977 (Estimated)		FY 1978 (Projected)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		1,400		1,600		1,600
World Food Programs .		-		-		-
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		1,400		1,600		1,600
Total P.L. 480		1,400		1,600		1,600

**Includes Transition Quarter.*

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
A.I.D.**			
Loans	6,622	10,635	13,740
Grants	2,242	4,194	4,239
Total A.I.D.	8,864	14,829	17,979
P.L. 480***			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	1,400	1,600	1,600
Total P.L. 480	1,400	1,600	1,600
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	10,264	16,429	19,579

**Includes Transition Quarter.
**A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: KENYA

TABLE II

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Food and Nutrition																	
Vihiga Rural Development	615-0147	1971	1,861	1,701	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Credit	615-0148	1971	1,702	1,064	200	558	-	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Range and Ranch Development	* 615-0157	1973	2,632	2,153	957	1,133	1,082	950	3,503	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
University of Nairobi Veterinary Faculty	615-0158	1971	2,303	2,153	384	260	-	274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Planning	* 615-0162	1976	452	45	367	552	700	600	1,129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Roads System	* 615-0168	1977	-	-	400	100	500	250	700	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	3,000
Rural Infrastructure	615-0170	1977	-	-	1,450	121	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	7,700	-	-	5,000
Livestock Development Loan	615-T-008	5/74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,600	1,914	-	4	3,250	4,083	-	3,500
Agriculture Sector Loan I	615-T-009	6/76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,500	4,708	-	-	-	6,552	-	2,240
Population and Health																	
Family Planning	* 615-0161	1975	746	401	777	823	645	800	1,332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Studies and Research Center	* 615-0165	1976	480	-	240	207	665	700	591	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Eye Foundation (Volag)	615-0173	1976	365	-	-	280	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			10,541	7,515	4,775	4,194	3,592	4,239	7,255	23,100	6,622	-	4	16,950	10,635	-	13,740

*Detailed project narrative--See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

Estimated FY 1977 - Proposed FY 1978

COUNTRY: KENYA

(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE III

FISCAL YEAR	TITLE	AMOUNT
1977	Rural Roads System - Prior reference FY 1977 Africa Programs, page 67.	6,000
1977	Livestock Development (Amendment No. 1) - Advice of Change submitted December 20, 1976. Provides additional funding to loan originally authorized in FY 1974 (\$9,600,000) to finance the purchase of U.S. equipment, spare parts and some local costs, for the maintenance of water facilities and rural tracks (roads) in the grazing areas of the Northeast Province. The amendment financing directly complements the multi-donor effort, of which the original U.S. loan is a part, to increase beef production in Kenya with predominant developmental emphasis on low-income producers.	3,250
1977	Rural Infrastructure - Advice of Change to be submitted. Provides financing for the purchase of U.S. capital equipment and spare parts (\$5,300,000), construction materials (\$1,865,000) and a portion of the local costs of operations (\$535,000) for establishing a mechanized rural feeder roads construction unit. This unit, along with three others financed by Canada, will open up rural areas and improve the lives of smallholder farmers in western Kenya by improving access to agricultural institutions, services and infrastructure including inputs, credit, extension, markets, storage facilities, roads and water.	7,700

Country: KENYA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE National Range and Ranch Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 615-0157		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 78	1,082	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 1977 Africa Program, p. 58	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1973	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982

Purpose: To alleviate or remove organizational, managerial, and environmental constraints inhibiting Kenya's livestock production and conserve and improve range and ranch water resources.

Major Outputs

	<u>9/30/76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>
	(Cumulative as of end FY)		
Participants trained			
a. U.S. training	18	30	44
b. In-country training	-	10	25
Ranch plans approved for development loans	32	50	75
Grazing blocks developed	5	8	11
Established services and maintenance facilities - % completed	85	100	100

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country - \$12.0 million: personnel, maintenance, operational costs.
 World Bank (IDA) - \$21.5 million: ranch and feedlot development loans, technical assistance.
 United Kingdom (ODA) - \$2.9 million: technical assistance to Livestock Marketing Division.
 Canada (CIDA) - \$1.3 million: technical assistance to livestock and wildlife monitoring unit.

Progress to Date: Assistance is being provided for 1) the design and adoption of range and ranch management practices, 2) the development of ground and surface water management and 3) the training of professional range man-

agement personnel. This project provides the technical assistance component of livestock activities financed under A.I.D.'s \$12.8 million Livestock Development Loan. Together, the two activities form an integral unit of the \$60 million multi-donor Phase II Livestock Development Program. Indicators of progress include: a) 40,000 cattle marketed through project marketing channels from the Northeast Province development area and 36,000 from the Masai development area, b) 30 group ranches belonging to 2,000 families, adjudicated and titles issued; c) 20 company ranches, 1,000 members, received long term leases; d) sixteen commercial ranches, 1,100 stockholders, receiving loan funds; e) 32 ranches with an average membership of 35 families each received development loans totaling \$5,900,000.

FY 1978 Program
A.I.D.-financed Inputs
 (\$ Thousands)
FY78

Personnel: 10 U.S. PASA and contract technicians for 109 PM	787
Training: 17 participants for 204 PM of U.S. long-term academic training	175
25 participants for 300 PM of in-country long-term academic training	29
3 participants for 9 PM of short-term U.S. academic training	17
Commodities: Vehicles, camping and scientific equipment	74
Total	1,082

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	2,632	2,153	479	U.S. Department of Agriculture
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	957	1,133		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	3,589	3,286	303	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,082	3,503	8,174	

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

Country: KENYA

TITLE Rural Planning	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 700		
NUMBER 615-0162	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1976 Africa Program, p. 59	FY 1976	FY 1980	OF PROJECT FY 1981

Purpose: 1) To develop within the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) an improved institutional capability for agricultural policy and strategy formulation, project preparation and implementation. 2) To develop within the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MOFP) an improved institutional capability to plan and implement a system of decentralized, participatory rural planning, supportive of the MOA's planning and implementation.

many) - \$2.3 million: technical assistance, consultants, participant training.

Progress to Date: The project finances two related technical assistance contracts with the Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID). The first, providing assistance to the MOA, is part of a multi-donor effort toward which the United States is contributing 35% (\$1,383,500) of the funding required for the contract. This contract provides advisory assistance and training to upgrade the skills of planners and managers in the MOA. The contract has been signed and 5 long term advisors are now in the Ministry. The second contract, fully funded by A.I.D. for \$1,264,000, provides technical services and participant training to upgrade the skills of personnel in the MOFP Rural Planning Unit (RPU) and associated field staff. This contract is expected to be signed in the 2nd quarter of FY 77. Both activities concentrate on developing policies, systems and procedures for agricultural and rural development planning, implementation and monitoring.

Major Outputs	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
% completion of target output	(cumulative as of end FY)		
1. MOA Development Planning Div.			
a. Reorganized	-	100	100
b. % Kenyan	25	25	50
2. MOA Mgt. Systems Eval. Unit			
a. Established/Operational	-	75	100
b. % Kenyan	-	25	50
3. MOA Intra-Ministerial "Project Committee" concept operational	-	25	75
4. Completion detailed guidelines for developing district level projects	-	75	100
5. MOFP project inventory matrix developed	-	40	100
6. Rural Planning Section of 79/83 Development Plan completed (MOFP)	-	50	100
7. Participants trained (number)	-	4	9

FY 1978 Program	AID-financed Inputs	FY 78
		(\$ Thousands)
Personnel: (A) MOA - A.I.D. contribution to multi-donor pool funding		
44 person years of long term advisory services and 36 PM short term consultants. (B) MOFP - 3 U.S. contract technicians (46 PM) and short-term consultants (8 PM)		342
Training: 1 long-term participant in U.S. (12 PM)		11
4 short-term participants in U.S. (12 PM)		23
Total		700

Host Country and Other Donors:
 Host Country - \$.9 million: commodities, personnel, facilities.
 Multi-Donor (Canada, Sweden, UNDP, Netherlands, West Ger-

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	452	45	407	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	367	552		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	819	597	222	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	700	1,129	2,648	

Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID)

Country: KENYA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	500	
Rural Roads System	Food and Nutrition			
NUMBER 615-0168	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Program, p. 60	FY 1977	FY 1981	OF PROJECT FY 1982

Purpose: To expand and improve the network of rural access and secondary roads permitting the small farmer in isolated rural areas to obtain public and private sector services in agriculture, education and health, and to be able to market his surplus agriculture production.

<u>Major Outputs</u>	<u>9/30/76</u> (Cumulative as of end FY)	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>
Miles of Road constructed	-	-	150
Construction crews operational (% of goal)	-	10%	60%
Study of economic/social/ political impact of rural roads (% completed)	-	30%	80%
Personnel trained (in-country), skills upgraded (% of goal)	-	15%	60%

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country - \$48.4 million: personnel, maintenance, operational costs.
IBRD - \$8 million (\$4 million IDA credit, \$4 million IBRD loan): equipment, technical assistance, training.
Canada (CIDA) - \$13.5 million (\$11.4 million loan, \$2.1 million grant): equipment, technical assistance, training.
United Kingdom (ODM) - \$6 million: equipment, technical assistance, training.

Progress to Date: Implementation will not begin until late FY 1977. This grant activity, providing the technical assistance portion of an overall grant/loan package, funds engineering and technical services, an ongoing economic/social/political impact study, and ongoing evaluation services. The loan will be funded in FY 77 for \$6 million and provide for the cost of construction of the roads. In turn, the combined U.S. input is a part of a \$100 million multi-donor effort to assist Kenya in improving its rural roads network. The Government has initiated an 8-year (FY 1975-82) Rural Access Roads Program (RARP) to construct 15,000 km. of low-cost roads in 22 districts by predominantly labor-intensive methods. The RARP will stimulate agricultural production, provide easier access for rural dwellers to social services and facilities and redistribute income to the local population.

FY 1978 ProgramA.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY78</u>
Personnel: 2 U.S. contract technicians (48 PM)	354
Evaluation consultants contract	<u>146</u>
Total	500

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	400	100		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	400	100	300	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	500	700	1,600	

Country: KENYA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Family Planning	FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	645	
NUMBER 615-0161	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1975	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1980
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Program, p. 61			

Purpose: To create a national Maternal Child Health/Family Planning (MCH/FP) framework capable of recruiting 640,000 new family planning acceptors over a five year period.

Major Outputs	9/30/76 (Cumulative as of end FY)	FY 77	FY 78
Service Delivery Points (SDP's) established	253	325	400
Nurses trained in MCH/FP	460	600	800
New family planning users	163,000	225,000	325,000
Personnel assigned (throughout program)	620	1,020	1,500
Mobile Units in place	-	7	17
Participants trained	16	45	65

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country - \$14.3 million: personnel, facilities, office support and equipment.

World Bank (IDA) - \$12 million: new construction and technical assistance.

Sweden (SIDA) - \$5.4 million: technical assistance, commodities, and operating costs.

Germany (FRG) - \$.9 million: nurses training programs.

Denmark (DANIDA) - \$.6 million: nurses training programs.

U.N. Funds for Population Activities (UNFPA) - \$3.5 million: technical assistance, commodities, research funds, salaries.

Progress to Date: This project assists the Government of Kenya to establish, implement and administer a five-year

multi-donor family planning program, aimed at reducing the annual population growth rate from 3.5% to 3.0% by 1979. A.I.D. assistance over the life of the project is being provided for two long-term advisors to the Ministry of Health's Education Unit, short-term consultants, long-term training for 30 participants and short-term training for 76 participants, commodities, including clinical, contraceptive, office and audio-visual equipment in support of the education units and service delivery points and local cost financing for declining yearly percentage of selected recurring costs. While the project lagged at its beginning, progress has been pronounced in the last 12 months and is reflected in the outputs through 9/30/76. In FY 1977, the project should meet end-of-year output targets. Special efforts are being put into expanding the acceptor level, which is behind schedule. As of 9/30/76 163,000 new contraceptive acceptors were recorded against a target of 640,000 new acceptors by 1979.

FY 1978 Program**A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)**

	FY78
Training: 16 long-term participants in U.S. (192 PM)	174
Five short-term participants in U.S. (24 PM)	43
Commodities: Audio-visual, office, and clinical equipment and contraceptives	233
Other Costs: Recurring local support costs	195
Total	645

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	746	401	345	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	777	823		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,523	1,224	299	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	645	1,322	3,490	

Country: KENYA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Population Studies and Research Center	FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	665	
NUMBER 615-0165	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1976	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 62			

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.

Progress to Date: This project intends to develop an indigenous capacity to provide the supporting services required for successful implementation of a nation-wide family planning program. The three major project components include (1) establishment of a fully operational Population and Studies Research Center (PSRC) at the University of Nairobi and staffed with Kenyan professionals, (2) development of a research segment within the Studies Center focusing on policy relevant issues in response to the needs of government ministries, and (3) development of a trained program infusing new population/family planning curricula into undergraduate courses at the University.

Major Outputs	9 9/30/76 (Cumulative as of	FY 77	FY 78 end FY)
Published research reports	-	1	5
Participants trained			
a. M.A. and Ph.D. graduate studies (U.S.)	-	4	11
b. Short-term studies (U.S.)	-	3	6
c. Special population seminar program (opinion leaders, civil servants)	-	50	100
d. PSRC post-graduate program	-	-	1
Population/family planning curricula developed and instituted in PSRC and 8 other departments of the University (% completed)	-	25	60
Population Library established (% completed/no. volume)	-	15/300	45/1000
PSRC evaluation group established and performing continuing evaluation services for national family planning program (% completed)	-	20	100

FY 1978 Program	A.I.D.-financed Inputs (\$ Thousands)
	FY78
Personnel: 3 U.S. contract technicians (36 PM)	229
3 U.S. short-term consultants (10 PM)	52
Training: 17 long-term participants in U.S. (204 PM)	187
3 short-term participants in U.S. (9 PM)	15
Commodities: Books and office equipment	7
Other Costs: Research/seminar support	175
Total	665

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country - \$.8 million: personnel, facilities, commodities.

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	480	-	480	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	240	207		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	720	207	513	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	665	591	1,976	

Kenya

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1976 [†]	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ		
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	14.4	13.8	18.9	8.0	1.4		
Loans	10.0	9.6	13.5	-	-		
Grants	4.4	4.2	5.4	8.0	1.4		
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	12.2	11.7	16.2	3.9	1.0		
Loans	10.0	9.6	13.5	-	-		
Grants	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.9	1.0		
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.4	0.5	1.0	2.4	-		
Loans	-	-	-	-	-		
Grants	0.4	0.5	1.0	2.4	-		
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-		
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-		
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-		
Title II - Total Grants	0.4	0.5	1.0	2.4 ^{a/}	-		
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	-	-	-	-	-		
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.4	0.5	1.0	2.4	-		
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.4		
Loans	-	-	-	-	-		
Grants	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.4		
Peace Corps	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.4		
Other	-	-	-	-	-		
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL ^{b/}	-	-	5.0	15.9	15.1		
Credits or Loans	-	-	5.0	15.0	15.0		
Grants	-	-	*	0.9	0.1		
a. MAP Grants	-	-	*	0.9	0.1		
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	5.0	15.0	15.0		
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-		
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-		
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-		
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	14.4	13.8	23.9	23.9	16.5		
Loans	10.0	9.6	18.5	15.0	15.0		
Grants	4.4	4.2	5.4	8.9	1.5		
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	0.8	1.0	1.9	-	-		
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	0.8	1.0	-	-	-		
b. All Other Loans	-	-	1.9	-	NA		

(Millions of Dollars)

TABLE VI

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
TOTAL	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1946-76 [†]
TOTAL	104.8	128.2	45.0	603.3
IBRD	75.5	118.0	31.0	363.9
IFC	-	9.1	-	32.2
IDA	25.5	*	14.0	159.7
AFDB	3.0	NA	NA	12.5
UNDP	0.3	0.3	-	27.5
Other UN	0.5	0.8	-	7.5
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
Donor	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1964-76	
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
TOTAL	99.5	108.6	522.3	
U.K.	32.5	21.0	219.2	
Germany	17.1	21.9	70.5	
Sweden	17.5	18.6	66.0	
Netherlands	9.4	10.7	41.0	
Norway	6.0	9.3	33.9	
Denmark	5.1	9.1	29.7	
Canada	4.6	6.7	24.2	
Other	7.3	11.3	37.8	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (COMMITMENTS)				
TOTAL	-	-	-	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	CY 1975	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1964-76	
TOTAL	-	-	66	
USSR	-	-	48	
China	-	-	18	

*Less than \$50,000. TQ - Transition Quarter † - As of September 30, 1976. P - Preliminary. NA - Not Available.

a/ Includes the transition quarter.

b/ No Military Assistance prior to FY 1975.

Kenya

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>			<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total (mid-1976; millions)		13.9	Exports (f.o.b.)	603	601
Annual Growth Rate (percent)		3.3%	Imports (c.i.f.)	-1,026	-938
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>	Trade Balance	-423	-337
Percent in Urban Areas	7%	11%	Main Exports: Coffee and tea.		
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)		80%			
<u>HEALTH</u>			<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Life Expectancy (years)		53	(Gross Holdings; End of		
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		119	Period; \$ millions)	193	173
People per Doctor		16,400			269(Oct.)
<u>EDUCATION</u>			<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Primary and Secondary Students	<u>1960</u>	<u>1973</u>	(FY Ending June 30)		
a. Number (in thousands)	808	2,002	Total Expenditures	644	844
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	24%	41%	Defense Expenditures		
Literacy Rate (percent)		20-25%	a. As % of Total Expenditures	6%	6%
			b. As % of GNP	2%	2%
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>			Domestic Revenues	534	650
1974 (dollars) ¹		200	<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²		3.5%	a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		2%
			b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		2%
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>			<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT as %</u>		
Total Production (percent)		4.5%	<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		3.7%
Per Capita Production (percent)		1.0%			

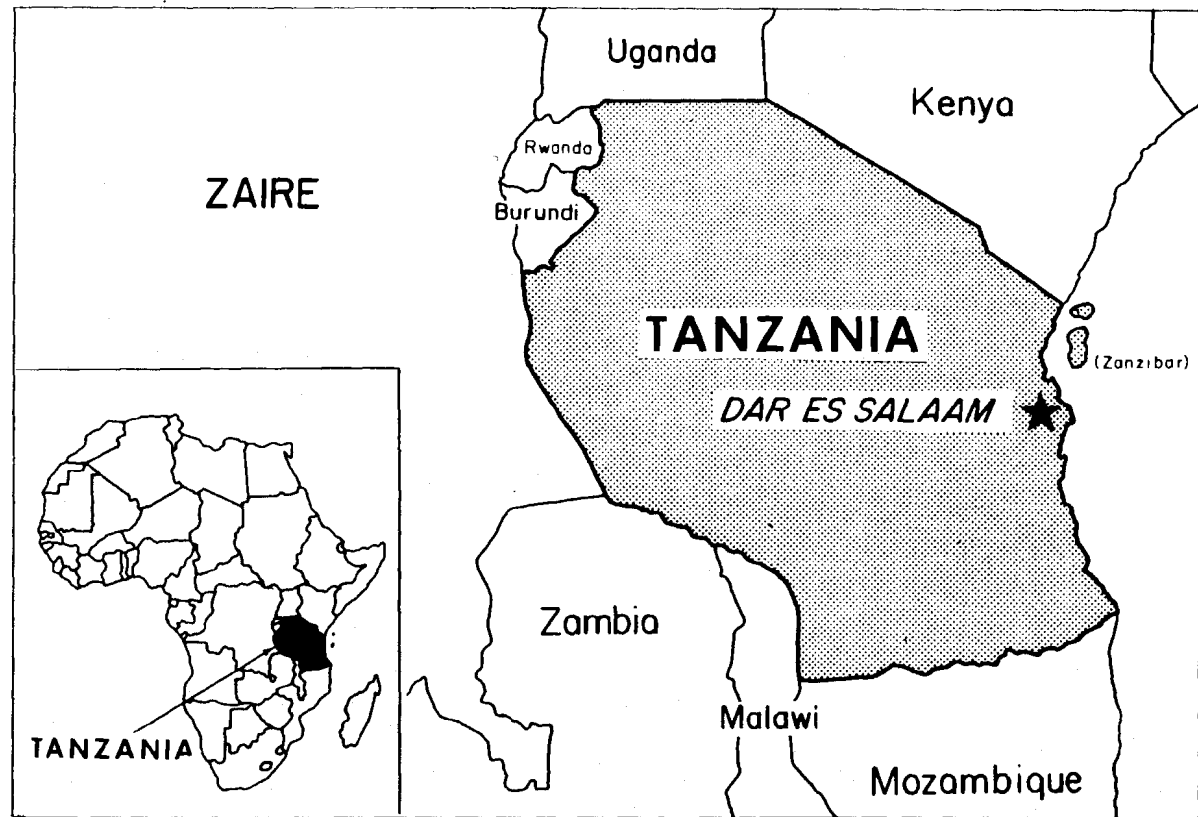
NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

Tanzania



KEY DATA

Population (millions - mid-1976)	15.6
Annual Growth Rate (percent)	2.7
Population in Urban Areas (Percent - 1975)	7
Labor Force in Agriculture (Percent)	91

Per Capita GNP (dollars - 1974)	160*
Life Expectancy (years)	45
People Per Doctor	26,800
Literacy Rate (percent)	15-20
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group (Primary and Secondary)	22

* - Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report.

TANZANIA

U.S. interests in Tanzania, one of the world's 25 least developed nations, are primarily humanitarian and developmental. Tanzania and its President, Julius Nyerere, play an important role as international leaders of the developing world and are proponents of restructuring international economic relationships. Tanzania also is one of the five Front Line African Countries deeply involved in efforts toward majority rule in Rhodesia.

Socio-Economic Setting

Tanzania is primarily an agricultural economy.

- Agriculture contributes nearly 40% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- Over one fourth of real GDP originates from the nonmonetized sector, and over 50% of agricultural production derives from subsistence farming.
- The main domestically consumed crops are maize, paddy, wheat, and cassava, and the main exports are coffee, cotton, sisal, cashewnuts, and cloves, while production of tea and tobacco has recently increased in importance.
- However, the contribution of agriculture to GDP in real terms has been declining in recent years, from 41.7% in 1970 to 37.9% in 1975.

Beginning in 1967 Tanzania embarked on a path of development, which gave increased emphasis on state participation in economic activity and on a more equitable distribution of income.

- Organizational changes in the economy include the nationalization of major industries, the establishment of state (parastatal) enterprises in almost every line of economic activity (including production, marketing, commerce, distribution,

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)						
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1976						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	7,157	3,187	958	60	-	2,952*
Total	7,157	3,187	958	60	-	2,952*
Transition Quarter						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,275	1,035	240	-	-	-
Total	1,275	1,035	240	-	-	-
1977						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	6,111	4,666	1,445	-	-	-
Total	6,111	4,666	1,445	-	-	-
			Population Planning	Health		
1978						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	7,854	6,354	1,500	-	-	-
Total	7,854	6,354	1,500	-	-	-

* Drought funds from Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

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tourism, transport and financial services), and an increasing importance of planning and direct controls as economic tools.

-- The socialization of the rural sector has taken the form of establishing the Ujamaa Village movement, under which individual farmers from scattered homesteads have been brought together into villages.

** These villages are conceived as compact agrarian communities organized along cooperative lines, where peasants can pool the instruments of production and undertake more efficient use of agricultural marketing, extension services, and credit facilities.

** The villagization program also aims at increasing peasant participation in rural development, reducing income disparities, and facilitating the provision of education, water, health, and other public services.

** The majority of the rural population is living in newly formed villages.

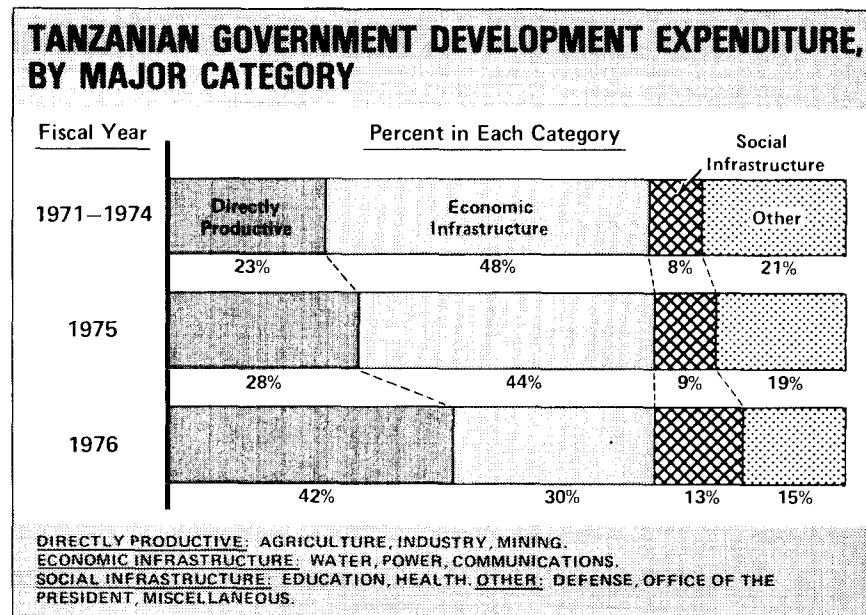
Tanzania is categorized as a Relatively Least Developed Country, one of those Most Seriously Affected by world-wide inflation, and is drought prone.

-- A serious balance of payments situation, which to a very significant degree is the result of large grain imports in 1974-75, continues to be Tanzania's most pressing economic problem.

-- Although drought had been a major cause of Tanzania's decreased food production and growing payments difficulties, Government agrarian policies especially low producer prices also have contributed to problems. Tanzania's program for consolidating scattered rural populations into planned villages also has affected short term

production targets.

-- Tanzania, however, is cognizant of need for policy reforms and already has taken action to raise agriculture producer prices substantially and allocate development investment to more immediately productive programs, especially in agriculture, industry and mining.



Externally, Tanzania's development system and especially its general orientation to the rural populace have attracted significant economic assistance commitments from donor nations and international organizations.

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Food and Population

Tanzania is listed among those countries which have "a substantial food deficit".

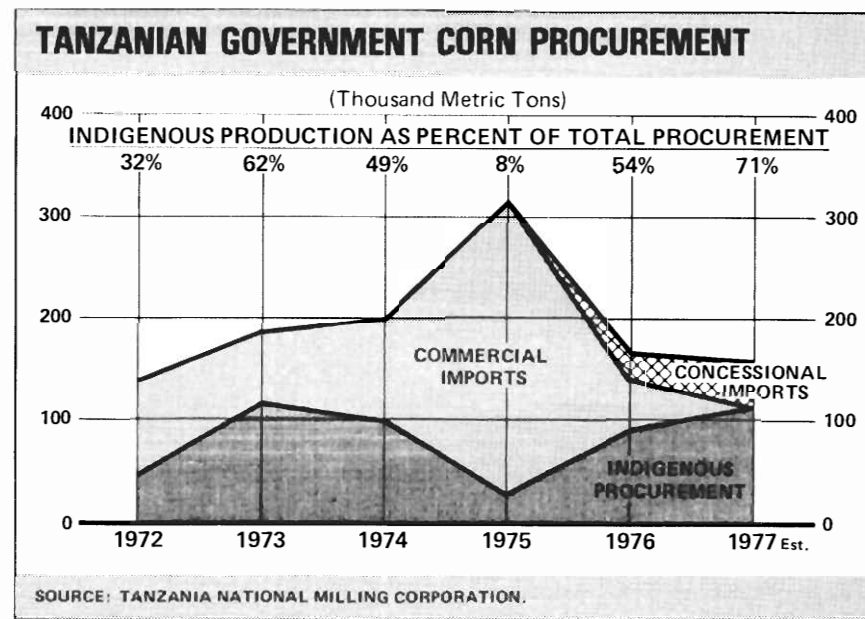
- While food production levels have recovered substantially from the very low levels during the drought years of 1973 to 1975, production during more normal rainfall years might not expand at a rate sufficient to either improve nutrition levels or in the longer term to satisfy increasing food demands arising from the growth in population of about 2.7% per year.
- Tanzania's official food production policy is total self sufficiency.
- When that objective is attainable is uncertain, but it is clear that there must be better growth throughout the agriculture sector to satisfy needs for domestic consumption and to produce adequate export earnings to finance development requirements.

To deal with recurring short term food grain deficits, the Tanzanian Government is seeking international assistance to undertake a food security program in the following six areas

- securing grain for a 100,000 ton national grain reserve and funds to finance its operation;
- improving and expanding grain storage facilities;
- reorganizing and strengthening the crop monitoring and market intelligence system;
- establishing a system to ensure that the grain reserves are properly maintained and are used only in the national interest;

- obtaining adequate technical expertise to manage the strategic grain reserve;
- reduction of sorghum and millet in drought-prone or semi-arid regions.

Tanzania's first measure was to undertake in 1975 a national corn production program to regain and exceed marketed corn production levels existing prior to the 1973-1975 drought years.



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With more adequate rainfall during the past crop year and higher agriculture sector investment levels in production programs, overall agricultural output also is expected to return to or exceed 1972 levels.

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

U.S. economic assistance to Tanzania is closely tied to Tanzania's development objectives. Tanzania's goals are threefold: equality of life, universal participation in the development process, and self-reliance.

- Equality places AID assistance in the rural sector with an emphasis on support of a broad range of agriculture development and rural health activities.
- Participation gradually is shifting U.S. economic assistance in agriculture from support of the State's institutional development programs toward efforts more directly focused on farm and village production activities.
- Self-reliance dictates that U.S. economic assistance be provided in financial and technological situations where the Tanzanian Government determines it is unable itself to satisfy needs. Tanzania appreciates U.S. expertise in agriculture, and relies to a relatively large extent on U.S. technical aid in this sector.

FY 1978 Program

A.I.D. assistance to Tanzania concentrates on a number of national programs focused on agriculture production, and on a rural health program. Tanzanian Government agriculture services in support of the needs of the small producer and rural poor are emphasized.

- Ongoing activities in the development and improvement of agriculture institutions are being more tightly linked with village production requirements.
- A.I.D. will seek to encourage a new Tanzania program of Village Agriculture Development Centers.
- The Maternal and Child Health program will support Tanzania's expansion and improvement of rural health and family planning services.

Food and Nutrition

A.I.D. programs are aimed at an increase in production of food crops and livestock. Increased quality and availability of inputs and improved farmer access to inputs and information are stressed.

- Support of Tanzania's national crop and livestock marketing organizations is underway.
- Agriculture training continues to be the largest single subsector recipient of AID resources, reflecting the long-term importance of this factor in the Tanzanian development process.

Three ongoing projects support food crop production: Agricultural Research, Seed Multiplication and Agricultural Marketing.

- The Agriculture Research project helps select and develop high-yielding varieties of food crops, primarily corn, sorghum, and legumes for varying elevations and ecological zones.

** This project is carried out by staff from the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) which has the advantage of drawing on IITA's extensive research capacity and of fostering a permanent Tanzanian relationship with international agricultural

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research institutions.

** A new project element is aimed at research needs for arid land crops, especially sorghum and millet.

-- Under the Seed Multiplication project, two foundation seed farms have been established to introduce higher quality and more climatically adaptable corn seed.

** The 1975/76 crop year produced 102,000 bushels of certified seed.

** With A.I.D. assistance, an additional foundation seed farm is being established to serve the lowland ecological zone.

** When this farm is in full production, a fourth farm is to be established for the highest altitude ecological zone.

-- Agricultural Marketing Development assists the National Milling Corporation (NMC) in pricing, marketing, accounting and advice on grain movement and storage.

** NMC is responsible for the purchase and distribution of imported grain and handles all marketing aspects of domestically produced grain.

** The project also assists the General Agricultural Products Export Corporation (GAPEX) in improving the supply and marketing of oil seed crops.

In the livestock sector two complementary projects are underway:

-- Masai Livestock and Range Management is helping establish ranching associations on Masai tribal lands.

** This involves the introduction of improved animal husbandry, range management and marketing practices and disease control.

** The effort is intended to bring the Masai more fully into the Tanzanian economy.

-- Livestock Marketing and Development is directed toward assisting the Tanzania Livestock Marketing Company establish and operate primary and secondary livestock markets, develop planned stock routes to the large markets and construct holding grounds for assembling trail herds.

** This U.S. technical assistance is provided in conjunction with an \$18.5 million World Bank credit.

A.I.D. will continue to support institutional development efforts aimed at strengthening small farmer credit programs and at training Tanzanian agricultural personnel.

-- An Agricultural Credit project helps increase the general lending capacity of the Tanzania Rural Development Bank, particularly operations directed toward small farmers and food production.

** A.I.D. grant funds will be loaned by the Bank to villages for the procurement of agricultural inputs, construction of crop storage facilities, purchase farm equipment, and farm-to-market transport.

-- The Agricultural Manpower Development Project is strengthening two of the Ministry of Agriculture's eleven training institutes.

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- ** One specializes in training personnel on food crop production and general agriculture matters, the other in training livestock technicians.
- ** The project will help meet the need for trained professional and subprofessional technicians in Ministry and parastatal organizations handling food and other agricultural products. The project is being supplemented with a subactivity in small farmer training to be carried out in another four of the 11 training institutions.
- ** The small farmer training program will provide the carefully directed effort required to better permit small producers to become participants in development of necessary new production techniques and technologies for expanded output and increased farmer income.
- A.I.D. is anxious to obtain a Tanzania program involvement directly supportive of the agriculture needs of Ujamaa villages. Resulting from a study of A.I.D.'s agriculture development strategy in Tanzania, a Village Agriculture Development Center project is being designed.
- The project will seek to build a farmer services aspect upon two of the many existing agronomic research stations located throughout Tanzania.
- The activity, initially, will be highly experimental focusing attention on defining and applying solutions to production and management constraints of the enterprise endeavors of villages and their members.
- ** A Center will aim at eventually servicing the agriculture assistance needs of 40

to 60 villages which could total about 15,000 families.

- ** Applied research including both technical and financial inputs would occur on a variety of problems constraining income improvement such as crop mix, farm management and farm economics, local transport, and water.

Population Planning

Tanzania recognizes the value of combining family planning and health programs and has undertaken a national maternal and child health and family planning program which includes midwife services, nutrition education and family planning information.

- As part of the multidonor rural health program, A.I.D. has provided funds to finance the construction of 18 regional training centers.
- These centers will provide training for Maternal Child Health Aides.
- The Aides will be assigned to work in dispensaries and rural health clinics.
- A.I.D. financing also provides technical assistance in planning, curriculum development, and training for instructors in-country and abroad, and supplies and equipment for the training centers.
- A.I.D. also is providing start-up operating cost financing for the training centers on a yearly decreasing scale.

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ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA			
Category	FY 1976 (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	20	20	21
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	38	56	57
Total	58	76	78
Participants^d			
Noncontract	52	47	49
Contract	54	83	91
Total	106	130	140

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

P.L. 480 Program

P.L. 480 Title II

The Tanzania PL 480 Title II Program is expected to decline to levels existing prior to the drought years of 1973-75.

-- Emergency food grants for famine relief, which in FY 1976 exceeded \$7 million, are not expected during 1977 nor, hopefully, in 1978.

Tanzania, however, will continue for some time to suffer the problem of extensive malnutrition. The major objective of the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) program, cited as one of the best managed and most focused on the needy P.L. 480 programs in Africa, will be to continue to provide high protein foods to combat malnutrition.

-- Maternal and Child Health Programs are the core of the CRS program, emphasizing the nutrition needs of pregnant and lactating mothers and of children between birth and five years of age.

As something of a nutritional self-help measure, Tanzania's Ministry of Health is attempting to introduce into its rural health services network a program for the rehabilitation of malnourished children.

-- It is believed that at any given time 10% -- i.e., 280,000 -- of Tanzania's children are malnourished.

-- Government-to-Government Title II assistance to reach at least some of these children under a "food-as-medicine" program is planned to begin in FY 1978.

-- CRS has been asked to assist in planning and carrying-out this program.

As a result of the return of more normal rainfall, increased producer prices for grain and a national corn production campaign, Tanzania may be able to produce sufficient food grains to satisfy minimum consumption requirements in FY 1978.

-- Imports are probable, but are not expected to reach the extraordinarily high levels of recent years.

P.L. 480 Title I

A food security program is under preparation and a FY 1978 Title I contribution of 60,000 tons of corn is under consideration.

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P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY (In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)		FY 1977 (Estimated)		FY 1978 (Projected)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	5.6	2,150	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	35.0	4,330	60.0	6,500	60.0	6,500
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		6,480		6,500		6,500
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		7,014		5,255		2,970
World Food Programs ..		3,836		120		120
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		7,244		-		1,081
Title II Total		18,094		5,375		4,171
Total P.L. 480		24,574		11,875		10,671

**Includes Transition Quarter.*

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
A.I.D.**			
Loans	7,746	6,618	-
Grants	7,901	9,108	7,642
Total A.I.D.	15,647	15,726	7,642
P.L. 480***			
Title I	6,480	6,500	6,500
Title II	18,094	5,375	4,171
Total P.L. 480	24,574	11,875	10,671
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	40,221	27,601	18,313

**Includes Transition Quarter.
**A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE II

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	Grant							Loan**							
			Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY77		Proposed FY78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount of Agreement	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Agreement	Expenditures	Agreement	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Seed Multiplication	* 621-0092	1970	2,263	1,777	728	724	900	905	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masai Livestock and Range Management	* 621-0093	1970	3,026	2,230	633	841	745	886	488	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Marketing Development	* 621-0099	1971	1,289	1,061	320	381	131	213	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Research	* 621-0107	1971	1,254	886	1,062	793	1,046	978	3,145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Credit	* 621-0117	1974	2,570	1,115	179	733	316	783	685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Manpower Development	* 621-0119	1974	1,789	701	846	1,200	1,554	960	1,531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock Marketing and Development	* 621-0122	1974	1,515	1,010	898	895	862	857	1,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Village Agricultural Development Center	* 621-0143	1978	-	-	-	-	800	296	9,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy Production Assistance (Heifer Project International PVO)	621-0129	1975	752	302	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Projects Support	621-H-017	1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,600	1,972	-	24	-	618	-	-
Agriculture Sector Loan I	621-T-018	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	6,000	-	60	-	6,000	-	-
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>																	
Vocational Training (Bootstrap-PVO)	621-0139	1976	60	32	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Population</u>																	
Manpower Training Program for Maternal and Child Health Aides	* 621-0121	1973	5,938	3,028	1,445	3,043	1,500	1,764	1,970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			20,456	12,142	6,111	9,108	7,854	7,642	18,189	14,600	7,972	-	84	-	6,618	-	-

*Detailed project narrative—See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

Country: TANZANIA

TITLE Seed Multiplication	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	900	
NUMBER 621-0092	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1970	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1980
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 113			

Purpose: Assist the Tanzanian Government to establish and successfully operate four farms that will produce and multiply "certified" seed of superior varieties.

Major Outputs

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(All cumulative as of end FY)		
Seed farms established	2	3	4
Tons of foundation seed produced	1,175	1,440	1,960
Tons of certified seed produced	1,395	1,835	2,500
Seed laboratory established	-	1	1
Participants trained	12	18	18

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country - Local costs estimated at \$653,000 for FYs 1977 and 1978.

Progress to Date: The two seed farms were fully operational for the 1975-76 cropping season. The first farm produced 75,000 bushels of corn, sorghum, and soybean seed, a 10% increase over 1974-75. A shortage of rain restricted production on the second farm to 27,000 bushels of wheat, bean and corn seed. The combined harvest has provided foundation and certified seed to plant 400,000 acres of land during FY 1977. Seed produced on the farms is graded and bagged, utilizing A.I.D.-financed equipment. The seed is then (1) sold to the Tanzanian Seed Company (TSC), a parastatal organization which distributes seed to small farmers, (2) reserved by the farms for the next planting, or (3) sold for milling if below certified seed standard. The site for the third farm was selected during FY 1976.

Land preparation and facilities construction are now underway. The first crop from the third farm is expected to be harvested in December 1977. At least 12 Tanzanian seed inspectors are to be trained by the U.S. staff, six of whom are to be ready to assist during the 1977 growing season. The Tanzanian Government has decided to proceed with development of a fourth seed farm. A.I.D. will provide limited technical assistance to advise on initial farm operations. The seed laboratory, now functioning effectively in temporary quarters, will move to permanent buildings in early 1977.

FY 1978 Program

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
Personnel: 10 long-term (114 person-months) and 2 short-term (4 PM)	690
Participants: 3 long-term (36 PM) and short-term (18 PM)	62
Commodities: vehicles, emergency spares, bird control supplies, seed lab. materials	94
Other Costs: Vehicle operation and travel, Imprest Fund, Spray airplane contract	54
Total	900

Short-term training consists of mechanic training in the U.S. Long-term training consists of B.Sc. degree training in Agronomy.

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	2,263	1,777	486	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	728	724		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	2,991	2,501	490	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	900	-	3,891	

Experience Incorporated

Country: TANZANIA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Masai Livestock and Range Management	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 621-0093	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 114	FY 78	745	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1970	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1980

Purpose: To achieve a sustained high level of livestock production and marketing in the Masai District, consistent with proper resource management and Tanzanian development goals.

Major Outputs

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(All cumulative as of end FY)		

Surface water installations completed	32	43	43
New boreholes drilled or existing boreholes opened	6	11	14
Miles of road built to provide access to water sites	31	40	40
Participants trained 1/	11	22	34
Masai trained at Rural Training Center	-	360	1,080
Registered Ranching Associations with management plans/Rights of Occupancy	2	5	7

Host Country and Other Donors:
Host Country - \$195,000/year for local costs.

Progress to Date: Livestock Development Centers are being established in each of the seven ranching associations. Thus far, six centers capable of offering veterinary services have been opened. A series of sociological surveys of families living in various parts of the project are underway. The studies, scheduled for completion during FY

1978, should provide data on the impact of the project on the Masai. A Rural Training Center (RTC) will be opened during FY 1977. The Center will serve as the focal point for educational outreach programs. A curriculum for the Center is being developed. Construction of 136 miles of access road and two holding grounds in the project area have been financed under the drought relief program. There has been serious recent concern over the damage to Masai rangelands resulting from drought. A.I.D. and the Tanzanian Government plan to survey the extent of the damage during FY 1977 and to explore an appropriate means of corrective action.

FY 1978 ProgramA.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
U.S. Personnel: 10 long-term (120 person-months) and 1 short-term (4 PM)	444
Local Personnel: 1 long-term (12 PM)	8
Participants: 15 long-term (159 PM)	136
Commodities: Vehicles, Supplies/Equipment, Radios	96
Other Costs: Vehicle Operation and Travel, Equipment	61
TOTAL	745

1/ Training in Agricultural Mechanics, Range Management, Water Engineering, and Hydrogeology.

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	3,026	2,230	796	Near East Foundation
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	633	841		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	3,659	3,071	588	Earth Satellite Corporation
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	745	488	4,892	

Country: TANZANIA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Agricultural Marketing Development	Food and Nutrition	FY 78	131	
NUMBER 621-0099	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 115	FY 1971	FY 1979	FY 1980

Purpose: To assist Tanzanian Government establish agricultural marketing and processing institutions which will ensure an adequate supply of basic foodstuffs, including edible oils and fats, and reliable markets for food grain and oil seed crops produced by Tanzanian farmers.

technical assistance.

Major Outputs

9/30/76 FY 77 FY 78
(All cumulative as of end FY)

Annual and long range financial planning procedures established	-	X	X
Planning Unit established in National Milling Corp. (NMC)	-	-	X
Storage/transport studies and surveys (4) completed	X	-	-
Surveys on oil seed production, processing/distribution systems (2) completed	X	-	-
Tanzanians trained to manage operations of NMC and General Agricultural Products Export Corp. (GAPEX) (including in-country training)	39	91	101

Progress to Date: The significant role played by the U.S. contract staff in the importation and distribution of emergency food grains during recent wide-spread drought has been a major accomplishment. From experiences gained during the drought, cost analyses have been prepared, financial/management/planning initiated and storage and quality control measures have been introduced, all of which have improved NMC operational capabilities. Because of NMC's capability to manage their operations, as confirmed by a recent AID-financed in-depth evaluation, AID plans to phase-out this project during FY 1979 as planned. During FY's 1977 and 1978 project inputs will emphasize in-country training for NMC branch personnel and short and long-term programs in the U.S. and Kenya.

FY 1978 ProgramA.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>
Personnel: 1 long-term (12 person-months) and 2 short-term (12 PM)	90
Training: 8 participants (36 PM)	36
Commodities: Training materials/supplies, spare parts	3
Other Costs	<u>2</u>
Total	131

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country - \$2.2 million (est.) in local cost expenditures.

Sweden - \$4.2 million grant for grain storage silo program.

West Germany - \$1.4 million grant for technical assistance and storage sheds.

World Bank - \$23 million for storage facilities and

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	1,289	1,061	228	Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	320	381		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,609	1,441	168	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	131	45	1,785	

Country: TANZANIA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Agricultural Research	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	1,046	
NUMBER 621-0107	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1971	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1983
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 116			

Purpose: To develop an effective agricultural research system in Tanzania with emphasis on crops grown by small farmers such as maize, sorghum, millet and food legumes.

Major Outputs

9/30/76 FY 77 FY 78
(All cumulative as of end FY)

Tanzanian trained in conduct and management of food-crop research	23	41	60
Village trials conducted	90	90	150
New Varieties released	1	3	6
Local varieties upgraded	6	6	6
Breeder seed varieties produced	6	8	8

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country - Local costs estimated at \$265,000 for FYs 1977 and 1978.

Progress to Date: Efforts have centered primarily on maize research, testing legumes varieties, developing agronomic packages for small farmers, and training activities. Experiments have identified a new maize variety and one ton of breeder seed was multiplied. Other maize varieties now in use are under continuous reselection for improved yield and plant characteristics. Breeder seed of these varieties and legume varieties are also made available annually to the Foundation Seed Farms. Legume research has identified one disease resistant variety of cowpea and one of soybean with breeder seed being released for multiplication. Disease resistant bean varieties have been identified and are expected to be tested in village trials

next year. Wide-scale village trials are providing techniques as well as providing valuable information on crop characteristics under village growing conditions. Feedback about farmer preference is a valuable benefit of the trials which have effectively demonstrated the potential of the small farmer to increase food crop production in Tanzania. Overall research progress prompted the Ministry of Agriculture to request that the project be expanded to include sorghum/millet and other crops adapted to arid and semi-arid conditions.

FY 1978 ProgramA.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

U.S. Personnel: 8 long-term (96 person-months) and 2 short-term (4 PM)	FY 78 666
Local Personnel: 1 (12 PM)	7
Participants: 19 long-term (212 PM) and 13 short-term (65 PM)	264
Commodities: Vehicles and farm equipment	67
Other Costs: Vehicle maintenance, travel	42
Total	1,046

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	1,254	886	368	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	1,062	793		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	2,316	1,679	637	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,046	3,145	6,507	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

Country: TANZANIA

TITLE Agricultural Credit	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	316	
NUMBER 621-0117	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1974	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1980
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa programs, p. 117			

Purpose: (1) Assist Tanzanian Government to strengthen and improve the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB) as a rural credit institution; and (2) develop and implement a TRDB Small Farmer Food Crop Production Loan Program.

Major Outputs

9/30/76 FY 77 FY 78
(All cumulative as of end FY)

TRDB professional and middle-level employees increased	118	178	237
TRDB loan portfolio disbursed (U.S.\$ millions)	14	17	22
TRDB loan portfolio outstanding (U.S.\$ millions)	43	55	68
Villages serviced by new loans	60	200	440

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country - Approximately \$1.7 million annual recurrent costs.
IBRD/IDA - \$35 million in credits.
West Germany - \$14 million in loans and credits.

Progress to Date: TRDB has emphasized decentralization of operations in order to better address the financial needs of small farmers. A.I.D. has disbursed the second tranche of \$500,000 for relending to small farmers. Dissolution of the Cooperative Unions, major TRDB borrowers in the past, has created a critical problem; the Bank is currently developing new lending procedures to overcome this constraint. The Credit and Operations Officer is

assisting TRDB's Operations Department in implementing policy and procedures for lending through regional branch offices and training programs for the Bank's personnel. The Financial Management Officer, who arrived in October 1976, is helping the Financial Department with systems for financial planning, management, and reporting. Five TRDB participants have received short-term training in the U.S., and 21 more are scheduled for training in FY 77-78.

FY 1978 Program

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>
Personnel: 2 long-term (24 person-months and 2 short-term (6 PM)	182
Participants: 6 long-term (72 PM) and 6 short-term (18 PM)	100
Commodities: Two replacement vehicles with spare parts, office/training equipment, materials and supplies	30
Other Costs: Vehicle spare parts, miscellaneous other costs	<u>4</u>
Total	316

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	2,570	1,115	1,455	Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	179	733		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	2,749	1,848	901	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	316	685	3,750	

Country: TANZANIA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Agricultural Manpower Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (<i>In thousands of dollars</i>) FY 78 1,554		
NUMBER 621-0119 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 118	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1974	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1981

Purpose: (1) Assist Tanzania Government in developing its professional and sub-professional training activities and capabilities; (2) expand the supply of highly trained agricultural manpower; (3) develop mutual understanding between farmers and extension agents in a systematic way that will lead to better comprehension and appreciation of farmers' production problems and their social/economic attitudes.

Major Outputs

9/30/76 FY 77 FY 78
(All cumulative as of end FY)

Institute teachers with BS or higher degrees	69	77	87
Annual Mpwapwa/Ukiriguru MATI graduates	246	261	311
Farmer training programs at participating MATIs	-	4	4
Villages receiving assistance from farmer training activities	-	12	20
Participants trained	7	27	36

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country - \$5.8 million for recurrent costs of Ministry of Agriculture Training Institutes (MATI).
IBRD - Construction/equipment for four MATIs.

Progress to Date: A permanent career development system for Ministry of Agriculture training staff has been established with in-service training programs underway at

several MATIs at Ukiriguru and Mpwapwa; they are playing major roles in improving curricula and practical training capabilities at these sites.

FY 1978 ProgramA.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>
U.S. Personnel: 14 long-term (169 person-months) and 5 short-term (5 PM)	1,026
Local Personnel: 8 long-term (60 PM)	16
Participants: 36 long-term (360 PM)	326
Commodities: Vehicles/spare parts, office/training equipment and supplies	82
Other Costs: Computer services, vehicle operations, farmer training operations and other misc. costs	<u>104</u>
Total	1,554

Long-term training is principally at the B.S. level in agricultural education, animal husbandry/veterinary service. Limited M.S. degree training includes specialized courses in field crops and livestock.

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (<i>In thousands of dollars</i>)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	1,789	701	1,088	West Virginia University and North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University Consortium
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	846	1,200	734	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	2,635	1,901	734	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,554	1,531	5,720	

Country: TANZANIA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Livestock Marketing and Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (<i>In thousands of dollars</i>)		
		FY 78	862	
NUMBER 621-0122	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1974	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1980
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 119			

Purpose: (1) Establish an effective and efficient livestock marketing system in Tanzania; (2) implement range management/water development aspects of IDA Livestock Development Project, Phase II; (3) improve financial/management operations of LIDA (Tanzania Livestock Development Authority) and (4) provide comprehensive sub-sector analysis.

Progress to Date: The Tanzania Livestock Marketing Company (TLMC) has established its headquarters and five zonal offices with 271 primary and 16 secondary markets in operation. Several markets are being renovated with the IDA Credit and funds collected for marketing services. Stock routes and holding grounds are under construction, as well as range and water facilities. A range grass seed plan is under discussion. The manpower gaps in TLMC are expected to be filled by returning participants by FY 1978.

Major Outputs

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
(All cumulative as of end FY)			

Personnel trained to manage/operate livestock marketing facilities	200	201	230
Livestock Marketing Teams performing duties in five zonal areas	24	24	24
Livestock buying teams functioning in TLMC zonal areas	14	14	14
Range/water plans developed for ranches/holding grounds	5	5	5
Holding ground/stock route teams operating in zonal areas	5	5	5
Competent financial personnel operating in all LIDA subsidiaries	-	-	X
Marketing news service established	-	-	X

FY 1978 Program	A.I.D.-financed Inputs (\$ Thousands)
	<u>FY 78</u>
U.S. Personnel: 8 long-term (96 person-months) and 2 short-term (6 PM)	654
Local Personnel: 1 long-term (12 PM)	5
Participants: 20 long-term (172 PM) and 1 short-term (3 PM)	165
Commodities: Vehicle spare parts, training materials and equipment	20
Other Costs: Vehicle operation/maintenance, Project support items	<u>18</u>
Total	862

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country - Annual (estimate) recurrent costs of \$13 million \$900,000 for the development budget.

IBRD - \$18.5 million in 1973 to increase beef production and grant assistance for development projects in three Regions.

Netherlands - Assistance to Tanzania Packers Ltd.

On the job training provided for personnel associated with development of various marketing infrastructures. Short-term training consists of TLMC/LIDA senior staff attending a Marketing Seminar. Long-term training consists of B.S./M.S. degrees which support livestock marketing operations.

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (<i>In thousands of dollars</i>)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES Texas Agricultural and Mechanical University (TAMU)
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	1,515	1,010	505	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	898	895		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	2,413	1,905	508	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	862	1,125	4,400	

Country: TANZANIA

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Village Agricultural Development Centers	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 621-0143		FY 78	800	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1984

Goal: Upgrade village access to agricultural techniques and social services, as support to Tanzania's economic development policy of social equality, self-reliance, and mass participation; a policy which increasingly focuses on the villages as the fundamental units of economic activity.

Purpose: Establish two Village Agriculture Development Centers (VADC) which will (1) become the source for inputs aimed at (a) increasing agricultural productivity, and (b) improving the quality of life, by increasing village/farm income in their area; and (2) be replicable in other areas.

Background: Tanzania has a rural economy up to 95% dependent on agriculture. Per capita income is among the lowest. Prior to 1972 this population was scattered. Since 1972 the Tanzanian Government has consolidated farm families in planned villages of sufficient size to support economic activity, allow provision of services, and encourage participation in nation-building activities. The Tanzanian Government has stated as a priority the involvement of villages in a sustainable increased level of economic activity these goals can be achieved. Through the proposed project, the constraints inhibiting progress in the villages will be addressed.

Major Outputs

	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
	(All cumulative as of end FY)		

A. Policy

TanGov/AID Resource Survey of Infrastructure in VADC area X - -

B. Institutional Infrastructure

1. VADC staff appointed and trained 33% 66% 100%

2. VADC functional - 1 2

3. VADC replicated - X

C. Program Impact in VADC Service Area

1. Increase in yield of crops traditionally grown in area - +5% +10%

2. Increase in Cash Receipts of products sold to Marketing Authorities - +5% +10%
3. Introduction of new crops and cropping systems (to be determined)
- D. Infrastructure Upgrading (Roads, Social Services, Health) (to be determined)

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country - \$15 million (estimated) during project life.
IBRD - \$13 million for assistance to village development in Kigoma Region.

West Germany - \$10 million for rural roads and schools and village storage in Tanga Region.

FY 1978 Program: Initial funding will mobilize technical personnel required to begin program and provide finance to establish required physical infrastructure. Future year funding will include capital-grant financing for support of VADC production programs and village economic infrastructure.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs (\$ Thousands)

	FY 78	All Years
Personnel: (in FY 78, 18 person-months each for 2 Farm Management advisors, 2 Rural Development Advisors and 1 Agricultural or Civil Engineer)	400	1,500
Training: For VADC staff/agents	60	400
Commodities: (In FY 78, 5 vehicles, 10 motorcycles, 2 trucks, spare parts, Agriculture teaching aids)	140	1,300
Other Costs: Expansion/improvement of existing facilities to accommodate VADC-introduced agriculture development programs	200	6,800
Total	800	10,000

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

Country: TANZANIA

TITLE Manpower Training Program for Maternal and Child Health Aides (MCHA)	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
	Population Planning	FY 78 1,500		
NUMBER 621-0121	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1973	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 121			

Purpose: To assist the Tanzanian Government to achieve institutional capability to provide comprehensive maternal/child health and child spacing services to the rural population as an integrated part of the Ministry of Health's rural health program.

months training in June 1976 in 14 of the 18 planned Training Centers. Eleven months will be spent at the Centers with remaining training on-the-job. The other four Centers are to be ready for students in June 1977. Ten participants have returned from U.S. training to teaching/supervisory positions in the rural health system. Another ten are training at Loma Linda University in Public Health and MCH/Family Planning. Thirty nurses have entered a 9-month course in Public Health Nursing given at Dar es Salaam. Two 30-day workshops for faculty from the Training Centers are planned for 1977-78; these will promote exchange, revision, and development of curriculum material. About 50 workshops of up to one week duration are planned for FY 78 to upgrade RHC/RD staffs and prepare the way for the assignment of MCHAs.

Major Outputs 9/30/76 FY 77 FY 78
(All cumulative as of end FY)

MCHA Training Centers constructed	14	18	18
MCH Aides trained	160	590	1,140
Tutors and supervisors trained	36	30	60
Long-term participants trained	11	21	30
Short-term participants trained	3	9	25

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country - Estimated annual recurrent costs of 300 RH Centers (RHC) and 1,800 Rural Dispensaries (RDs), \$4.5 million.
 Sweden - \$1.825 million annual grant/construct 25 RH Centers.
 Denmark - \$500,000 annual grant/construct 3 Medical Assistant Schools.
 Norway - \$1.9 million annual grant/construct 100 Rural Dispensaries.
 Finland - \$1 million annual grant/construct 3 Medical Aide Schools.
 UNFPA - \$980,000 three-year grant to provide technical assistance and equipment for RHCs.

FY 1978 Program

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>
Personnel: 3 long-term (36 person-months) and 5 short-term (12 PM)	255
Participants: 9 long-term (108 PM) and 4 short-term (4 PM)	112
Commodities: Classroom equipment/supplies vehicles, contraceptives	335
Other Costs, Recurrent operating costs, supply distribution, local research, vehicle maintenance, field asst. upgrading, nurse ed., zonal seminars, equipment and supplies	<u>798</u>
Total	1,500

Progress to Date: 450 elementary health workers began 18

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	5,938	3,028	2,910	Loma Linda University
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	1,445	3,043		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	7,383	6,071	1,312	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,500	1,970	10,853	

Tanzania

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1946- 1976†	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1976†	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	8.8	8.8	39.9	29.6	1.3			
Loans	2.6	-	19.6	4.3	-			
Grants	6.2	8.8	20.3	25.3	1.3			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	7.2	6.2	16.3	7.2	1.3			
Loans	2.6	-	12.0	-	-			
Grants	4.6	6.2	4.3	7.2	1.3			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	1.6	2.6	23.6	22.4	-		Not available at time of printing	
Loans	-	-	7.6	4.3	-			
Grants	1.6	2.6	16.0	18.1	-			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	7.6	4.3	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	7.6	4.3	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	a/	-			
Title II - Total Grants	1.6	2.6	16.0	18.1	-			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.4	0.8	13.6	11.1	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	1.2	1.8	2.4	7.0	-			
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. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

NO MILITARY PROGRAMS

NO PROGRAMS

(Millions of Dollars)

TABLE VI

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1946-76†
TOTAL	104.3	62.2	54.0	459.5
IBRD	54.0	15.0	37.0	174.2
IFC	-	-	-	3.9
IDA	37.7	45.0	17.0	229.6
AFDB	5.0	NA	NA	9.2
UNDP	5.1	1.0	-	32.6
Other UN	2.5	1.2	-	10.0
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
Donor	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1969-75	
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
TOTAL	134.2	204.9	565.3	
Sweden	34.7	54.8	164.2	
Canada	31.6	32.0	90.5	
Germany	13.5	29.2	73.3	
Denmark	18.2	24.1	64.2	
Netherlands	10.8	19.0	43.7	
Norway	10.8	17.2	43.4	
U.K.	3.5	9.0	34.8	
Other	11.1	19.6	51.2	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (COMMITMENTS)				
TOTAL	-	15.5		
Kuwait	-	15.5		
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1975	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1964-76	
TOTAL	-	27	391	
USSR	-	-	20	
Eastern Europe	-	-	13	
China	-	27	358	

*Less than \$50,000. TQ - Transition Quarter † - As of September 30, 1976. P - Preliminary. NA - Not Available.

a/ Includes the transition quarter.

Tanzania

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>			<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total (mid-1976; millions)		15.6	Exports (f.o.b.)	401	370
Annual Growth Rate (percent)		2.7%	Imports (c.i.f.)	-753	-772
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>	Trade Balance	-352	-402
Percent in Urban Areas	5%	7%	Main Exports: Coffee, cotton, sisal, and diamonds.		
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)		91%			
<u>HEALTH</u>			<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Life Expectancy (years)		45	(Gross Holdings; End of Period; \$ millions)	50	65
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		160			70(Oct.)
People per Doctor		26,800	<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
<u>EDUCATION</u>			(FY Ending June 30)		
Primary and Secondary Students	<u>1960</u>	<u>1973</u>	Total Expenditures	582	860
a. Number (in thousands)	478	1,178	Defense Expenditures		
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	13%	22%	a. As % of Total Expenditures	11%	12%
Literacy Rate (percent)		15-20%	b. As % of GNP	3%	3%
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>			Domestic Revenues	405	524
1974 (dollars) ¹		160	<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²		2.3%	a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		5%
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>			b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		5%
Total Production (percent)		0.8%	<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT</u> as %		
Per Capita Production (percent)		-1.9%	<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		6.1%

NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

U.S. interest in the East African Community (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda) is two fold: the promotion of economic development programs that can be provided more efficiently on a regional basis; and, encouragement of greater regional cooperation among the partner states, each of differing political and economic persuasions, primarily on matters of mutual economic interest.

Socio-Economic Setting

A detailed description of the development situation in Kenya and Tanzania is to be found in the respective country narratives of this Congressional Presentation. Uganda is not a bilateral A.I.D. recipient.

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

The East African Community (EAC) is a regional association formed in 1967 by Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda to achieve accelerated, harmonious and balanced development.

- The Community is headed by the East African Authority, composed of the presidents of the three member states. It has a legislative assembly, Court of Appeals, Development Bank, and a number of councils and corporations.
- The daily business of the Community is conducted by three secretariats (Finance and Planning, Communications and Research, and Common Market and Economic Affairs) and two corporations (Post and Telecommunications, and East African Airways).

Currently, the 1967 Treaty forming the East African Community is under formal review by the three states with the objective of redefining those functions that the states will continue to support.

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1976							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,055	680	-	375	-	-	-
Total	1,055	680	-	375	-	-	-
Transition Quarter							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	165	100	-	65	-	-	-
Total	165	100	-	65	-	-	-
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,048	720	-	328	-	-	-
Total	1,048	720	-	328	-	-	-
			Population Planning	Health			
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	700	700	-	-	-	-	-
Total	700	700	-	-	-	-	-

EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

- Conclusion of this review is scheduled for early 1977.
- A general consolidation of community functions is expected as a result of this review, but it appears that probable changes will enable the Community to continue as an effective mechanism of regional cooperation.
- The A.I.D. program is centered on those activities that are to continue as Community responsibilities.

FY 1978 Program

By 1978 A.I.D. assistance to the Community will be limited to selected regional research efforts in food crops and cropping systems that are critical to increasing food production, and the quality of that production, throughout East Africa.

Food and Nutrition

A.I.D. assistance will be directed toward supporting four areas of research undertaken by the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization.

- A.I.D. will continue support of corn research including the important components of protein quality, disease resistance, and breeding methodology which will receive the largest proportion of A.I.D. assistance.
- A.I.D. also will assist in the critical field of agro-meteorology as a basis for the design and development of cropping systems for the marginal rainfall areas of East Africa.
- As a potential earner of foreign exchange for each of the financially pressed partner states, but initially as a substitute for foreign ex-

change outlays for imported products, A.I.D. will support sugar cane research focusing on problems connected with varietal adaptability, diseases, and agronomic techniques.

- A.I.D. will continue assistance to the Plant Quarantine Station for East Africa.

The above activities are closely related and supportive of A.I.D.'s bilateral programs in Kenya and Tanzania.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA			
Category	FY 1976 (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	2	2	1
PASA ^c	6	10	10
Contract	4	4	-
Total	12	16	11
Participants^d			
Noncontract	62	26	10
Contract	-	-	-
Total	62	26	10
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
A.I.D.**			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	930	1,216	1,041
Total A.I.D.	930	1,216	1,041
P.L. 480***			
Title I			
Title II			
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	930	1,216	1,041
<i>*Includes Transition Quarter.</i> <i>**A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.</i> <i>***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.</i>			

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

Continuation Sheet

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY77		Proposed FY78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Food and Nutrition East African Food Crops Research	* 618-0657	1972	1,953	1,546	720	884	700	800	1,415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and Human Resources Development East African Community Staffing and Management	618-0649	1970	1,888	1,584	328	332	-	241	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....			3,841	3,130	1,048	1,216	700	1,041	1,415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	700	
East African Food Crops Research	Food and Nutrition			
NUMBER 618-0657	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Program, p. 238	FY 1972	FY 1981	OF PROJECT FY 1981

Purpose: To support selected regional research efforts in food crops and cropping systems that are critical to increasing food production and quality throughout East Africa.

Host Country and Other Donors:
East African Community (Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization)

Personnel and facilities

Major Outputs

9/30/76 FY 77 FY 78
(cumulative as of end FY)

<u>1. Maize Research</u>			
a. High yielding varieties developed	8	11	13
b. Breeding methodology experiments completed	11	14	17
c. Disease resistant varieties developed	-	-	2
d. Protein samples tested	-	2,000	6,000
<u>2. Sugar Cane Research</u>			
a. New varieties released	-	1	3
<u>3. Marginal Rainfall Areas Research</u>			
a. Identify potential cropping areas	-	10	30
b. Develop cropping systems for marginal rainfall areas	-	-	4
<u>4. Plant Quarantine Activities</u>			
a. New plant introductions	500	1,125	1,825

Progress to Date: In FY 76 scientific equipment, laboratory supplies and equipment and other research materials were purchased from U.S. sources and are now in use. The maize breeding sub-project was completed in FY 77 with 85% of the farmers in the adapted areas of Kenya and Tanzania realizing a 25% increase in yield of maize over what they were receiving before the sub-project started using 11 new high yielding varieties. The East African Plant Quarantine Station has more than doubled the number of new plant introductions distributed to East African farmers and will be operated entirely by indigenous personnel beginning June 1978. During FY 77 the protein quality laboratory, the maize breeding for disease resistance, the sugar cane research and the research on cropping systems for marginal rainfall all came into operation.

FY 1978 Programs:

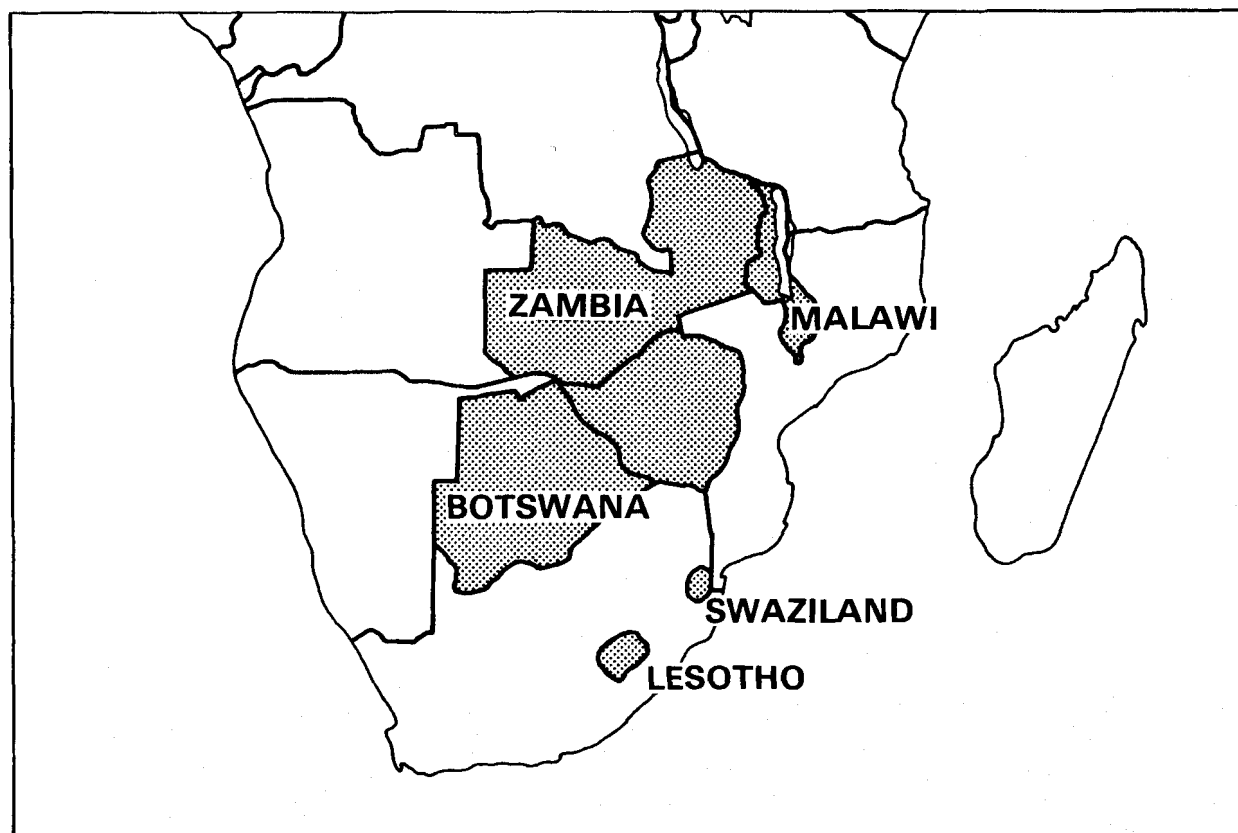
	<u>A.I.D.-financed Inputs</u>	<u>FY 78</u>
	(\$ thousands)	
Personnel: 10 USDA PASA scientists		508
Training: 76 person-months U.S. graduate school		65
Scientific and laboratory equipment		40
Other Costs (local travel, allowances for USDA technicians, local procurement)		87

TOTAL

700

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	1,953	1,546	407	U.S. Department of Agriculture
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	720	884		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	2,673	2,430	243	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	700	1,415	4,788	

Southern Africa



POPULATION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY	POPULATION				ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA				
	Total (mid-1976- millions)	Annual Growth Rate (percent)	Percent Urban (1975)	Labor Force in Agricul- ture (percent)	Per Capita GNP-1974* (dollars)	Life Expectancy (years)	People per Doctor	Literacy Rate (percent)	Students as % of 5-19 Age Group (Primary & Secondary)
Botswana	0.7	2.9	11	91	290	46	14,800	20	49
Lesotho	1.1	2.1	3	89	140	49	20,300	59	56
Malawi	5.2	2.6	6	88	140	44	38,900	22	33
Swaziland	0.5	3.2	14	82	390	46	8,900	36	54
Zambia	5.1	3.2	37	69	520	47	13,400	20	53

* - Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report.

Southern Africa

In FY 1978, Security Supporting Assistance is proposed for Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland. These country programs are presented in the Agency's Security Supporting Assistance Congressional Presentation volume.

Table II in this section provides a summary of Development Assistance program activities funded through FY 1977 in this region.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)						
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
<u>1976</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	5,302	3,420	400	1,482	-	-
Total	5,302	3,420	400	1,482	-	-
<u>Transition Quarter</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	11,200	946	-	254	10,000	-
Total	11,200	946	-	254	10,000	-
<u>1977</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	8,526	5,051	2,408	1,067	-	-
Total	8,526	5,051	2,408	1,067	-	-
			Population Planning	Health		
<u>1978</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: BOTSWANA

TABLE II

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	Grant						Loan**									
			Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY77		Proposed FY78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount of Agreement	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Agreement	Expenditures	Agreement	Expenditures	
<u>Food/Nutrition</u>																		
Range Management/Livestock	690-0015	1973	1,248	655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop Production/Marketing	690-0056	T.Q.	340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Population/Health</u>																		
Maternal and Child Health/FP	690-0032	1973	1,199	791	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Education/Human Resources</u>																		
Southern Africa Development Personnel and Training	690-0030.1	1973	1,403	910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																		
Botswana-Zambia Road	690-0001	1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,600	2,200	-	65	-	2,000	-	1,000	1,000
Botswana-Zambia Road	690-0001A	1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	1	-	1,000	-	600	600
Total			4,190	2,356	250	-	-	-	-	16,600	2,200	-	66	-	3,000	-	1,600	1,600

*Detailed project narrative--See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: LESOTHO

TABLE II

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**									
			Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY77		Proposed FY78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures	
<u>Food/Nutrition</u>																		
Thaba Bosiu Rural Development	690-0031	1973	2,240	1,279	500	736	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land/Water Resources Development	690-0048	1975	1,303	590	625	734	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Population/Health</u>																		
Rural Health Development	690-0058	1977	-	-	858	469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Education/Human Resources</u>																		
Southern Africa Development Personnel and Training	690-0030.2	1973	1,237	627	368	471	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			4,780	2,496	2,351	2,410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative-See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: SWAZILAND

TABLE II

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	Grant							Loan**							
			Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY77		Proposed FY78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount of Agreement	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Agreement	Expenditures	Agreement	Expenditures
<u>Food/Nutrition</u>																	
Cooperative/Marketing	690-0055	1976	616	-	426	324	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Farmer Agriculture Credit	690-0005	1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	300	-	1	-	350	-	100
<u>Population/Health</u>																	
Health Manpower Training	690-0062	1977	-	-	1,300	503	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Education/Human Resources</u>																	
Curriculum Development	690-0009	1975	930	545	600	671	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Development	690-0030.3	1973	741	212	99	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....			2,287	757	2,425	1,715	-	-	-	750	300	-	1	-	350	-	100

*Detailed project narrative--See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS - MALAWI, MOZAMBIQUE, ZAMBIA, REGIONAL

TABLE II

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY77		Proposed FY78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>MALAWI</u>																	
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Bunda Agricultural College	690-0054	1976	1,445	-	3,500	1,800	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi Roads - I	690-0002	1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,300	7,000	-	65	-	-	-	-
Malawi Roads - II	690-0006	1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,400	1,000	-	2	-	-	-	-
Malawi Roads - III	690-0007	1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	500	-	5	-	-	-	-
<u>MOZAMBIQUE</u>																	
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Program Assistance	656-0002	T.Q.	10,000	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>ZAMBIA</u>																	
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Program Assistance	690-0004	1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	4,000	-	3	-	1,000	-	-
<u>REGIONAL PROGRAMS</u>																	
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>																	
Development Training for Southern Africans	690-0063	1976	677	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			12,122	5,350	3,500	6,800	-	1,500	-	26,700	12,500	-	75	-	1,000	-	-

*Detailed project narrative-See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

Botswana

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>			<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)		
Total (mid-1976; millions)		0.7	Exports (f.o.b.)	120	148
Annual Growth Rate (percent)		2.9%	Imports (c.i.f.)	-179	-209
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>	Trade Balance	-59	-61
Percent in Urban Areas	2%	11%	Main Exports: Meat and products, diamonds.		
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)		91%	<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>		
				<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
				<u>1976</u>	
			(Gross Holdings; End of Period; \$ millions)		
<u>HEALTH</u>			<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³		
Life Expectancy (years)		46	(FY Beginning April 1)		
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		129	Total Expenditures	151	183
People per Doctor		14,800	Defense Expenditures		
			a. As % of Total Expenditures	0	0
			b. As % of GNP	0	0
<u>EDUCATION</u>			Domestic Revenues	90	107
Primary and Secondary Students	<u>1960</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
a. Number (in thousands)	37	116	a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		2%
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	19%	49%	b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		2%
Literacy Rate (percent)		20%	<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT as %</u>		
			<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		
					2.7%
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>					
1974 (dollars) ¹		290			
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²		6.2%			
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>					
Total Production (percent)		3.0%			
Per Capita Production (percent)		3.6%			

NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

Lesotho

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>			<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total (mid-1976; millions)		1.1	Exports (f.o.b.)	14 ^E	
Annual Growth Rate (percent)		2.1%	Imports (c.i.f.)	-116 ^E	
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>	Trade Balance	-102	
Percent in Urban Areas	1%	3%	Main Exports: Wool, livestock.		
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)		89%			
<u>HEALTH</u>			<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Life Expectancy (years)		49	(Gross Holdings; End of Period; \$ millions)		<u>1976</u>
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		148			
People per Doctor		20,300	<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
<u>EDUCATION</u>			(FY Beginning April 1)		
Primary and Secondary Students	<u>1960</u>	<u>1972</u>	Total Expenditures	30	41
a. Number (in thousands)	139	186	Defense Expenditures		
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	50%	56%	a. As % of Total Expenditures	0	0
Literacy Rate (percent)		59%	b. As % of GNP	0	0
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>			Domestic Revenues	34	31
1974 (dollars) ¹		140	<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²		3.7%	a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		10%
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>			b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		n.a.
Total Production (percent)		1.7%	<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT as %</u>		
Per Capita Production (percent)		-0.2%	<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		2.0%

NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

Swaziland

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>			<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)		
Total (mid-1976; millions)		0.5	Exports (f.o.b.)	176	1974
Annual Growth Rate (percent)		3.2%	Imports (c.i.f.)	-130	1975
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>	Trade Balance	46	
Percent in Urban Areas	4%	14%	Main Exports: Sugar, wood, iron ore.		
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)		82%			
<u>HEALTH</u>			<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>		
Life Expectancy (years)		46%	(Gross Holdings; End of	1974	1975
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		160	Period; \$ millions)		1976
People per Doctor		8,900			
<u>EDUCATION</u>			<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³		
Primary and Secondary Students	<u>1960</u>	<u>1974</u>	(FY Ending June 30)		
a. Number (in thousands)	36	101	Total Expenditures	49	57
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	29%	54%	Defense Expenditures		
Literacy Rate (percent)		36%	a. As % of Total Expenditures	2%	3%
			b. As % of GNP	1%	1%
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>			Domestic Revenues	41	61
1974 (dollars) ¹		390			
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²		6.0%	<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
			a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		3%
			b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		1%
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>			<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT</u> as %		
Total Production (percent)		4.5%	of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)		2.7%
Per Capita Production (percent)		1.8%			

NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

P - Preliminary.

Malawi

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>		<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)		
Total (mid-1976; millions)	5.2	1974	1975	
Annual Growth Rate (percent)	2.6%	Exports (f.o.b.)	121	
Urbanization		Imports (c.i.f.)	-188	
Percent in Urban Areas	<u>1960</u> <u>1975</u>	Trade Balance	-67 -113	
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)	4% 6%	Main Exports: Tobacco, tea, peanuts, and cotton.		
	88%			
<u>HEALTH</u>		<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>		
Life Expectancy (years)	44	1974	1975	1976
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births	176	(Gross Holdings; End of		
People per Doctor	38,900	Period; \$ millions)	82	61 32(Nov.)
<u>EDUCATION</u>		<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³		
Primary and Secondary Students		1974	1975	
a. Number (in thousands)	<u>1960</u> <u>1973</u>	Total Expenditures	108 145	
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	288 553	Defense Expenditures		
Literacy Rate (percent)	23% 33%	a. As % of Total Expenditures	4% 4%	
	22%	b. As % of GNP	1% 1%	
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>		n.a.	n.a.	
1974 (dollars) ¹	140	Domestic Revenues		
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²	4.7%	<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
	4.7%	a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures	*	
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>		b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services	*	
Total Production (percent)	4.7%	<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT as %</u>		
Per Capita Production (percent)	2.0%	<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		
			9.1%	

NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

* - Less than one half of one percent.

Zambia

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>			<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total (mid-1976; millions)		5.1	Exports (f.o.b.)	1,407	763
Annual Growth Rate (percent)		3.2%	Imports (c.i.f.)	<u>-910</u>	<u>-1,075</u>
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>	Trade Balance	497	-312
Percent in Urban Areas	18%	37%	Main Exports: Copper.		
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)		69%			
<u>HEALTH</u>			<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Life Expectancy (years)		47	(Gross Holdings; End of		
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		160	Period; \$ millions)	172	149
People per Doctor		13,400			86 (Nov.)
<u>EDUCATION</u>			<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Primary and Secondary Students	<u>1960</u>	<u>1973</u>	Total Expenditures	804	1,050
a. Number (in thousands)	293	876	Defense Expenditures		
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	27%	53%	a. As % of Total Expenditures	11%	7%
Literacy Rate (percent)		20%	b. As % of GNP	4%	3%
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>			Domestic Revenues	1,012	718
1974 (dollars) ¹		520	<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²		1.0%	a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		*
			b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		*
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>			<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT as %</u>		
Total Production (percent)		7.6%	<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		5.1%
Per Capita Production (percent)		4.3%			

NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

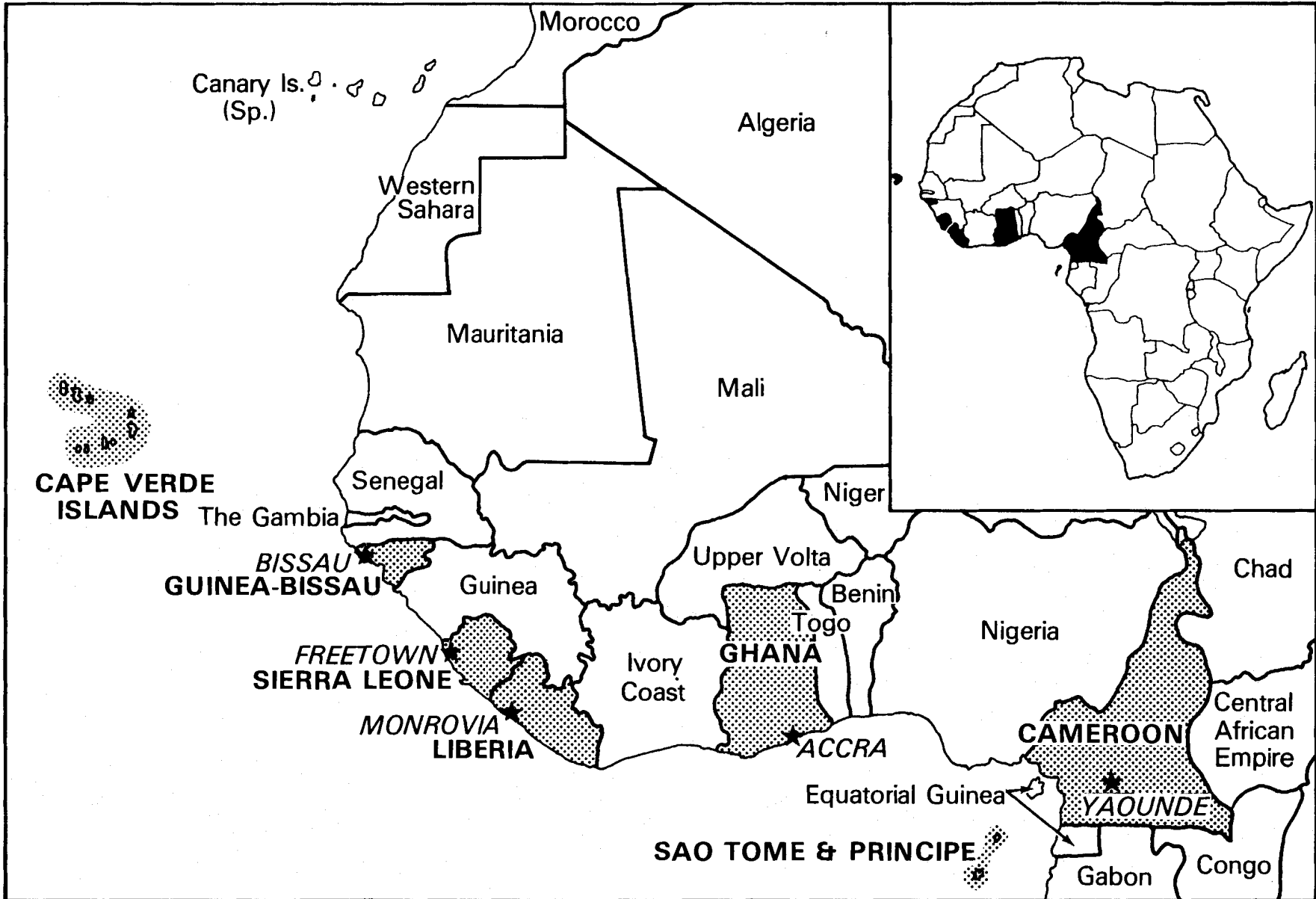
¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

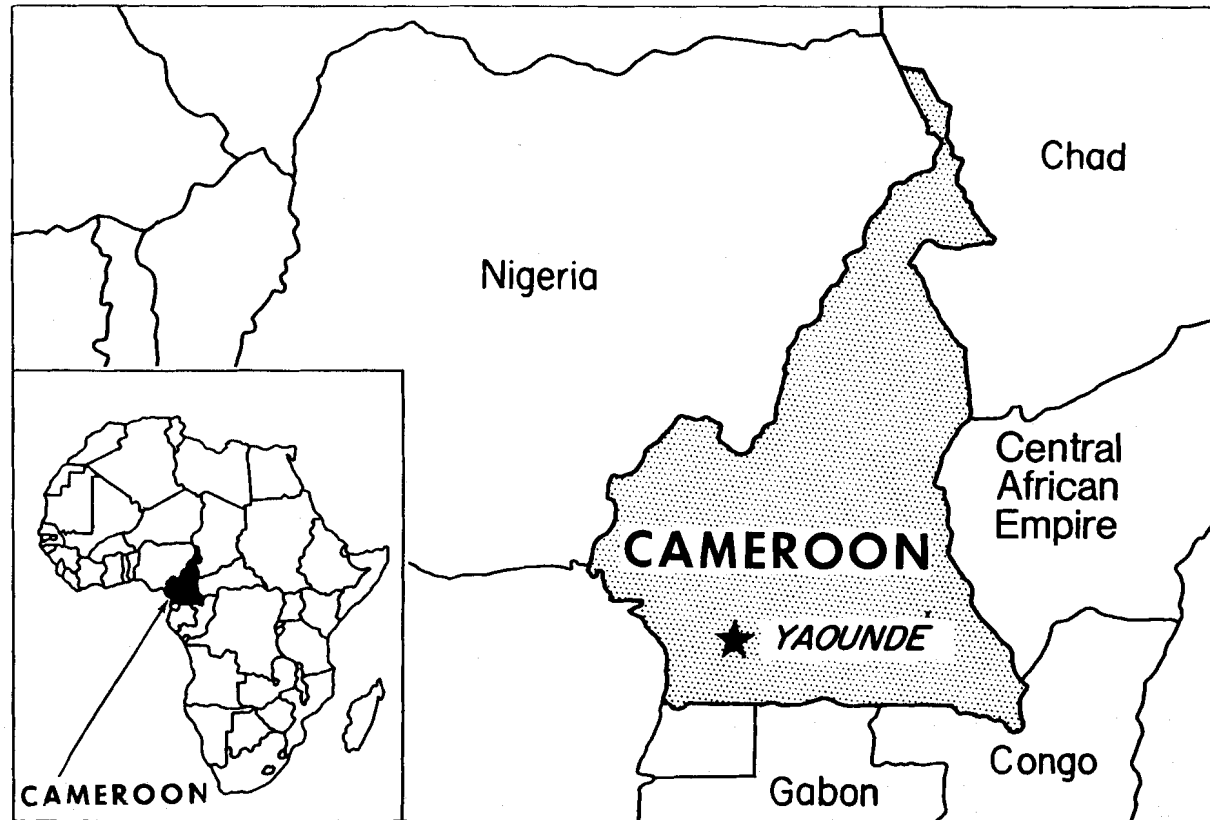
* - Less than one half of one percent.

West Africa



Cameroon

Cameroon



KEY DATA

Population (millions - mid-1976)	6.5
Annual Growth Rate (percent)	2.0
Population in Urban Areas	24
(Percent - 1975)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	82
(Percent)	

Per Capita GNP (dollars - 1974)	300*
Life Expectancy (years)	41
People Per Doctor	26,400
Literacy Rate (percent)	10-15
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	47
(Primary and Secondary)	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report.

CAMEROON

The U.S. interests in Cameroon are:

- a consolidation of Cameroon's unity, advancement of its economic and social development, and a continuation of its moderate policies;
- a better understanding of U.S. views and support for them at the United Nations and in other international forums;
- a receptiveness to U.S. investment, particularly for development of petroleum and mineral resources, and a receptive and expanding market for U.S. exports.

Socio-Economic Setting

Within the context of Africa, Cameroon is fairly well endowed with natural resources but lacks the capital, infrastructure and trained manpower to develop rapidly these resources which include:

- soils and climatic conditions suitable for a wide range of crops;
- large untapped timber resources in the southeast;
- land areas in the north with potential for livestock and agricultural development;
- large under-populated rural areas;
- bauxite deposits now in the early stages of development;
- substantial high quality iron ore deposits;
- offshore oil and gas deposits which may provide for eventual energy self-sufficiency.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)						
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1976						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,217	500	648	750	319	-
Total	2,217	500	648	750	319	-
Transition Quarter						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	205	20	-	185	-	-
Total	205	20	-	185	-	-
1977						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,117	1,300	977	640	200	-
Total	3,117	1,300	977	640	200	-
			Population Planning	Health		
1978						
Loans	7,500	-	-	-	-	7,500
Grants	5,157	2,640	430	1,787	200	100
Total	12,657	2,640	430	1,787	200	7,600

CAMERDON

From 1960 to 1970 agriculture and industry grew rapidly resulting in a 7% per annum growth rate.

From 1971 to 1975 real growth of gross domestic product declined to less than 3% annually, little more than the rate of population growth, due to several factors:

- several years of drought in northern Cameroon;
- highly unstable prices for major Cameroon exports of cocoa, coffee and timber;
- rapidly rising import prices;
- a sharp decline in private domestic and foreign investment due to stagnation in the agriculture sector and completion of the more attractive import substitution projects.

Over the longer term, given Cameroon's resources, political stability and pragmatic policies, its prospects for sustained economic development are encouraging.

Food and Population

Currently Cameroon is largely self-sufficient in food production.

Food scarcities do occur in urban centers due to distribution problems and in rural areas due to poor rainfall patterns. Also, there is some evidence that food crop yields are declining because of soil fertility exhaustion and competition from cash crops. The Cameroonian Government is aware of these problems and is acting to address them by:

- officially designating development of the agriculture sector as its highest priority as indicated by the following table;

CAMEROON'S FOURTH PLAN

(1977-1981)

RESOURCE ALLOCATIONS FOR DIRECTLY PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES:

	<u>PERCENT</u>
AGRICULTURE	31.5
ENERGY	30.9
MANUFACTURING AND MINING	25.5
COMMERCE AND TOURISM	<u>12.1</u>
TOTAL	<u>100.0</u>

- establishing several institutions to provide credit to farmers; establishing food production belts around major urban areas; and increasing farm mechanization;
- giving effective support to A.I.D. financed efforts in seed multiplication and in planning for a major livestock and agriculture production project in northern Cameroon.

The Cameroon Government does not yet have a formal family planning policy or program.

CAMEROON

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

U.S. assistance enhances the prospects for continuation of Cameroon's stable, moderate government by strengthening efforts to attain economic progress and promote economic independence and diversification. U.S. assistance is helping Cameroon foster the development of its more disadvantaged regions, particularly in the northern sections of the country.

FY 1978 Program

The major portion of U.S. grant assistance focuses upon agricultural and livestock development in northern Cameroon, an area which suffered food shortages as a result of drought conditions that left crops and rangelands in very poor condition. Health projects are designed to develop and strengthen a low cost health delivery system in Cameroon. In education A.I.D. is continuing its assistance to train a cadre of skilled personnel to plan, manage and evaluate developmental programs with emphasis on rural areas. Implementation of a housing project for development of the Cameroonian government's capacity to plan and implement low-cost housing programs is continuing.

A loan is proposed which will:

- be part of a multilateral project to upgrade the railroad from Douala, the major port, to Yaounde the capital;
- contribute to the development and integration of Cameroon as well as service the Central African Empire and Chad.

Food and Nutrition

Cameroon's objectives are:

- to increase food production, particularly vegetable and animal protein, to continue food self-sufficiency and improve nutritional levels for the population;
- to reduce regional income disparities by raising the income of the rural poor;
- to diversify and increase production of export crops.

The Cameroonian government has acted to establish several institutions to foster agricultural growth and development:

- The National Rural Development Fund to provide credit to farmers;
- The Development Mission for Food Crops, Market Gardening and Fruit to develop food producing green belts around major urban areas;
- The National Center for Studies and Experimentation in Agriculture Mechanization to promote mechanized farming through research and adaptation.

A.I.D. programs directly supporting the food and nutrition sector in Cameroon are just getting started. The recently begun A.I.D. supported North Cameroon Seed Multiplication project has produced some successful results in its first year. Fifty-two tons of sorghum and peanut seed were harvested this summer.

In FY 1978 A.I.D. proposes assistance to continue for:

- the North Cameroon Seed Multiplication project for development of a regional seed production center and distribution system;

CAMEROON

- the North Cameroon Livestock and Agricultural Development project to demonstrate technical practices for integrating and intensifying livestock and agricultural production.

Population Planning

Although the Cameroon government does not yet have a formal family planning program it has demonstrated a concern for improving maternal and child health care through support of:

- the University Center for Health Sciences project which, among other disciplines, trains medical personnel in maternal and child health care;
- the Practical Training in Health Education project which aims to improve family health by emphasizing preventive health measures;
- the P.L. 480 Title II program which provides nutritional supplements for women of child-bearing age and their children.

The A.I.D. supported University Center for Health Sciences, which has a maternal and child health division, has now graduated:

- two full classes of physicians;
- three classes of nurses;
- several classes of medical technicians;

most of whom are working in rural areas.

In FY 1978 A.I.D. proposes to continue assistance to:

- the maternal and child health division of the University Center for Health Sciences which has active teaching, research and clinical components.

Health

Cameroon's objectives are:

- to attain a balance in health coverage of the country with emphasis upon the development of preventive medicine and health education.
- to accelerate training of medical, paramedical and social welfare personnel to extend health coverage as planned;
- to mobilize both the urban and rural population to participate in improving health standards and hygiene.

The Government has increased budgetary allocations and technical resources to the University Center for Health Sciences and has markedly increased the number of qualified public health personnel assigned to rural areas.

The A.I.D. assisted University Center for Health Sciences graduated its first class of 26 doctors in 1975 and another class of 38 doctors in 1976 most of whom were assigned to rural areas.

In FY 1978 A.I.D. proposes assistance to:

- the University Center for Health Sciences project to assist in constructing new medical training facilities and continue technical assistance to the University;
- the Practical Training in Health Education project to develop and implement a health education training system.

Education and Human Resources

CAMEROON

Cameroon's objectives are:

- to change the orientation of its education system from general education to a more pragmatic, vocational, technical one designed to meet the manpower requirements of the Cameroonian economy and society;
- to improve the quality of its teaching staff and replace its foreign supervisory personnel with Cameroonian staff.

The Government has created a National Institute of Education to carry out educational reform, to make the curricula more vocationally and technically oriented and to strengthen the educational system in rural areas.

In FY 1978 A.I.D. proposes assistance through:

- the National Office for Scientific and Technical Research project to strengthen the Government's capacity to plan and evaluate rural development programs.

Selected Development Activities

In FY 1978 A.I.D. proposes assistance for:

- improving transportation facilities in the Douala-Yaounde corridor;
- continuation of the Cameroon Low Income Housing project to develop the institutional capacity in the Government to carry out sites and services programs for low income urban families.

A loan, as part of a multilateral project, will help finance railroad improvements of the Douala-Yaounde link which is not only important for the development and

integration of Cameroon but is part of the trunk line that services the Central African Empire and Chad, both essentially rural and very poor countries.

The housing project is being undertaken in conjunction with a \$10 million housing investment guaranty, already authorized in FY 1975 which will provide funds for development of sites and for construction loans to individual owner-builders.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA			
Category	FY 1976 (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	18	24	27
PASA ^c	-	3	3
Contract	5	8	13
Total	23	35	43
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	11	19	24
Contract	-	-	-
Total	11	19	24

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

CAMEROON

P.L. 480 Programs

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY (In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)		FY 1977 (Estimated)		FY 1978 (Projected)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		372		1,006		539
World Food Programs .		1,401		966		965
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		1,773		1,972		1,504
Total P.L. 480		1,773		1,972		1,504

*Includes Transition Quarter.

The P.L. 480 Title II

A Title II Maternal Child Health Program in Cameroon:

-- provides nutritional supplements for 29,000 recipients who are women of child-bearing age and their children under the age of six years;

-- benefits a group particularly vulnerable to malnutrition and infection which can have serious negative effects upon its physical and mental development;

-- is administered by the Catholic Relief Services and implemented through a series of Government clinics.

In FY 1978 resources are requested to extend the program in the northern areas of the country which are the poorest. Thus the program is supportive of other A.I.D. projects and Cameroon's desire to increase animal and vegetable proteins available to improve the nutritional standards of the population and reduce the disequilibrium of regional income levels.

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
A.I.D.**			
Loans	-	-	4,500
Grants	2,280	2,860	4,596
Total A.I.D.	2,280	2,860	9,096
P.L. 480***			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	1,773	1,972	1,504
Total P.L. 480	1,773	1,972	1,504
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	4,053	4,832	10,600

*Includes Transition Quarter.

**A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: CAMEROON

TABLE II

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Future Year Obligations	Loan**								
			Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78			Amount Authorized	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures	
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																		
North Cameroon Seed Multiplication	* 631-0001	1976	520	161	300	400	405	500	425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
North Cameroon Livestock and Agriculture Development	* 631-0004	1977	-	-	1,000	450	2,235	1,700	3,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Population Planning</u>																		
University Center for Health Sciences	* 631-0531	1972	2,731	2,291	95	400	430	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Practical Training in Health Education	* 631-0009	1977	-	-	600	300	500	400	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Health</u>																		
University Center for Health Sciences	* 631-0531	1972	653	548	282	300	1,287	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>																		
Training for Project Design and Management	625-0905	1973	935	529	640	900	-	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
National Office for Scientific and Technical Research	* 631-0007	1978	-	-	-	-	200	150	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																		
Cameroon Low Income Housing	* 631-0003	1976	319	-	200	110	100	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transcameroon Railroad III	* 631-0011	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	4,500	
Total.....			5,158	3,529	3,117	2,860	5,157	4,596	5,365	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	4,500	

*Detailed project narrative-See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
Estimated FY 1977 - Proposed FY 1978
(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: CAMEROON

TABLE III

FISCAL YEAR	TITLE	AMOUNT
FY 1978	Transcameroon Railroad III	7,500

Country: CAMEROON

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE North Cameroon Seed Multiplication	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	405	
NUMBER 631-0001	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1976	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1981
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 174			

Purpose: To establish a self-sustaining regional system for production, distribution and use of improved peanut and sorghum seed in northern Cameroon.

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Warehouses constructed	-	1	2
Tons of seed grown and processed			
a) peanut	40	300	740
b) sorghum	12	200	400
Seed distribution outlets	10	20	30
Extension agents trained	40	80	120
Cameroon Government positions established and filled	-	3	6
Personnel trained in U.S. in seed multiplication, processing and storage	-	1	4

Host Country and Other Donors: (\$ Equivalent Thousands)

Host Country 787

Progress to Date: The project is just getting underway. The first phase requires testing and multiplication of appropriate proved varieties of seeds developed elsewhere. Such testing and multiplication has begun. Seventy-five acres of three varieties of peanuts and ten acres of two varieties of sorghum were planted and the first crop of seeds has been harvested.

FY 1978 Program: The project will move into the second phase which includes the extending of the use of successful seed varieties tested together with improved cultural practices and seed and grain protection measures throughout the project area.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
Personnel:	
U.S. technicians, 3 direct hire (36 pm)	245
Consultant, 1 short-term (3 pm)	10
Participants:	
Long-term training for 4 Cameroonians (48 pm)	32
Short-term training for 2 Cameroonians (9 pm)	9
Commodities:	
Farm and seed processing equipment	74
Other Costs:	
Equipment maintenance and operation	35
Total	405

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	520	161	359	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	300	400		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	820	561	259	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	405	425	1,650	

Country: CAMEROON

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE North Cameroon Livestock and Agricultural Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	2,235	
NUMBER 631-0004	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 175			

Purpose: To demonstrate in a pilot zone of significant size the feasibility of implementing through community organizations, a series of technical practices for integrating and intensifying livestock and agriculture production, while reversing resource degradation processes and improving the resource base.

The feasibility of a series of technical practices will be tested including: improving forage production; development of water points; establishing animal health posts; use of crop residues for feeding livestock; use of animal power; and use of improved seeds, pesticides and water control practices.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	FY 78
(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Cameroonian managers, livestock and agriculture technicians assigned to project area	2	5
Hectares under controlled grazing	-	5,000
Animals using transient centers	-	20,000
Vaccinations administered	-	100,000
Animals given medical treatment	-	30,000

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
Personnel:	
Five long-term contract technicians (90 pm)	625
Participants:	
Long-term training for 4 Cameroonians (48 pm)	50
Short-term training for 6 Cameroonians (42 pm)	45
Commodities:	
Heavy construction equipment, vehicles, laboratory equipment, farm implements, vaccines, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides	1,060
Construction:	
U.S. technician's living quarters, animal health posts, storage buildings, stock pens, dipping vats	215
Operating Expenses:	
For operation and maintenance of machinery and vehicles	240
Total	2,235

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country Twenty technical personnel
In-country training facilities
Offices, laboratories, warehouses

Progress to Date: Implementation of the project is expected to begin in mid-FY 1977 with the procurement of technical services.

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. will provide technical assistance to the provincial committee, which administers the project, to strengthen its planning and management capabilities.

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	1,000	450		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,000	450	550	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	2,235	3,540	6,775	

Country: CAMEROON

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE	University Center for Health Sciences	FUNDS	Population Planning Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
				FY 78 1,717		
NUMBER	631-0531	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 193	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1972	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1979
GRANT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN	<input type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To provide doctors, nurses, medical technicians, and other paramedical personnel enrolled at the University Center for Health Sciences training required to put into practice the maternal and child health and preventive medicine knowledge and skills acquired from the projects teaching, research and demonstration programs in maternal and child health care.

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Maternal and child health program fully developed and integrated into the Center's curriculum	-	-	-
Cameroonian Maternal and Child Health faculty trained at the Center	1	2	5
Maternal and Child Health hospital facilities built and in use	-	1	1

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country	Faculty, facilities, construction and operating funds, scholarships
France	Technicians, construction funds, scholarships, equipment
United Nations	Technicians, scholarships
Canada	Technicians, construction funds, equipment

Progress to Date: The Maternal and Child Health division of the Center has active teaching, research and service components which are integrated into the Center's curriculum. The Harvard contract technicians are demonstrating the team approach to the teaching and delivery of maternal and child care. The Center has now graduated two full classes totaling 64 physicians and several classes of nurses and medical technicians, nearly all of whom are working in rural areas. Construction of the out-patient section of the teaching hospital is completed and construction of the remainder of the hospital is in progress.

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. will provide final funding of the Harvard contract and final payment of the hospital construction costs.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
Personnel:	
Harvard contract technicians (36 pm)	217
Construction:	
Teaching hospital	1,500
Total	1,717

Funding by Functional Account
(\$ Thousands)

Population Planning	430
Health	1,287
Total	1,717

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	3,384	2,839	545	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	377	700		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	3,761	3,539	222	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,717	-	5,478	

Harvard University School of Medicine

Country: CAMEROON

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE	Practical Training in Health Education	FUNDS	Health		
			PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 78	500	
NUMBER	631-0009	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 196	FY 1977	FY 1980	OF PROJECT FY 1981

Purpose: To develop and implement a nationally coordinated practical training system of health education activities responding to the needs of the rural population. Initial project activities will take place in the Mefou and Kadey districts of Cameroon.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	
Village health committees formed	-	300
Primary school teachers retrained	-	150
Health workers retrained	-	75
University students trained	-	200
Health technicians trained	-	250

Host Country and Other Donors:

		(\$ Thousands)
Host Country	Scholarships, retraining facilities, technical personnel	1,235
UNICEF	Vehicles, training and materials	240
WHO	Training specialists	315
Canada	Teaching faculty	165
Central African Regional Organization	Scholarships, training, consultants	415

Progress to Date: Project implementation is expected to begin in mid-FY 1977 with the procurement of technical services. There has been a very high degree of coordination and cooperation demonstrated by the numerous donors to this project, all of whom participated in its design.

FY 1978 Program: Through an institutional contract signed in FY 1977, A.I.D. will provide three health educators to assist the Cameroon Ministry of Health coordinate all donor inputs; complete design of health education training programs; and initiate training classes for all levels of personnel from university students through field level health workers.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
Personnel:	
Contract extension for three health educators (45 pm)	300
Short-term consultants (6 pm)	40
Training:	
In-country, short-term for 115 trainees (280 pm)	135
Other Costs:	
Health education conferences and logistical support	25
Total	500

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	600	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	600	300	300	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	500	800	1,900	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

To be selected

Country: CAMEROON

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE National Office for Scientific and Technical Research	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (<i>In thousands of dollars</i>)		
		FY 78 200		
NUMBER 631-0007		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1983
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Goal: To strengthen the Government of Cameroon's capacity to plan and evaluate rural development programs.

Purpose: To provide the National Office for Scientific and Technical Research (ONAREST) with training and support in the social sciences and for the collection and dissemination of socio-economic data.

Background: ONAREST promotes and directs applied research for Cameroon's economic and social development. One of ONAREST's major needs is to strengthen its capacity to conduct social science research on rural societies and institutions. The research is needed to identify methods of integrating rural populations into the development process and to improve the design of developmental projects. A second need is to collect baseline data on conditions and development indicators for Cameroon's exceptionally diverse rural populations in order to more effectively plan and measure the results of developmental programs. This project will provide training and support for ONAREST's Institute of Human Sciences to carry out research activities.

Major Outputs:

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	
Research staff trained	-	10
Attendees at seminars	15	120
Major field studies completed	-	6
Research published	-	x

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country	Finances annual budget for ONAREST
UNDP	Support for agricultural and educational research
France	Technical and commodity support
Germany	Technical and commodity support

FY 1978 Program:

	<u>A.I.D.-financed Inputs</u> (\$ Thousands)	
	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Personnel	60	240
Short-term research consultants, trainees and information specialists (10 pm)		
Participants	50	300
Long-term U.S. training (36 pm)		
Long-term third country training (24 pm)		
Commodities	30	75
Vehicles, printing equipment, materials and supplies		
Other Costs	60	185
Local seminars, field research project, printing and translation		
Total	200	800

Country: CAMEROON

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Cameroon Low Income Housing	FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 100		
NUMBER 631-0003	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 208	FY 1976	FY 1978	OF PROJECT FY 1980

Purpose: To assist the Government of Cameroon in developing the institutional capacity to carry out sites and services programs for low income urban families. This will encourage self-help efforts, mobilization of under-utilized resources, and private participation in the provision of low-cost housing.

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Establish procedures for site occupancy	-	-	x
Occupancy of serviced lots	-	-	1,000
Completion of management/ accounting system for sites and services unit	-	-	-
On-the-job training for sites and services unit staff	-	8	14
Tax supported fund established to continue to finance site development	-	-	-

Host Country and Other Donors:

	(\$ Thousands)
Host Country Personnel, offices and operating expenses of Ministry of Housing sites and services unit	470

Progress to Date: This project is being undertaken in conjunction with a \$10 million housing investment guaranty authorized in FY 1975 to provide funds for government development of sites and for construction loans to individual owner-builders. The first project action will be the establishment, by the Cameroon Government, of a sites and services office staffed by a full-time professional and support staff. This should be completed in January 1977 and will be followed by the assignment of the first technician of a two-person U.S. team in early 1977.

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. will provide funding for technical assistance to complete on-the-job training of Cameroonian personnel and design of operating systems for the sites and services office.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
Personnel: Two long-term U.S. contract technicians (16 pm)	100
Total	100

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	319	-	319	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	200	110		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	519	110	409	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	100	-	619	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

To be selected

Country: CAMEROON

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Transcameroon Railroad III	FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982
NUMBER 631-0011		FY 78 7,500		
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Goal: To improve the efficiency of the Transcameroon Railroad, which, as a major element of the Central African Transport System, provides an economical link for commerce to world markets between northern Cameroon and the Atlantic port of Douala.

Purpose: To realign and rehabilitate the railroad between Douala, the major port of Cameroon and Yaounde the capital city.

Background: The U.S. participated in the first two phases of the multilaterally financed construction of the Transcameroon Railroad which extended the railroad north from Yaounde, first to Belabo then to Ngaoundere, a distance of 705 kilometers. A.I.D. loans for the first two phases were \$21.9 million of the total cost of \$92 million. With completion of the Yaounde-Ngaoundere link in 1974 the Douala-Yaounde transport corridor has become the binding constraint on movement of traffic along the entire Transcameroon Railroad system. Unless relieved, this bottleneck threatens to limit feasible levels of future economic activity in the rural and poor areas of northern Cameroon. Development of improved transportation links to the interior of Africa is important for the eventual development of such poor land-locked countries as Chad and the Central African Empire. Improvement of the Douala-Yaounde link is also important to take full advantage of the recently completed financing arrangements of a \$120 million multilateral project for the expansion of the Douala port. An IBRD financed study of the Douala-Yaounde transport corridor is now being completed. It is anticipated that the study will form the basis for discussions between the IBRD and the Government of Cameroon on final project design. It is further anticipated that these discussions

will be followed by a meeting of potential donors in mid-1977. A.I.D. purposes to participate in this project as multilateral financial arrangements are completed. Total project costs could range from \$150 to \$250 million depending upon the final scope of the project design.

Major Outputs: The Cameroon Government envisages realignment and rehabilitation of the 308 kilometer Douala-Yaounde line by:

Laying 210 kilometers of new track;
Rehabilitating 58 kilometers of existing track;
Cutting the length by 40 kilometers through realignment;
Reducing current 750 curves by 70%; and
Eliminating the steepest grades.

Host Country and Other Donors: It is likely that a donor group similar to that for the Douala Port expansion will be organized by the World Bank for this project. The Douala Port group included: IBRD/IDA, Canada, African Development Bank, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, Germany, France and the European Development Fund.

FY 1978 Program:

	<u>A.I.D.-financed Inputs</u> (\$ Thousands)	<u>FY 78</u>
Contracts		
Railroad construction		<u>7,500</u>
Total		7,500

Cameroon

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1946- 1978†	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1978†	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	0.9	1.6	2.1	3.3	0.4			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.9	1.6	2.1	3.3	0.4			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.1			
<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.8	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.8	-			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.8 ^{a/}	-			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	-	0.5	0.6	1.4	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.3			
Peace Corps	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.3			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	0.9	1.6	2.1	3.3	0.4			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.9	1.6	2.1	3.3	0.4			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	2.0	-	-	3.5	-			
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	2.0	-	-	3.5	-			
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	NA			

(Millions of Dollars)

TABLE VI

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
TOTAL	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1946-76†
TOTAL	35.4	51.2	42.0	463.0
IBRD	22.5	3.3	32.0	132.1
IFC	0.5	-	-	0.5
IDA	-	36.2	10.0	112.9
AFDB	4.4	NA	NA	7.4
UNDP	1.2	3.6	-	25.7
Other UN	0.3	0.2	-	3.6
ECC	6.5	7.9	-	180.8
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
Donor	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1969-75	
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
TOTAL	52.7	69.8	330.9	
France	37.6	46.4	229.1	
Germany	5.6	8.8	38.4	
Canada	5.0	7.6	30.3	
Netherlands	1.8	3.5	11.8	
Other	2.7	3.5	21.3	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (COMMITMENTS)				
TOTAL	-	-	-	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	CY 1975	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1964-76	
TOTAL	-	-	79	
USSR	-	-	8	
China	-	-	71	

* Less than \$50,000. TQ - Transition Quarter † - As of September 30, 1976. P - Preliminary, NA - Not Available.
^{a/} Includes the transition quarter.

Cameroon

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>			<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)		
Total (mid-1976; millions)		6.5	Exports (f.o.b.)	1974	1975
Annual Growth Rate (percent)		2.0%	Imports (c.i.f.)	478	448
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>	Trade Balance	-437	-599
Percent in Urban Areas	13%	24%	Main Exports: Coffee, cocoa, wood and aluminum.	41	-151
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)		8%			
<u>HEALTH</u>			<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>		
Life Expectancy (years)		41	(Gross Holdings; End of	1974	1975
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		156	Period; \$ millions)	79	29
People per Doctor		26,400			60(Aug)
<u>EDUCATION</u>			<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³		
Primary and Secondary Students	<u>1960</u>	<u>1973</u>	(FY Ending June 30)	1974	1975
a. Number (in thousands)	484	1,135	Total Expenditures	321	374
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	30%	47%	Defense Expenditures		
Literacy Rate (percent)		10-15%	a. As % of Total Expenditures	11%	10%
			b. As % of GNP	2%	2%
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>			Domestic Revenues	315	371
1974 (dollars) ¹		300			
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²		4.0%	<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
			a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		1%
			b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		*
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>			<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT as %</u>		
Total Production (percent)		1.3%	of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)		4.2%
Per Capita Production (percent)		-0.6%			

NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

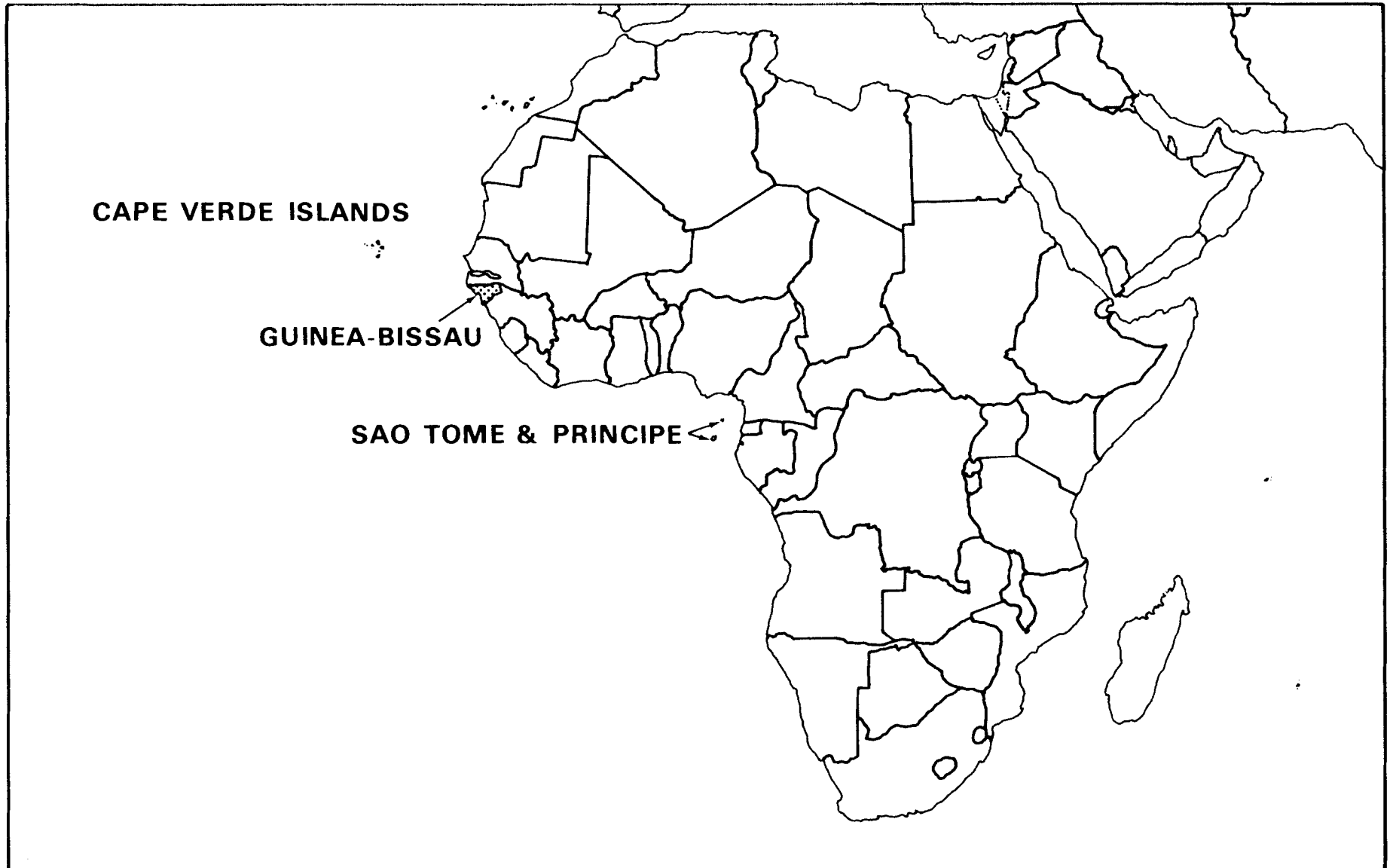
³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

* - Less than one half of one percent.

Cape Verde

Guinea-Bissau

Sao Tome & Principe



CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

The principal direct U.S. interest in the former Portuguese colonies in Africa -- Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, and Sao Tome and Principe -- is a humanitarian one responding to the critical needs of the immediate post-independence period.

Socio-Economic Setting

The economic picture for these countries is bleak. Trained manpower, both skilled and professional is virtually non-existent. Unemployment is chronic.

The economies of these countries were closely tied to Portugal, and, as a consequence, independence has caused serious problems, including drying up of investment, low labor productivity because of lack of training, declining agriculture output, increased costs of imports, and trade deficits.

CAPE VERDE

Socio-Economic Setting

Cape Verde lacks natural resources, suffers from inadequate rainfall and water reserves, and has severe balance of payment problems. Three of the islands (Sal, Maio and Boa Vista) are almost entirely salt and sand, and vegetation is limited. The last eight years of drought has reduced what little vegetation exists. But, even in periods of normal rainfall only four of the 10 islands support agriculture. Mineral resources are limited to salt and volcanic rock used in cement production.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health		Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
<u>1976 a/</u>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Total	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
<u>Transition Quarter</u>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>1977</u>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,200	1,600	-	-	600	-	-
Total	2,200	1,600	-	-	600	-	-
			Population Planning	Health			
<u>1978</u>							
Loans	4,500	-	-	-	-	4,500	-
Grants	2,000	1,800	-	200	-	-	-
Total	6,500	1,800	-	200	-	4,500	-

a/ Special funds provided pursuant to Section 496 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Location is one of Cape Verde's major assets, being placed at the intersection of several sea and air routes and in the center of a rich fishing area.

The Government has expressed considerable interest in raising the literacy rate, which currently is only about 34%.

Primary school attendance is now compulsory, and a total of approximately 77,000 children are attending school. Also, approximately 3,000 adults are enrolled in literacy courses.

The most common diseases are pneumonia, tuberculosis, and gastrointestinal diseases. Traditional reliance on corn as the main element of the diet has left the average islander nutritionally deficient and susceptible to diseases.

Existing health facilities consist of two hospitals and 21 health posts (about one post per 15,000 population) staffed by nurses. While the number of facilities is probably adequate, they are understaffed and poorly equipped.

Food and Population

The Government's first priority is to provide food for the people to meet the extensive and chronic food deficit.

- Development of food crops must continue to receive emphasis to reduce the Islands' dependence on imports.
- Periodic droughts are a major factor with which any development plan for the region must reckon.
- Development of a small scale family planning program has been implemented by the British to help reduce the demand on food supply.
- U.S. assistance in meeting the food deficit for the Islands is essentially two-fold.

** A short-term Title II PL 480 Food for Peace program is designed to help the Islands meet their immediate food deficit. Labor intensive soil and water conservation projects will help lay the groundwork for increasing basic food production. Another short-term program is extensive investigation of a ground and surface water irrigation project to determine the economic and technical validity of such an approach for food production.

** For the long-term, a sector assessment is planned to determine the best areas for comprehensive solutions to their agricultural problems.

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

A.I.D. strategy is based on assistance in the agriculture sector, on the Islands' water needs and on the interim provision of food assistance under PL-480. Sales proceeds will be used for labor intensive agricultural development activities. Cape Verde is now a member of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and in future years will be participating in the Sahel Development Program.

FY 1978 Program

A.I.D. anticipates continuing its assistance in the agriculture and health sector and plans to start a new project under the Selected Development Activities category.

-- Labor intensive agriculture development projects offer the greatest potential for:

** increasing employment through soil and water conservation activities; and

CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

** reducing the level of imported food for domestic consumption by continuing groundwater irrigation projects and other food crop production efforts.

- Health projects, focusing on potable water needs, will relieve a potential health hazard to those depending on the existing system and help to stimulate the economy.

Food and Nutrition

A.I.D. is financing one ongoing and one new project as an initial phase of a long-term development program. Activities include:

- a continuation of both groundwater and surface water resources exploration and utilization started in 1977 in order to establish an integrated irrigation system in the Tarrafal region of Sao Tiago island.
- start of a new Agriculture Development project to begin planning and research with emphasis on increasing food crop production among small subsistence farmers.
- These activities implement those started with special funds provided by Section 496(a) of the FAA of 1974 which provided a \$3,000,000 grant for labor-intensive, soils and water conservation rural works projects and a \$1,000,000 grant to purchase and distribute emergency food aid. In FY 1977, the rural works program was continued and an irrigation investigation project started and foreign exchange provided for emergency repairs to a desalination plant.

Education and Human Resources

Approximately 46 participants (22 continuing and 24 new starts) will be trained under the Development Training for Portuguese Speaking Africa project administered by the African-American Institute.

Health

The main purpose of U.S. assistance will be to increase the availability of fresh water to the people to improve public health conditions. In FY 1978 A.I.D. plans to initiate a dual purpose water and power project (Sal Desalination/Power) of which the grant portion will relate to health and a relatively larger loan for power will be funded under Section 106.

Selected Development Activities

As mentioned above, A.I.D. will provide a loan to the Government of Cape Verde to help it establish an electrical power plant in connection with desalination. Because of the need for additional electrical power to keep pace with water-stimulated economic growth and the efficiency of a dual purpose operation, an A.I.D. consultant team recommended that a combined water and power project be developed.

CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA			
Category	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978
	(Actual)	(Estimated)	(Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	-	-	1
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	-	1
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	-	8	14
Contract	- ^{a/}	46	76
Total	-	54	90

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

a/ Excludes 496(a) participants

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY (In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)		FY 1977 (Estimated)		FY 1978 (Projected)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat		-		-		-
Rice		-		-		-
Feedgrains		-		-		-
Vegoil		-		-		-
Non-food		-		-		-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs ..		1,717		45		45
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		3,000		3,500
Title II Total		1,717		3,045		3,545
Total P.L. 480		1,717		3,045		3,545

*Includes Transition Quarter.

The continuation of PL-480, Title II (Section 206) program for Cape Verde in FY 1978 is valued at an estimated \$3.5 million and includes corn, rice and vegetable oil. The program will provide vital assistance to Cape Verde during its current food and financial crisis.

-- Local currency generated from the sale of the commodities will be used on food and nutrition activities proposed by the Government and used to finance a portion of the local costs of A.I.D.-financed projects in the agriculture sector.

CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

-- Urgent domestic consumption and employment requirements will be addressed.

-- PL-480 commodities will assist in making up an anticipated food deficit.

Cape Verde is strongly oriented toward agricultural projects that generate employment and has taken several steps in support of this effort. Cape Verde has never been self-sufficient in food production and with a drought which has affected the country for the eighth consecutive year, PL-480 commodities are essential.

Local production is being emphasized but because of the chronic deficit PL-480 will not constitute a disincentive to local food production.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
A.I.D.**			
Loans	-	-	2,000
Grants	-	2,950	2,461
Total A.I.D.	-	2,950	2,461
P.L. 480***			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	3,000	3,500
Total P.L. 480	-	3,000	3,500
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	-	5,950	5,961
*Includes Transition Quarter.			
**A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.			
***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

GUINEA-BISSAU

Socio-Economic Setting

Guinea-Bissau is now rebuilding an economy which was seriously disrupted by the 13 year war for independence from Portugal. There is only one paved, all-weather road through the interior; all other roads are impassable during five to six months of the year. Mineral resources have not been exploited, although there are an estimated 200 million tons of bauxite in the interior and possibly some off-shore oil.

Trained manpower is extremely limited. Industry is almost non-existent; a palm oil plant and a modern brewery are the principal enterprises. Agriculture, most of which is carried out at subsistence level, is the mainstay of the economy. Rice, the principal cash crop is now being imported. Export crops include peanuts, cashews, coconuts, palm oil and lumber. Corn, cassava, potatoes and various tropical fruits are also grown.

The Government faces a particularly difficult situation in education and health; 70% to 80% of the population is illiterate. Nearly half of the population suffers from tuberculosis, anemia, tetanus, or diseases of the intestines. There are no preventive medical services. The average life expectancy is 41 years and infant mortality rate is 220 per 1,000, due mainly to poor nutritional habits and diets. Doctors, medical technicians and assistants at all levels are desperately needed.

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

The Government's development priorities are to:

- improve agricultural production;
- establish an effective primary education system in the eight outlying regions of the country.

PROGRAM SUMMARY						
(In thousands of dollars)						
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
<u>1976</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Transition Quarter</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>1977</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,606	500	-	100	-	1,006
Total	1,606	500	-	100	-	1,006 ^{a/}
			Population Planning	Health		
<u>1978</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,150	850	-	-	300	-
Total	1,150	850	-	-	300	-

a/ Special funds provided pursuant to Section 496 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

A.I.D.'s objective is to provide assistance to the Government in strengthening its agricultural capacity and improving the quality of primary school teachers.

FY 1978 Program

A.I.D. assistance is proposed for two ongoing projects in the fields of food production, land reclamation and food storage, and education and human resources development.

Food and Nutrition

A.I.D. anticipates initiation of Phase II of the Agricultural Development Project aimed primarily at food storage problems. Emphasis in Phase I is on seed production, crop improvement, and land reclamation.

Education and Human Resources

A.I.D.-funded activities are planned to reach the people in the eight outlying regions of the country with practical primary education. The Government has identified a basic education for all of its citizens as a goal of the highest priority and has requested A.I.D. assistance.

- A.I.D. proposes to continue its assistance in the primary teacher training project which was initiated in FY 1977.
- In FY 1978 A.I.D. plans to continue the training of the 43 participants and provide for the intake of approximately 15-20 under the regional development training project for Portuguese-speaking Africa.

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
(In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)		FY 1977 (Estimated)		FY 1978 (Projected)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat		-		-		-
Rice		-		-		-
Feedgrains		-		-		-
Vegoil		-		-		-
Non-food		-		-		-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs .		120		-		-
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		120		-		-
Total P.L. 480		120		-		-
*Includes Transition Quarter.						

CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA			
Category	FY 1976 (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	-	2	3
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	2	3
Participants^d			
Noncontract	-	3	4
Contract	<u>a/</u>	43	73
Total	-	46	77

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

a/ Excludes 496(a) participants

RESOURCE FLOWS <i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
A.I.D.**			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	1,175
Total A.I.D.	-	-	1,175
P.L. 480***			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	-	-	1,175

*Includes Transition Quarter.
**A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Socio-Economic Setting

Historically, the economy has been based almost exclusively on plantation agriculture. The islands' economy which is almost entirely dependent on growing of copra and cocoa for export, has been adversely affected by the departure of Portuguese technicians, marketing problems and lower prices.

Although the islands have rich soil and ample rainfall, most basic food commodities are imported.

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

The United States does not plan a bilateral assistance program but is seeking private voluntary agency interest in becoming involved in a crop diversification project with A.I.D. assistance.

In FY 1976 A.I.D. assisted in the training of 11 participants under the regional Development Training project.

In FY 1977, also using funds appropriated under Section 496(a) of the FAA of 1974, A.I.D. intends to provide a \$300,000 grant to assist the Government of Sao Tome and Principe in a crop diversification program.

FY 1978 Program

Although A.I.D. does not plan a bilateral assistance program, we do anticipate the continuation of the training of approximately 28 participants under the regional development training project.

A.I.D. anticipates some assistance to Sao Tome and Principe for crop diversification with funds coming from the Private Voluntary Agency allocation.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)						
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1976						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transition Quarter						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	300	-	-	-	-	300
Total	300	-	-	-	-	300
			Population Planning	Health		
1978						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Special funds provided pursuant to Section 496 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

PL-480

It is anticipated that the Title II food aid will be continued through the World Food Program.

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY (In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)		FY 1977 (Estimated)		FY 1978 (Projected)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat		-		-		-
Rice	-	-		-		-
Feedgrains		-		-		-
Vegoil		-		-		-
Non-food		-		-		-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs ..		65		44		44
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		65		44		44
Total P.L. 480		65		44		44

*Includes Transition Quarter.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA			
Category	FY 1976 (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Proposed)
<i>A.I.D. Personnel^a</i>			
Direct Hire ^b	-	-	-
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
<i>Participants^d</i>			
Noncontract	-	-	-
Contract	a/	28	58
Total	-	28	58

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

a/ Excludes 496(a) participants

CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

PORTUGUESE-SPEAKING AFRICA REGIONAL

A single regional training project is continuing in FY 1978 to help meet selected manpower training needs for Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, and Sao Tome and Principe.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)						
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1976						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	830	-	-	-	-	830
Total	830	-	-	-	-	830 ^a
Transition Quarter						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,528	-	-	1,528	-	-
Total	1,528	-	-	1,528	-	-
			Population Planning	Health		
1978						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,896	-	-	-	1,896	-
Total	1,896	-	-	-	1,896	-

^a/ Special funds provided pursuant to Section 496 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
A.I.D.**			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	830	1,528
Total A.I.D.	-	830	1,528
P.L. 480***			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	-	830	1,528
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480			
*Includes Transition Quarter. **A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures. ***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU AND
COUNTRY: PORTUGUESE SPEAKING AFRICA (REGIONAL)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE II

Project Title	*	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	Grant						Loan**								
				Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY77		Proposed FY78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount of Agreement	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Agreement	Expenditures	Agreement	Expenditures
CAPE VERDE																		
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																		
Rural Works (Soil/Water)		655-0002	1975	3,000	839	300	2,000	-	461	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tarrafal Water Resources	*	655-0003	1977	-	-	1,300	650	900	1,100	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Agricultural Development	*	655-0006	1978	-	-	-	-	900	450	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Health</u>																		
Desalination, Mindelo		655-0004	1977	-	-	600	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sal Desalination/Power	*	655-0005	1978	-	-	-	-	200	150	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																		
Sal, Desalination/Power Plant	*	655-0005	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	2,000	
GUINEA-BISSAU																		
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																		
Agricultural Development	*	657-0002	1977	-	-	500 ^{a/}	-	850	925	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Education and Human Resources</u>																		
Primary Teacher Training	*	657-0003	1977	-	-	100 ^{b/}	-	300	250	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PORTUGUESE SPEAKING AFRICA (REGIONAL)																		
<u>Education and Human Resources</u>																		
Development Training for PSA	*	659-0001	1977 ^{c/}	-	-	1,528	830	1,896	1,528	5,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total.....				3,000	839	4,328	3,780	5,046	5,164	10,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	2,000

a/ In addition \$500,000 in Section 496(a) funds.
b/ In addition \$506,000 in Section 496(a) funds.
c/ Prior to FY 1977 funds provided under Section 496(a) funds.

*Detailed project narrative--See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

Country: CAPE VERDE

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Tarrafal Water Resources	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	900	
NUMBER 655-0003	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 280	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1980
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To investigate availability and method of utilization of ground and surface water and to carry out testing, planning and training activities preliminary to establishing an irrigation system in the Tarrafal region of Sao Tiago Island.

Government has prepared a water resources development plan for all of the islands. A 30-hectare government-owned irrigation project, farmed half on a rental and half on a cooperative basis, has been established in Tarrafal. A.I.D. consultants have recommended that the Government determine whether there is sufficient groundwater to permit irrigation on a much larger scale and, if so, that a long range agricultural program be developed.

Major Outputs:

FY 77 FY 78
(Cumulative as of end of FY)

Test wells drilled	-	5
Gallery sites identified	-	1
Dam designs completed	-	-
Personnel trained in hydrology, irrigation and soils science	-	3

FY 1978 Program:

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

Host Country and Other Donors:

(\$ Thousands)

Host country	Land, personnel, local training	634
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	<u>FY 78</u>
Personnel: U.S. consultants (24 man-months of short-term services)	150
Training: Technical training (13 man-months, short-term)	40
Commodities: Well drilling, earth-moving equipment	<u>710</u>
Total	900

Progress to Date: With the help of UNDP the Cape Verde

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	1,300	650		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,300	650	650	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	900	700	2,900	

Country: CAPE VERDE

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Agriculture Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 655-0006		FY 78	900	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982

Goal: To increase productivity in basic food crops.

Purpose: To establish an agricultural planning and research capability in order to identify and plan development projects, particularly those which emphasize increasing food crop production among small subsistence farmers.

Background: The Cape Verde Ministry of Agriculture and Water lacks the capability and resources to engage in development planning. The economy is characterized by subsistence agriculture and fishing and a growing food import bill (approximately \$6.8 million in 1971 and \$10.2 million in 1975). The Government has requested assistance in preparing a national agricultural development plan and establishing priorities in order to make the best use of technical resources.

The project will provide assistance in three phases over a five year period. Phase I - Technical experts will assess the existing capability of the Ministry and make recommendations to develop its capacity to do agricultural planning and research. Phase II - Technical assistance will be offered in the development of detailed projects, including the preparation of experimental designs, work plans, time schedules, research requirements, etc. Phase III - Selected research and production projects will be implemented.

Major Outputs:

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	
Assessment of Ministry completed	x	x
Planning and research units developed	-	x
Research/production projects developed	-	x

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host country Ministry personnel; project planning, implementation and evaluation

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. grants will finance technical services, participant training, commodities and certain local costs requested by the Cape Verde Government.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Personnel: U.S. consultants (40 man-months of short-term services)	300	1,200
Training: Technical training (100 man-months, short-term)	200	800
Commodities: Construction materials, laboratory equipment and agricultural machinery	<u>400</u>	<u>1,600</u>
Total	900	3,600

Country: CAPE VERDE

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Sal Desalination/Power	FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 655-0005	Selected Development Activities	FY 78 4,700 (200 Grant, 4,500 Loan)		
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1981

Goal: To improve public health and stimulate economic growth.

Purpose: To increase the availability of fresh water and electrical energy to the population of Sal Island at a lower per unit cost than at present.

Background: The people of Sal Island presently consume fresh water at the rate of seven liters per person daily and pay a very high cost per unit. Half of this is brackish groundwater with a purity rating of 2,000 to 5,000 parts per million (PPM). Normal water consumption standards for developed countries are 350 to 450 liters per person daily, with a purity rating of 200 to 500 PPM. As a result of this situation, there is a high incidence of diseases related to impure and insufficient water. Electrical power is also in very short supply, is expensive and is presently available principally for commercial purposes. The project will maintain the present price of power, despite a great reduction in production costs, in order to assure a low rate for water. An adequate supply of potable water and electrical power, moreover, will stimulate development of the economic potential of the area, particularly tourism and fishing.

Major Outputs:

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	
Water/power plant constructed		x
Water and power lines (per cent completed)	x	100
Plant technicians trained	8	12

Host Country and Other Donors:

(\$ Thousands)

Host country	Contract supervision, labor, materials and land	1,925
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FY 1978 Program: A U.S. contractor will assist the Cape Verde Government in planning and constructing a new desalination plant and utility lines and in training local personnel.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
<u>Grant</u>		
Personnel: U.S. consultants (15 man-months of short-term services)	100	300
Training: Technical training (30 man-months, short-term)	<u>100</u>	<u>200</u>
Total	200	500

Loan

Plant, utility lines and equipment	4,500	4,500
------------------------------------	-------	-------

Funding by Functional Account
(\$ Thousands)

Health (Grant)	200	500
Selected Development Activities (Loan)	<u>4,500</u>	<u>4,500</u>
Total	4,700	5,000

Country: GUINEA-BISSAU

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Agricultural Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	850	
NUMBER 657-0002	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 280	FY 1977	FY 1979	FY 1980

Purpose: To strengthen the implementation of agricultural programs in seed production, crop improvement, land reclamation and food storage.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	
New and renovated seed storage facilities (in metric tons)	500	2,100
Seed and plant pathology laboratories	1	2
Laboratory technicians trained	3	10
Farm land reclaimed (in hectares)	-	2,000

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country	Personnel, laboratory space, demonstration farms, seed storage facilities, construction facilities and land
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Progress to Date: One of the most critical problems facing the Guinea-Bissau Government is the low level of agricultural productivity. The Government is providing essential agricultural supplies and services to farmers. However, the Commissariat of Agriculture and Livestock has limited capacity at the present time for basic research and development. An initial grant agreement for \$500,000, using Section 496(a) funds for Portuguese-speaking Africa, was

signed during the first quarter of FY 1977. These funds will finance the construction and renovation of seed storage warehouses throughout the country, laboratory equipment, and earth-moving machinery and transport for the recovery of saline tidal flats. A.I.D. will also make available technical assistance and training in the processing, storage, packaging and distribution of seeds; the identification and treatment of plant diseases; and the construction of dikes and dams.

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. will continue its support for basic agricultural analysis and development, including the establishment of adequate food storage facilities.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
Personnel: U.S. consultants (35 man-months of short-term services)	250
Training: Technical training (40 man-months, short-term)	75
Commodities: Equipment	100
Construction: Food storage warehouses	425
Total	850

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977 a/	500	-		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	500	-	500	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	850	500	1,850	

a/ In addition, \$500,000 in Section 496(a) funds provided in FY 1977.

Country: GUINEA-BISSAU

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Primary Teacher Training	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	300	
NUMBER 657-0003	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1980
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 280			

Purpose: To expand the nation's capacity to train primary school teachers and to improve the quality of the present training facilities and staff.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	
Student capacity in new and renovated facilities	-	110
Teacher trainers trained	-	10
Teachers trained or retrained	-	-

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host country Teacher trainers and administrative staff, school facilities and sites, school and equipment maintenance, and project management

participation and productivity in the national development process. The principal weakness in the present system is the low level of faculty training. The project will be initiated during the second quarter of FY 1977 with a grant of \$606,000, of which \$506,000 are Section 496(a) funds for Portuguese-speaking Africa. The grant will finance the refurbishing and equipping of a 110-student center for training rural area teachers in Balama; technical assistance and training in curriculum and methodology, media production and use, and health and physical education; and scholarships for student teachers.

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. will continue its support of primary teacher training with the construction and equipping of a 300-student normal school in the capital city of Bissau.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
Construction: Teacher training center	250
Commodities: Training materials and equipment	50
Total	300

Progress to Date: At the present time there are approximately 80,000 students in 530 primary schools throughout Guinea-Bissau, as compared with only 2,000 students in 1960. New curricula and textbooks have been adopted, which are designed to increase individual

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977 a/	100	20		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	100	20	80	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	300	500	900	

a/ In addition, \$506,000 in Section 496(a) funds will be provided in FY 1977.

Country: PORTUGUESE SPEAKING AFRICA (PSA)

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Development Training for Portuguese Speaking Africa	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	1,896	
NUMBER 659-0001	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 281	FY 1977 ^{a/}	FY 1980	FY 1981

Purpose: To help Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe meet selected priority requirements for trained manpower by providing training opportunities at the post-secondary level in both the U.S. and third countries.

Major Outputs:

	<u>9/30/76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		

Students entering training in U.S. and third country institutions	93	154	244
	(Outputs begin FY 1980)		

Host Country and Other Donors:

Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, and Sao Tome and Principe	Continued salaries of participants or family support
	Guarantee employment of participants
	Language Training facilities

Progress to Date: Just prior to independence of the Portuguese territories, A.I.D. initiated a development training project for the territories. Approximately 69 students are presently in training in the U.S. and 85 in third countries from the former territories. Thirty-seven of the participants are Angolan students who were selected in FY 1976 before independence. No funds have been

budgeted in FY 1977 for their continuation. To date Cape Verde has selected 46 students for training; Guinea-Bissau 43; and Sao Tome and Principe 28. In FY 1977 A.I.D. provided \$1,528,000 for the continuation of 56 trainees and the intake of 61 new starts, most are in language training. Funding in FY 75 (\$399,000) and in FY 1976 (\$830,000) is from funds provided under Section 496(a) of the FAA of 1974. Students receive training in the areas of agriculture, health, education, rural development, public administration and economics.

FY 1978 Program: Funds will be used to continue the training of 154 students (including the 37 Angolans) and to finance the start of approximately 90 additional trainees. We anticipate that 30 of the new starts will come to the U.S. and the remaining 60 will receive training in third countries.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>
Administrative costs	466
Student maintenance, tuition, etc.	<u>1,430</u>
Total	1,896

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	African-American Institute
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	1,528	830		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,528	830	698	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,896	5,350	8,774	

^{a/} Prior to FY 1977 funds provided under Section 496(a) of the FAA of 1974.

Cape Verde

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1946- 1976†	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1976†	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL			4.1	2.7	-			
Loans			3.0	-	-			
Grants			1.1	2.7	-			
a. A.I.D. and Prodecessor Agencies			4.0	1.0	-			
Loans			3.0	-	-			
Grants			1.0	1.0	-			
<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>			(-)	(-)	(-)			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)			0.1	1.7	-			
Loans			-	-	-			
Grants			0.1	1.7	-			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements			-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans			-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use			-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants			0.1	1.7 ^{a/}	-			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program			0.1	1.7	-			
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. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

(Millions of Dollars)

TABLE VI

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
TOTAL	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1946-76†
TOTAL	0.1	0.9	-	1.0
UNDP	-	0.9	-	0.9
Other UN	0.1	-	-	0.1
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
Donor	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1969-75	
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
TOTAL	-	2.1	58.2	
Portugal	-	-	56.0	
Other	-	2.1	2.2	
(Portugal no longer a member of the DAC)				
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (COMMITMENTS)				
TOTAL	-	-		
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	CY 1975	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1954-76	
TOTAL	-	b/	b/	
USSR	-	-	b/	
China	-	b/	-	

*Less than \$50,000. TQ - Transition Quarter † - As of September 30, 1976. P - Preliminary.

a/Includes the transition quarter.

b/Economic agreement signed, but information on the amount of aid extended (if any) is not available.

Cape Verde

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>			<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total (mid-1976; millions)		0.3	Exports (f.o.b.)	2 ^a	
Annual Growth Rate (percent)		2.0%	Imports (c.i.f.)	-34 ^a	
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>	Trade Balance	-32	
Percent in Urban Areas	7%	6%	Main Exports: Fish, prepared foodstuffs.		
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)		40%			
<u>HEALTH</u>			<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Life Expectancy (years)		53	(Gross Holdings; End of		
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		91	Period; \$ millions)		
People per Doctor		20,200	<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
<u>EDUCATION</u>			Total Expenditures	n. a.	n. a.
Primary and Secondary Students	<u>1960</u>	<u>1972</u>	Defense Expenditures		
a. Number (in thousands)	n. a.	75	a. As % of Total Expenditures	n. a.	n. a.
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	n. a.	80	b. As % of GNP	n. a.	n. a.
Literacy Rate (percent)		34%	Domestic Revenues	n. a.	n. a.
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>					
1974 (dollars) ¹		470	<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²		4.7%	a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		n. a.
			b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		n. a.
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>					
Total Production (percent)		n. a.	<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT as %</u>		
Per Capita Production (percent)		n. a.	<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		n. a.

NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

a - 1973.

Guinea-Bissau

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1946- 1976†	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1976†	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL			1.0	0.1	-			
Loans			-	-	-			
Grants			1.0	0.1	-			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies			1.0	-	-			
Loans		NO ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PRIOR TO FY 1975	-	-	-		Not available at time of printing	
Grants			1.0	-	-			
<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>			(-)	(-)	(-)			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)			-	0.1	-			
Loans			-	-	-			
Grants			-	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			-	0.1	-			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program			-	0.1	-			
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. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

NO MILITARY PROGRAMS

NO PROGRAMS

(Millions of Dollars)

TABLE VI

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1946-76†
TOTAL	0.2	3.1	-	3.3
UNDP	-	3.1	-	3.1
Other UN	0.2	-	-	0.2
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
Donor	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1969-75	
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
TOTAL	0.1	8.1	16.8	
Portugal	-	-	8.6	
Sweden	-	-	5.5	
Other	0.1	8.1	2.7	
(Portugal no longer a member of the DAC)				
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (COMMITMENTS)				
TOTAL	3.5	1.2		
Kuwait	0.5	1.2		
Qatar	1.0	-		
UAE	2.0	-		
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1954-76	
TOTAL	18	13	31	
USSR	1	13	14	
China	17	-	17	

*Less than \$50,000. TQ - Transition Quarter † - As of September 30, 1976. P - Preliminary. UAE - United Arab Emirates.
 a/ Includes the transition quarter.

Guinea-Bissau

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>			<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total (mid-1976; millions)		0.5	Exports (f.o.b.)	3 ^a	
Annual Growth Rate (percent)		1.2%	Imports (c.i.f.)	-44 ^a	
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>	Trade Balance	-41	
Percent in Urban Areas	14%	23%	Main Exports: Peanuts, coconuts.		
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)		86%	<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
			(Gross Holdings; End of Period; \$ millions)		<u>1976</u>
<u>HEALTH</u>			<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Life Expectancy (years)		41	Total Expenditures	n. a.	n. a.
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		220	Defense Expenditures		
People per Doctor		16,300	a. As % of Total Expenditures	2.9%	n. a.
			b. As % of GNP	n. a.	n. a.
<u>EDUCATION</u>			Domestic Revenues		
Primary and Secondary Students	<u>1960</u>	<u>1971</u>			
a. Number (in thousands)	n. a.	46	<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	n. a.	30%	a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		n. a.
Literacy Rate (percent)		29%	b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		n. a.
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>					
1974 (dollars) ¹		n. a.	<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT</u> as %		
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²		n. a.	<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		n. a.
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>					
Total Production (percent)		n. a.			
Per Capita Production (percent)		n. a.			

NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

a - 1973.

Sao Tome & Principe

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>			<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total (mid-1976; millions)		0.08	Exports (f.o.b.)	13 ^a	
Annual Growth Rate (percent)		1.3%	Imports (c.i.f.)	-10 ^a	
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>	Trade Balance	3	
Percent in Urban Areas	16%	16%	Main Exports: Cocoa, coffee.		
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)			n. a.		
<u>HEALTH</u>			<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Life Expectancy (years)		54	(Gross Holdings; End of		
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		64	Period; \$ millions)		
People per Doctor		6,400			
<u>EDUCATION</u>			<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Primary and Secondary Students	<u>1960</u>	<u>1972</u>	Total Expenditures	n. a.	n. a.
a. Number (in thousands)	4	14	Defense Expenditures		
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	14%	49%	a. As % of Total Expenditures	n. a.	n. a.
Literacy Rate (percent)			b. As % of GNP	n. a.	n. a.
n. a.			Domestic Revenues		
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>					
1974 (dollars) ¹		570	<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²		-1.0%	a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		n. a.
			b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		n. a.
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>			<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT as %</u>		
Total Production (percent)		n. a.	<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		n. a.
Per Capita Production (percent)		n. a.			

NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

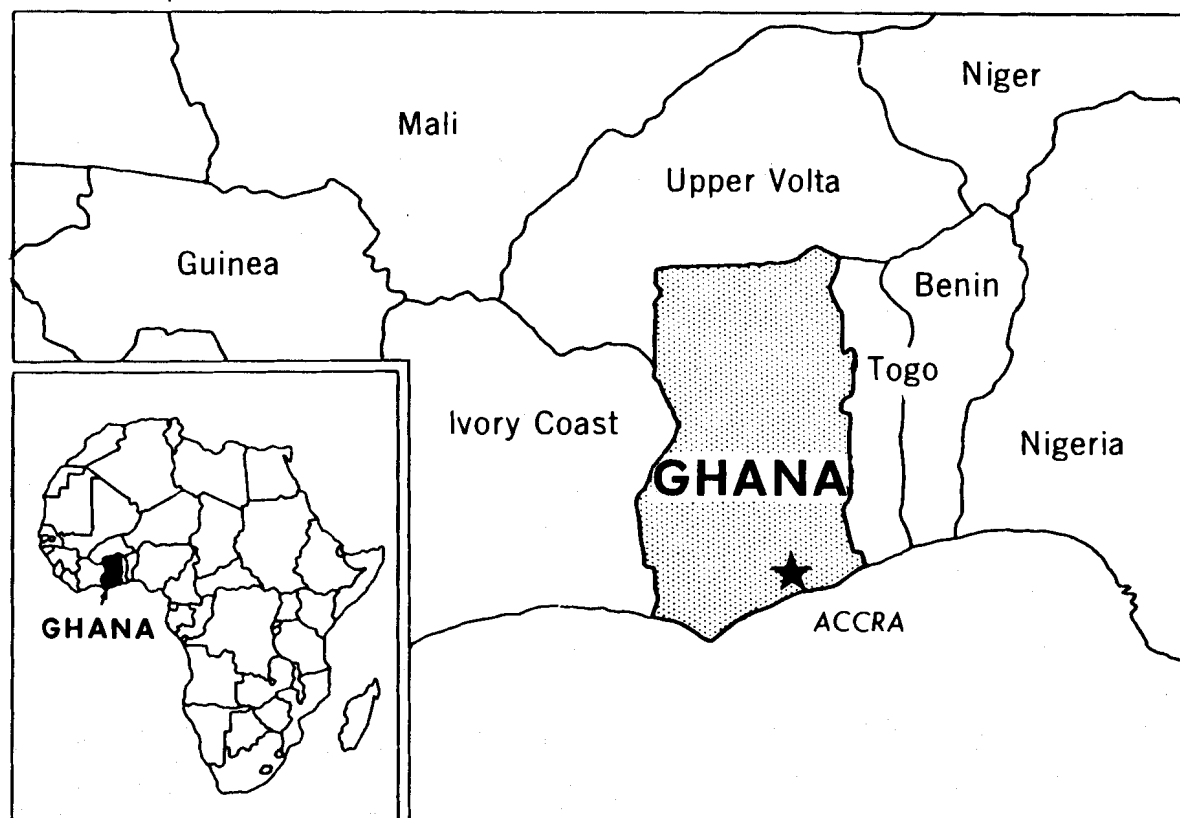
¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

a - 1973.

Ghana



KEY DATA

Population (millions - mid-1976)	10.1
Annual Growth Rate (percent)	2.7
Population in Urban Areas (Percent - 1975)	33
Labor Force in Agriculture (Percent)	55

Per Capita GNP (dollars - 1974)	430*
Life Expectancy (years)	48
People Per Doctor	11,200
Literacy Rate (percent)	25
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group (Primary and Secondary)	45

* - Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report.

GHANA

Ghana, the first black African nation to obtain independence, plays a role in African councils that exceeds its geographic or economic status. By assisting in the achievement of Ghana's basic development objectives, i.e., leveling a nation and economy that is equitable and moderate in its policies, and that has a significant development potential, the A.I.D. program can make an important contribution to furthering overall U.S. interests.

These include:

- support on multilateral issues;
- favorable climate for U.S. investment and business;
- access to Ghana's natural products.

Socio-Economic Setting

The general performance of the Ghanaian economy has been mediocre over the past ten years. Key indicators, on a per capita basis, have shown only the most modest growth in real terms.

Currently Ghana is facing serious economic problems with:

- a high rate of inflation;
- an over-valued currency;
- serious balance of payments problems.

At the same time it possesses:

- comparatively high levels of trained personnel;
- a potentially productive agriculture sector and basic physical infrastructure;
- reasonable amounts of foreign investment.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)						
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1976						
Loans	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,889	280	1,174	350	85	-
Total	11,889	10,280	1,174	350	85	-
<u>Transition Quarter</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,362	1,835	285	242	-	-
Total	2,362	1,835	285	242	-	-
1977						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	4,316	919	2,037	835	-	525 ^{a/}
Total	4,316	919	2,037	835	-	525
			Population Planning	Health		
1978						
Loans	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-
Grants	5,270	2,770	980	965	555	-
Total	17,270	14,770	980	965	555	-

a/ Drought Funds from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1975.

GHANA

The adoption of a stabilization program of financial reforms would be difficult for the Government.

- The current Government came to power following the imposition of severe economic reforms and is sensitive to the impact of similar measures.
- Members of the small but important middle class, which is composed mainly of civil servants and military personnel, resist such stringent measures which lead to further deterioration of their standards of living.

The Government is making a serious effort to improve the situation:

- The new five year development plan recognizes the need for a more equitable distribution of benefits, both between the middle and lower classes, and between rural and urban sectors.
- The plan stresses the need to improve the rural environment with a particular emphasis on agricultural production.
- Recently the Government has taken the significant step of reordering its national budget to reflect this change in priorities.

Improvements in the performance of the social and economic sector principally agriculture, health and rural services are where most advances are likely to be made. The limitations faced, e.g., the concentration of services in urban areas, the traditional education system, the rapid population growth, malnutrition in some geographic areas, and ineffective management in many organizations, can all be readily addressed within the current difficult economic situation. Concerted and successful efforts are underway to improve performance within these areas. These efforts are clearly consistent with A.I.D.'s current programming policy and the A.I.D. program is appropriately supportive of them.

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

U.S. assistance is directed to support the Government of Ghana's efforts to orient development services to rural areas. Within this framework, A.I.D. is pursuing three avenues:

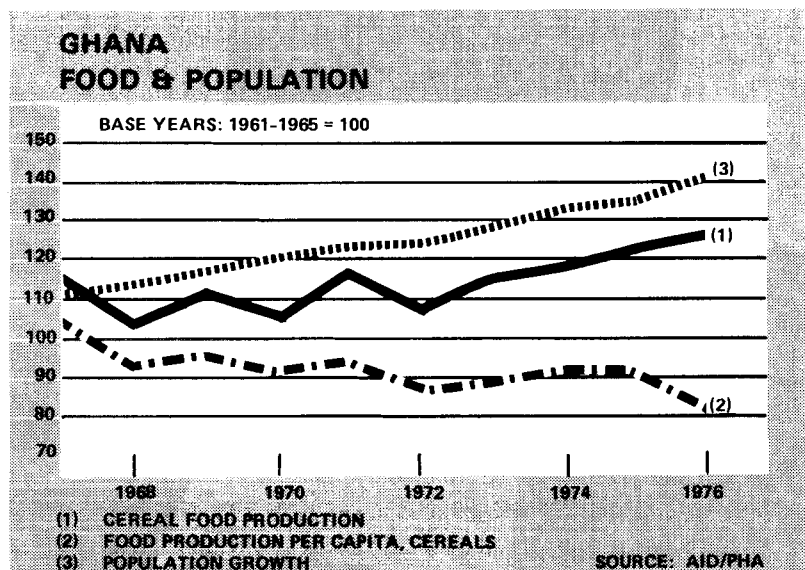
- assisting the small farmer improve his production;
- assisting in the improvement of health care to the poorest segment of society with an emphasis on maternal child health/family planning;
- assisting in the development of district and regional level government managers in agriculture and health.

FY 1978 Program

In FY 1978, A.I.D. proposes assistance in areas that are of priority concern to the country and are consistent with a policy of addressing the needs of the rural poor. The program emphasizes assistance in agriculture, health/family planning, and education/human resources.

Food and Nutrition

The Government's development objectives in agriculture are to obtain self-sufficiency in the production of basic food crops by emphasizing increased production from the small farmer. As a means to this end the Ghanaian Government plans to provide the basic inputs required for increased production. The Government is also hopeful of increasing foreign exchange earnings by the increased production of the small farmers, a reasonable expectation since cocoa, the country's prime export crop, is a labor intensive crop grown on small farms.



The Government of Ghana has taken a number of measures towards achieving its objectives:

- adjusted price supports to encourage production of goods;
- increased the flow of credit through the Agriculture Development Bank to small farmers;
- improved agricultural management and services to the agricultural sector through management training for middle level officials;
- facilitated the provision of production inputs, i.e., fertilizer, seeds and credit to the farmer;
- improved coordination between the various organizations, both national and local and public and private, that are serving the agriculture community.

Specific A.I.D. financed projects to support these objectives in FY 1978 include:

- Managed Input-Delivery and Agriculture Services (MIDAS).
- Agricultural Management Development.
- District Planning and Rural Development.
- Nutrition Improvement.

The MIDAS project is intended to provide the small farmer with the inputs and supporting services required to be successful. Besides credit, seeds and fertilizer, these include extension services, and marketing. The Agricultural Management Development and the District Planning and Rural Development projects assist in improving the Government's planning, coordination and management of its rural development effort at the national, regional and local levels.

Although much of the program is quite new, achievements obtained in the management area include the establishment of a post graduate program in agriculture management at the University of Ghana and the administration of practically oriented in-service training to more than 250 agriculture officials.

A new initiative delayed from the past year is proposed for FY 1978.

- The proposed project in the nutritional field will address the need to include nutritional factors in the Government's consideration of development programs.

GHANA

Population Planning

Ghana, in its guidelines for the Five Year Development Plan, places high priority on providing effective family planning services. This priority is clearly demonstrated in Government of Ghana policy which recognizes the importance of family planning to the achievement of national development goals and actively strives to provide family planning services to those desiring them.

To achieve more effective implementation, the Government has reordered the Ministry of Health priorities.

- The Maternal Child Health/Family Planning unit, has been upgraded by the appointment of a Senior Medical Officer to manage it.
- Coordination between the Ghana National Family Planning Program and the Ministry of Health has been improved.
- Seminars on family planning have been held at the national level and in each of the nine regions.

In addition, basic research on family planning aimed at the development of improved procedures for monitoring of family planning is being conducted.

The proposed FY 1978 program includes funding of the family planning component of the Danfa Rural Health and Family Planning project as well as two population projects.

- Continued funding will be provided for the Population Program Support project which is aimed at strengthening the support and service network for expanding family planning services.

- Continued funding will be provided for the Population Dynamics project which was previously part of an African Regional effort but is being initiated in FY 1977 as part of the Ghana bilateral program. This project is aimed at strengthening the competence of the University of Ghana in various disciplines involved in the study of population dynamics and family planning programs.

Health

The Government of Ghana recognizes that an effective health care delivery system with special emphasis on maternal child health is required to make a significant impact on family planning practices.

It places priority on providing rural areas improved services in:

- maternal and child health;
- preventive care;
- environmental sanitation; and
- improved nutrition.

A.I.D. has played an important role in the development of a successful health program. Among the most successful elements of A.I.D. assistance have been training of Ministry of Health personnel throughout Ghana under the Management of Rural Health Services and the Danfa Rural Health and Family Planning projects. Under the latter project, approaches to the delivery of low cost effective health care to rural areas are being developed and tested. Results of the Danfa project to date indicate that the combination of health/family planning services can be done economically and that this combination improves health care while decreasing the birth rate.

GHANA

The proposed FY 1978 program will provide funding for continuing these two ongoing projects.

Education and Human Resources

While Ghana is comparatively advanced in education among countries in Africa, its formal education system is not sufficiently adapted to the modern needs of a developing nation. One of the most critical areas of human resources development in Ghana is the lack of adequate capacity to manage the complex of activities required for successful development. The use of informal and non-formal channels to address this problem is the approach most likely to yield results. Practically all the major components of the various sectors of the A.I.D. program in Ghana contain elements designed to enhance the human capabilities essential to Ghana's development.

The proposed FY 1978 Education and Human Resources Development program provides support for two recently initiated activities:

- The Economic and Rural Development project, being initiated in FY 1977, will assist Government efforts in improving the capacity of local officials to participate in the national development effort. It will develop training programs for regional and local staffs to help strengthen the design and administration of local development programs.
- The Women in Ghanaian Development project supports government and public programs aimed at increasing the effective participation of women in Ghana's development.

In addition, the centrally funded Opportunities Industrialization Centers International project is continuing in Ghana. It has developed a successful job training program which is now expanding to include several areas outside of Accra. Ghanaian sources are now financing 25% of the project.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA			
Category	FY 1976 (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	26	27	27
PASA ^c	4	9	9
Contract	10	14	13
Total	40	50	49
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	39	82	93
Contract	1	-	-
Total	40	82	93

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

P.L. 480, Title II

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)		FY 1977 (Estimated)		FY 1978 (Projected)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		4,763		4,562		3,715
World Food Programs ..		995		949		949
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		5,758		5,511		4,664
Total P.L. 480		5,758		5,511		4,664

*Includes Transition Quarter.

P.L. 480, Title II

A.I.D. support is coordinated through the Government of Ghana Nutrition Action Plan which is designed to reach the lowest income groups. Catholic Relief Services (CRS) is the implementing agent and should reach over 220,000 recipients in FY 1978.

The Nutrition Action Plan represents the Government's response to its recognition that the long term problems of

low, unstable income; inadequate nutrition; and high disease levels create a vicious and reinforcing cycle among many children that must be broken.

Program components include Maternal Child Health and Pre-School Feeding through 40 new feeding centers. Family planning, nutrition education, and preventive health care are emphasized at these centers. Nutrition rehabilitation is provided to the Upper Region as part of drought relief efforts. It is estimated that 30% of the children in this area are undernourished. In addition, local projects such as Food for Work are using P.L. 480 support for self-help, labor intensive agriculture, and environmental sanitation activities which in turn serve overall development objectives.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
A.I.D.**			
Loans	5,665	11,616	5,269
Grants	3,465	4,186	5,413
Total A.I.D.	9,130	15,802	10,682
P.L. 480***			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	5,758	5,511	4,664
Total P.L. 480	5,758	5,511	4,664
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	14,888	21,313	15,346

*Includes Transition Quarter.

**A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE II

COUNTRY: GHANA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through 9 30 76		Estimated FY77		Proposed FY78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9 30 76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authori- zation	Expendi- tures	Authori- zation	Expendi- tures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Agriculture Management Development	* 641-0070	1975	736	408	419	435	410	375	239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition Improvement	* 641-0071	1977	-	-	-	-	360	150	552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managed Input Delivery and Agricultural Services	* 641-0067	1976	1,800	-	-	1,087	1,000	1,100	1,980	10,000	-	-	-	-	2,000	10,000	4,000
District Planning and Rural Development	* 641-0073	1980	-	-	500	50	1,000	560	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	200
<u>Population Planning</u>																	
DANFA Rural Health/Family Planning	* 641-0055	1969	4,170	3,467	218	400	65	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Program Support	* 641-0064	1971	1,046	734	525	290	665	650	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Programs in Population Dynamics	* 641-0087	1977	-	-	175	112	250	300	571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health</u>																	
DANFA Rural Health/Family Planning	* 641-0055	1969	438	400	692	430	535	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management of Rural Health Services	* 641-0068	1974	860	529	427	505	430	410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>																	
Economic Development Management	641-0062	1972	1,431	1,148	350	310	-	323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women in Ghanaian Development	* 641-0083	TQ	242	-	100	167	155	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic and Rural Development Management	* 641-0077	1977	-	-	735	400	400	525	1,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Program Loan	641-H-017	6/73								19,000	8,315	-	72	-	9,616	-	1,069
Total			10,723	6,377	4,141	4,186	5,270	5,413	6,149	29,000	8,315	-	72	-	11,616	12,000	5,269

*Detailed project narrative—See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

Estimated FY 1977 - Proposed FY 1978

(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: GHANA

TABLE III

FISCAL YEAR	TITLE	AMOUNT
1978	Managed Input Delivery and Agricultural Services	10,000
1978	District Planning and Rural Development	2,000

Country: GHANA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Agriculture Management Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	410	
NUMBER 641-0070	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1975	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1980
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p.39			

Purpose: To develop a self-sustaining indigenous agricultural management and planning capability which will lead to improved allocation and utilization of agricultural sector resources.

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		

Established Manpower Development Division in Min. of Agriculture	X	X	X
Established:			
Annual Regional Management Seminars (ARMS)	X	X	X
Masters in Agricultural Administration Program (MAA)	X	X	X
Diploma in Agricultural Administration Program (DAA)	X	X	X

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country: Ministry and training personnel, training facilities and expenses (\$2,126,000).

Progress to Date: Within the Manpower Development Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, an Institute of Agricultural Management has been established. A second ARMS program of two seminars has begun.

A second DAA program has started. Graduates of the first program have, as planned, begun work in rural districts. The MAA program at the University of Ghana has been designed

and coursework has commenced. This multi-disciplinary program involves three faculties of the University and takes students from several African countries. A research project analyzing administrative and organizational issues in Ghana's agricultural research system is in progress.

FY 1978 Program: The second cycle of the DAA program will be completed and a third initiated. The initial MAA students will have completed their program.

	<u>A.I.D.-financed Inputs</u>	<u>(\$ Thousands)</u>	<u>FY 78</u>
Personnel: 4 long-term advisors (48 pm)			
3 PASA and one direct hire			260
Participants: short-term training for six Ghanaian staff and long-term training for four in agricultural administration (86 pm)			100
Commodities: books, films, training aids			5
Logistics: support for local staff and faculty, field trips and local travel			45
Total			410

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	736	408	328	U.S. Department of Agriculture
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	419	435	312	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,155	843	312	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	410	239	1,804	

Country: GHANA

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Nutrition Improvement	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 360		
NUMBER 641-0071		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1980
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Goal: To improve the quality of life through improved nutrition of infants, young children, pregnant and lactating women.

Purpose: To develop the capacity to plan and implement practical, cost effective nutrition programs.

Background: A National Food and Nutrition Board was established in 1959 but the Government of Ghana has not effectively established and implemented a coherent nutrition policy. In 1974 an A.I.D. assisted National Food and Nutrition Conference made several major recommendations on nutrition policy which are to be incorporated into the new Five Year Development Plan. However the release of the new Plan has been delayed, which in turn has delayed the completion of the Government's revised Nutrition Action Plan. Because of these delays A.I.D. has postponed the initiation of this project. The completion of the Action Plan is anticipated in late FY 1977 at which time project implementation discussions with the Government will be resumed.

A.I.D. proposes to provide assistance to develop the capacity of the Ministry of Health to plan and coordinate sound, cost-effective nutrition programs under the Development Plan. Assistance will also be provided to units within other Ministries that will have major operational roles in program implementation.

Major Outputs:

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	
Nutrition planning group established to coordinate Nutrition Action Plan	X	X
Nutrition survey conducted and data base established	-	X
Trained nutrition extension staff working with operational ministries	-	20
Specific nutrition programs designed and demonstrated	-	9

Host Country and Other Donors

Host Country: Personnel, facilities, operating budgets - \$930,000.
UNICEF: Vehicles, overseas fellowships, local support costs - \$200,000.

FY 1978 Program

	<u>A.I.D.-financed Inputs</u> (\$ Thousands)	
	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Personnel: short-term advisory services (8 pm)	65	129
Training: 2 U.S. long-term academic and 6 U.S. short-term participants (44 pm)	50	140
Commodities: nutrition research/analysis equipment, vehicles, demonstration equip.	65	183
Other: demonstration projects, nutrition surveys and seminars/conferences.	<u>180</u>	<u>460</u>
Total	360	912

Country: GHANA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV.

TITLE Managed Inputs Delivery and Agricultural Services	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 11,000 (10,000 loan, 1,000 grant)		
NUMBER 641-0067	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p.40	FY 1976	FY 1979	OF PROJECT FY 1980

Purpose: To increase small farmer production through development of a coordinated national program to provide more and improved agricultural inputs (fertilizer, seed credit, services and technologies).

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Farm Loan Offices established	-	9	19
Small farmers reached with improved inputs and services	-	4,500	14,500
Tons of bulk fertilizer imported and distributed	-	52,000	109,000
Small farms systems research station established	-	-	1
Pilot district marketing programs functioning	-	1	1

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country: Ministry personnel and facilities, seed farms banks (\$16,778,000).

Progress to Date: The MIDAS project agreement was signed in September 1976. Signing of a loan agreement for \$10 million is anticipated in February 1977.

FY 1978 Programs: The seed multiplication activity will commence production. Credit and extension activities will initiate operations. Initial marketing surveys will be done. Demonstration projects will be planned and implementation started. Fertilizer will be prepared and distribution initiated.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

Grant

Personnel: eight continuing long-term (96 pm) technicians, plus 15 pm of consultant services	778
Training: five long-term and 15 short-term participants in the U.S. (99 pm)	109
Commodities: vehicles and training aids	47
Other Costs: local marketing surveys and evaluation	66
Sub total	1,000

Loan

Commodities: small farm equipment, fertilizer, and seeds	10,000
Total	11,000

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	1,800	-	1,800	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	-	1,087	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,800	1,087	713	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	1,980	4,780	

Country: GHANA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE District Planning and Rural Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	3,000 (2,000 Loan/1,000 Grant)	
NUMBER 641-0073	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs, p.41	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1981
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

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.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Critical obstacles identified and development plan prepared	X	X	X
Technologies and interventions for increasing agr. production identified	-	X	X
Information system for monitoring and evaluation development operational	-	X	X
Number of farmers in program	-	1,000	3,500

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country: Personnel support and facilities - \$653,000.

Progress to Date: The initial phase of the project will involve a Development Planning Advisor working closely with a carefully selected target district to assist in the preparation of a district development plan and budget. This will be followed by a broader effort in planning and implementing specific local projects involving local

organizations throughout the district. Through this process local interests and priorities will be determined. The intent is to develop methods and activities of local development that the Ghanaian Government can replicate in other districts.

FY 1978 Program: A \$2 million loan will be negotiated in late FY 1978 to finance equipment for small-scale public works, feeder roads, and water systems as well as machinery for small agricultural processors and manufacturers of implements.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
<u>Grant</u>	
Personnel: 3 long-term advisors and short-term consultants (90 pm)	600
Training: short-term participants (third country) (30 pm)	30
Commodities: water system, survey and road equipment	140
Other Costs:	
district development/experimentation fund	140
research/technical support to Ghanaian institutions	50
conferences and administrative costs	40
Sub total	1,000
<u>Loan</u>	
Commodities: rural infrastructure, road building equipment, sewer construction materials	1,600
Local costs: cement and building materials	400

	U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)		Total	PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	500	50		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	500	50	450	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	1,300	2,800	

Country: GHANA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Danfa Rural Health and Family Planning	FUNDS Health Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 641-0055	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 78 600		
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p.43	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1969	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1979

Purpose: To (a) identify, test and demonstrate practical, replicable approaches to the delivery of rural health and family planning services; (b) strengthen the capability of the Ghana Medical School to conduct such research and provide training in delivery of rural health and family planning services; (c) demonstrate several cost effective health/family planning delivery models; and (d) transfer project developed information to relevant Government of Ghana agencies.

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Establish and conduct research in four project test areas	X	X	X
Conduct continuing series of health and epidemiological sample surveys	11	15	15
Data analysis for health/population reports/publications	28	40	62
Produce manuals on delivery of health/ family planning services for field use	-	4	8

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country: Salaries and support costs for all personnel; project facilities - \$2,511,000

Progress to Date: Nine model health delivery systems have been developed from data provided by four test areas. The various areas utilized differing approaches applicable to various areas of Ghana. Model systems developed include

those for satellite clinic operations, organization of health posts, mass immunization and family planning education. Medical students participate in field orientation programs with para-medical and Ministry of Health personnel. Writing of operational manuals has begun which will record and make available the knowledge and experience gained.

FY 1978 Program: Drafting and distribution of operational manuals will be completed. Further training of personnel and analysis of data will take place.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
Personnel: 24 pm of long-term and 40 pm of short-term advisory services	465
Participants: Training (12 pm) for four participants	19
Commodities: Vehicles spare parts and other commodities	24
Other Costs: Local costs of field operations and publication of operational manuals	92
Total	600

Funding by Functional Account
(\$ Thousands)

Population Planning	65
Health	535
Total	600

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	4,608	3,867	741	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	910	830		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	5,518	4,697	821	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	600	-	6,118	

Univ. of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

Country: GHANA

TITLE Population Program Support	FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	665	
NUMBER 641-0064	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1971	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1980
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p.44			

Purpose: To develop the primary systems of a viable and effective National Family Planning Program (NFPP) capable of providing family planning services to those who wish it.

UNFPA - UN fund for Population Activities

Vehicles, training, support of Institute of Population Studies
\$430,000

Major Outputs: 9/30/76 FY 77 FY 78

(Cumulative through end FY)

Regional service centers/ systems supporting satellite clinics	51	66	78
Mobile contraceptive supply units	2	5	9
Retail contraceptive outlets	124	152	196
Family planning management seminars	-	1	3
Supervisory personnel trained in planning and management	-	50	150

Progress to Date: Building on a base of 192 clinics serving 60,000 acceptors, the NFPP has recently organized a series of regional seminars to strengthen the involvement of all officials and medical personnel participating in the program. Coordination of the NFPP program with that of the Ministry of Health has been improved by an intensified program to train health personnel in family planning activities.

FY 1978 Program: Further training for improved planning and management, contraceptives, and clinical equipment will be provided. An expanded outreach program in rural areas involving the distribution of contraceptives will also be implemented.

Host Country and Other Donors:

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

Host Country	NFPP program personnel, facilities and subsidies to voluntary agencies \$4,215,000
United Kingdom and Canada	Mobile cinema vans; production of family planning films in Ghana \$ 300,000

Personnel: Contract advisory services, (4 pm)	FY 78 32
Participants: Short-term U.S. training for 8 participants (24 pm)	39
Commodities: Contraceptives and clinical equipment	379
Other Costs: Local cost support for programs in contraceptive distribution, intensive outreach, research and evaluation. Local training programs and facilities	215
Total	665

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	1,046	734	312	Personal services contracts.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	525	290		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,571	1,024	547	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	665	309	2,545	

Country: GHANA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Programs in Population Dynamics	FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	250	
NUMBER 641-0087	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1980
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p.254			

Purpose: To strengthen the competence of the University of Ghana in the various disciplines involved in the study of population dynamics and implementation of family planning programs, including their relationship to health, economic development, food, land utilization and environmental protection.

FY 1978 Program: The Population Dynamics Program of the University of Ghana will utilize A.I.D. financed assistance to conduct research projects, workshops, and seminars in the population field. Participants in these activities will include personnel from all elements of Ghanaian society concerned with family planning.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	FY 78
(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Population Center fully integrated into structure of University	X	X
Fellowships for advanced studies in U.S., Ghana and third countries	18	37
Population Dynamics curriculum development and research projects	9	20

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
Personnel:	
Short-term contract advisory services (10 pm)	62
Training:	
Short and long-term training for 9 participants (66 pm)	70
Commodities:	
Equipment and supplies	10
Other Costs:	
Support to activities on Ghana Campus	39
Regional research grants and workshops	69
Total	250

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country: University personnel, facilities and local costs - \$440,000

Progress to Date: Under the prior regional project - African Universities Teaching of Population Dynamics - the University of Ghana established a regional population center and library and identified scientific manpower in nearby institutions qualified to engage in research related to population policy formulation. This bilateral project is thus building on an established base.

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	University of North Carolina
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	175	112		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	175	112	63	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	250	571	996	

Country: GHANA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Management of Rural Health Services	FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	430	
NUMBER 641-0068	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p.45	FY 1974	FY 1978	OF PROJECT FY 1979

Purpose: To develop in the Ministry of Health suitable organizational arrangements and systems for the planning, management, and administration of broad low cost and effective rural health services coverage in Ghana.

policy guidelines have been established for the Five Year Plan. An inventory of existing manpower has been completed. Health facility designs have been prepared. A nation-wide system for budget requests from each region and district has been prepared and officials trained in its use.

Major Putputs:	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
Planning Unit permanently established	X	X	X
Planning Unit staff trained	2	3	6
Completed 5-year health sector plan	-	X	X
Planning Unit analysis and recommendations completed for follow-on technical assistance for delivery of rural health services project	-	X	X
Vehicle maintenance facilities developed	0	12	17

FY 1978 Program: The Ministry of Health Planning Unit staff will be fully localized. In addition to providing support in the formulation of policy and budgets the Planning Unit will conduct seminars and conferences for personnel in the health field. The initial group of Ghanaians trained under this project will have returned and will be working at positions in the health field. Two major and fifteen minor vehicle maintenance centers will have been completed and be operational.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
Personnel: long-term advisory services (32 pm)	210
Training: 7 long-term academic and 5 short-term non-academic participants (102 pm)	108
Commodities: audio visual aids and training materials	12
Construction: support for Health Management Training Institute	100
Total	430

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country: Planning Unit personnel, facilities and operating budget - \$514,000.

Progress to Date: The Planning Unit has been established in the Ministry of Health and two professional staff members have completed advanced studies in the U.S. National health

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	860	529	331	Kaiser Foundation International
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	427	505		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,287	1,034	253	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	430	-	1,717	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

Country: GHANA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Women in Ghanaian Development	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	155	
NUMBER 641-0083	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p.46	FY TQ	FY 1978	FY 1979

Purpose: To enhance the capacity of Ghanaian women to articulate their needs and to identify and prescribe solutions to problems inhibiting a more participatory role for women in development.

Projected Outputs:

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Seminar on women in development	-	1	1
In-depth research studies completed	-	1	3
Key association members trained in leadership and project design	-	120	120
Grant programs initiated	-	4	10

Host Country and Other Donors:

National Council on Women and Staff salaries, research budget, supporting costs - \$193,000.

Progress to Date: Plans have been made to finance three research projects which will analyze, in depth, the role of women in the various segments of the Ghanaian economy. Particular emphasis will be placed on creating an adequate data base so that the conclusions reached are meaningful for Ghana as a whole. The overall aim of the research is to improve opportunities for women. It is also intended to make several small grants to various Ghanaian women organizations in order that they may conduct leadership training courses and implement actual economic development projects.

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. will support the program development activities of the National Council on Women and Development. Additional support will be provided to other women's groups.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

Personnel: six months consultant services and contract for 12 months services Ghanaian project manager
 Training: short-term study observation tours for 8 Ghanaians (8 pm)
 Other Costs: grants to 6 women's associations for small projects

FY 78

60

25

70

Total

155

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1976	242	-	242
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	100	167	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	342	167	175
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	155	-	497

Country: GHANA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Economic and Rural Development Management	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	400	
NUMBER 641-0077	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p.47			

Purpose: To establish an effective planning, coordination and management training program for district and regional level officials and District Council members.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	
Project Coordination Committee and Secretariat established	X	X
Regional Training/Consultancy teams trained	3	9
District Councils trained (Courses upgraded annually)	20	62
Seminar/workshops organized	24	71

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country: Provides for salaries and operational costs of the Project Coordination Committee, the Central Project Secretariat, the regional training/consultancy team; and training support facilities and materials, and room and board for the trainees during the seminar/workshops - \$2,672,000.

Progress to Date: Program activities are scheduled to begin in 1977.

FY 1978 Program: Graduates of the first cycle of training programs will be on site and working. A second cycle of training programs for District and Regional Officials will be conducted. Ghanaian trainers will be conducting the courses with the assistance of U.S. counterparts.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>
<u>Personnel:</u>	
Four full-time PASA technicians and one direct-hire project officer (60 pm) and short-term consultants (2 pm)	346 16
<u>Participants:</u>	
Five short-term participants (3 months each) to study different aspects of management	30
<u>Commodities:</u>	
Audio-visual and other training aids	3
<u>Other Costs:</u>	
Local evaluation consultant	5
Total	400

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-		To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	735	400		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	735	400	335	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	400	1,198	2,333	

Ghana

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1976†	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ		
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	24.4	6.0	7.5	18.6	2.5		
Loans	19.0	-	-	10.0	-		
Grants	5.4	6.0	7.5	8.6	2.5		
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	22.0	2.6	2.9	11.9	2.4		
Loans	19.0	-	-	10.0	-		
Grants	3.0	2.6	2.9	1.9	2.4		
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.9	2.1	2.8	5.8	-		
Loans	-	-	-	-	-		
Grants	0.9	2.1	2.8	5.8	-		Not available at time of printing
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-		
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-		
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-		
Title II - Total Grants	0.9	2.1	2.8	5.8	-		
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	-	0.7	0.4	1.0	-		
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.9	1.4	2.4	4.8	-		
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.5	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.1		
Loans	-	-	-	-	-		
Grants	1.5	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.1		
Peace Corps	1.5	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.1		
Other	-	-	-	-	-		
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	*		
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-		
Grants	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	*		
a. MAP Grants	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	*		
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-		
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-		
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-		
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-		
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	24.5	6.0	7.6	18.7	2.5		
Loans	19.0	-	-	10.0	-		
Grants	5.5	6.0	7.6	8.7	2.5		
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	0.6	-	11.9	-	20.4		
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	10.0	-	20.4		
b. All Other Loans	0.6	-	1.9	-	NA		

(Millions of Dollars)

TABLE VI

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1946-76†
TOTAL	61.2	77.9	-	290.4
IBRD	23.0	66.5	-	142.5
IDA	26.0	10.0	-	96.3
AFDB	8.2	NA	NA	14.5
UNDP	4.0	1.2	-	31.8
Other UN	-	0.2	-	5.3
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
Donor	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1946-76	
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
TOTAL	27.4	105.0	283.4	
Germany	8.7	65.8	117.9	
Canada	11.8	18.4	66.4	
U. K.	2.7	3.0	58.2	
Italy	0.4	12.7	13.8	
Other	3.8	5.1	27.1	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (COMMITMENTS)				
TOTAL	-	-		
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1975	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1946-76	
TOTAL	-	-	237	
USSR	-	-	93	
Eastern Europe	-	-	102	
China	-	-	42	

*Less than \$50,000. TD - Transition Quarter † - As of September 30, 1976. P - Preliminary. NA - Not Available.

a/Includes the transition quarter.

Ghana

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>			<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total (mid-1976; millions)		10.1	Exports (f.o.b.)	755	820
Annual Growth Rate (percent)		2.7%	Imports (c.i.f.)	-822	-805
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>	Trade Balance	-67	15
Percent in Urban Areas	23%	33%	Main Exports: Cocoa, wood, and diamonds.		
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)		55%	<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
			(Gross Holdings; End of		<u>1976</u>
			Period; \$ millions)	94	150
					125 (Nov.)
<u>HEALTH</u>			<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Life Expectancy (years)		48	(FY Ending June 30)		
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		133	Total Expenditures	678	1,055
People per Doctor		11,200	Defense Expenditures		
			a. As % of Total Expenditures	8%	8%
			b. As % of GNP	1%	2%
<u>EDUCATION</u>			Domestic Revenues	503	701
Primary and Secondary Students	<u>1960</u>	<u>1973</u>			
a. Number (in thousands)	686	1,575	<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	30%	45%	a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		1%
Literacy Rate (percent)			b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		1%
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>					
1974 (dollars) ¹		430			
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²		0.3%			
			<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT</u> as %		
			<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		2.3%
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>					
Total Production (percent)		1.3%			
Per Capita Production (percent)		-1.3%			

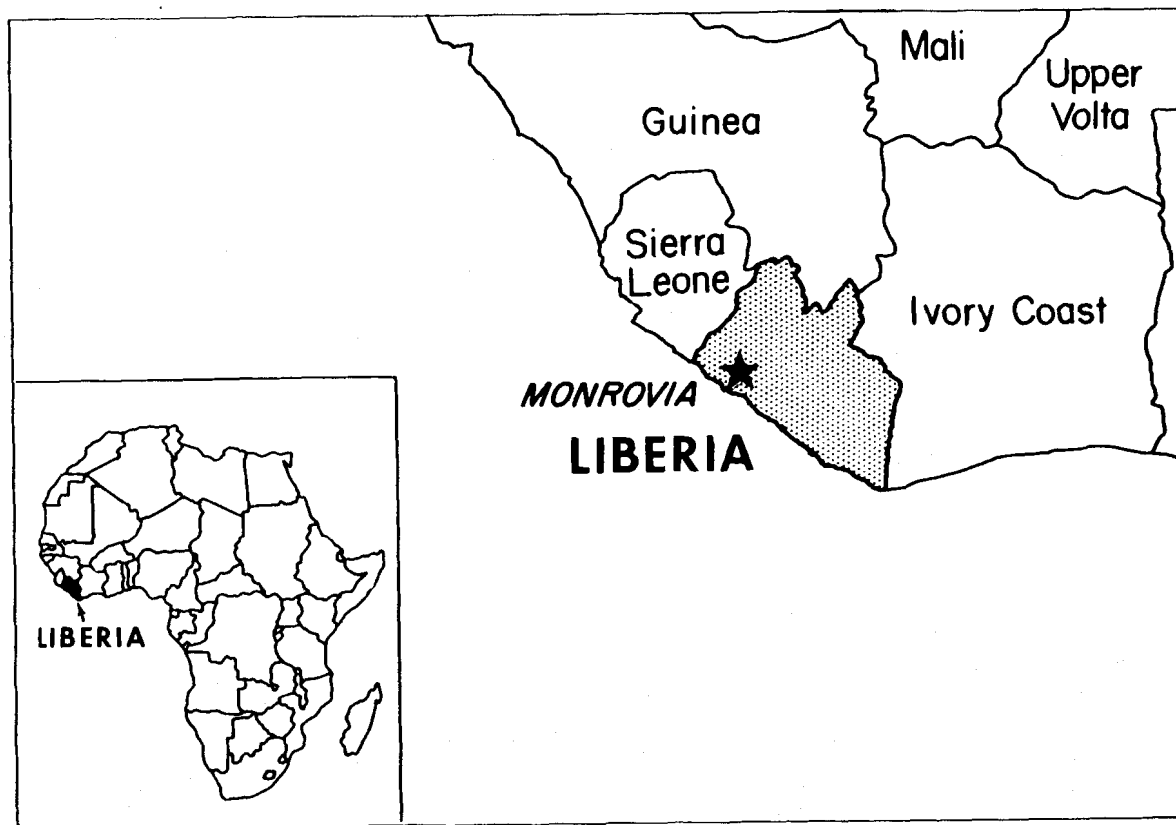
NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

Liberia



KEY DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1976</i>)	1.6
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	3.1
Population in Urban Areas (<i>Percent - 1975</i>)	15
Labor Force in Agriculture (<i>Percent</i>)	74

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars - 1974</i>)	390*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	45
People Per Doctor	11,200
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	10
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group (<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	34

* - Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report.

LIBERIA

U.S. interests in Liberia stem from the unique historical and cultural ties which constitute a "special relationship" between the two countries.

- The U.S. has a stake and an important role in Liberian growth and development.
- There is substantial U.S. private investment primarily in iron ore, rubber and timber.
- A number of U.S. Government facilities are situated on Liberian soil.
- Liberia's moderate voice in African and international councils frequently sustains concerns of importance to the United States.

Socio-Economic Setting

The Liberian economy, founded on exploitation of iron ore, rubber and timber, is expected to continue its healthy economic growth in 1976 of about 6% per annum. But the benefits of this are still largely confined to the small modern sector and the vast majority of the people engaged in subsistence agriculture remain poor.

- Over 70% of the nation's economic activity takes place in the externally financed enterprises.
- The rural sector, comprising over 70% of Liberia's 1.5 million population, receives only about 20% of national income. Rural per capita income is about \$70 per year.
- Only recently have national policies, traditionally oriented toward plantation agriculture, begun to deal with the problem of developing traditional agriculture.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health		Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1976							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,872	430	1,692		750	-	-
Total	2,872	430	1,692		750	-	-
Transition Quarter							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	591	115	327		149	-	-
Total	591	115	327		149	-	-
1977							
Loans	16,800	14,300	2,500				
Grants	5,235	1,237	2,976		1,022	-	-
Total	22,035	15,537	5,476		1,022	-	-
			Population Planning	Health			
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	8,845	1,965	205	2,610	3,565	500	-
Total	8,845	1,965	205	2,610	3,565	500	-

LIBERIA

- Lack of managers, administrators and trained Liberians in technical fields continues to be a major constraint to development.
- Outside of metropolitan Monrovia, government services are far below acceptable standards and do not even exist in many areas.

The present administration is increasingly turning to development of the rural areas.

- The new four year development plan projects an ambitious 6.8% growth rate over the life of the plan.
- The drive toward self-sufficiency in rice continues to receive high priority from the government with the government agricultural budget reaching a new high.
- Although there remains an undue dependence on expatriates, more Liberians than ever before are involved in running their own economy.
- In 1976, for the first time, more of Liberia's health budget was programmed in rural rather than urban areas.
- Top priorities are being accorded to rural road construction, integrated rural development and agricultural production projects, practical rural based education and health delivery systems.

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

The chief objectives of U.S. development assistance are to assist the Liberian Government in:

- increasing the technical and managerial competence of its people;

- establishing priorities which will accelerate the country toward rural development;
- extending the benefits of economic growth to the entirety of its population;
- broadening the base of its productive economy;
- the most effective allocation of its resources.

FY 1978 Program

A.I.D.'s response to the requests of the Liberian Government will concentrate in 1978 on reaching the rural poor:

- major efforts in education and human resource development will be initiated;
- rural health delivery systems are being expanded and linked with a national health referral system;
- programs to assist the traditional farmers will be expanded including the replication in a second county of a major integrated rural development production program commenced in 1976.

Food and Nutrition

The government's primary objective in the agricultural sector is to diversify and simultaneously modernize agricultural production. As part of this policy it has begun actively to pursue solutions to problems of traditional agriculture. The basic strategy of A.I.D. assistance in this sector is to give special support to programs which assist the small farmer through:

- special production programs linked with integrated rural development efforts to increase the production of food crops, cocoa

LIBERIA

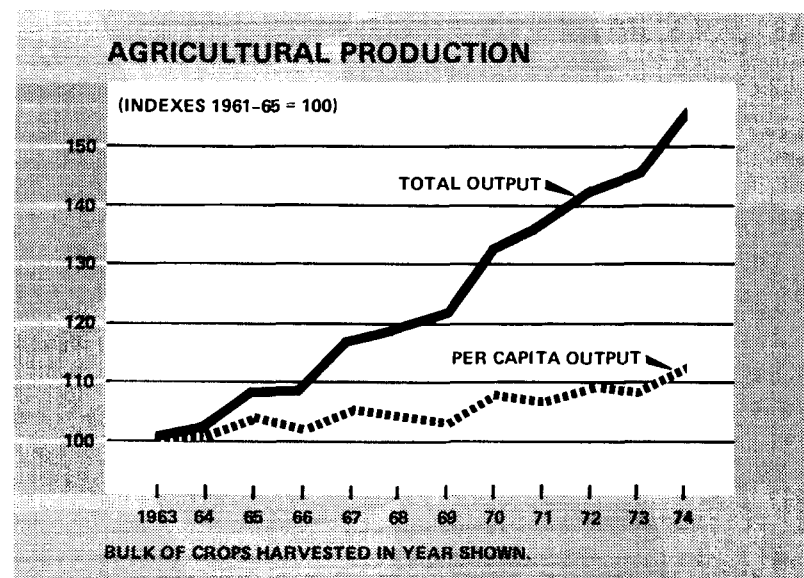
and coffee by the traditional farmer;

- programs aimed at improving the government's capacity to assist the traditional farmer and to provide him with improved facilities;
- programs which will improve selected institutions which directly assist the traditional farmer.

During the past several years the government has introduced a number of measures to improve the economic and social well-being of the population engaged in the traditional agricultural sector.

- Government expenditure on agriculture has increased from \$2.6 million or 3.8% of total expenditure in 1970 to \$8.2 million or 7.8% in 1974.
- A special cooperative development program was undertaken and over 40 co-ops formed.
- Agricultural extension training programs have been instituted through the University of Liberia, and the number and quality of extension agents have increased
- Rice production programs were initiated aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in rice through such means as the expansion of swamp rice production, improved practices, and seeds.
- A government financed tree crop program has distributed over 8 million cocoa, coffee, and oil palm seedlings to small farmers to help increase their cash income.
- Important changes have been made in agricultural pricing and marketing systems which have resulted in alternative outlets and improved returns to

the farmer as well as in more stable prices.



Recent U.S. efforts in agriculture have included aid for planning, integrated rural development, cooperatives and rural access roads.

- Since 1972, A.I.D. has provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture which has improved its capacity in planning and resources allocation, establishment of priorities, and the management of rural development programs.
- A.I.D., the IBRD and the Government of Liberia are collaborating on a major integrated rural development/agricultural production program in Lofa County which will directly benefit some 8,000 farm families and develop a prototype for replication in other areas. A similar project in

LIBERIA

Bong County is planned for initiation in FY 1977.

- An agricultural cooperative project is being undertaken in 1977 to directly support these small rural institutions and provide the farmer members with improved practices and operations.
- In order to provide access to markets and development services, A.I.D. financed construction of two rural penetration road projects in 1969 and 1973.
- A project to be authorized in 1977 will assist in financing the construction of three road links opening up heretofore inaccessible parts of Liberia -- particularly areas where major rural development projects are underway.

In FY 1978, the program in this sector will be largely concerned with the implementation of ongoing projects:

two large integrated rural development/agricultural production projects in Lofa and Bong Counties and an agricultural cooperatives program to be initiated in FY 1977.

Two new initiatives are proposed to be financed in FY 1978.

- An agricultural analysis and planning project will consolidate and enhance the economic planning capability of the Ministries of Agriculture and Planning, and develop a sectoral framework for more effective preparation and appraisal of development projects.
- An agricultural research project will assist the Liberia Government in directing and expanding its efforts to develop cropping systems most appropriate to Liberian agricultural

conditions and to adapt the results of this research for immediate use by the small farmer. This project will build on existing research facilities and involve at least one international agricultural center.

Population Planning

No fully formalized official policy or program for population planning exists in Liberia. However, the government does participate in and encourages family planning activities which stress maternal and family health motives rather than fertility control as an end in itself.

While not according family planning programs a high priority the government does provide support such as:

- subsidies and facilities to the Family Planning Association of Liberia;
- duty-free privileges for imports of contraceptives and other family planning items;
- family planning services offered in a number of government locations throughout the country.

Consistent with Liberian policy, the A.I.D. program in population planning is integrated with broader rural health activities. A small family planning component is included in the Lofa County Rural Health and the Integrated Rural Health System projects, funding for which is included in the proposed FY 1978 program.

Health

The Government's long-run objective is to make basic health services easily accessible to people in all parts of the country with special emphasis on preventive programs. As

LIBERIA

part of this overall goal the Government is aiming:

- to correct the imbalance in health care service between rural and urban inhabitants and provide health services on a priority basis to those who are unserved; and
- to improve physical facilities, improve quantity and quality of rural health workers, and develop adequate logistic support.

In support of these objectives, the Government has undertaken a number of measures:

- increased allocation to the national health budget with a larger share of the 1976 budget allocated to rural areas;
- public health education, environmental sanitation, and local water supply programs in process;
- carrying out immunization programs which have already eliminated smallpox and decreased incidence of measles.

A.I.D. has been actively involved with the Liberian health sector since the early 1960s.

- The major U.S. endeavor has been assistance to the National Medical Center of which the John F. Kennedy Hospital is a part.

** Center facilities treat about 1,300 outpatients daily and maintain an average bed census of over 700.

** In addition to curative medicine facilities, the Center has been providing teaching, supply and support services for the entire Liberian health care system.

** The Government has assumed responsibility for virtually full financial and professional support.

- In 1976, A.I.D. provided financing for the Lofa County Rural Health project designed to create a rural health delivery system replicable in the other rural counties of the country.
- A Health Planning Project initiated in FY 1976 provides the Ministry of Health with technical advisory services to assist in maximizing resource utilization, establishing priorities, and developing needed data in the health sector.
- In FY 1977, an Integrated Rural Health System project is being designed to extend to other rural areas the type of rural health services being provided in the Lofa County Rural Health project. Working through the National Health Council, this project will link the experience already gained in the Lofa project with the planning capacity of the Ministry of Health and the support capacity of the National Medical Center.

The proposed FY 1978 program will provide support and expansion of three continuing activities.

- The Lofa County Rural Health project will be entering its third year of implementation. A.I.D. funding will continue support of the Indian Health Service technical assistance contract.
- The Health Management Planning project requires ongoing financing of the technical service contract. This project will continue to provide the planning and data base for the extension of the type of rural health services developed in the Lofa County project to the entirety of Liberia.

LIBERIA

- The Integrated Rural Health System project to be initiated in FY 1977 is expected to increase the pace of its implementation in FY 1978 translating health planning efforts into a workable rural health outreach system, renovating and constructing health centers and posts, and recruiting, motivating and training Liberian staff. Financing will be provided in FY 1978 for the logistic support and referral system component of the project which will develop greater capability in the National Medical Center, in particular the John F. Kennedy Hospital, to assume a coordinating function in the national health outreach program and to serve as the apex of its health referral system.

Education and Human Resource Development

Four primary goals are established by the Ministry of Education Long Range Education Plan:

- qualitative improvement at all levels of education;
- expansion of secondary education at all levels with emphasis on vocational and technical education;
- regional equalization of educational opportunities;
- strengthening of administrative infrastructure.

The Government of Liberia is addressing these objectives through a variety of programs and actions.

- Teachers' salaries have been increased.
- Greater attention is being accorded to non-formal education and programs are being carried out by the private sector, regional groups, and ministries other than the Ministry of Education.

- Primary and secondary curricula and syllabi are being improved to provide more practical content and greater relevancy.
- Development Plan budgets for education are projected to increase from about 12% of government expenditures today to 20% by 1984.

During the 1960s, A.I.D. assistance in education and human resource development supported a wide range of activities in primary, secondary, vocational and higher education as well as teacher training and community non-formal education. Building on an almost non-existent capital and institutional base, these efforts did much to provide Liberia with the present educational system.

During the 1970s, A.I.D. initiated two projects in this sector focused directly upon the Government's administrative capability and personnel requirements of development programs.

- Support was provided to the Liberian Institute of Public Administration to upgrade managerial and administrative personnel engaged in development programs.
- A Civil Service Development project was designed to strengthen the Liberian Civil Service Agency and provide more effective and efficient public service.

In FY 1976, extensive efforts were made by A.I.D. and the Liberian Government to reexamine our past experiences in education and human resource development and to plan a more efficient attack on the continuing constraint of insufficient trained manpower. Several new initiatives are being planned.

LIBERIA

A.I.D. assistance in education and human resource development will concentrate on:

- the rural poor and urban unemployed as primary targets;
- non-formal education activities that will provide learning opportunities outside the formal school system;
- improving efficiency of instruction and learning within the formal system and on increasing capability to train middle-level and lower-level skilled workers;
- promoting effective interaction between the formal and non-formal systems so as to achieve maximum interchangeability between the two.

In FY 1978 the proposed program, in addition to providing continuing support for the Liberian Institute of Public Administration project and the Civil Service Development project, includes three new initiatives.

- The Improved Efficiency of Learning project will design an effective teacher training system utilizing programmed teaching techniques. The quality of instruction in the elementary system is expected to improve dramatically under this project as teachers are trained in these methods at the Kakata Rural Teacher Training Institute which was A.I.D. supported during the mid-1960s.
- The Vocational Training project will revitalize the existing program in the Booker T. Washington Institute, which also received A.I.D. support during the late 1960s. Teaching methods, curricula and staff will be upgraded in order to increase both the quality

and quantity of graduates capable of assuming functional roles in all areas of the Liberian economy.

- The Rural Learning Delivery System project has been designed to provide relevant life skills to residents of rural counties not reached by the formal school system. Small rural training centers will be established and staffed with villagers who, using programmed instruction techniques, will teach other villagers skills in the areas of health, agriculture, basic literacy and numeracy, and self-sufficiency.

Selected Development Activities

In order to improve Liberian capacity to generate government revenues necessary to finance its comprehensive Four-Year Development Plan, the proposed FY 1978 program includes the new Increasing Revenue for Development project.

- Government budget allocations to and development expenditures by the ministries involved in agriculture, health, education and rural development have been steadily increasing in recent years.
- As the Government is presently taxing only about a third of the upper and middle class population through an inadequate tax system, both the requirement and potential for increased tax revenues is substantial.

LIBERIA

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA			
Category	FY 1976 (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	28	34	35
PASA ^c	14	17	24
Contract	16	10	30
Total	58	61	89
Participants^d			
Noncontract	28	24	17
Contract	25	20	26
Total	53	44	43

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

P.L. 480 Programs

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY (In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)		FY 1977 (Estimated)		FY 1978 (Projected)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat		-		-		-
Rice		-		-		-
Feedgrains		-		-		-
Vegoil		-		-		-
Non-food		-		-		-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs ..		540		383		382
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		540		383		382
Total P.L. 480		540		383		382

*Includes Transition Quarter.

P.L. 480, Title II

The Title II World Food Program in Liberia has phased down to one remaining project. The Reforestation Project, through partial payment of wages, benefits approximately 7,000 unemployed while at the same time helping to re-establish Liberia's forest lands.

LIBERIA

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
A.I.D.**			
Loans	9,143	7,516	8,722
Grants	4,178	3,907	7,333
Total A.I.D.	13,321	11,423	16,055
P.L. 480***			
Title I	-		
Title II	540	383	382
Total P.L. 480	540	383	382
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	13,861	11,806	16,437

**Includes Transition Quarter.*
***A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*
****P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE II

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY77		Proposed FY78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Food and Nutrition																	
Agriculture Program Development	669-0123	1972	2110	1906	747	568	-	383	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Cooperative Development	* 669-0127	1977	-	-	490	110	415	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper Lofa County Rural Development	669-T-022	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5000	-	-	-	-0-	415	-0-	785
Upper Bong County Rural Development	669-0139	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6300	-0-	-	1010
Rural Roads Phase III	669-0138	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8000	1500	-	3310
Agricultural Research	* 669-0135	1978	-	-	-	-	-	850	400	2570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Analysis & Planning	* 669-0137	1978	-	-	-	-	-	700	490	690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Planning																	
Lofa County Rural Health	* 669-0125	1975	185	150	100	100	75	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Rural Health System	* 669-0129	1977	-	-	200	50	130	200	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health																	
National Medical Center	669-0054	1961	9669	9197	301	773	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lofa County Rural Health	* 669-0125	1975	1240	862	593	613	540	340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Management and Planning	* 669-0126	1976	665	50	500	541	200	490	585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Rural Health System	* 669-0129	1977	-	-	1282	250	1870	1900	4200	-	-	-	-	2500	500	-	800
Education and Human Resources Dev.																	
Institute of Public Administration	* 669-0122	1972	1774	1772	610	564	640	340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Service Development	* 669-0124	1974	1084	1035	412	338	360	385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improved Efficiency of Learning	* 669-0130	1978	-	-	-	-	825	425	3355	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vocational Training	* 669-0131	1978	-	-	-	-	1050	850	2400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Learning Delivery System	* 669-0134	1978	-	-	-	-	690	350	1910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected Development Activities																	
Rural Access Roads II	669-0019	1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3400	1469	-	8	-	1330	-	601
Roberts International Airport	669-017A	1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3500	2717	-	61	-	628	-	155
Highway Maintenance Equipment	669-H-020	1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4400	3572	-	20	-	476	-	352
Telecommunications Expansion	669-H-021	1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8500	1966	-	44	-	1000	-	1709
Road Maintenance Equipment	669-W-023	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4000	2333	-	3	-	1667	-	-
Increased Revenue for Development	* 669-0132	1978	-	-	-	-	500	250	1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			16727	14972	5235	3907	8845	7333	17885	28800	12057	-0-	136	16800	7516	-0-	8722

*Detailed project narrative-See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

Estimated FY 1977 - Proposed FY 1978

(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE III

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

FISCAL YEAR	TITLE	AMOUNT
1977	Rural Roads Phase III (FY 1977, Africa Programs, p.84)	8000
1977	Integrated Rural Health System (FY 1977, Africa Programs, p.85)	2500
1977	<p>Upper Bong County Rural Development*</p> <p>The purpose is to promote crop development through the provision of a package of services including production inputs, extension, credit supply, and crop marketing. The project is jointly financed with the World Bank. The AID loan will finance physical farm inputs, a feeder road, and salaries of local staff assigned to the Cooperative and Credit Division of the Project Management Unit.</p>	6300

*Notification to be transmitted.

Country: LIBERIA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Agricultural Cooperative Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	415	
NUMBER 669-0127	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1979
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 75			

Purpose: To establish an effective agricultural cooperative system servicing currently operational small farmer cooperatives and forming the basis for the expansion of Liberia's cooperative movement.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country: Personnel, facilities, equipment and supplies, training costs. (\$350,000)

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	
Improving co-op accounting and auditing systems	-	X
A package of extension services developed	X	X
National legislation affecting co-ops appraised and amended as necessary	X	X
Training program for co-op officials, board members, accountants, farmers and managers	-	X
Produce marketing standards established	-	X
Information network installed	X	X

Liberian Credit Union Assoc. (\$17,000)

British Technical Cooperation Training. (\$50,000)

Progress to Date: Project implementation is scheduled to start in mid-1977. The project is envisioned as the first phase of a two-phase effort directed at obtaining major improvements in the operation of Liberian cooperatives. The first phase, working with the Cooperative and Marketing Division and the more established co-ops, will establish the basis for the broader scope second phase. The second phase will address an expanded target population and is scheduled to start in FY 79.

FY 1978 Program:

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

Personnel: 3 long term advisors (42 pm) and short term consultants (8 pm)	340
Training: 4 long term participants	42
Training materials, vehicles and small equipment	33
Total	415

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	490	110		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	490	110	380	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	415	-	905	

Country: LIBERIA

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Agriculture Research	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 669-0135		FY 78	850	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1983

Goal: To increase Liberia's agricultural production and enhance the economic and nutritional benefit to the small farmer.

Purpose: To develop a research capability for identifying and extending different farming systems to small farmers.

Background: Liberia's economy is comprised of two main sectors: (a) the "modern" export-oriented sector, and (b) the traditional subsistence agricultural sector. The profile of the traditional agricultural sector, to a great extent, consists of subsistence farmers who grow rice, cassava and other food crops utilizing the traditional slash and burn system. The harsh climate and poor soils preclude an easy transition to new crops and better farming systems. This project, through the integration of Liberian, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), and U.S. resources, will develop Liberia's research capability. It will address those agronomic problems (soil management, crop substitution/introduction systems) and extend research results that will provide the subsistence farmers with the prerequisite technologies and options necessary for deriving an acceptable nutritional and economic livelihood from their farming endeavors.

Major Outputs:

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>All Years</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Trained and functioning soil management and soil fertility unit	-	-	X
Established base for expanding adaptive agricultural research	-	X	X
A central agricultural research body	X	X	X

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>All Years</u>
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Increased production and farmers benefits through improved technology	-	-	X
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Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country:	Land facilities, research counterparts, operating budget support
IITA	Personnel, field trials, rice breeding
West African Rice Development Agency	Rice trials, training
Republic of China	Rice and vegetable research

FY 1978 Program: Implementation of this project is expected to begin during the first half of FY 1978 with the arrival of a joint team from a U.S. Land Grant university and IITA.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Personnel: 4 long-term advisors (84 pm) and short-term consultant (12 pm)	665	2,785
Training: 3 long-term and 4 short term	60	360
Commodities: vehicles and research support equipment, supplies, seed, etc.	110	200
Other Costs: Local conferences and special local services	15	75
Total	850	3,420

Country: LIBERIA

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Agricultural Analysis and Planning	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 700		
NUMBER 669-0137	GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1981

Goal: To improve the standard of living of Liberia's rural poor through integrated rural development.

Purpose: To achieve a fully functioning Planning and Evaluation Division within the Ministry of Agriculture which can develop programs relevant to problems faced by the traditional farmers.

Background: In the past the Government has encouraged the growing of export crops. Projects were implemented to increase export earnings but in recent years were also aimed at helping the small farmer become involved in specialized production programs. The change in government emphasis from the more commercial agriculture to the traditional farm sector created a need for policy formulation, design and evaluation capabilities within the Ministry of Agriculture. In 1973 A.I.D. agreed to provide direct assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture through the Agricultural Program Development project (669-0123). Substantial progress has been made towards developing a MOA capability for development planning, statistics gathering, and project design and appraisal. However, additional support is required to consolidate this newly acquired and tenuous capability with increased focus on rural development.

This project will concentrate on the production of an Agricultural Sector Analysis. The process of producing the analysis is expected to strengthen the procedural and data base for continuing examination of agricultural programs and policy options, improving the capability of the Government to formulate programs which more directly benefit the rural households engaged in small-scale agricultural production.

Major Outputs:

	FY 78	FY 79	All Years
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		

Agricultural sector analysis completed	-	X	X
On-The-Job Training for Ministry personnel	X	X	X
Division capability prepare and appraise development projects	-	X	X

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country: Personnel, facilities, transportation, and technician support.

FY 1978 Program: Final project design is expected to be completed by mid-1977 with implementation to begin early in FY 78.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78	All Years
Personnel: 3 long-term consultants (72 pm) and short-term consultants (6 pm)	545	1,080
Training: 3 U.S. long-term academic and (36 pm) U.S. short-term and third country	75	225
Commodities: vehicles, office equipment and supplies	80	85
Total	700	1,390

Country: LIBERIA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Lofa County Rural Health	FUNDS Population Planning Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	615	
NUMBER 669-0125	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1975	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1979
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 77			

Purpose: To establish an effective integrated health and family planning delivery system in Lofa County which will provide accessible, improved health services to the people of the county and may be appropriate for replication in other Liberian counties.

facilities in Lofa County. The class size for the Physician Assistant training school has been expanded and the first new teaching module developed. A new simplified health record system has been developed and usage initiated. Health care costs for Lofa County have been further identified.

Major Outputs:

9/30/76 FY 77 FY 78
(Cumulative as of end of FY)

Personnel System	0%	0%	100%
Medical Records System	30%	75%	100%
Records of Births, Deaths, etc.	10%	15%	20%
Acceptance Family Planning Services and Contraceptives	2%	3%	4%
Physician Assistant Training Program	20%	50%	100%
Systematized Immunization Prog.	10%	25%	75%
Supply Network, Transportation/ Communications	20%	75%	90%

FY 1978 Program: Provides last year of funding for this on-going project. Technical services financed through completion of project.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

Personnel: 4 long term advisors (84 pm) and short term consultants (6 pm)	FY 78 605
Contract for independent evaluation of project	10
Total	615

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country: Health Ministry personnel, facilities, transportation

Funding by Functional Account
(\$ Thousands)

Health	540
Population	75
Total	615

Progress to Date: The supply and logistical support system has been put into operation. Initial family planning program efforts have been made in twenty-one health

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	1,425	1,012	413	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	693	713		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	2,118	1,725	393	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	615	-	2,733	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

Indian Health Service of the U.S. Public Health Service.

Country: LIBERIA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Integrated Rural Health System	FUNDS Population Planning Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	2,000	
NUMBER 669-0129	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, pp.79/85	FY 1977	FY 1982	FY 1983

Purpose: Establish a rural-oriented integrated national health system supported by a National Health Council ensuring coordination and effective utilization of all health services in Liberia, with interacting operational components at the national, county, and local levels.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	
<u>National Health Services</u>		
National Medical Center Outreach	-	X
Trained professional personnel	-	X
<u>Regional Health Services</u>		
Operational health services facilities	-	X
Operational in-service training program	-	X
Physicians' assistants graduated/assigned	-	X
Operational data collection, supply and logistics systems	-	X
<u>Local Health Services</u>		
Operational Health Services Facilities	-	X
Health workers trained and operational in targeted communities	-	X
Villagers using improved health practices	-	X
Referral/supervisory system installed	-	X
Reliable supply chain operating	-	X

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country: Office and training facilities and budgetary support. Operating costs of National Medical Center.

Netherlands Paramedical training.

Progress to Date: The design of this project will be completed by mid-1977 with its implementation to begin late in the fiscal year. In addition to the grant funds shown below, the project also includes a \$2.5 million loan to be authorized in FY 1977 for the construction/renovation of regional and local health facilities throughout Liberia.

FY 1978 Programs: The National Medical Center outreach component of the system is the major additional element of funding in FY 1978.

<u>A.I.D.-financed Inputs</u>		FY 78
(\$ Thousands)		
Personnel: 11 long-term advisors (198 pm) and short-term consultants (20 pm)		1,460
Training: 6 long-term in U.S.		70
Commodities: supplies, training materials and equipment		470
Total		2,000
<u>Funding by Functional Account</u>		
(\$ Thousands)		
Population Health		130
Total		1,870
		2,000

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-0-	-0-	-0-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	1,482	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,482	300	1,182	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	2,000	4,575	8,057	

Country: LIBERIA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	FY 1980	FY 1981
Health Management Planning	Health	200		
NUMBER 669-0126	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1976	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 78			FY 1981

Purpose: To institute effective health planning, evaluation and manpower development in the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to include public and private health sector resource allocation within a national health plan; identification of the health impact on the non-health sectors; and collection, analysis, interpretation and translation into policy of information and data on health sector development.

Major Outputs:

9/30/76 FY 77 FY 78
(Cumulative as of end of FY)

Annual health plan specifying objectives, approaches, resources, applications	-	X	X
Analyses, recommendations on productivity/cost effectiveness of health	-	X	X
Special management studies	X	X	X
Budget formulation process relating to budget levels and program objectives	-	X	X
Manpower development planning	X	X	X
Reliable data collection, tabulation, analysis systems	-	-	X
System to follow up recommendations with actionable plans, proper execution	-	X	X
Trained Liberian health planners	-	X	X

Design, location and staffing plans for 45 rural health posts and 15 health clinics

Posts.....	5	15	25
Clinics.....	-	3	7

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country: Ministry personnel, facilities, transportation

Progress to Date: Project implementation commenced in mid-1976. The national inventory of health posts and centers in Liberia is nearly completed. Preliminary examination of logistics/management/personnel situation within the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has been initiated.

FY 1978 Program: Chiefly provides supplementary funding of technical services contract as required.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

Personnel: 3 long-term advisors (18 pm) and short-term consultants (5 pm)	158
Training: 2 long-term	22
Other Costs: local data processing & printing	20
Total	200

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	665	50	615	Medical Services Consultants, Inc.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	500	541		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,165	591	574	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	200	585	1,950	

Country: LIBERIA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Institute of Public Administration	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	640	
NUMBER 669-0122	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1972	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1979
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 80			

Purpose: To establish a self-sustaining public administration in-service training institute (Liberian Institute of Public Administration -LIPA), for developing, through training, research and consultancy, competent and skilled managerial personnel of various levels capable of providing efficient government services and securing satisfactory execution of government development programs; and to strengthen tax collection and reporting systems.

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76 (Cumulative as of end of FY)	FY 77	FY 78
Number of Training Programs	56	91	137
Instruction Materials developed	50%	70%	90%
Library and Information Center	40%	60%	80%
Research Projects	4	8	14
Staff Development Programs	11	15	23
Tax Administration Improvements	80%	95%	100%

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country: LIPA personnel, facilities and budgetary support

Progress to Date: This program has been conducted within the framework of the Institutional Development Plan that sets forth the work parameters of LIPA for 1975 through

1978. Fifty-six training programs have been conducted throughout Liberia for over 1,500 participants, primarily middle managers in the civil service.

LIPA has provided consultancy services to most of the ministries of the Liberian Government.

Twenty-one counterpart trainers have commenced specialized programs in the U.S. and Nigeria. Eleven have completed their program and are now teaching in LIPA.

The Library, with over 1,500 books, is actively used by LIPA professional staff and students.

Collections for individual income taxpayers have increased by 70% over the previous year as well as improvements in auditing, accounting and management techniques.

FY 1978 Program: Provides funding to cover sufficient technical services to enable maximizing achievement of objectives at completion of project.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

Personnel: 4 long term advisors (78 pm) and short term consultants (6 pm)	540
Participant Training: 6 long term	70
Equipment, supplies and materials	<u>30</u>
Total	640

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	1,774	1,772	2	Institute of Public Administration New York
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	610	564		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	2,384	2,336	48	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	640	-	3,024	

Country: LIBERIA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Civil Service Development	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	360	
NUMBER 669-0124	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1974	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1979
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 81			

Purpose: To assist the Government of Liberia in bringing about more effective performance in the public sector by creating a civil service system to be administered and maintained by the Civil Service Agency.

Major Outputs:

	<u>9/30/76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		

Position Classification Plan	18%	60%	80%
Personnel Testing System	29%	42%	75%
Salary Plan	18%	60%	80%
Personnel Action Record System	50%	75%	90%
Policy and Procedures Manual	25%	75%	90%
Training of Staff	35%	50%	70%

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country: CSA staff, facilities and support.

Progress to Date: Civil Service Rules and a Classification and Pay Plan for all clerical positions in the civil service have been approved by the President of Liberia and are being implemented. A classification and pay plan for all administrative grades in the civil service has been developed and

approved by the Director General of the Civil Service Agency. An additional fifteen civil service tests have been developed and are now in use. Personnel information has been obtained on an additional 5,000 civil servants and the employee roster now contains information on approximately 10,000 civil servants. Eleven Civil Service Agency staff members are participating in a training program in the U.S. leading to a Master's Degree in Public Administration. The first group of five trained participants returned to work at the Civil Service Agency in 1976.

FY 1978 Program: Provides last year of funding for this on-going project.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>
Personnel: 3 long-term advisors (33 pm) and short-term consultants (15 pm)	330
Participants: 2 long-term	23
Equipment, materials and supplies	<u>7</u>
Total	360

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	
Through September 30, 1976	1,084	1,035	California State Personnel Board
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	412	338	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,496	1,373	
		Future Year Obligations	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	360	-	
		Estimated Total Cost	1,856

Country: LIBERIA

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Improved Efficiency of Learning	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (<i>In thousands of dollars</i>)		
NUMBER 669-0130		FY 78 825		
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1983

Goal: To provide adequate, relevant and effective learning opportunities to all who want to learn at a cost commensurate with available resources.

Purpose: To develop and establish systems to increase the effectiveness of instruction by elementary teachers.

Background: At present less than 50% of the eligible primary school students are attending school. Over two-thirds of the students who start school never complete the first six grades. Three-fourths of the teaching staff is under-qualified. The result is that few obtain an education adequate to cope with modernization. The traditional methods of upgrading teachers are far too expensive for the foreseeable future. Similarly, it cannot be expected that all students will remain in school for the entire period of elementary schooling as costs are too high.

This project proposes to address these problems by establishing a system of programmed teaching and programmed learning which will permit the existing teachers to transfer more effectively the knowledge needed while simultaneously developing materials which will allow students to absorb more data at a quicker rate. Concurrent with these activities, quality of the graduate at the Kakata Teacher Training Institute (KTTI) will be upgraded.

Major Outputs:

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>All Years</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Effective teaching systems designed and validated			
a) in-service teacher training	-	-	X
b) elementary teaching	-	X	X
c) instructional and testing materials produced	-	X	X
Elementary students taught under new system	-	-	X
KTTI new pre-service course operating effectively	-	-	X
50% increase in teaching effectiveness of elementary teachers	-	-	X

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country: All Years
\$1.5 million

FY 1978 Program:

	<u>A.I.D.-financed Inputs</u>	
	(\$ Thousands)	
	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Personnel: 7 long-term advisors (72 pm) and short-term consultants (6 pm)	525	3,500
Training: 5 long-term U.S.	60	150
Commodities: supplies and equipment	160	200
Other Costs: vehicle maintenance, conferences and special local services	80	330
Total	825	4,180

Country: LIBERIA

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Vocational Training	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	1050	
NUMBER 669-0131		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Goal: An adequate body of trained manpower with relevant knowledge/skills to support the nation's social and economic development.

Purpose: To establish two institutional and/or structural bases for producing adequately trained middle and lower level skilled workers.

Background: Liberia's Indicative Manpower Plan prepared with UN assistance, manpower studies carried out by the World Bank, and a 1976 Harvard Institute for International Development survey all point to the critical shortage of middle and lower level skills in Liberia and the lack of a capability in the present system to produce them in adequate numbers. The Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs has placed vocational/technical training as one of the top priorities during the Four-Year Development Plan period.

Two Liberian institutions, if made more efficient, would help to meet the trained manpower gap in a relatively short time. Consequently this project will assist (1) the Booker T. Washington Agricultural and Industrial Institute (BWI) to accelerate its output of trainees and (2) the Ministry of Labor apprenticeship program in its efforts to reduce unemployment. Major need at BWI is a relevant curriculum to produce productively-employable people without further training expense. This project will upgrade the curriculum, staff, and facilities of BWI to the level of a quality vocational high school. The second activity will improve and expand the in-place Ministry of Labor program which provides out-of-school/work youth with practical on-the-job training in vocational and technical skills.

Major Outputs:

	FY 78	FY 79	All Years
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Relevant training curriculum at BWI	X	X	X
BWI training middle level skilled workers-		X	X
Effective graduate placement	-	-	X
Operational apprenticeship policies	-	-	X
Improved apprenticeship standards	X	X	X

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country: Counterparts and budget support (\$1,266,00).

IBRD Apprenticeship Program support.

FY 1978 Program: Implementation of this project is expected to commence in early 1978 with the arrival of the advisory team which will start on curriculum reform at BWI. Renovation of physical plant will be undertaken. Policies and placement procedures will start in the apprenticeship program.

	<u>A.I.D.-financed Inputs</u>	
	(\$ Thousands)	
	FY 78	All Years
Personnel: 4 long-term advisors (48 pm) and short-term consultants (18 pm)	460	2,130
Training: 4 long-term U.S.	45	300
Commodities: classroom equip. and supplies for BWI, vehicles/supplies for apprenticeship program	390	700
Construction: renovation of BWI classrooms/shops	150	300
Other Costs: in-country travel and local services	5	20
Total	1,050	3,450

Country: LIBERIA

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Rural Learning Delivery System	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 669-0134		FY 78 690		
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982

Goal: To provide adequate, relevant and effective learning opportunities for all who want to learn at a cost commensurate with available resources.

Purpose: To establish a system for increasing acquisition of basic life skills by rural populations not reached by the formal school system.

Background: The literacy rate is 10%, the most literate people being youth in school. Since high costs preclude expansion of the school system or of literacy to enable the entire population to utilize intermediate technologies to improve life skills, other methods must be employed. A recent survey by the Harvard Institute for International Development recommends an informal approach aimed at the poor.

This project will devise and install a system to transfer knowledge to rural villagers and farmers through pre-packaged learning materials and self-teaching methodologies. Skills and information considered important by the rural people themselves will be transferred in health, nutrition, crafts and agriculture. Implementation will be through the traditional governing system of paramount and local chiefs, with minimum physical infrastructure.

Major Outputs:

	FY 78	FY 79	All Years
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Rural training centers transferring life skills	-	5	20
Courses developed, tested and packaged	10	20	30
Rural residents and local trainers prepared to transfer non-formal education to others	-	30	175
Quality of life improvements initiated on self-help basis	-	X	X

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country:	<u>All Years</u> \$876,000
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FY 1978 Program: The implementation of this project is expected to commence in early 1978 with the arrival of U.S. contract advisors who will begin consultation with paramount chiefs regarding subject matter.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78	All Years
Personnel: 7 long-term advisors (84 pm) and short-term consultants (6 pm)	580	2,320
Training: long and short-term in U.S.	-	60
Commodities: vehicles, office equipment and supplies	80	110
Other Costs: local travel and specialized local services	30	110
Total	690	2,600

Country: LIBERIA

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Increased Revenue for Development		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 669-0132			FY 78	500	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1983

Goal: Increased mobilization of domestic resources.

Purpose: To create and train Government units to increase revenues for development.

Background: The Government of Liberia has an annual budget of approximately \$126 million and there is a shortage of skilled manpower and funds for development projects. The development budget for the Four-Year Plan starting in 1976 calls for investment of \$415 million. Of this amount, \$158 million is expected to be provided from GOL revenues and the remainder from foreign assistance.

The Four-Year Development Plan is aimed mainly at the rural areas. The probability of achieving and maintaining the goals and targets set out is directly tied to the availability of government-generated financial resources.

This project is intended to expand the resource base by increasing revenues through revised taxation procedures. It will provide high-level expertise and training to the Ministry of Finance in the areas of real estate tax and income tax to help increase the collection of these taxes. The final project design is expected to be completed during the first half of 1977.

Major Outputs:

	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Real estate tax revenues increased by	15%	50%	75%
Site-based real estate tax installed nation-wide	5%	25%	50%
Income tax receipts increased by	15%	30%	50%

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country:	Ministry facilities, personnel, participant support and transportation.
United Kingdom	Advisors to Ministry of Finance.

FY 1978 Program: The U.S. Internal Revenue Service will provide real estate tax advisors to assist Ministry of Finance assessors and income tax advisors in such administrative areas as accounts, audit, collections.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78	All Years
Personnel: 3 long-term advisors (54 pm) and short-term consultants (10 pm)	435	2,085
Training: 6 short-term in U.S. (36 pm)	35	115
Commodities:	20	45
Other Costs:	10	55
Total	500	2,300

Liberia

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1946- 1976†	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1976†	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	18.6	6.0	15.7	4.9	1.2			
Loans	12.9	-	9.0	-	-			
Grants	5.7	6.0	6.7	4.9	1.2			
a. A.I.D. and Precursor Agencies	16.1	2.7	12.0	2.9	0.6			
Loans	12.9	-	9.0	-	-			
Grants	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.9	0.6			
<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.5	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.5	-			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.5 ^{a/}	-			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.5	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.4	0.4	0.3	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	2.0	2.6	2.6	1.5	0.6			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	2.6	-	1.5	0.6			
Peace Corps	2.0	2.6	2.6	1.5	0.6			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	0.2	0.1	1.9	1.8	*			
Credits or Loans	-	-	1.8	1.7	-			
Grants	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*			
a. MAP Grants	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	1.8	1.7	-			
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	*	*	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	18.8	6.1	17.6	6.7	1.2			
Loans	12.9	-	10.8	1.7	-			
Grants	5.9	6.1	6.8	5.0	1.2			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	9.4	7.1	2.1	2.6	2.3			
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	9.4	7.1	2.1	2.6	2.3			
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	NA			

*Less than \$50,000. TQ - Transition Quarter † - As of September 30, 1976. P - Preliminary. NA - Not Available.

^{a/} Includes the transition quarter.

(Millions of Dollars)

TABLE VI

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
TOTAL	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1946-76†
	10.5	39.5	-	112.6
IBRD	4.0	33.4	-	64.1
IFC	-	-	-	0.3
IDA	-	6.0	-	17.0
AFDB	5.8	NA	NA	9.3
UNDP	0.7	0.1	-	18.4
Other UN	-	-	-	3.5
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
Donor	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1969-75	
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
TOTAL	3.9	4.2	17.0	
Germany	2.4	3.4	12.6	
Netherlands	0.6	0.2	1.3	
U.K.	0.1	0.2	1.0	
Other	0.8	0.4	2.1	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (COMMITMENTS)				
TOTAL	-	-	-	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	CY 1975	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1964-76	
	-	-	-	

Liberia

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>				<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)		
Total (mid-1976; millions)			1.6	Exports (f.o.b.)	400	394
Annual Growth Rate (percent)			3.1%	Imports (c.i.f.)	-288	-331
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>		Trade Balance	112	63
Percent in Urban Areas	9%	15%		Main Exports: Iron ore, and rubber.		
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)			74%	<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>		
					<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
				(Gross Holdings; End of		
				Period; \$ millions)	14	14
						22(Nov.)
<u>HEALTH</u>				<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³		
Life Expectancy (years)			45	Total Expenditures	109	128
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births			159	Defense Expenditures		
People per Doctor			11,200	a. As % of Total Expenditures	4%	4%
				b. As % of GNP	1%	1%
<u>EDUCATION</u>				Domestic Revenues	109	119
Primary and Secondary Students	<u>1960</u>	<u>1972</u>		<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
a. Number (in thousands)	57	162		a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		12%
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	16%	34%		b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		5%
Literacy Rate (percent)			10%	<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT as %</u>		
				<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		
						4.5%
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>						
1974 (dollars) ¹			390			
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²			4.1%			
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>						
Total Production (percent)			4.3%			
Per Capita Production (percent)			1.3%			

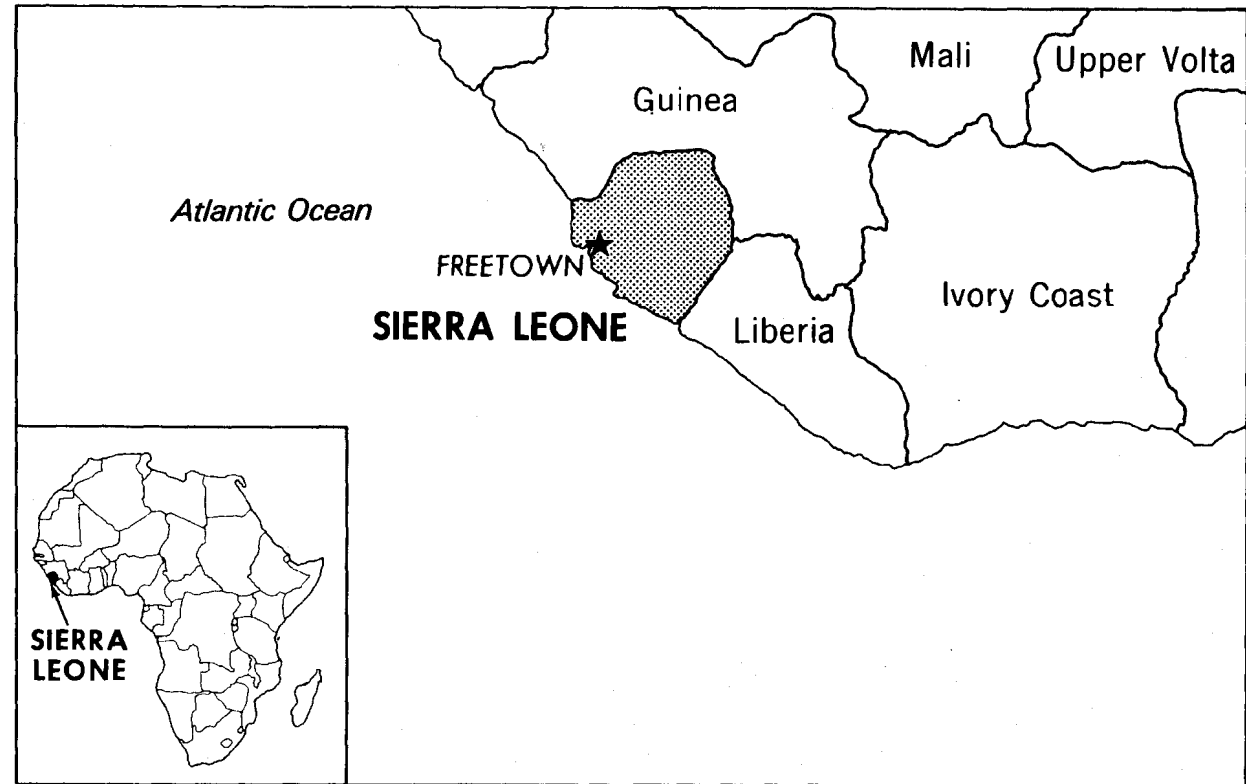
NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

Sierra Leone



KEY DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1976</i>)	3.1
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.3
Population in Urban Areas	15
(<i>Percent - 1975</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	75
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars - 1974</i>)	190*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	44
People Per Doctor	18,100
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	10
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	22
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report.

SIERRA LEONE

U.S. interests in Sierra Leone are essentially:

- a humanitarian concern for an improved rate of economic development emphasizing expanded food production and improved well being for the rural population;
- maintenance of the traditional ties and friendship between the two nations, and a hospitable climate mutually beneficial for private investment and trade.

Socio-Economic Setting

The economy of Sierra Leone is dualistic -- an industrial sector based on mining and an agricultural sector operating at the subsistence level.

- Three quarters of the population live in rural areas, but the agricultural sector is responsible for only about 30% of national income.
- Natural resource endowment, in addition to diamonds which are the major export, includes bauxite, iron ore, rutile and the capacity to produce coffee, cocoa, palm products and rice.
- Economic growth has been traditionally dependent upon exports which account for about 25% of the country's income.
- Over the last five years per capita GDP has grown at an average annual rate of 3.1%; growth in the agricultural sector has lagged.
- The status of health and nutrition is comparatively poor and medical facilities and staff are inadequate.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)						
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1976						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transition Quarter						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	970	970	-	-	-	-
Total	970	970	-	-	-	-
			Population Planning	Health		
1978						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,100	1,900	-	-	200	-
Total	2,100	1,900	-	-	200	-

SIERRA LEONE

- The education system is not adequately responsive to the country's rural development needs.

The country is in a serious financial condition and has turned to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for assistance with export revenues declining and import expenditures increasing sharply as a result of the petroleum crisis. Lacking the fiscal discipline needed to deal with its situation, its balance of payments has become increasingly unfavorable over the last few years and government revenues available for development have diminished.

Nonetheless, the Government has displayed a new and genuine interest in assisting the rural poor.

- A five year development plan has been adopted which reorders development priorities stressing small farmer agriculture and rural development.
- Government budgets have been reallocated to better support developmental activities and donor projects.

Food and Population

Food production has not kept pace with population growth even though Sierra Leone has the potential to become a net contributor to world food supplies. Government policy is directing increased attention to the problem, however.

- Past agricultural policies have been characterized by a low and inefficient allocation of resources to agriculture favoring government controlled mechanized production.
- The 1975-79 development plan reverses this situation giving agriculture the highest priority and

better orienting efforts in this sector toward small farmer food crop production and private sector support.

- Donor assistance involving the United Kingdom, the World Bank, United Nations Development Program, European Development Fund, Federal Republic of Germany, and others is now substantially directed at increasing production in the agriculture sector.

Although Sierra Leone does not have an official family planning policy, organized family planning activities are carried out under the auspices of the Planned Parenthood Association of Sierra Leone, which now has 10 clinics and seventy staff members throughout the country.

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

U. S. assistance efforts directly respond to Sierra Leone's humanitarian, social and economic needs in the agricultural sector. A.I.D. programs will be concentrated on:

- increasing productivity of subsistence agriculture by expanded utilization of its resources in the agricultural sector; and
- bringing about a more equitable distribution of income among the poorest segment of the population, and thus directly helping the rural farmer.

FY 1978 Program

Since 1969, U.S. assistance activities in Sierra Leone have been largely confined to PL 480 Title II activities, some regional programs which included Sierra Leone, and a self-help program. In 1975, a significant private voluntary agency project was initiated. In FY 1977, A.I.D. is initiating a modest bilateral program in Sierra Leone in the agricultural sector. In FY 1978, the A.I.D. program

SIERRA LEONE

will concentrate chiefly on the implementation of this new program. In addition, a new project will be undertaken designed to increase much needed government revenues and make available more domestic resources for rural programs.

Food and Nutrition

In summary, the Five Year Development Plan identifies the following agricultural priorities:

- shifting emphasis from investment in mechanized cultivation to rural development and encouraging private sector takeover of mechanical cultivation;
- increasing the number and quality of extension workers;
- improved government activities in logistics, management, credit, marketing, research, and land surveys.

Some major steps in implementing these priorities have been taken.

- Budget allocations and expenditures have been shifted away from mechanical cultivation and plantation agriculture towards rural development and subsistence agriculture.
- Traditionally low producer prices on rice, cocoa, coffee and palm products have been increased.
- Final agreement has been reached by the Government on a British financed program to expand training for agricultural extension workers.

U.S. assistance initiatives to date through regional and private voluntary organization programs have proven quite successful and have been well supported by the Government.

- The West African Rice Development Association program, has revitalized existing rice research facilities providing additional laboratories, seed storage facilities, consultant services and needed commodities. It is too early to assess the specific contribution of Sierra Leone to this program encompassing some 18 countries.
- The CARE feeder roads program is in the process of constructing about 900 miles of farm-to-market roads. It brings together the institutional capacities of CARE, with significant self-help efforts by the Sierra Leoneans, and direct support by about 20 American and British Peace Corps volunteers, and has to date resulted in the construction of about 180 miles of feeder roads directly supporting a World Bank financed rural development project.

In FY 1978, A.I.D. proposes to continue the programs being initiated in FY 1977.

- The Rural Development Planning project provides for the formation and support of an important rural development policy unit in the Vice President's office. The primary functions of this unit will be to coordinate rural development planning efforts of the various ministries and to provide policy recommendations for implementation.
- The Crops and Soils Research and Training project will augment research and training activities and facilities at Njala University in conjunction with complimentary efforts by other donors.

Selected Development Activities

In the face of Sierra Leone's current economic difficulties, there has been a loss of government revenue

SIERRA LEONE

available for the operating and development budgets.

- Approximately 24% of the Government's current revenue is derived from income tax.
- The present income tax system is inefficient and reaches only a small percentage of the upper and middle tax base.

One of Sierra Leone's major developmental constraints is its inability to fund development budgets concurrently with routine operational budgets. Recognizing this constraint, the Government:

- has already initiated training programs to improve the quality and capacities of Income Tax Department staff;
- has requested U.S. advisory assistance and training to augment these efforts.

In FY 1978, A.I.D. proposes to initiate the Increasing Revenue for Development project which will assist the Government improve the administration of its Income Tax Department with the objective of increasing revenues derived from income taxes in order to enhance the Government's capacity to fund and undertake more extensive development efforts.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA			
Category	FY 1976 (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	1	2	2
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	6	13
Total	1	8	15
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	-	16	24
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	16	24

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

SIERRA LEONE

P.L. 480 Programs

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)		FY 1977 (Estimated)		FY 1978 (Projected)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		2,588		2,290		2,003
World Food Programs .		349		106		106
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		2,937		2,396		2,109
Total P.L. 480		2,937		2,396		2,109

*Includes Transition Quarter.

P.L. 480, Title II

The P.L. 480 Title II program in Sierra Leone is carried on by two voluntary agencies, Catholic Relief Services and Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE). The CRS program has its main emphasis on Maternal Child Health (MCH) projects utilizing mobile medical

clinics in the north and western areas of the country. CRS operates a series of MCH clinics reaching 50,000 recipients, a school feeding program for 40,000, and a Food for Work program supporting a variety of

projects such as swampland rice production, construction of schools and community centers, and road building and maintenance.

CARE has its main emphasis on primary school feeding projects in the eastern and southern areas of the country where 80,000 children are served. Other programs include operation of a MCH clinic reaching 13,000 recipients and a food for work program involving 1,000 individuals in the construction of farm-to-market roads.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
A.I.D.**			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	415	475	1,250
Total A.I.D.	415	475	1,250
P.L. 480***			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	2,937	2,396	2,109
Total P.L. 480	2,937	2,396	2,109
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	3,352	2,871	3,359

*Includes Transition Quarter.

**A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: SIERRA LEONE

TABLE II

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY77		Proposed FY78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
CARE Rural Penetration Roads (PVO)	636-0101	1975	640	415	-	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crops and Soils Research and Training	* 636-0102	1977	-	-	465	125	900	500	3,935	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Development Policy Planning	* 636-0103	1977	-	-	505	125	1,000	600	1,695	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Increasing Revenue for Development	* 636-0108	1978	-	-	-	-	200	150	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			640	415	970	475	2,100	1,250	6,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

Country: SIERRA LEONE

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Crops and Soils Research and Training	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	900	
NUMBER 636-0102	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 97	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To develop an in-country capacity to carry out soil management/fertility and crops research applicable for small farmer use; and to disseminate recommended soil, crop and primary systems technology to the farmer population.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	FY 78
Functioning multipurpose station for adaptive research, training and extension	X	X
Program providing practical training for agriculture students	X	X
Established facility for adaptive research in soil management, fertility and crop production	X	X
Extension activities broadened including an extension training component	X	X
Degree trainees	-	2
Practical Non-degree trainees	2	6

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country	1,000 acres of station site, staff and support costs, operational budget, supporting research laboratories, facilities.
United Kingdom	Negotiations underway for a \$1.5 million loan in agriculture.

Progress to Date: Project design is being completed. Implementation of the project is to begin in late FY 1977.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
Personnel: U.S. advisors in administration, crops, soils, management and agricultural engineering (84 pm)	600
Training: Participant training. (4 M.S. and 4 practical non-degree) in agricultural sciences	95
Short In-country seminars	
Commodities: Equipment, supplies, seed, etc.	75
Other Costs: Station support costs, evaluation, etc.	130
Total	900

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	465	125		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	465	125	340	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	900	3,935	5,300	

Country: SIERRA LEONE

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Rural Development Policy Planning	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	1,000	
NUMBER 636-0103	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 98			

Purpose: To establish an institutional capability for formulating and coordinating rural development policy and planning and carrying out analysis and evaluation relevant to rural development.

UNDP

Financing for a development planning team in the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning

Major Outputs:

FY 77 FY 78

Establishment of a central Rural Development Planning, Policy Formulation and Coordination Unit	X	X
Ministerial planning units have capacity to function in a more professional manner through support from the central unit	-	X
Increased interaction between the various ministries and agencies relative to rural development planning and policy	-	X
Improved planning and plan implementation resulting in greater cost efficiency	-	X

Progress to Date: The design of the project has not been completed. Discussions are being held with the Government aimed at completing the design and starting the implementation of the project by mid fiscal year.

FY 1978 Program:

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

Personnel: Advisory services in rural development, administration, agricultural economics, statistics and evaluation (102 pm)	770
Training: Counterpart training (6 LT and 6 ST)	125
In-Country seminars	
Commodities: including office machines, supplies, vehicles	40
Other Costs: including project evaluation	65
Total	1,000

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country	Supporting costs for staff, office space, technician, and budgetary support
IBRD	Support for the establishment of a project evaluation and support unit.

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	505	125		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	505	125	380	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	1,695	3,200	To be selected

Country: SIERRA LEONE

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Increasing Revenue for Development	FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 636-0108		FY 78	200	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982

Goal: Increased domestic resources available to assist the rural poor.

Purpose: To improve tax administration in the Income Tax Department through technical assistance and training with the aim of increasing the government's income tax revenues.

Background: The Government of Sierra Leone, with a history of chronic budgetary problems, is encountering increasing difficulty in raising needed revenue. Its current balance of payments difficulties is further aggravating the situation. By needing to restrict imports, significant government revenues are lost through the loss of import duties.

Given these financial problems, it is difficult for the government to maintain on-going programs, let alone finance much needed development projects. Additional source of revenue must be found if the government's long-range development policies are to be carried out.

Income taxes have represented one of the country's prime source of revenue. While there has been a downward trend in recent years, approximately 24% of the government's current revenue is derived from income tax collections. A management survey of the country's income tax organization and operations reveals that tax collections can be significantly increased with the institution of some relatively simple tax administration and management practices. This project will provide advisory and training expertise for this purpose. Such increased revenues will help the rural

population of Sierra Leone, as increased budgetary resources are mobilized for rural development.

Major Outputs:

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Income tax revenues increased as percentage of GNP	5%	7%
Improved capability of staff to assess business tax returns	25%	100%
Collection of increased percentage of the annual income tax arrears	X	85%

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country

Staff salaries, office and training, transportation and technician support.

FY 1978 Program: This project is in the design phase. Project design to be completed in early 1977.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Personnel:	165	700
U.S. advisory services (24 pm)		
Short-term consultants (2 pm)		
Training: counterparts (4 ST)	15	75
Commodities: supplies and equipment	20	25
Total	200	800

Sierra Leone

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

(Millions of Dollars)

TABLE VI

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS						REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1976†	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ	TOTAL 1946- 1976†		
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	2.3	2.8	4.9	3.9	0.4			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	2.3	2.8	4.9	3.9	0.4			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	*			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	*			
<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.9	1.2	2.2	2.9	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.9	1.2	2.2	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	0.9	1.2	2.2	2.9 ^{a/}	-			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	-	0.2	0.3	0.3	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.9	1.0	1.9	2.6	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.3	1.5	2.0	0.9	0.4			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.3	1.5	2.0	0.9	0.4			
Peace Corps	1.3	1.5	2.0	0.9	0.4			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants			8.0	1.0	-			
a. Export-Import Bank Loans			8.0	1.0	-			
b. All Other Loans			-	-	NA			

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1946-76†
TOTAL	3.7	18.3	-	61.5
IBRD	2.3	5.0	-	18.7
IDA	-	12.3	-	23.1
AFDB	0.6	NA	NA	5.7
UNDP	0.5	1.0	-	12.0
Other UN	0.3	-	-	2.0
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
Donor	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1969-75	
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
TOTAL	3.2	8.0	38.1	
Germany	1.5	6.3	22.1	
U.K.	1.0	1.2	13.8	
Other	0.7	0.5	2.2	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (COMMITMENTS)				
TOTAL	-	-		
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1975	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1954-76	
TOTAL	-	-	58	
USSR	-	-	28	
China	-	-	30	

* Less than \$50,000. TQ - Transition Quarter † As of September 30, 1976. P - Preliminary. NA - Not Available.

^{a/} Includes the transition quarter.

Sierra Leone

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>		<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)		
Total (mid-1976; millions)	3.1	1974	1975	1976
Annual Growth Rate (percent)	2.3%	Exports (f.o.b.)	144	131
Urbanization	1960 1975	Imports (c.i.f.)	-220	-185
Percent in Urban Areas	12% 15%	Trade Balance	-76	-54
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)	75%	Main Exports: Diamonds, iron ore, and palm kernels.		
<u>HEALTH</u>		<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>		
Life Expectancy (years)	44	1974	1975	1976
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births	165	(Gross Holdings; End of		
People per Doctor	18,100	Period; \$ millions)	55	28
				24(Oct)
<u>EDUCATION</u>		<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³		
Primary and Secondary Students	1960 1971	(FY Ending June 30)		
a. Number (in thousands)	95 216	Total Expenditures	135	166
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	11% 22%	Defense Expenditures		
Literacy Rate (percent)	10%	a. As % of Total Expenditures	4%	4%
		b. As % of GNP	1%	1%
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>		Domestic Revenues	110	113
1974 (dollars) ¹	190	<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²	1.4%	a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		3%
		b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		3%
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>		<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT as %</u>		
Total Production (percent)	3.1%	<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		
Per Capita Production (percent)	0.6%			8.7%

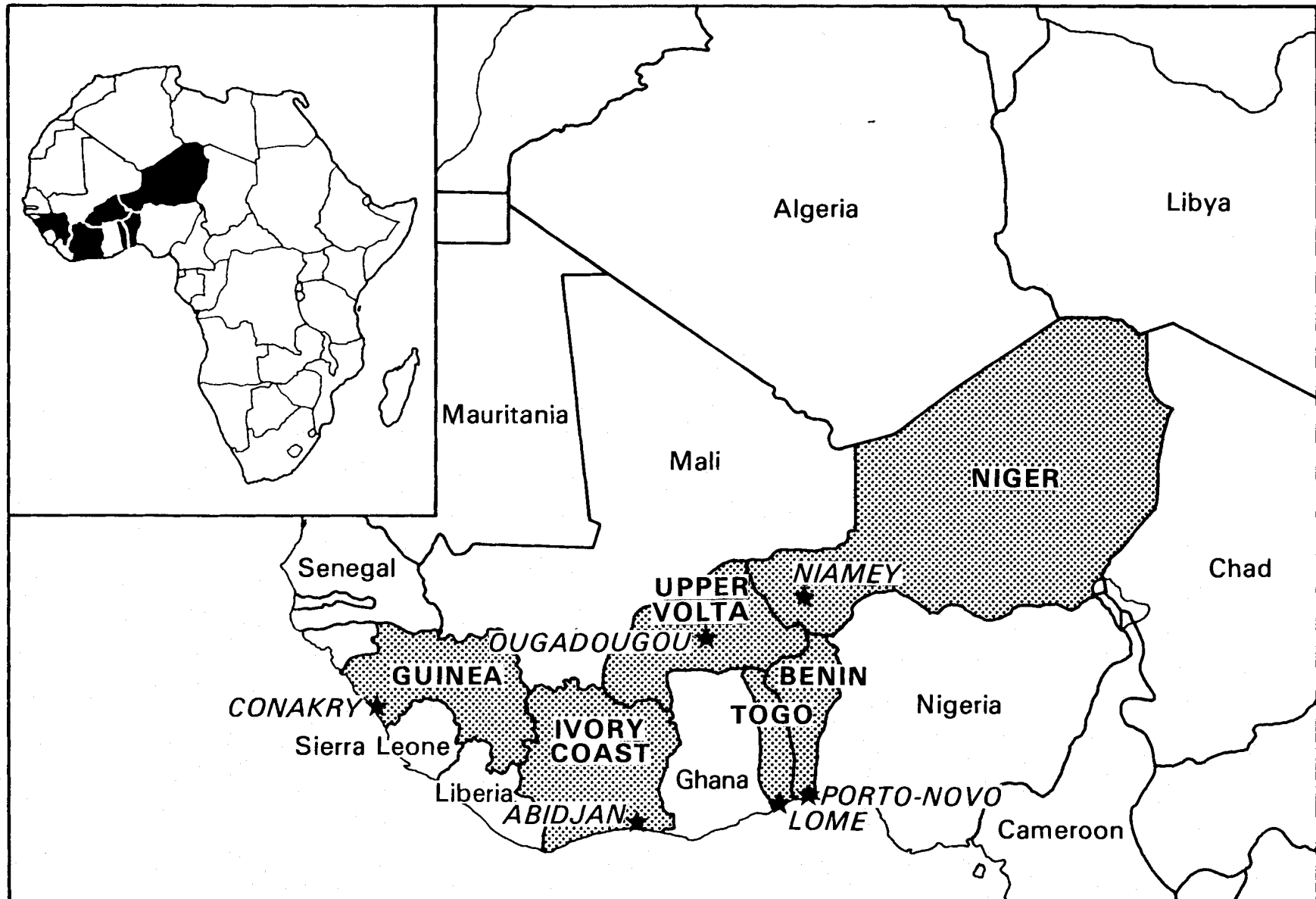
NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

Francophone West Africa



FRANCOPHONE WEST AFRICA: GUINEA, TOGO AND ENTENTE AREA

U.S. assistance to the Francophone West African coastal states is largely limited to Entente Fund and multi-donor financed projects, with only a few bilateral country specific activities. Since these countries' economies are predominantly agricultural, crucial problems such as over grazing, disease pests, poor agricultural technology and erratic rainfall constrain agricultural production. Malnutrition and health problems are aggravated by the lack of food and adequate health care.

The major economic development goals of the coastal states are generally the same:

- to achieve food self-sufficiency;
- to reduce malnutrition;
- to eradicate diseases, particularly onchocerciasis;
- to provide better health delivery systems;
- to develop their education systems.

This section includes presentation of bilateral programs in Guinea and Togo and a regional program for the Entente Fund member countries. Three of the Entente member states -- Niger, Upper Volta, and Togo -- receive bilateral assistance and also participate in the regional activities financed through the Entente Fund which is described in this section.

GUINEA

The United States national interest in Guinea is served through humanitarian and development oriented programs. Major investments by private American companies in the development of Guinea's natural resources are of importance to the U.S. and help advance Guinea's economic growth.

Socio-Economic Setting

Guinea is potentially one of the richest countries in Africa. At the moment, however, it is one of the least developed.

- It has not made full use of its abundant good lands and minerals (especially bauxite and iron ore).

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)						
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1976						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	237	188	-	-	-	49
Total	237	188	-	-	-	49
Transition Quarter						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	13	-	-	-	-	13
Total	13	-	-	-	-	13
1977						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	600	600	-	-	-	-
Total	600	600	-	-	-	-
			Population Planning	Health		
1978						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,400	1,400	-	-	-	-
Total	1,400	1,400	-	-	-	-

- Life expectancy is low, infant mortality high.
- GNP has barely kept pace with population growth.

FRANCOPHONE WEST AFRICA: GUINEA, TOGO AND ENTENTE AREA

Food and Population

Guinea has a chronic food deficit and continually expends scarce foreign exchange to import foodstuffs. Agricultural production has not kept pace with population growth. The Government of Guinea is now beginning to place increased emphasis on agricultural production.

- The current Five Year Plan gives priority to food production. Government development expenditures will concentrate on this area.
- Special emphasis is being placed on raising the productivity of small farmers and assisting co-operative agricultural units.
- Guinea has requested U.S. assistance in agricultural development.

The Government of Guinea has no national policy on population growth. At this time it does not consider population growth to be a present or future problem in terms of economic development or food self-sufficiency.

FY 1978 Program

The U.S. Assistance program in Guinea will concentrate on raising agricultural production through upgrading research and demonstration institutions and through training research and extension specialists. Lack of such facilities and personnel has been a constraint for Guinea in realizing its agricultural potential. The U.S. will also help Guinea meet its food deficit through a continuation of a P.L. 480 Title I program.

Food and Nutrition

The U.S. is attempting to help the Government of Guinea meet its needs for adequate agricultural research, demonstration facilities and trained specialists through the Guinea Agricultural Production and Training project. The U.S. will help strengthen Guinea's two main research institutions and establish a demonstration farm and

research substation. The program will emphasize technical assistance to these institutions and will train agricultural researchers, extensionists and administrators.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA			
Category	FY 1976 (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a	-	-	-
Direct Hire ^b	-	-	-
PASA ^c	-	1	4
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	1	4
Participants ^d	-	-	-
Noncontract	-	-	8
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	-	8

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

FRANCOPHONE WEST AFRICA: GUINEA, TOGO AND ENTENTE AREA

PL-480

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY (In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)		FY 1977 (Estimated)		FY 1978 (Projected)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	14.1	2,238	10.0	1,300	10.0	1,100
Rice	11.9	3,438	10.0	2,600	10.0	2,800
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	3.7	2,005	2.0	1,000	2.0	1,000
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		7,681		4,900		4,900
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs ..		224		199		198
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		583		-		-
Title II Total		807		199		198
Total P.L. 480		8,488		5,099		5,098

*Includes Transition Quarter.

PL-480, Title I

The United States expects to continue its PL-480 Title I program in Guinea at approximately the same levels as in prior years:

- about 22,000 metric tons of wheat, vegetable oil, and rice valued at about \$4.9 million.

This aid will help Guinea feed her population since normal food production falls short of demand. Funds generated from PL-480 Title I sales have been used to pay local costs for development projects including

- port development;

- school construction;

- medical vaccines used in health activities.

Present and future local currency generations will be used to meet local costs of our Agricultural Production project.

Under the self-help provisions of the most recent PL-480 Title I Agreement signed with Guinea, the Government of Guinea is required to study ways to improve agricultural marketing and production efficiency, accelerate research on food crops and disseminate such information, and strengthen systems for agricultural data collection and utilization. Guinea has been making progress in these areas, especially in giving increased attention to agricultural research and production.

PL-480, Title II

Title II donations are provided through the World Food Program for assistance to cooperative units.

- \$200,000 of food will be provided in both FY 1977 and FY 1978.

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
A.I.D.**			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	56	1,232
Total A.I.D.	-	56	1,232
P.L. 480***			
Title I	7,681	4,900	4,900
Title II	807	199	198
Total P.L. 480	8,488	5,099	5,098
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	8,488	5,155	6,330

*Includes Transition Quarter.
**A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

FRANCOPHONE WEST AFRICA: GUINEA, TOGO AND ENTENTE AREA

TOGO

Though limited, bilateral U.S. assistance to Togo demonstrates:

- a concern for assisting Togolese development efforts.
- a humanitarian interest.

Togo is also a member of the Entente Fund and as such receives some assistance through the Entente Regional Program.

Socio-Economic Setting

Subsistence agriculture is the dominant economic activity in Togo,

- 75% of the population is employed in subsistence agriculture;
- food crops account for 75% of agricultural production;
- half of food crop production is consumed on the farm;
- coffee and cocoa are the only major export food crops;
- Togo has good agricultural potential. Half of its cultivable land is not yet used.

Togolese population is:

- relatively young, 48% under 15 years old;
- concentrated on the coast;
- characterized by an extreme shortage of skilled manpower.

Food and Population

Togo is a food deficit country. The Government is preparing its third five-year plan. Priorities are being given to agricultural development, rural development and improving rural life. While the Government seeks to finance as much of its own development as possible, about 70% of its development needs are now

PROGRAM SUMMARY						
(In thousands of dollars)						
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
<u>1976</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Transition Quarter</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>1977</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	400	-	400	-	-	-
Total	400	-	400	-	-	-
			Population Planning	Health		
<u>1978</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	300	-	250	50	-	-
Total	300	-	250	50	-	-

met by external donors. Togo is attempting a wide range of approaches to improve food production, but lacks the human skills capable to implement such programs.

FRANCOPHONE WEST AFRICA: GUINEA, TOGO AND ENTENTE AREA

Although Togo does not have an official family planning policy, it shows an awareness of its growing population by:

- carrying out sample censuses and demographic surveys;
- permitting voluntary family planning.

A.I.D. is initiating a Family Health Project in Togo which will assist Togo's voluntary family planning efforts.

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

Through regional Entente projects which focus on such concerns as increasing small farmer income, increasing live-stock production, providing assistance in family planning, and strengthening health delivery systems, the United States has shown its concern for Togo's development goals of food self-sufficiency, modernization of agriculture and eradication of diseases.

FY 1978 Program

The FY 1978 bilateral program consists of one project aimed at helping Togo improve its health services. The government believes its greatest constraint in the health sector is lack of medical and paramedical personnel and transport facilities. Togo's health policy calls for decentralization of health services and creation of regional health administrations responsible for all regional health problems, including:

- training more physicians and specialists;
- training all other types of paramedical personnel;
- constructing and improving regional health centers.

A.I.D. will help Togo strengthen its health system through

the establishment of a family health training center which will:

- provide training in basic family health and planning to nurses and midwives in Togo's rural areas;
- serve as a regional health training center for west Africa as a whole; and
- provide comprehensive family health care and planning to a low income, densely populated suburban section of Lome.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA

Category	FY 1976 (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	1	1	1
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	3	3	3
Total	4	4	4
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	-	12	14
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	12	14

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

PL-480

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY (In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)		FY 1977 (Estimated)		FY 1978 (Projected)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		1,485		1,128		1,233
World Food Programs .		769		724		1,057
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		2,254		1,852		2,290
Total P.L. 480		2,254		1,852		2,290

*Includes Transition Quarter.

PL-480, Title II

In FY 1978, food grants under PL-480, Title II will continue to support school feeding programs, maternal child health centers and food-for-work activities, providing nutritional supplements to the most underprivileged members of Togolese society. About 137,000 recipients will be reached through voluntary agencies and the World Food Program.

RESOURCE FLOWS

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
A.I.D.**			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	200	250
Total A.I.D.	-	200	250
P.L. 480***			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	2,254	1,852	2,182
Total P.L. 480	2,254	2,052	2,432
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	2,254	2,252	2,682

*Includes Transition Quarter.
**A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

THE ENTENTE AREA

The Entente area comprises the French-speaking West African states of Niger, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Togo and Benin. A.I.D. assists several of these countries with bilateral programs. It also provides assistance to this group of countries on a regional basis.

The Convention creating the Mutual Aid and Loan Guaranty Fund of the Council of the Entente (Entente Fund) was signed by the above countries in June 1966. The primary purpose of the Fund is:

- to guarantee economic development loans in the public, quasi-public and private sectors.
- serve as the catalyst for the coordination of economic and social development in the Entente region.

FRANCOPHONE WEST AFRICA: GUINEA, TOGO AND ENTENTE AREA

A.I.D. assistance to the Entente Fund is premised on:

- developing key sectors that transcend national boundaries;
- promoting regional coordination.

Socio-Economic Setting

With the exception of the Ivory Coast, whose relatively prosperous economy is based on exports of cocoa and coffee, the Entente Fund states are among the least developed countries in the world. Their economies are:

- based on agricultural methods unchanged for centuries;
- plagued by erratic rainfall, overgrazing, insect pests, poor technology;
- subject to food deficits which aggravate nutrition and health problems;
- handicapped by a dearth of trained manpower capable of bringing modern technology to rural areas.

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

The U.S. is supporting the Entente Fund with:

- technical assistance to improve its management and project design capabilities, including an American advisor to the Fund Secretariat
- capital loans and grants to enable the Fund to provide subloans for individual country development projects.

An A.I.D. loan to the Fund in FY 1975 and FY 1976 is designed to promote development of small African enterprises.

FY 1978 Program

A.I.D. assistance to the Entente Fund in FY 1978 will be entirely in the food and nutrition area, providing additional funding to two continuing projects in livestock and food production.

PROGRAM SUMMARY						
(In thousands of dollars)						
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1976						
Loans	12,500	12,500	-	-	-	-
Grants	178	178	-	-	-	-
Total	12,678	12,678	-	-	-	-
Transition Quarter						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	7,112	7,112	-	-	-	-
Total	7,112	7,112	-	-	-	-
1977						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	274	274	-	-	-	-
Total	274	274	-	-	-	-
			Population Planning	Health		
1978						
Loans	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,430	3,430	-	-	-	-
Total	5,430	5,430	-	-	-	-

Food and Nutrition

The five Entente Fund States are emphasizing the following objectives:

- improve the level and quality of food production

FRANCOPHONE WEST AFRICA: GUINEA, TOGO AND ENTENTE AREA

-- increase incomes of small farmers.

The A.I.D. request for FY 1978 will finance:

- Entente Food Production grant and loan to assist member countries to adjust their agricultural sector policies and to enable them to implement a strategy of assistance to small farmers. Grant funds will finance the design of small farmer oriented food production projects. Loan funds will finance the projects themselves, e.g., pump irrigation projects and livestock improvement.
- Entente Livestock. Funding for this continuing activity will enable recruitment of livestock specialists and advisors for the Entente Fund, and design and development of livestock subprojects. Training member state officials to plan, implement and evaluate livestock projects will be emphasized.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA			
Category	FY 1976 (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^d			
Direct Hire ^b	-	-	1
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	5	4
Total	-	5	5
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	-	-	43
Contract	-	-	15
Total	-	-	58

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

PL-480

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)		FY 1977 (Estimated)		FY 1978 (Projected)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II *</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		241		194		130
World Food Programs ..		731		705		689
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		972		899		819
Total P.L. 480		972		899		819

*Includes Transition Quarter.

* Ivory Coast and Benin

PL-480, Title II

All five Entente states receive PL-480 Title II assistance. Programs for Niger, Togo, and Upper Volta are included in their bilateral narrative sections. Assistance for the other two states, Benin and Ivory Coast are shown here.

- In Benin, the program is composed of voluntary agency and World Food Program components including maternal-child health and school feeding programs.

FRANCOPHONE WEST AFRICA: GUINEA, TOGO AND ENTENTE AREA

-- In the Ivory Coast, assistance is provided only through the World Food Program.

(includes Ivory Coast, Benin for PL-480)

RESOURCE FLOWS <i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
A.I.D.**			
Loans	5,401	13,290	7,893
Grants	441	1,518	4,796
Total A.I.D.	5,842	14,808	12,689
P.L. 480***			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	972	899	819
Total P.L. 480	972	899	819
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	6,814	15,707	13,508
<i>*Includes Transition Quarter. **A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures. ***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.</i>			

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: FRANCOPHONE WEST AFRICA: GUINEA, TOGO AND ENTENTE AREA

TABLE II

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY77		Proposed FY78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
<u>Entente</u> Entente Livestock II	*626-0204	1976	3,500	-	274	587	740	1,591	-	4,500	-	-	-	-	225	-	1,868
Entente Food Production	*626-0203	1976	3,790	-	-	625	2,690	2,905	200	8,000	-	-	-	-	428	2,000	4,025
<u>Guinea</u> Agricultural Production and Training	*675-0201	1976	188	-	600	56	1,400	1,232	2,702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Population</u>																	
<u>Togo</u> Togo Family Health	* 693-0212	1977	-	-	200	150	250	50	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health</u>																	
<u>Togo</u> Togo Family Health	* 693-0212	1977	-	-	200	50	50	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
<u>Entente</u> Entente African Enterprises	625-0717	1972	1,230	624	-	306	-	300	-	17,500	6,582	-	243	-	3,000	-	2,000
<u>Benin</u> Parakou Malanville Road	625-0714	1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	7,062	-	112	-	4,937	-	-
Cotonou Bridge and Dam	625-0888	1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,900	66	-	-	-	4,700	-	-
Total			8,708	624	1,274	1,774	5,130	6,278	3,152	52,900	13,710	-	355	-	13,290	2,000	7,893

*Detailed project narrative--See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
Estimated FY 1977 - Proposed FY 1978
(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: Entente Area

TABLE III

FISCAL YEAR	TITLE	AMOUNT
1978	Entente Food Production	2,000

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

Country: ENTENTE AREA		FUNDS			PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
TITLE Entente Livestock Production Phase II		Food and Nutrition			FY 78 740		
NUMBER 626-0204		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1976	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1981
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		Africa Programs, p. 167 and 210					

Purpose: The purpose of this combined loan/grant project is to 1) increase the efficiency and productivity of the livestock sector in the Entente countries and the standard of living of small livestock producers; 2) foster increased regional cooperation and coordination in livestock production and marketing in the Entente States and support sectoral analysis for use in policy and program evaluation and development.

Entente Fund \$65,000 minimum yearly contribution to project management and technical assistance.
 French Aid and Cooperation Feasibility and Design studies.
 UNDP

Major Outputs:	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Loan-financed livestock production/marketing sub-projects initiated (in Benin, Ivory Coast, Togo)	-	2	4
Grant-financed livestock production/marketing sub-projects initiated (in Niger and Upper Volta)	-	1	3
Research - including livestock sector data, field research studies on livestock production and marketing	X	X	X

Progress to Date: The Entente livestock II loan was authorized May 28, 1976 and signed in November 1976. Extensive livestock studies are being conducted by the Center for Research and Economic Development (CRED), University of Michigan. A technical assistance grant of \$322,000 to recruit project managers and a capital grant of \$3.0 million to finance sub-projects in the livestock sector were signed in September, 1976. These grants will assist in the planning and design of livestock sub-projects for loan financing.

FY 1978 Program:

A.I.D.-financed Inputs	FY 78
(\$ thousands)	
Personnel:	130
12 pm livestock specialist	
12 pm short-term project design personnel	
Training:	195
15 Long-term	
40 Short-term	
Other Costs:	415
Livestock sector analysis, studies, project design	
Total	740

Host Country and Other Donors:
 Entente member states Minimum of 25% loan-financed and 10% of grant-financed sub-project costs.

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	3,500	-	3,500	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	274	587		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	3,774	587	3,187	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	740	-	4,514	

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

Country: ENTENTE AREA

TITLE Entente Food Production	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 4,690 (2,690 Grant, 2,000 Loan)		
NUMBER 626-0203	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1976	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1981
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Africa Programs, p. 166 and 212			

Purpose: To assist the Entente Countries (Ivory Coast, Togo, Benin, Niger, Upper Volta) to implement a strategy of assistance to small farmers in order to help meet the needs of those countries for increased food production.

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		

Loan-financed small farmer food production sub-projects (in Benin, Ivory Coast, Togo)	-	3	7
Grant-financed small farmer food production sub-projects (in Niger and Upper Volta)	-	2	4

Host Country and Other Donors:

Entente Countries	- 25% of loan financed sub-project costs
	- \$65,000 per annum for grant projects
French Aid and Cooperation	projects in livestock, food production and marketing
European Development Fund	
Canada	

Progress to Date: An \$8.0 million loan and \$3.79 million grant were authorized on June 30, 1976. There were no loan disbursements as of September 30, 1976 since specific sub-projects had not been fully identified and developed. Re-design of the project was accomplished with the cooperation of the Entente Fund.

The initial technical assistance grant in the amount of \$790,000 was signed in August 1976. Recruitment of the A.I.D. financed project manager, an agricultural economist and a rural development specialist is underway. They will work with host country officials to identify and design loan financed small farmer oriented food production sub-projects, such as small farm mechanization and animal traction promotion.

FY 1978 Program: Grant funds are requested for continuation of the design, implementation and evaluation of small farmer food production projects in the Entente states. Loan funds will finance food production projects.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ thousands)

	FY 78	
	Grant	Loan
<u>Personnel:</u>		
36 P/M U.S. food production experts	258	-
8 P/M short-term consultants		
<u>Training:</u>		
Long and short term for host country officials	140	-
<u>Commodities - Transportation and agricultural equipment, vehicles and spare parts</u>	480	700
<u>Other Costs:</u>		
Seminars, agronomic research, food production sub-sector studies	1812	1300
TOTAL	2690	2000

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	3,790	-	3,790	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	-	625		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	3,790	625	3,165	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	2,690	200	6,680	

Entente Fund

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

Country: GUINEA

TITLE Guinea Agricultural Production and Training	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 1,400		
NUMBER 675-0201	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Program, p. 179	FY 1976	FY 1980	FY 1981

Purpose: To assist the Government of Guinea in the removal of constraints to development in the agricultural sector through the construction and upgrading of agricultural research and demonstration facilities and training in agricultural research.

Progress to Date: The project is being implemented. An agreement was signed in June 1976. A Guinean Project Director covering the first period of the project has been assigned. Five participants to study for U.S. degrees in agricultural research and two participants in practical livestock training have been identified and are awaiting Guinea Presidential approval. Two short-term consultants are being hired. The preliminary construction has been submitted, opening the way for negotiation of a second phase of the project, including additional construction activity.

Major Outputs:	9/30/76 (Cumulative as of end of FY)	FY 77	FY 78
Participants in agricultural research (MS degree)	-	5	5
Participants receiving one-year practical training in livestock research	-	2	2
Renovated agricultural research center	-	-	X
Construction of demonstration farm research complex at Tindou	-	-	X
Construction and renovation of Agricultural School at Faranah	-	-	X
Provision of laboratories and equipment and renovation of electrical and water supply systems at Foulaya	-	-	X

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. will continue to finance training, technicians, construction and equipment costs.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs (\$ thousands)		FY 78
Long and short-term technicians (24 pm)		125
Participants:		
(42 pm) long-term; (24 pm) short-term		59
Construction:		
Demonstration farm/research complex (Tindou)		475
Faculty of Agronomy and Research Institute (Foulaya)		255
Agricultural School (Faranah)		236
Equipment:		
Demonstration farm/research complex (Tindou)		50
Faculty of Agronomy (Foulaya)		200
TOTAL		1,400

Host Country and Other Donors:
Government of Guinea Ministry of Education personnel and counterpart staff and support. All local currency costs.

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	188	-	188	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	600	56		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	788	56	732	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,400	2,702	4,890	

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

Country: TOGO

TITLE Togo Family Health Training	FUNDS Population Planning Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 78 300		
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Program, p. 295	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1980

Purpose: To establish a family health training center for the training and retraining of primary health care personnel in Togo. The center will 1) provide training in basic family health and family planning to nurses and midwives who will be assigned primarily to rural health facilities; 2) will serve as a regional training institution for trainers from the West African region; and 3) provide comprehensive family health care and family planning to the low income, densely populated suburban section of the Be district of Lome.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Togo	Land-site, local personnel, recurring expenses
UN Fund for Population Assistance	Equipment, commodities, technical assistance, training

Progress to Date: Project design will be completed in mid-1977.

FY 1978 Program:

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ thousands)

FY 78

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Construct, Equip and Staff Center	X	X	X
Physicians (Togolese) Trained	-	-	12
Nurses (Togolese) Trained	-	20	40
Nurses' Aides	-	25	50
Auxiliary Midwives (Togolese)	-	40	80

Consultants, short term (24 pm)	50
Participants (22 pm)	20
Commodities	50
Construction	100
Other Costs	80
Total	300

Funding by Functional Account
(\$ thousands)

Population Planning	250
Health	50
Total	300

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	400	200	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	400	200	200	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	300	250	950	

Guinea

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1948- 1978†	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1948- 1978†	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	4.8	5.7	11.5	6.2	2.3			
Loans	4.6	5.0	8.6	-	-			
Grants	0.2	0.7	2.9	6.2	2.3			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	-	*	0.5	0.2	*			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	*	0.5	0.2	*			
<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	4.8	5.7	11.0	6.0	2.3			
Loans	4.6	5.0	8.6	5.2	2.3			
Grants	0.2	0.7	2.4	0.8	-			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	4.6	5.0	8.6	5.2	2.3			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	4.6	5.0	8.6	5.2	2.3			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	0.2	0.7	2.4	0.8 ^{a/}	-			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.2	0.7	2.4	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. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	4.8	5.7	11.5	6.2	2.3			
Loans	4.6	5.0	8.6	-	-			
Grants	0.2	0.7	2.9	6.2	2.3			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	3.0	-	2.4	10.0			
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	3.0	-	2.4	10.0			
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	NA			

(Millions of Dollars)

TABLE VI

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1948-78†
TOTAL	3.7	27.6	-	131.9
IBRD	-	-	-	73.5
IDA	-	21.0	-	21.0
AFDB	-	NA	NA	6.7
UNDP	3.7	5.1	-	27.0
Other UN	-	1.5	-	3.7
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
Donor	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1969-75	
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
TOTAL	1.7	0.6	36.2	
Italy	*	0.1	18.3	
France	-	-	11.8	
Other	1.7	0.5	6.1	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (COMMITMENTS)				
TOTAL	22.2	4.0		
Algeria	1.2	-		
Libya	11.0	-		
Qatar	-	4.0		
Saudi Arabia	10.0	-		
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1975	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1964-78	
TOTAL	-	-	383	
USSR	-	-	201	
Eastern Europe	-	-	105	
China	-	-	77	

*Less than \$50,000. TQ - Transition Quarter † - As of September 30, 1976. P - Preliminary. NA - Not Available
a/Includes the transition quarter.

Guinea

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>				<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total (mid-1976; millions)			4.5	Exports (f.o.b.)	70 ^{E, a}	
Annual Growth Rate (percent)			2.3%	Imports (c.i.f.)	-100 ^{E, a}	
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>		Trade Balance	-30 ^{E, a}	
Percent in Urban Areas	10%	19%		Main Exports: Alumina.		
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)			84%			
<u>HEALTH</u>				<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Life Expectancy (years)			41	(Gross Holdings; End of		
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births			172	Period; \$ millions)		
People per Doctor			16,300	<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
<u>EDUCATION</u>				(FY Ending September 30)		
Primary and Secondary Students	<u>1960</u>	<u>1971</u>		Total Expenditures	168	198
a. Number (in thousands)	106	241		Defense Expenditures		
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	10%	18%		a. As % of Total Expenditures	20%	28%
Literacy Rate (percent)			5-10%	b. As % of GNP	6%	6%
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>				Domestic Revenues	134	148
1974 (dollars) ¹			120	<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²			0.1%	a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		6%
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>				b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		4%
Total Production (percent)			1.3%	<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT as %</u>		
Per Capita Production (percent)			-1.0%	<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		n. a.

NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

E - Estimate. a - 1973.

Togo

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1946- 1976†	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1976†	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	1.8	2.2	3.0	3.0	0.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.8	2.2	3.0	3.0	0.3			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.8	1.2	2.0	2.3	-		Not available at time of printing	
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.8	1.2	2.0	2.3	-			
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	1.2	2.0	2.3	-			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.2	0.5	1.5	0.8	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.5	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.2			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.2			
Peace Corps	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.2			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	0.4	1.4	-	-			
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	0.4	1.4	-	-			
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	NA			

(Millions of Dollars)

TABLE VI

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
TOTAL	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1946-76†
	14.2	18.1	-	119.2
IBRD	-	3.5	-	3.5
IDA	6.0	9.5	-	27.9
AFDB	4.8	NA	NA	6.2
UNDP	0.3	0.8	-	15.9
Other UN	-	0.3	-	1.9
EEC	3.1	4.0	-	63.8
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
Donor	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1964-76	
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
TOTAL	23.7	24.0	115.7	
France	10.1	12.0	58.4	
Germany	11.8	9.6	43.9	
Canada	1.1	2.0	10.3	
Other	0.7	0.4	3.1	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (COMMITMENTS)				
TOTAL	1.2	-		
Libya	1.2	-		
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	CY 1975	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1964-76	
	-	-	45	
China	-	-	45	

*Less than \$50,000. TQ - Transition Quarter † - As of September 30, 1976. P - Preliminary. NA - Not Available.

a/Includes the transition quarter.

Togo

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>			<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total (mid-1976; millions)		2.3	Exports (f.o.b.)	189	79(6 mos)
Annual Growth Rate (percent)		2.6%	Imports (c.i.f.)	-120	-83 "
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>	Trade Balance	69	-4 "
Percent in Urban Areas	10%	14%			
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)			Main Exports: Phosphates, cocoa, coffee.		
			<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
			(Gross Holdings; End of		
			Period; \$ millions)	54	41
					51(Oct.)
			<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
			Total Expenditures	101	128
			Defense Expenditures		
			a. As % of Total Expenditures	11%	6%
			b. As % of GNP	2%	1%
			Domestic Revenues	81	119
			<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
			a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		2%
			b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		2%
			<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT</u> as %		
			<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		4.5%

NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

Benin

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1946- 1976†	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1976†	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.1			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	*			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	*			
<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	0.5	0.5	-			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5 ^{a/}	-			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	0.1	0.2	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1			
Peace Corps	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.1			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	0.2	0.1	-	-	-			
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	0.2	0.1	-	-	-			
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	NA			

*Less than \$50,000. TQ - Transition Quarter † - As of September 30, 1976. P - Preliminary. NA - Not Available.

^{a/} Includes the transition quarter.

^{b/} Economic cooperation agreement signed, but information on the amount of aid extends (if any) is not available.

(Millions of Dollars)

TABLE VI

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1946-76†
TOTAL	11.0	19.1	-	133.1
IDA	-	13.0	-	39.6
AFDB	7.5	NA	NA	9.6
UNDP	1.7	0.3	-	10.9
Other UN	-	0.3	-	2.2
EEC	1.8	5.5	-	70.8
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
Donor	CY 1974	CY 1975		CY 1969-75
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
TOTAL	16.6	27.9		118.9
France	9.5	14.2		71.3
Germany	2.4	4.8		19.3
Canada	3.3	5.4		15.4
Denmark	0.2	2.2		4.4
Other	1.2	1.3		8.5
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (COMMITMENTS)				
TOTAL	-	-		
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1975	CY 1976		CY 1964-76
TOTAL	b/	b/		49
USSR	-	-		5
Eastern Europe	b/	-		b/
China	-	b/		44

Benin

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>		<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)		
Total (mid-1976; millions)	3.2	1974	1975	
Annual Growth Rate (percent)	2.7%	Exports (f.o.b.)	34	n. a.
Urbanization	1960 1975	Imports (c.i.f.)	-146	n. a.
Percent in Urban Areas	9% 18%	Trade Balance	-112	
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)	52%	Main Exports: Palm products.		
<u>HEALTH</u>		<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>		
Life Expectancy (years)	44	1974	1975	1976
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births	185	(Gross Holdings; End of		
People per Doctor	36,100	Period; \$ millions)	35	15
				17 (Sept.)
<u>EDUCATION</u>		<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³		
Primary and Secondary Students	1960 1973	1974	1975	
a. Number (in thousands)	194 285	Total Expenditures	62	77
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	13% 28%	Defense Expenditures		
Literacy Rate (percent)		a. As % of Total Expenditures	10%	9%
		b. As % of GNP	2%	2%
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>		Domestic Revenues	65	73
1974 (dollars) ¹	120	<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²	0.8%	a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures	2%	
		b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services	1%	
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>		<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT as %</u>		
Total Production (percent)	1.7%	<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		
Per Capita Production (percent)	-1.1%	7.0%		

NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

Ivory Coast

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1946-1976†	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1976†	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	1.9	1.9	2.6	1.1	0.2			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.9	1.9	2.6	1.1	0.2			
a. A.I.O. and Predecessor Agencies	*	*	*	*	*			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	*	*	*	*	*			
<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.4	-			Not available at time of printing
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.0	0.7	1.2	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	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.4 ^{g/}	-			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.4	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.2			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.2			
Peace Corps	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.2			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	1.9	1.9	2.6	1.1	0.2			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.9	1.9	2.6	1.1	0.2			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	2.0	32.3	5.1	2.5	-			
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	2.0	32.3	5.1	2.5	-			
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	NA			

(Millions of Dollars)

TABLE VI

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1946-76†
TOTAL	115.7	42.0	-	518.9
IBRD	79.5	7.1	-	264.3
IFC	-	-	-	0.2
IDA	-	-	-	7.5
AFDB	5.0	NA	NA	8.7
UNDP	2.6	1.8	-	27.4
Other UN	-	0.5	-	3.5
EEC	28.4	32.6	-	207.3
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
Donor	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1969-75	
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
TOTAL	59.5	82.7	383.6	
France	45.1	63.2	291.9	
Germany	5.7	10.8	48.9	
Canada	4.1	4.6	23.8	
Netherlands	1.3	1.0	6.8	
Belgium	1.1	1.9	4.9	
Other	2.2	1.2	7.3	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (COMMITMENTS)				
TOTAL	-	-	-	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1975	CY 1976 ^p	CY 1954-76	
TOTAL	-	-	-	

* Less than \$50,000. TQ - Transition Quarter † As of September 30, 1976. P-Preliminary. NA-Not Available.
^{g/} Includes the transition quarter.

Ivory Coast

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>			<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total (mid-1976; millions)		6.9	Exports (f.o.b.)	1,214	1,181
Annual Growth Rate (percent)		3.6%	Imports (c.i.f.)	- 969	- 1,127
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>	Trade Balance	245	54
Percent in Urban Areas	10%	20%	Main Exports: Coffee, wood and cocoa.		
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)		86%	<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>		
			<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
			(Gross Holdings; End of		
			Period; \$ millions)	66	103
					30(Oct.)
			<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³		
			<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	
			Total Expenditures	752	921
			Defense Expenditures		
			a. As % of Total Expenditures	6%	6%
			b. As % of GNP	1%	2%
			Domestic Revenues	680	769
			<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
			a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		*
			b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		*
			<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT as %</u>		
			<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		
					8.0%

NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

* - Less than one half of one percent.

**Africa Regional
Programs**

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FY 1978 PROGRAM

The Africa Regional Program consists of five main strategies or "thrusts" which complement and support national and bilateral development programs. Emphasis is on development of rural populations, and other international donors are encouraged to participate. The "thrusts" are designed to:

- stimulate and promote food crop production through farmer credit programs, basic and applied research, and production training in selected crops;
- provide training for selected African personnel who are responsible for the design and implementation of a wide range of rural programs;
- encourage rural development through introduction of low cost intermediate technologies and new methods of production;
- combat health constraints on rural production through applied research, and through operational programs to control disease and promote better health and family planning practices;
- assist African regional and U.S. private organizations including PVOs to conduct programs in agriculture, health, human resource training, trade union education, and research and development of remote sensing and energy activities.

Use of intermediaries is emphasized. These intermediaries include such organizations as the African Development Bank, the Association of African Universities, Pan-African Institute for Development, among others.

The Program also provides opportunities for A.I.D. missions

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)						
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
<u>1976</u>						
Loans	3,870	-	-	-	3,870	-
Grants	20,861	5,158	4,774	8,294	2,635	-
Total	24,731	5,158	4,774	8,294	6,505	-
<u>Transition Quarter</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	5,774	1,610	1,825	984	1,355	-
Total	5,774	1,610	1,825	984	1,355	-
<u>1977</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	34,690	10,364	6,998	11,652	5,676	-
Total	34,690	10,364	6,998	11,652	5,676	-
			Population Planning	Health		
<u>1978</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	54,535	18,832	838	8,251	16,554	10,060
Total	54,535	18,832	838	8,251	16,554	10,060

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to experiment with pilot activities, and is a vehicle through which U.S. institutions, including private voluntary organizations (PVOs), can undertake multi-country activities.

The Regional Program also provides assistance for development studies, program design, evaluations, and other selected efforts in support of both bilateral and regional programs. Funds for these efforts are made available through the Program Development and Support project.

For all these programs, A.I.D. is requesting \$54,535,000 in FY 1978.

Food and Nutrition

African governments are concerned with the lag of food-crop production behind population growth, and the increasing use of scarce foreign exchange for food imports rather than for longer-term development needs. Because the problem extends beyond national boundaries, increasing numbers of African countries have joined together regionally to seek solutions.

Objectives of these groups are to increase food crop production:

- through research on selected cereals;
- through application of research findings at the farm level;
- through expansion of production credit for small farmers.

Key efforts include:

- Applied research and training in rice production in West Africa through the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA). Activities

are focused on:

** developing improved varieties of mangrove swamp rice in Sierra Leone;

** increasing yields of floating/deep water rice in Mali;

** training in water management, seed multiplication, harvest technology, and storage.

-- Research on major cereal grains including sorghum, millet, and maize through the Scientific and Technical Research Commission of the Organization of African Unity (OAU/STRC). The former project, now phased out, was extended over too broad and diverse an area for the level of expertise of local personnel. Also, exchange of information among international, regional, and national research programs was limited. Most important, there were limited field trials of new research packages which restricted the possibility of placing new technologies in the hands of farmers. The organization is now considering a newly designed activity which will address these problems and provide opportunities for increased cereal production, especially in hard hit food deficit areas. A.I.D. has been asked to assist.

-- Pilot activities in agricultural production credit for small farmers in Lesotho and Cameroon assisted through the Africa Cooperative Savings and Credit Association (ACOSCA). Emphasis is on increasing food production including cereals, swine, and poultry. If successful, the program will be encouraged in other countries--Ghana, Liberia, and Zambia are now being considered.

A.I.D. has considerable experience in providing assistance to African regional organizations concerned with increasing food supplies. However, results have been mixed, for example:

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- Assistance to WARDA has provided opportunities for breakthroughs in developing rice varieties which are higher yielding and disease and insect resistant. Breakthroughs, however, require massive inputs of scientific talent, all of which is not always available. A.I.D. continues to assist WARDA to find and/or train this talent.
- Evaluation of support for the major cereals research activity of the OAU/STRC has indicated a need to focus more clearly on geographic areas with similar climactic and soil conditions and to emphasize a broader spectrum of training, from research personnel to agricultural extension agents. Also, increased communication and information exchange is needed with the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and the International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), thus helping assure utilization and application of research findings.
- Assistance to farmers through credit mechanisms is crucial to the expansion of food-crop production. Without the availability of credit at reasonable rates, farmers cannot purchase inputs required to increase production. A.I.D.'s assistance to ACOSCA through the intermediary of the Credit Union National Association provides opportunities for ACOSCA to experiment with different means of offering credit to rural areas. Without credit, research findings and new production methods and technologies will go unused.

In FY 1978 A.I.D. will continue assistance to:

- WARDA, particularly for research and training;
- the OAU/STRC for a newly designed program in research on semi-arid food grains, including countries in and surrounding the Sahel;
- ACOSCA for continued pilot efforts in agricul-

tural production credit;

- selected intermediaries for experimentation and introduction of appropriate/intermediate-level technologies to improve both production and the quality of life in rural areas.

While not now directly involved, Title XII institutions will be considered as important intermediaries in a number of these areas.

A particularly important element of the program is the Program Development and Support project which finances the necessary analyses and design activities which are needed to develop projects. This is an increasingly complex process which includes for example, social and environmental impact analyses. Funds are provided from all functional categories depending on the nature of the problem or project proposal involved.

A.I.D. also will continue support for private voluntary organizations. This project provides funds from appropriate functional categories to assist indigenous and U.S. private organizations to develop projects aimed at stimulating rural production, improving health services, and assisting a variety of skills development projects.

Population Planning

Most African governments agree that population problems and family planning are best approached within the context of an integrated health delivery system.

Current efforts of these governments and regional organizations to deal with population related problems include:

- development and improvement of family planning curricula in medical schools, nursing and midwifery schools, and other allied institutions;
- expansion of family planning services into rural

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areas, and development and distribution of related printed materials to provide information to villagers.

In FY 1978 A.I.D. will continue to assist various African health training institutions to expand reproductive curricula, and will continue to provide small sums for identifiable special activities to promote family planning practices.

Health

As stated above, African governments agree that problems of population and health are best approached within the context of an integrated health delivery system which includes general preventive health care, mother and child health, nutrition improvement, disease control, and family planning. While the approach is generally accepted, implementation problems arise because of high delivery costs and lack of trained national personnel.

Current efforts of African governments and regional organizations to deal with the broad spectrum of combined health and population related problems include:

- Coordinated activities in 19 Central and West African countries to strengthen health delivery services to rural populations. Efforts include:
 - ** training in health planning and management;
 - ** collection and analysis of data;
 - ** disease surveillance;
 - ** provision of vaccines to treat specific endemic diseases.
- Coordination with various international donor agencies to control specific endemic diseases including onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and

trypanosomiasis. These and other diseases create widespread economic loss because of their debilitating effects on rural populations.

- Programs at regional centers to train rural workers in:
 - ** child and maternal health care and family planning;
 - ** research on the effectiveness and methodology of providing health and population services.

A.I.D. has assisted various African regional and national organizations to provide health services and to eliminate disease. Main efforts include:

- collaboration with the World Health Organization to eradicate smallpox from the entire Continent;
- training key ministry professional and paraprofessionals in maternal and child health care, nutrition, and family planning through the intermediary of the Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee;
- an onchocerciasis control program in the Volta River Valleys in cooperation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the World Health Organization, and other international donors;
- selected training in health planning and management at U.S. institutions for senior- and middle-level personnel from various regional and national organizations.

In FY 1978 A.I.D. will continue assistance to:

- strengthen health delivery systems in West and Central Africa;
- provide various levels of training in maternal and

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child health care and nutrition;

- control specific diseases;
- initiate a new program to determine the most cost-effective means for controlling specific disease vectors in selected countries.

Education and Human Resources Development

Realizing that education is a key to development, African governments and regional organizations have, over the past decade, greatly expanded education and training facilities throughout the Continent. Courses are offered at almost every level, from university seminars to non-formal activities at village centers. However, problems arise in determining that mix of training which is most appropriate to the development process, and which is still cost effective.

While most African countries have institutions of higher education and continued learning, many of these institutions suffer from:

- stereotyped curricula left over from colonial periods;
- lack of dialogue with central planning ministries;
- high delivery costs.

Recognizing these problems, a number of African regional organizations are working for change.

- The Association of African Universities (AAU) offers university-level exchange scholarships in over 25 African countries. This enables students to get needed training in one country when a particular curriculum is not offered at home. In most instances training is in development areas, and the need to duplicate facilities and courses in every country is

lessened.

- The Science Education Program in Africa (SEPA), a non-profit African organization with over 14 member countries, is updating and modernizing teaching approaches both in science and mathematics. Relevance to contemporary African problems and applications is the main theme, and materials are now being introduced into teachers' colleges and other institutions.

- Various university-related social science research organizations are conducting policy-oriented social science research to assist governmental planning bodies. Concurrently, through this research, staffs are being trained. Efforts are continuing in Ivory Coast and Kenya.

- The African Training and Research Center in Administration for Development (CAFRAD) provides training in administration and management for middle- and upper-level government officials, and currently is preparing a program of instruction for persons who will actually manage development projects in villages.

Recognizing the need to expand learning opportunities to more people, particularly to those who are out of school and live in rural areas, various African countries and organizations have initiated new non-formal approaches to education.

- In Ghana, the Rural Reconstruction Movement is experimenting with interdisciplinary approaches to improve living standards in selected villages.
- In the Central African Empire, ministry personnel are helping villagers to acquire alternate and/or supplementary means for increasing incomes.
- In Tanzania, Centers for Rural Transformation are providing villagers with additional skills and

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various kinds of other information with which to improve village life.

- In Senegal, personnel from various ministries are instructing village women in new methods of expanding food production.
- In Sierra Leone, government personnel and outside consultants are assisting women to develop and expand "Gara Cloth" production and marketing cooperatives.

A.I.D.'s experience in assisting African organizations and governments to develop human resources is extensive. Past and current efforts include:

- training key staff for selected universities and regional institutions;
- providing consultants to assist governments to plan for development of human resources;
- assisting in the development and implementation of projects which directly affect villagers.

Specifically, A.I.D. has:

- provided over 100 scholarships each year since 1963 for highly qualified Africans to receive advanced degrees in the United States through the African Graduate Fellowship Program (AFGRAD), which is administered by the African-American Institute (AAI);
- assisted the AAU with implementation of its undergraduate exchange program in Africa;
- provided specialized short-term development-related training courses in Africa and elsewhere for persons directly involved in country development;

- convened planning meetings among top-level African leaders to consider new and modified approaches to rural development;
- assisted labor organizations in Africa, through the African-American Labor Center, to improve the quality and quantity of services offered to their members;
- provided opportunities for linkages between U.S. colleges and universities and various African institutions concerning development-oriented research and planning, with increased attention to participation of U.S. black institutions.
- initiated programs aimed at assisting African women in rural areas to assume more dominant roles in rural development;
- encouraged and supported various African universities to tie research to government planning needs;
- stimulated various African governments to experiment in rural areas with non-formal approaches to education;
- provided assistance to regional African institutions to expand training for those engaged in planning and monitoring rural development activities.

In FY 1978 A.I.D. will continue assistance to the AAU and AAI for:

- undergraduate training in Africa and graduate training in the United States;
- specialized development-oriented short-term regional training courses in Africa;
- experimental rural development activities in test areas, particularly for women;

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- the continued development of educational materials in science and mathematics;
- new efforts in rural development training and in regional- and country-level rural planning.

Selected Development Activities

A.I.D. has provided assistance for technical cooperation and development programs, particularly in support of African regional and international organizations. Activities include:

- assistance to the African Development Bank (AFDB) to provide technical expertise and to conduct feasibility studies leading to country and regional development loans. Feasibility studies in agriculture and in health receive priority consideration for funds.
- Support for specific development activities of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). At present these include efforts in agriculture, rural development, and remote sensing, as well as in production of low-cost energy alternatives and activities involving the role of women in development.
- Assistance to the Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa (AAASA) to promulgate technical knowledge and the exchange of information to enhance planning, development, and implementation of agricultural research and policy.

In FY 1978 A.I.D. will continue technical assistance to:

- the AFDB for feasibility studies and technical assistance to Bank operations;
- the ECA for continuance of programs in remote

sensing, energy, agriculture, and rural development;

- the AAASA for continued coordination of information exchange.

A.I.D. will also continue support for:

- the Self-Help program which will support endeavors at the community level to improve social and economic conditions;
- the Accelerated Impact Project which provides a means to carry out small-scale activities aimed at obtaining quick impact in priority areas particularly in rural areas.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA			
Category	FY 1976 (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^d			
Direct Hire ^b	73	94	86
PASA ^c	3	-	-
Contract	20	10	16
Total	96	104	102
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	65	245	333
Contract	1,235	1,207	1,219
Total	1,300	1,452	1,552

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

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RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
A.I.D.**			
Loans	8,287	2,052	-
Grants	22,229	26,075	31,031
Total A.I.D.	30,516	28,127	31,031
P.L. 480***			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	30,516	28,127	31,031
<i>*Includes Transition Quarter.</i> <i>**A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.</i> <i>***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.</i>			

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE II

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY77		Proposed FY78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY77		Proposed FY78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Program Development and Support	* 698-0135	1963	5,479	3,314	4,989	3,893	8,000	6,061	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice Research and Production Credit	* 698-0382	1975	1,890	969	992	1,000	1,010	1,450	1,274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grant a/	* 698-0386	1975	-	-	2,898	-	6,262	-	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Directed Agricultural Production Credit	* 698-0391	1976	200	86	225	240	440	440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development	* 698-0393	1977	-	-	1,260	200	2,120	1,500	10,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improved Rural Technology	* 698-0407	1978	-	-	-	-	1,000	250	5,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Population</u>																	
Training and Research Center Development	698-0373	1971	3,401	3,401	145	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maternal and Child Health Extension	* 698-0358	1971	4,048	3,931	350	360	288	323	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning Nutrition Trng. and Dev.	* 698-0392	1977	-	-	250	220	50	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Population Activities	* 698-0500	1971	1,122	836	300	400	500	400	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Planning Course at Health Training Institution	698-0359	1973	1,310	1,106	400	504	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health</u>																	
Program Development and Support	* 698-0135	1963	888	354	1,000	800	1,500	984	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maternal and Child Health Extension	* 698-0358	1971	300	150	400	450	412	409	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strengthening of Health Delivery Systems	* 698-0398	1973	3,447	2,122	1,900	2,100	2,365	2,200	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onchocerciasis Control	* 698-0399	1974	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grant a/	* 698-0386	1975	-	-	968	-	1,288	-	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maternal/Child Health/Family Planning Nutrition Training and Development	* 698-0392	1977	-	-	285	250	686	671	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Constraints in Rural Production	* 698-0408	1978	-	-	-	-	1,000	500	7,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dental Health International (PVO)	698-0409	1975	158	83	-	75	-	-	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative—See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

Continuation Sheet

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY77		Proposed FY78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78	
			Obliga-tions	Expendi-tures	Obliga-tions	Expendi-tures	Obliga-tions	Expendi-tures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authori-zation	Expendi-tures	Authori-zation	Expendi-tures
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>																	
Program Development and Support	* 698-0135	1963	1,289	667	898	970	1,500	1,000	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
African Graduate Fellowship Program	* 698-0062	1963	13,646	12,251	1,915	2,084	2,250	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Education Advisory Services	* 698-0211	1967	2,033	1,964	250	250	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Inter-African Scholarship Program	* 698-0210	1967	10,301	9,410	1,150	1,515	950	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
African Labor Development	* 698-0363	1971	10,944	10,370	2,000	1,899	2,200	2,150	6,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Economic Development Research Organizations</u>																	
Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grant a/	* 698-0386	1975	-	-	898	-	700	-	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
African Manpower Development	* 698-0384	1976	349	-	3,300	1,076	4,335	3,195	11,435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Accelerated Rural Learning	* 698-0387	1976	525	26	290	265	500	500	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
African Women in Development	* 698-0388	1976	343	-	300	493	300	354	322	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>African Science Education</u>																	
Project Management Training	* 698-0390	1976	66	-	150	160	144	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Satellite Communication	* 698-0397	1977	-	-	115	60	250	230	490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Regional Rural Development Training (PAID)	* 698-0411	1978	-	-	-	-	2,125	-	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Human Resources Development and Services	* 698-0405	1978	-	-	-	-	950	300	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	* 698-0406	1978	-	-	-	-	350	100	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Program Development and Support	* 698-0135	1963	831	302	1,000	1,038	1,000	450	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Self-Help	* Various	1965	15,359	13,617	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Regional Organization Development	* 698-0154	1965	2,010	1,803	85	175	85	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
African Development Bank	* 698-0127	1968	6,085	4,287	500	1,400	1,000	800	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Economic Commission for Africa</u>																	
Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grant a/	* 698-0340	1969	1,344	529	400	750	400	400	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Accelerated Impact Program	* 698-0386	1975	-	-	-	-	75	-	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Economic Analysis Francophone Africa	* 698-0410	1977	-	-	2,000	500	6,000	-	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	* 698-0395	1977	-	-	191	70	-	60	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total			91,959	76,004	34,690	26,025	54,535	30,971	56,377	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

a/ Prior year obligations and expenditures are reported under individual country programs.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE II

COUNTRY: SUDAN

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through 9 30 76		Estimated FY77		Proposed FY78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9 30 76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
FOOD AND NUTRITION																	
Rahad Irrigation	650-0017	1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,000	8,948	-	208	-	2,052	-	-
Agriculture and Natural Resources (PVO)	650-0103	1976	150	40	-	50	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			150	40	-	50	-	60	-	11,000	8,948	-	208	-	2,052	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Program Development and Support	FUNDS Various	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 78 12,000		
NUMBER 698-0135 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Program, p. 248	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1975	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: This project enables A.I.D., including the field missions in Africa, and recipient countries 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 training or for 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 stemming from these undertakings are described and presented for financing under the separate country or sub-regional sections of the presentation. For new FY 1977 and FY 1978 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 1979 or subsequent year financing.

FY 1978 Program: To finance the cost of consultants, including associated expenses and supporting services, to undertake feasibility studies, special analyses and studies, project design efforts, evaluations, environmental and social assessments, and pre-project development assistance. Limited financing will also be provided for costs of training and conferences for recipient country and U.S. personnel who are involved with the planning, managing and evaluating of A.I.D. activities. Current estimates by appropriation category necessary to finance the activities are as follows:

A.I.D.-financed Inputs:		FY 78
(\$000s)	Food and Nutrition	8,000
	Health	1,500
	Ed. and Human Resource Dev.	1,500
	Selected Development Activities	<u>1,000</u>
		12,000

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	8,487	4,637	3,850	Various
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	7,887	6,701		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	16,374	11,338	5,036	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	12,000	-	-	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Rice Research and Production	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	1,010	
NUMBER 698-0382	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 249	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1975	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1981
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To develop and disseminate new high yielding rice varieties and cultural practices for specified rice types of regional priority in West Africa.

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76 (Cumulative as of end of FY)	FY 77	FY 78
African scientists trained	10	20	30
Rice production cadre trained	39	323	563
Operational Rice Production Training Center established	1	1	1
Operational research facilities established	-	2	2

Host Country and Other Donors:

Thirteen member countries of the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA)
Consultative Group for international AGR research (IBRD)
Other Donors (about 12 including France, Britain, Netherlands, Switzerland, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UNDP, FAO)

Operational budget support and personnel for the WARDA Secretariat
Financial support for coordinated rice trials
Budgetary and operational support

Progress to Date: During the past year WARDA has obtained financial support to establish a research station in Senegal,

conducted training programs at its regional training center, strengthened the staff of its Secretariat and obtained increased contributions from member states. A.I.D. provided additional funds to establish a rice research station at Mopti, Mali, and to continue operations at the Rokupr Station and the Regional Training Center. WARDA, working with the Government of Mali, has laid the groundwork for holding trials of new production packages on farmers fields during the 1977 crop year. In addition, plans have been initiated for the construction of a rice farm at Mopti to allow land preparation and the initiation of research experiments by the beginning of the 1977 rainy season.

FY 1978 Program:A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
Personnel: Research Director (12 pm) and Training Advisor (12 pm)	100
Training: U.S. academic (24 pm) and short-term non-degree at regional institutions (35 pm)	110
Commodities: Farm and laboratory equipment	150
Other Costs: Salaries for local research center staff including professional, administrative, clerical, farm personnel, drivers, and day laborers; training supplies and equipment; and travel and transportation	650
Total	1,010

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	1,890	969	921	West African Rice Development Association
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	992	1,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	2,882	1,969	913	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,010	1,274	5,166	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grant (OPG)	FUNDS Various	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (in thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0386	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 250	FY 78	8,325	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1975	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the poor majority in LDCs through projects developed by indigenous and/or U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) in close collaboration with African governments.

Progress to Date: Africa Bureau has 18 PVO/OPG projects which are in the implementation stage in about 11 different African countries. A total of \$4.9 million in funds have been disbursed through the OPG mechanism to the PVO's in Africa through the Transition Quarter. A majority of the projects are in the Food and Nutrition category, and most of the other projects are in the Health category. Typical of the OPG projects in operation is the CRS Health project in the Cameroon. This project, in operation since FY 1975, has trained 31 health extension agents, established 102 outreach stations, and has established 870 committees in the project area working to solve health problems. In Sierra Leone, a CARE Rural Penetration Roads project has constructed approximately 110 miles of rural roads in an area specializing in rice production. In Tanzania, Heifer Incorporated, in a Dairy Production Assistance project has delivered three plane loads of cattle (280 head) to assist that country with its dairy production problems.

FY 1978 Programs: As PVO project proposals are approved, A.I.D. will allocate funds to the appropriate country or regional programs. Current estimates by appropriation category utilizing these funds follow:

	(\$000)
Food and Nutrition	6,262
Health	1,288
Education and Human Resources Development	700
Selected Development Activities	75
	8,325

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976 *	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	4,764	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	4,764	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	8,325	-	-	

*Prior year obligations and expenditures are reported under individual country programs.

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Directed Agricultural Production Credit	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 440		
NUMBER 698-0391	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 251	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1976	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1980
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To assist the Africa Cooperative Savings and Credit Association (ACOSCA) to expand the credit union movement in Africa through the development of pilot agricultural production programs for small farmers who are members of rural credit unions.

Progress to Date: The ACOSCA Five-Year Development Plan was prepared and adopted at the Biennial Meeting in Liberia in August 1976. Two seminars in Kenya and one in Liberia were conducted on credit union administration and central finance systems. In the Lesotho pilot credit program, loans were processed for swine, poultry and mohair production projects. The Credit Union National Association Production Credit technician completed his assignment in August 1976, and recruitment is underway for his replacement. In the Cameroon pilot credit program, a series of seminars and demonstrations on coffee culture were conducted in 12 villages. Loan applications for coffee and rice production projects were processed. A feasibility study for a third pilot program with the Ghana credit union movement was completed in May 1976. Malawi, Liberia and Mozambique have requested similar studies.

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		

ACOSCA Five-year Plan adopted	x	x	x
ACOSCA League officials and field personnel trained	260	335	410
ACOSCA Credit Union membership increased	22	27	32
Pilot credit programs undertaken	2	3	4
Feasibility studies conducted for new credit programs	2	4	6

FY 1978 Program:

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

Personnel: four credit specialists for a total of 48 pm

FY 78

320

Other Costs: local training costs and administrative and salary support for participating credit unions, plus equipment and supplies

120

Total

440

Host Country and Other Donors:

Canada	Technical assistance
Konrad Adenauer Foundation	Financial support
Worldwide Foundation for Credit Unions	Financial support
ACOSCA member leagues	Financial support

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	200	86	114	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	225	240		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	425	326	99	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	440	442	1,307	Credit Union National Association (CUNA)

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 2,120		
NUMBER 698-0393	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 252	FY 1977	FY 1981	OF PROJECT FY 1982

Purpose: To develop improved cereals (millet, sorghum, maize) and legumes (cowpea, groundnut) and cultural practices which are compatible with small farm semi-arid farming systems and to promote their adaptations in participating countries.

Major Outputs:

Regional crop research
continues at selected
centers

Farming Systems Research
continues at regional
centers

National trials demonstrations
activities established

African research scientists/
technicians trained

9/30/76 FY 77 FY 78
(Cumulative as of end of FY)

- x x

- x x

- 3 9

- 18 18

Host Country and Other Donors:

Nigeria, Senegal, Upper Volta
and other participating African
states Personnel, land, office
space,
Est: 2,400

UNDP, France, Britain and
other donors Technical Assistance,
research support,
Est: 6,700

Progress to Date: The Organization of African Unity Council
of Ministers approved sponsorship of the project at their

27th Ordinary Session in Mauritania in June 1976. It will convene in April 1977 to approve field trial work plans and to provide initial guidance for regional research in the principal regional centers in Ahmadu Bello University in Nigeria and Bambey, Senegal. Also, efforts are being made to provide the link between regional research and national trials programs. In addition, a Regional Farming System Unit in this project will identify and transfer improved farming technologies to African farmers of participating countries. The institutions participating in this project will have specialized expertise in the SAFGRAD crops, collections of genetic material and an institutional interest and capability in working with national/regional research agencies.

FY 1978 Program:

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

Personnel: Project Manager, research scientists,
accelerated crop production officers, 120 pm
Training: U.S. academic, 612 pm; short-term at
regional and third country institutions, 320 pm
Other Costs: Salaries for local/third country
scientists (72 pm), and support for ten local/
third country scientists, i.e., operating costs
for experimental plots, farm and laboratory supplies,
travel and transportation, clerical assistance and
laborers procured locally

FY 78

570

720

830

Total

2,120

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	Organization of African Unity Scientific and Technical Research Commission
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	1,260	200	-	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,260	200	1,060	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-arid Tropics
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	U.S. universities
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	2,120	10,420	13,800	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Improved Rural Technology	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0407		FY 78	1,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1983

Goal: To develop and extend low cost technologies which will allow traditional African farming communities to improve their levels of living.

Purpose: To create a network of communication between and among various African countries and institutions capable of providing information on the development, adaptation, marketing and use of low cost technologies of particular relevance to increasing incomes and improving well-being of persons living in rural areas.

Background: During recent years there has been an increasing interest among LDCs in Africa and among donor agencies to accelerate the development and use of improved, economic, intermediate technology. Similarly, it is recognized that attempts have been made in a few LDCs, with varying degrees of progress, to fabricate, test, and disseminate small hand tools and mechanical items to increase agricultural production and improve living conditions in rural areas. In spite of these known needs and attempts at improving conditions for the subsistence African family, planners and administrators believe it is vital that development/dissemination of improved hand tools and mechanical equipment be pursued in a better coordinated and more systematic approach than has been possible to date. This project addresses the problem of improving intermediate technology by assimilation of existing information, conducting seminars to assure the exchange of information, and assist in a few pilot intermediate technology centers in select African countries to promote fabrication of various items believed to have potential for improving rural living conditions and increasing food production for small farmers. Emphasis will be given to distribution and marketing "software" which is required if the technology is to be desired by rural farm families. A project design team is in Africa completing project design.

Major Outputs:

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		

Country Specific Activities

Technology centers established, equipped and staffed	x	x	x
Technology center outreach programs established	x	x	x
<u>Regional Activities</u>			
IT conferences held	x	x	x
IT bulletins published	x	x	x
Participants trained	x	x	x

Host Country and Other Donors:

Ghana and Tanzania Office space, personnel and capital costs

FY 1978 Program:

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Personnel: Short- and long-term advisors for a total of 84 pm	350	2,000
Training: Short-term training in the United States and third country and regional training in Africa for a total of 125 pm	125	800
Commodities: Small tools, prototypes, machines and equipment	100	1,000
Other Costs: Conferences, seminars, publications, personnel exchanges, local staff, revolving funds, and operational and administrative costs	425	2,300
Total	<u>1,000</u>	<u>6,100</u>

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

TITLE Maternal and Child Health Extension	FUNDS Health Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0358	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 253	FY 78	700	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1971	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1979

Purpose: To find and demonstrate simple but effective ways to improve MCH services, including nutrition and child spacing and to extend these services to previously unreached rural population groups without necessitating substantial increases in facilities, personnel or operating costs.

stantial increases in facilities, personnel or operating costs in pilot areas of each of the participating countries (Gambia, Benin, and Lesotho). These activities and outputs are described in the prior reference. The Phase II target is to duplicate improved MCH/FP services in at least two additional areas of Benin and Gambia. Contractor personnel have begun working in the two expansion areas of Gambia and Benin, and training of host country personnel has begun. The training of Lesotho personnel has been completed and the improved services developed under the project have been incorporated into the country's rural health delivery system.

Major Outputs:

	<u>9/30/76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>
	(Cumulative Phase II as of end of FY)		

Health Personnel			
Trained	12	97	189
Nurse Auxilliaries			
Trained	12	50	68
Day Care Workers and			
Traditional Birth			
Attendants Trained			
in Outreach Educ.	18	70	121
Village Leaders			
Trained	8	16	24
MCH/FP Practitioners			
Trained (U.S.)	-	16	28

FY 1978 Program:

	<u>A.I.D.-financed Inputs</u>	
	(\$ Thousands)	<u>FY 78</u>
Personnel: Eight full- and part-time contractor staff (138 pm), and consultants (12 pm)		330
Training: 14 short-term U.S. (28 pm)		45
Commodities: Medical equipment and supplies, vehicles, and contraceptives		145
Other Costs: Administrative, travel and transportation, supplies and equipment		180
Total		<u>700</u>

Host Country and Other Donors:
Host Countries - Salaries of Counterparts and Trainees, Vehicles/Medical Equipment and Supplies, Office Space/Health Facilities

Funding by Functional Account
(\$ Thousands)

Progress to Date: Phase I of this project demonstrated that rural MCH/FP services can be improved without requiring sub-

Health	412
Population	288
Total	<u>700</u>

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	4,348	4,081	267	University of California at Santa Cruz
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	750	810		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	5,098	4,891	207	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	700	-	5,798	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE MCH/FP/Nutrition Training and Development	FUNDS Health Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	686	
NUMBER 698-0392	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 257	FY 1977	FY 1978	OF PROJECT FY 1978

Purpose: To increase the capabilities of less developed sub-Saharan African governments to plan and implement programs to provide integrated health services (maternal and child health, family planning and nutrition) to rural residents.

Major Outputs: 9/30/76 FY 77 FY 78
(Cumulative as of end of FY)

Participants trained at Nutrition Workshops (3 weeks each)	-	40	80
Participants trained at MCH/FP Training Programs (4.5 months each)	-	40	80
Participants trained at MCH/FP Training Programs (1 week)	-	25	50
Assistance to African governments in Nutrition Planning	-	x	x
MCH/FP Assistance to African governments	-	x	x

Host Country and Other Donors:
Host Countries - Continue participant salary. Provide in-country travel and per diem.

Progress to Date: This project enables the Meharry Medical College, through its Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning Training Center, to provide assistance to African governments in the delivery of MCH/FP services at the community level and to assist in planning and administering nutrition programs at the community level. Meharry has made numerous contacts with African governments to determine the type and level of training most appropriate to participants included under the program, and has designed and presented appropriate training programs. The first MCH/FP training programs under this project included 20 nurse practitioners from nine African countries, while the first nutrition workshop included 18 mid-level nutrition planners from eight African countries.

FY 1978 Program:

<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs</u>		<u>FY 78</u>
(\$ Thousands)		
Personnel: 15 full-time contractor staff (135 pm) and consultants (7 pm)		200
Training: 40 students in the United States (180 pm); 40 students in Africa (30 pm)		386
Other Costs: Travel, supplies and equipment, clinical costs, overhead		200
Total		<u>686</u>

<u>Funding by Functional Account</u>		
(\$ Thousands)		
Health		636
Population Planning		50
Total		<u>686</u>

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	Meharry Medical College
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	535	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	535	500	35	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	686	-	1,221	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Special Population Activities	FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	500	
NUMBER 698-0500	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 255	FY 1971	FY Continuing	FY Continuing

Purpose: To provide greater flexibility for assisting population/family planning activities in African countries. The Special Population Activities (SPA) fund makes it possible to respond to country requests for assistance in population and family planning activities by providing small sums for identifiable special activities.

SPA-funded activities are usually in the range of \$5,000 to \$25,000 per project, with an occasional request for the maximum amount of \$50,000. SPA funds are used for commodities and goods and services procured locally. In most instances, SPA inputs are in support of local self-help activities related to the provision of Maternal Child Health/Family Planning population services or the promotion and stimulation of such services.

Host Country and Other Donors: Varied self-help activity organizations including Ministry of Health personnel and facilities.

Progress to Date: During the existence of the project, 23 countries have benefited from SPA-funded projects in amounts varying from \$1,000 to \$25,000. The following two examples are illustrative of the variety of assistance for which SPA funds are utilized.

The Kayove Maternity and Child Care Center in Rwanda was granted \$6,600 for building materials. U.S. contribution is 40% of total costs. The Center is to serve not only as a maternity but also as an education center for pregnant women and their children.

In Lesotho \$18,666 provided for one year support of the Private Health Association of Lesotho (PHAL) nurse assistants training program. The goal of this activity is to stimulate the expansion of health services in Lesotho through the use of trained nurse assistants. Twenty-three (23) nurse assistants received 44 weeks of training in 1976 and 38 more are scheduled to receive training in calendar 1977. After two years sponsorship of the program would pass from the PHAL to the Ministry of Health.

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. will continue to fund small discrete project activities as requested by various African countries, reviewed and recommended by A.I.D., when appropriate, and approved by U.S. Ambassadors.

A.I.D.-financed inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>
Local Cost Support	500

	U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	1,122	836	286	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	300	400		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,422	1,336	186	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	500	-	-	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Strengthening of Health Delivery Systems	FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	2,365	
NUMBER 698-0398	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1973	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1980
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 194			

Purpose: To strengthen the health delivery systems of participating governments in the African Region to provide affordable health, maternal and child health, family planning and nutrition services to increasing numbers of rural poor populations.

Major Outputs: 9/30/76 FY 77 FY 78
(Cumulative as of end of FY)

<u>Short Term Training</u> - Health planning, surveillance, supervision, teaching methods, family health, etc., at Regional Centers	x	x	x
<u>Long Term Training</u> - Public Health, teaching methodology Initiation of integrated rural health delivery services in cooperating countries; integration of surveillance and delivery systems	-	6	12
	6	14	19

Host Countries and Other Donors:
Nineteen participating African - Facilities and Personnel
governments
French Cooperation Agency, WHO - Financial Support
UNICEF

Progress to Date: A project office is now operational in

Ivory Coast, and consultants are assisting the field staff with implementation of activities. The third meeting of the Project Coordinating Committee was held in Kampala to examine progress to date and review future plans. In addition, three countries are now procuring measles vaccine on an independent basis, and, under the project, 1.5 million doses are on order and are planned to be distributed as quickly as possible after receipt. Criteria for selection of U.S. participants have been established, and short term courses continue at the three Africa regional centers, including "practical training" for nurses, health planning, teaching methods, and family health. Also, integrated rural health activities have begun in Chad, Niger, Senegal, Benin, Mali, Cameroon, and Upper Volta.

FY 1978 Program:

	<u>A.I.D.-financed Inputs</u> (\$ Thousands)	<u>FY 78</u>
Personnel: Two full-time advisors and short-term consultants for a total of 92 pm		592
Training: Long-term training in the United States for 12 trainees for 144 pm and for short-term training in Africa for varied numbers of students for 430 pm		550
Commodities/Construction: Medical supplies, vaccines, and construction and/or renovation of Regional Centers		1,140
Other Costs: Meetings, Secretariat support and operations		183
Total		2,365

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	3,447	2,122	1,325	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	1,900	2,100		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	5,347	4,222	1,125	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	2,365	2,000	9,712	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	American Public Health Association

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Onchocerciasis Control	FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	1,000	
NUMBER 698-0399	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1974	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1980
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 195			

Purpose: To continue support of an international effort to control onchocerciasis (river blindness) in the Volta River Basin area of Benin, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Togo and Upper Volta. The control program is to interrupt transmission of the disease by eliminating the vector, simulium damnosum (blackfly), a major obstacle to socio-economic development in these fertile valleys.

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		

Information Program established	X	X	X
Spraying operations	X	X	X
Surveillance operations	X	X	X
Training (biology, ecology, public health, ophthalmology)	X	X	X

Host Country and Other Donors: Belgium, Canada, France, West Germany, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, Great Britain, North Ireland, African Development Bank, IBRD, IDA, UNDP, WHO. Financial support (a total of \$11.6 million from all donors in CY 1977).

Progress to Date: The control program was initiated in 1974 to permit population resettlement and economic development. The operations consist of weekly aerial application of insecticides to breeding sites phased over three years to cover the entire riverine areas. All activities are on schedule. Phase I has been completed and Phase II is underway. This will be followed by spray operations in Phase III area, which includes Southwest Niger, Togo and Benin on the east of the control area, and the extreme western area covering parts of Mali, Upper Volta and Ivory Coast. Research continues on evaluation of insecticides and wind movement of the blackfly, and mobile medical teams are continuing epidemiological evaluations.

One fixed wing aircraft and five helicopters sprayed 90,000 liters of insecticide in 1975 and 160,000 liters in 1976. Surveys and surveillance show a satisfactory reduction in the fly population in Phase I and II areas.

FY 1978 Program: Grant funding of \$1 million is requested for continuing support of the control program. A.I.D. contributions are not tied to specific budget items.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

FY 78

Grant to the World Health Organization

1,000

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	3,000	3,000	-	World Health Organization
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	1,000	1,000	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	4,000	4,000	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	1,000	6,000	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Health Constraints to Rural Production	FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	1,000	
NUMBER 698-0408		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1983
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Goal: To reduce the adverse impact of the physical environment on the quality of human life by addressing most critical health problems of the poor majority in Africa and to strengthen the capacity of African Governments to respond to the health needs of their people.

Purpose: To improve the effectiveness of existing methods for control of parasitic tropical diseases which require surface water in their development, primarily trypanosomiasis, schistosomiasis and onchocerciasis; 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: All three of these major endemic diseases are responsible for a high degree of debilitation among rural populations, particularly in fertile areas where water is in abundance. As a consequence, productivity is reduced and life spans are shortened. There is an urgent need to test various methods of control through demonstration projects: to conduct field operational research to identify the most cost-effective methods; and to apply existing or emerging technology for control of these diseases. Such technology should rely on low-cost, self-help methods which later can be adapted into national health systems. In this connection, every effort will be made through "Affirmative Action" to involve U.S. black institutions in the design and implementation of special elements of the activity.

Major Outputs:

	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Control programs initiated	x	x	x
Operational research projects completed	x	x	x
Health Trainers trained	x	x	x

Host Country and Other Donors:

Participating African countries WHO, IBRD Staff and facilities Current activities to be coordinated with efforts under this project

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. will contract with appropriate U.S. organizations to assist and advise on selected pilot programs on parasitic disease control in test areas and to design appropriate training courses for local professional personnel.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78	All Years
Personnel: Two long-term contract technicians (24 pm) and short-term consultants (26 pm)	250	2,150
Training: Long- and short-term participants in the United States and third countries for (150 pm)	150	1,250
Commodities: Vector control chemicals and equipment	500	4,700
Other Costs: Conferences and workshops	100	500
Total	1,000	8,600

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE African Graduate Fellowship Program	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	2,250	
NUMBER 698-0062	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1963	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY. 1980
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 258			

Purpose: To provide graduate level training in American universities for selected African students in fields of study related to specific economic and social development activities, when such training is not available in Africa.

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Student Awards Made	1,175	1,300	1,300
Students Graduated	741	862	992

Host Country and Other Donors:

African Governments	Pay International Transportation
U.S. Universities	Provide Tuition Waivers

Progress to Date: Thirty-three African countries have participated in this program through June 30, 1976. Of the total number of students who have graduated, 92% have returned to their countries to participate in the development process. Emphasis has been given to such fields of study as: economic and business administration, science, engineering, agriculture, and education. During academic year 1975/76, the trend toward increased participation of Francophone African countries continued. The 16 "least developed" countries in Africa accounted for an increasing portion (34%) of new student intake. Of the

new student entrants in 1975/76, 44% were nominated for doctoral degrees and 56% for master's degrees. Considerable numbers of graduates returning to Africa are now serving on the faculty and administrative staff of African universities and in professional, scientific and administrative positions in government and industries. For example, a Ghanaian with an M.S. in Agricultural Economics is currently Deputy Chief, Department of Development Finance, Bank of Ghana; a Cameroonian graduate with an M.A. in Economics is now Director, National Center for Assistance to Business in Doula, Cameroon; another Cameroonian with an M.Sc. in Geology is Deputy Director, Institute of Hydrological, Geological and Mining Research.

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. provides final funding for completion of all training under the project in FY 1980.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
Training: Long-term graduate training in the United States for a total of 3,528 pm	1,774
Other Costs: Administrative support, travel and transportation, and supplies	476
Total	2,250

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	13,646	12,251	1,395	African-American Institute
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	1,915	2,084		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	15,561	14,335	1,226	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	2,250	-	17,811	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE African Higher Education Project, Inter-African Scholarship Program		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0210		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 260	FY 78 950	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1967	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1980	

Purpose: To respond to priority manpower needs for economic and social development by providing undergraduate, diploma and certificate training for Africans at African institutions outside their home countries where such training is not available locally.

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Student awards	1,320	1,320	1,320
Students graduated	380	530	687

Host Country and Other Donors:

African Governments	Provided over \$300,000 in training and subscription fees
Canada	Provided \$ 2 million for scholarships
Ford Foundation	Contributed over \$50,000 to assist the Association of African Universities (AAU)

Progress to Date: Through a grant to the AAU, 32 African countries and over 40 African universities have participated in the program through June 30, 1976. Principal

fields of study have included agriculture, engineering, business and public administration, and education. The repatriation rate of students is almost 100% and AAU plans, during CY 1977, to conduct an extensive follow-up review to determine current occupational status. Academic year 1975/76 was the last year of new entrants and the program is now phasing down and will terminate with the completion of studies of the last students in FY 1980.

FY 1978 Programs: A.I.D. will provide final year funding for this project to support participants and administrative costs during academic years 1978/79 and 1979/80.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>
Training: African university training for 235 students (2,820 pm) in 1978/79 and for 94 students (1,128 pm) in 1979/80	830
Other Costs: Administrative costs including local salaries, transportation, equipment, and related supplies	<u>120</u>
Total	950

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	10,301	9,410	891	Association of African Universities
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	1,150	1,515		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	11,451	10,925	526	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	950	-	12,401	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE African Labor Development	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	2,200	
NUMBER 698-0363	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 259	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1971	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

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 organizations.

Major Outputs: 6/30/76 FY 77 FY 78
(Cumulative as of end of FY)

Leadership training programs conducted (shop stewards, union officials).	x	x	x
Worker-oriented education programs conducted (purposes, operations, benefits).	x	x	x

Host Country and Other Donors:

African Trade Unions	Personnel, facilities, and funds
AFL/CIO	\$50,000

Progress to Date: During 1976 the African-American Labor Center, through an A.I.D. grant, successfully completed support of the Dakar Institute of Tailoring and turned the activity over to Senegal for continued support. A special study of wages and working conditions in Francophone Africa was published and 300 copies were distributed. The Regional Economic Research and Documentation Center in Togo increased circulation of labor publications to over 600 labor officials in Francophone and Anglophone Africa. A

tailoring cooperative was established in Guinea-Bissau. The Kenyan Workers Education Institute conducted 24 labor education seminars, graduating over 400 trade union leaders--four Kenyans are now able to conduct the program without external assistance. A manual for training trade unionists to use statistical data in collective bargaining was completed and is nearing publication. The Lesotho Council of Workers was assisted in completing 13 collective bargaining agreements covering a majority of workers in that country. The Ghana Labor College now reaches over 200 workers throughout the country and new curricula and materials are being developed. The Zaire National Trade Union is now able to provide leadership training for union officials from other African countries.

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. continues to support trade union development activities in the areas of worker-oriented education, union leadership training, research and documentation, and cooperative forms of organization benefiting workers.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>
Personnel: Advisors and consultants (U.S. 368 pm), and union trainers and advisors (local 464 pm)	1,192
Training: Short-term workshops, conferences, and seminars	442
Commodities: Vehicles, equipment, and supplies	211
Other Costs: Administrative and operational supports	<u>355</u>
Total	2,200

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	10,944	10,370	574	African-American Labor Center
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	2,000	1,899		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	12,944	12,269	685	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	2,200	6,600	21,744	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE African Manpower Development	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 4,335		
NUMBER 698-0384	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1976	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 265			

Purpose: To meet critical requirements for managerial and technically skilled manpower in African countries in order to enhance their contribution to priority development related fields.

Major Outputs: (Participant Months)	9/30/76 (Cumulative as of end of FY)	FY 77	FY 78
Academic Training U.S.	-	100	2,180
Non-academic Training U.S.	-	275	755
Academic Training Africa	-	40	560
Non-academic Training Africa	-	420	560

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Countries Continue salaries; guarantee employment upon return; provide in-country costs of travel/maintenance, facilities, etc.; and international travel as appropriate.

Progress to Date: Training plans for FY 1976 have been reviewed and 240 participants (548 pm of training) from 14 African countries have been selected. Fields of study include rural development, agricultural economics, agriculture cooperatives, educational program development, health and small farmer credit. Plans for FY 1977 have been completed and participants are being selected. Contracts

are being given to various African and American institutions/organizations to develop and present special training packages designed to meet the specific needs of African countries, as well as for academic training in the United States. Regarding special training packages, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Ibadan, Nigeria has been given a Grant to conduct a special Seed Production and Multiplication Course for 30 participants from Upper Volta, Chad, Mali, Guinea, and Senegal.

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. continues to support participant training in both the United States and in Africa, with emphasis on non-academic training where possible.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>
Training:	
Long-term academic training in the U.S. for 3,840 pm	2,943
Short-term training in the U.S. for 480 pm	858
Long-term academic training in Africa for 960 pm	232
Short-term training in Africa for 512 pm	282
Other Costs:	20
Total	4,335

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	349	-	349	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	3,300	1,076	2,573	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	3,649	1,076	2,573	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	4,335	11,435	19,419	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Accelerated Rural Learning	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 500		
NUMBER 698-0387	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 263	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1976	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1981
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To enhance the capability of Africans living in selected rural and semi-rural areas to improve their own social and economic development; to encourage non-governmental as well as governmental participation in the development of human resources, particularly as related to the rural poor.

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		

Central African Empire

Centers established	-	2	4
Village leaders trained	-	400	800

Ghana (personnel trained)

Training courses in literacy, health and cooperatives	-	362	624
Staff training	12	46	80

Tanzania

Centers established	-	2	4
Short-term U.S. training in adult education, mass communication, rural sociology	-	2	5

Host Country and Other Donors:

African Governments	Personnel and facilities
Peace Corps	Volunteers
UNDP	Personnel, equipment

underway on the first of four Rural Development Training Centers in the Ouham Province. Training seminars for village leaders in planning and implementing small projects for village and family improvements have been conducted in 50 villages. Ghana: Facilities to expand the nonformal education programs of the Ghana Rural Reconstruction Movement (an apolitical, non-profit Ghanaian organization) are being constructed. Courses in public health, adult literacy and cooperatives are being conducted. Tanzania: The first of four regional rural development centers in support of the Institute of Adult Education's rural outreach program is being constructed.

FY 1978 Program: Additional pilot programs may be initiated in Cameroon, Lesotho, Mali, Chad and Sudan.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
Personnel: Short-term consultants for 5 pm	20
Training: Short-term in the U.S. (20 pm) and in Africa (24 pm)	45
Commodities: Teaching aids, school equipment and vehicles, construction materials, and agricultural implements	180
Other Costs: Demonstrations and workshops, travel and transportation	255
Total	500

Progress to Date: Central African Empire: In support of a pilot government community action program, construction is

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	525	26	499	Central African Empire's Ministry of Social Affairs Ghana Rural Reconstruction Movement Government of Tanzania's Institute of Adult Education
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	290	265		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	815	291	524	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	500	1,000	2,315	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE African Women in Development	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	300	
NUMBER 698-0388	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 266	FY 1976	FY 1979	FY 1980

Purpose: To assist rural women in selected African countries to improve their welfare and to expand their potential as contributors in development.

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		

Chad

Women receive instruction in hygiene, nutrition, gardening, etc.	-	250	550
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Sierra Leone

Women trained to produce "Gara Cloth"	-	200	450
Women trained in management and marketing	-	3	3

Upper Volta

Feasibility studies conducted (tanning and silkworm production)	2	2	2
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Ghana

Child day care centers established and occupational training begun	-	2	2
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Senegal

Centers constructed	-	-	13
Production cooperatives established	-	9	13
Women trained in cooperative activities	-	250	500

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Governments - Technicians and financial assistance

Progress to Date: Grants have been provided to several African countries to achieve the purposes and outputs described above. Chad: Two nutrition hygiene experts have begun to develop curriculum and train village women. Sierra Leone: A study of the Gara Cloth Women's Industry and training of women in this area has begun. Upper Volta: Studies have been completed related to sericulture and production of a locally available tanning substance. Ghana: Child day care centers at the village level are under construction and will be completed shortly. Senegal: Women's vegetable production cooperatives have been established and training begun.

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. continues support of grants/contracts to African and American organizations/governments.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
Personnel: Short-term consultants for 20 pm	80
Training: Short-term in the United States (24 pm) and in Africa (26 pm)	65
Commodities: Agricultural implements, small tools, and equipment	55
Other Costs: Conferences, workshops, and travel and transportation	<u>100</u>
Total	300

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	343	-	343	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	300	493	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	643	493	150	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	300	322	1,265	

Ghana YWCA
BLK Group, Inc.

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE African Science Education	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 144		
NUMBER 698-0390	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1976	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1979
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 264			

Purpose: To improve the capabilities of select African countries, through their membership in or association with the Science Education Program for Africa (SEPA), to design, implement and evaluate science education programs that are relevant to the African context, particularly in rural areas.

Major Outputs: 9/30/76 FY 77 FY 78
(Cumulative as of end of FY)

Materials developed in
Materials Development
Workshops (sourcebook,
monographs, readers) 1 6 14

Africans trained in Science
Education nine-month training
course - 10 20

Science Materials Developed
for Out-of-School Workshops - 5 20

Host Country and Other Donors:

African States	Financial and technical support
Carnegie Corporation	Financial Support
Ford Foundation	Financial Support
University of Ibadan, Nigeria	Facilities
UNESCO	Financial Support
UNICEF	Financial Support
British Council	Financial Support

Progress to Date: SEPA has been a major influence in updating teaching of science in Africa, particularly in rural areas. For example, a "teacher-trainer" handbook has been developed which introduces a broad range of new classroom approaches and is in use in eight SEPA member countries. In Kenya, a new science syllabus has been developed for use in primary schools, new teaching materials have been fabricated and are available, and a new examination designed to test science learning is in use. Ghana, while concentrating specifically on the development of science curriculum personnel, has deployed 110 science organizers through nine regions to conduct local in-service courses for teachers. Member countries of SEPA have become increasingly aware of the impact of the program on the population and as a result, are increasing their support to SEPA. This increased effort will hopefully enable SEPA to become self-sustaining by 1978. The number of participating African countries has increased to 14.

FY 1978 Program:

A.I.D.-financed Inputs	FY 78
(\$ Thousands)	

Training: One nine-month science education
training course for ten participants (90 pm)
in Africa 66

Other Costs: Secretariat support and materials
development workshops 78

Total 144

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	66	-	66	Science Education Program for Africa (SEPA)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	150	160		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	216	160	56	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	144	-	360	

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL				
TITLE Project Management Training (CAFRAD)	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	250	
NUMBER 698-0397	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Program, p. 267 ^{a/}			

Purpose: To assist 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.

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76 ^{a/}	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		

Professional trainers trained by CAFRAD	12	24	36
Subregional Project Management Training Centers established	3	6	9
CAFRAD's sponsorship of Seminars Conferences, Workshops	x	x	x

Host Country and Other Donors: (\$000)

UNDP	\$1,314	(1975-78)
French Government (FAC)	150	per year
Belgium Government	80	per year
Dutch Government	80	per year
Commonwealth Secretariat	67	(1974-76)
Canadian Government (IDRC)	30	per year
Member States' Contribution	506	per year

Progress to Date: Since its establishment in 1967, the African Training and Research Center in Administration for Development (French acronym, CAFRAD) has provided training in development administration and related fields, offering a range of topical, 1-2 week workshops and conferences for participants from more than 35 African countries. Starting

in 1976, largely with A.I.D. assistance, CAFRAD is also offering a program in Project Management Training, an innovative attempt to provide high-level administrative training to government and non-government personnel who, in turn, will provide lower- and middle-level training to the critical strata of African personnel involved in project planning, design, implementation and evaluation. The first program was held in Kenya in June-August 1976 with 12 participants from three anglo-phone African countries. These trainers have established three subregional project management training centers in their countries.

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. continues its support of the project management program and CAFRAD's ongoing activities in development administration, including research and documentation services.

	<u>A.I.D.-financed Inputs</u>	
	(\$ Thousands)	FY 78
Personnel: Short-term consultant services (26 pm)		78
Training: Short-term in the United States and in Africa for CAFRAD staff (24 pm)		20
Commodities: Teaching materials and text books, library supplied and microfilm equipment		26
Other Costs: Local contract personnel (32 pm), publication of teaching materials, travel and transportation		126
Total		250

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	African Training and Research Center in Administration for Development (CAFRAD)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	115	60		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	115	60	55	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	250	490	855	

a/ Assistance previously provided under "Regional Organizations Development"; this new phase of assistance will stress project management training.

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE AIDSAT: Communications in Development Program	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 2,125		
NUMBER 698-0411		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Goal: To increase the capacity of selected African countries and regional groupings to mobilize the potential of modern communications, including communications satellites, in achieving development objectives.

Purpose: (1) To conduct a series of demonstrations and pilot programs utilizing communications media in education and in meeting information and learning needs of both the rural and urban poor; (2) to train key LDC personnel in implementing development communications programs; and (3) to establish a "Communications Software Development Center" in Africa.

Background: This project is part of A.I.D.'s Agency-wide AIDSAT program. AIDSAT was initiated by a series of ATS-6 satellite demonstrations in 1976 with 27 countries, including eight in Africa. This project initiates the Africa Bureau-managed portion of the follow-on program of grant assistance, designed to tap the great potential of these technologies for development.

The project will include demonstration programs and training in several African countries. The specific demonstrations for Africa are being planned primarily through TAB appropriations. These projects will utilize a variety of communications media -- radio, TV, recorders -- and, if appropriate, satellite communications. Projects may include radio and television linkages of education and development institutions, field support and training of rural extension workers, and direct instruction of people in areas such as nutrition and agriculture.

This project, like the AIDSAT program Agency-wide, will stress development of the "software" aspects of such systems -- planning, defining information and education needs, organization, and providing information in relevant and understandable ways. Instructional development, there-

fore, will be as important as making available communication technologies.

To an appreciable degree, the project funds will be associated with other A.I.D. country projects in Africa in an effort to use communications technologies to more effectively achieve the objectives of those projects, in such fields as education, agriculture, health, and rural development.

This project will be closely articulated with parallel programs in other Regions and with a TAB R&D program of planning, demonstrations, and studies. As specific programs in Africa develop technical coordination will be continued between the Africa Bureau and TAB.

Closely related to the demonstrations will be the creation of a "Communications Software Center" in Africa, one of several regional centers designed to stimulate the development of more effective and useful communications programming.

Major Outputs:

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	
Demonstration Programs (1 to 2 year duration)	3-5	9-15
Short-term Demonstrations (1 day to six months)	3-5	9-15
Personnel trained in short-term courses	25	75
Personnel trained in long-term courses	3	9

FY 1978 Program:

	<u>A.I.D.-financed Inputs</u>	
	(\$ Thousands)	
	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Demonstration Programs	1,000	2,000
Training:		
Short-Term (In-Country)	95	285
Long-Term (U.S.)	30	90
274 Software Center Construction	1,000	2,000
TOTAL	2,125	4,375

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Regional Rural Development Training (PAID)	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 950		
NUMBER 698-0405		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1983
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Goal: To improve the performance of African national institutions in providing support and training for national programs in the economic and social development of rural areas.

Purpose: To expand the capacity of the Pan-African Institute for Development (PAID) to serve African rural development planning and management needs by (a) conducting training, consulting and research and (b) supporting national-level training, consulting and research.

Background: Since 1964, PAID has been concerned with the training of middle-level African field agents in methods of working effectively with and for rural populations. PAID presently has two training institutes in Cameroon, one for French-speaking Africans and the other for English-speaking Africans. PAID also undertakes applied research for integrated rural development. PAID now plans to expand its service by establishing two additional regional institutes, by sharing curriculum materials, by training trainers and by providing support services and advice to organizations with their own managerial training programs.

Major Outputs:	FY 78	All Years
1. <u>Training (students trained)</u>		
(a) long-term (1-2 years) for middle-level field agents	180	1,070
(b) short-term (3-4 mos.) specialized courses	205	2,005
(c) short-term (2-4 weeks) Seminars in management and planning	500	3,850
2. <u>Research (studies produced)</u>	24	120
3. <u>Support</u>		
(a) consultants available	4	10-15
(b) development of training materials	x	x

Host Country and Other Donors:

African Governments	Operating costs
Swiss, Dutch, Canadian, German Governments, FED, etc.	Technical assistance, scholarships

FY 1978 Program:

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>
Personnel: Long-term advisors for 24 pm and short-term consultants for 6 pm	130
Training: Short-term in the United States for 18 pm	20
Commodities: Teaching aids, off-set printing press, classroom supplies	120
Other Costs: Scholarship assistance, operating costs, support for local seminars, local contract personnel	<u>680</u>
Total	950

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE	Human Resources Development and Services	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER	698-0406	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 78	350	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1983

Goal: To achieve effective development of African human resources, particularly in rural areas.

Purpose: To expand or create linkages among U.S. and African institutions toward development and identification of improved means to respond to development needs of rural people.

Background: Various African governments as well as international donor agencies have for many years expressed the need to expand non-formal educational opportunities for rural people. Very few successful programs have resulted because of excessive costs and the lack of specific relevance to rural Africa. At a joint conference in April 1976, action was undertaken among a group of African practitioners in human resources development from eight countries, and A.I.D. personnel, to review current approaches to rural development and to consider adaptation and/or design of additional ones which might be useful in the African context.

This new project will address these concerns by convening groups of both Africans and Americans from selected institutions to review African rural development needs and to make recommendations to governments regarding specific responses. Grants/contracts will be provided to select institutions both in Africa and the United States. Emphasis will be on the development of approaches which directly improve the interchange of ideas between rural people and their governments. U.S. and African universities will be encouraged to participate, particularly in efforts directly related to national rural development schemes and specific activity plans.

Major Outputs:

	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Consultative group meetings	x	x	x
Joint conferences and workshops	x	x	x
Joint rural development seminars	x	x	x
Joint publications	x	x	x
Training	x	x	x

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host countries (Senegal, Cameroon, Zaire, Upper Volta, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and others as identified) Technical assistance

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$350,000 in FY 1978 to fund the following activities.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78	All Years
Personnel: Short-term consultants for 24 pm	60	400
Commodities: Audio/visual materials and equipment	50	225
Other Costs: Consultative group meetings, conferences and workshops, development seminars, and joint publications and training	240	1,125
Total	350	1,750

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Self-Help Program	FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	1,500	
NUMBER Various GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 271	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.

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.

Progress to Date: The Special Self-Help program has operated since FY 1965 in over 25 of Africa's poorest countries. Virtually all of the over \$15 million in A.I.D. funds provided for this program has been spent on project ranging in cost from \$100 to about \$10,000. Administrative and monitoring work has been 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 in over 15 African countries as a result of Special Self-Help teamwork. Other projects now in operation are one-room village schoolhouses, local handicraft schools and maternity clinics, over 20 village dispensary units in about 10 countries and numerous village water-supply systems.

While extremely small, these Special Self-Help funds have been particularly useful since Ambassadors have been able to respond quickly to worthy requests for support and quickly demonstrate U.S. interest in the welfare and self-reliance efforts of the citizenry.

FY 1978 Program: In FY 1978, \$1.5 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)

Other Costs \$1,500

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	
Through September 30, 1976	15,359	13,617	Unliquidated 1,742
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	1,500	1,300	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	16,859	14,917	1,942
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,500	-	-

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Regional Organizations Development	FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	85	
NUMBER 698-0154	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1965	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1979
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 267			

Purpose: To strengthen the capacity of African regional organizations to respond to and support substantively the economic and social development of African countries.

program of activities, including regular publication of a professional journal and newsletter, membership promotion, and research workshops on agriculture-related subjects.

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		

Publications:			
Journal	2	4	6
Newsletter	4	8	12
Membership Directory	-	-	1
Agricultural research workshops	1	3	5

Host Country and Other Donors:

Professional members	10	11	12
African governments	2	5	5
Rockefeller Foundation	50	50	50
Ford Foundation	25	25	-
Canada	25	25	-

FY 1978 Program:

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
Personnel: short-term consultants to participate in AAASA workshops (7 pm)	35
Other Costs: Core budget support for AAASA operating costs	50
Total	85

Progress to Date: Modest budgetary support is provided to the Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa (AAASA) to foster the development and application of agricultural sciences throughout Africa. During 1976 AAASA's membership increased to more than 525 African agriculturalists. In fall 1976 a new Administrative Secretary General was appointed who is now assuming responsibility for implementing a five-year (1975-1980)

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	2,010	1,803	207	Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa (AASA)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	85	175		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	2,095	1,978	117	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	85	-	2,180	

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

TITLE African Development Bank	FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 1,000		
NUMBER 698-0127	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 269	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1968	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To assist the African Development Bank (AFDB) to undertake feasibility studies and project designs in connection with loans to member countries; to increase the Bank's capabilities to manage its portfolio.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Completed feasibility studies on loan proposals	16	22	26
Trained staff members	-	4	8

Host Country and Other Donors:

- 41 member countries of the African Development Bank - Operational budget support through member subscriptions
- Various other countries - Budgetary support and technical assistance

Progress to Date: The Bank has completed 16 studies totaling \$4.6 million and has tentative plans for completing an additional six totaling \$970,000 in FY 1977. Of these, seven studies have been financed by the Bank, totaling \$24.7 million in loans to six countries. During the past year, the Bank has selected a U.S. firm to accomplish a study for the integrated rural development of the Tahova region in southwest Niger; is developing terms of reference for a study on the development of human resources in Portuguese-speaking Africa, countries to be determined; and is planning

a study for the development of a rural road in Chad. Since the investiture of a new president in August 1976, the Bank has moved forward on developing a management structure to carry out more efficiently the Bank's mandate. U.S. technical advisory services, formerly administrative and fiscal, will be in the technical specialties included in two of A.I.D.'s priority areas: agricultural economics and sanitary engineering. In addition, a Bank staff training program is scheduled for presentation to A.I.D. during the third quarter (FY 1977) which will institutionalize the loan appraisal capability, thus contributing to the basic purpose of the U.S. assistance effort.

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. continues its support of technical assistance to the Bank and its funding of feasibility studies on loan proposals submitted by Bank members.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands) FY 78

Personnel: Short-term consultancies for a total of 9 pm	45
Training: Short-term U.S. training for four Bank staff for a total of 16 pm	20
Other Costs: Feasibility studies by U.S. firms	935
Total	1,000

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	6,085	4,287	1,798	African Development Bank
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	500	1,400		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	6,585	5,687	898	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	2,000	9,585	

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	400	
Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)	Selected Development Activities			
NUMBER 698-0340	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 268	FY 1969	FY 1981	FY 1982

Purpose: To assist ECA's capability to make a meaningful contribution to the economic and social development of its African member states. Assistance is offered in A.I.D.'s priority development sectors of food and nutrition and human resources development.

Major Outputs:

9/30/76 FY 77 FY 78
(Cumulative as of end of FY)

Feasibility study on nonconventional sources of energy completed	-	x	x
African Remote Sensing Council established	-	x	x
Africans trained	-	20	40
Seminars of women's commissions completed	3	7	12

Host Country and Other Donors:

United Nations Headquarters	Operating budget
U.N. family (FAO, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, UNESCO, UNDP and other agencies)	Technical assistance, program support
Germany, France, Sweden, Great Britain	Technical assistance, program support
World Bank	Staff development training

Progress to Date: A.I.D.-funded long-term advisors in livestock and agricultural economics and the special assistant to the Executive Secretary completed their assignments in Spring 1976. Three Africans are continuing

graduate study in the U.S. A.I.D. also continues to support the program activities of the African Training and Research Center for Women, including seminars of national women's commissions, national workshops and field missions for women's project development and research. An A.I.D.-financed training officer will continue to work in ECA's Africa Trade Center until spring 1978.

Under the terms of a Basic Agreement with the United Nations signed in June 1976, over the next five years A.I.D. will provide funds to support specific activities which will be implemented by ECA. With FY 1976 funding, ECA has employed a U.S. remote sensing advisor to coordinate the resource inputs of bilateral and multilateral donors for LANDSAT receiving station and user assistance training facilities.

FY 1978 Program:

<u>A.I.D.-financed Inputs</u>		<u>FY 78</u>
(\$ Thousands)		
Personnel: Long-and short-term consultant services for 42 pm		255
Training: Long-term training in the U.S. for five participants (60 pm) and short-term training in Africa and the U.S. (20 pm)		70
Other Costs: Conferences, workshops and transportation		75
Total		400

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	1,344	529	815	Economic Commission for Africa
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	400	750		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,744	1,279	465	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	400	1,500	3,644	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Accelerated Impact Program		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0410		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 78	6,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 207	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	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 public health measures; encourage non-formal education; and enhance the capability of the rural populations to prepare themselves to carry out productive activities relative to the above. Priority is accorded activities of a pilot, start-up or innovative character. The small individual activities represent timely responses to developmental opportunities which arise quickly in the field and are generally subject to more rapid implementation than the usual, larger scale A.I.D. capital or technical assistance projects.

Background: A.I.D. has built on the successful experience of the Sahel Drought Recovery and Rehabilitation (R&R) Program to create this AIP project. To be eligible for funding under the AIP program, proposed activities must meet specified criteria. For example, they must be within areas of A.I.D.'s long-term development schemes for the region; be relatively small, normally not exceeding \$500,000 nor longer than 24 months in duration; and they must constitute distinct activities having clearly identifiable inputs, outputs and an attainable purpose within the limited time frame. Further, the activity must be conducive to immediate implementation by the human resources available to the host country or with the assistance of cooperating voluntary or international agencies. The specific agency inputs and host country financial contribution and management participation are negotiated as part of each Activity Implementation Letter.

Major Outputs: Outputs are a function of each accelerated impact activity rather than the AIP program as a whole. These outputs are contained in each Activity Implementation Letter, which serves as the obligating document for the A.I.D. funds provided for each activity and which contains all aspects of the Work Plan and identifies goals, objectives, outputs, and the budget in detail sufficient for subsequent activity evaluation. In FY 1976, key outputs included construction of a pre-school facility and a women's training center (Mauritania); clearance of Lake Chad channels near the Bol barge port, and repairing irrigation dikes (Chad); distributing rice seeds and rice milling equipment for stimulating agricultural production (Chad); organizing fishing coops for newly trained youth (Senegal).

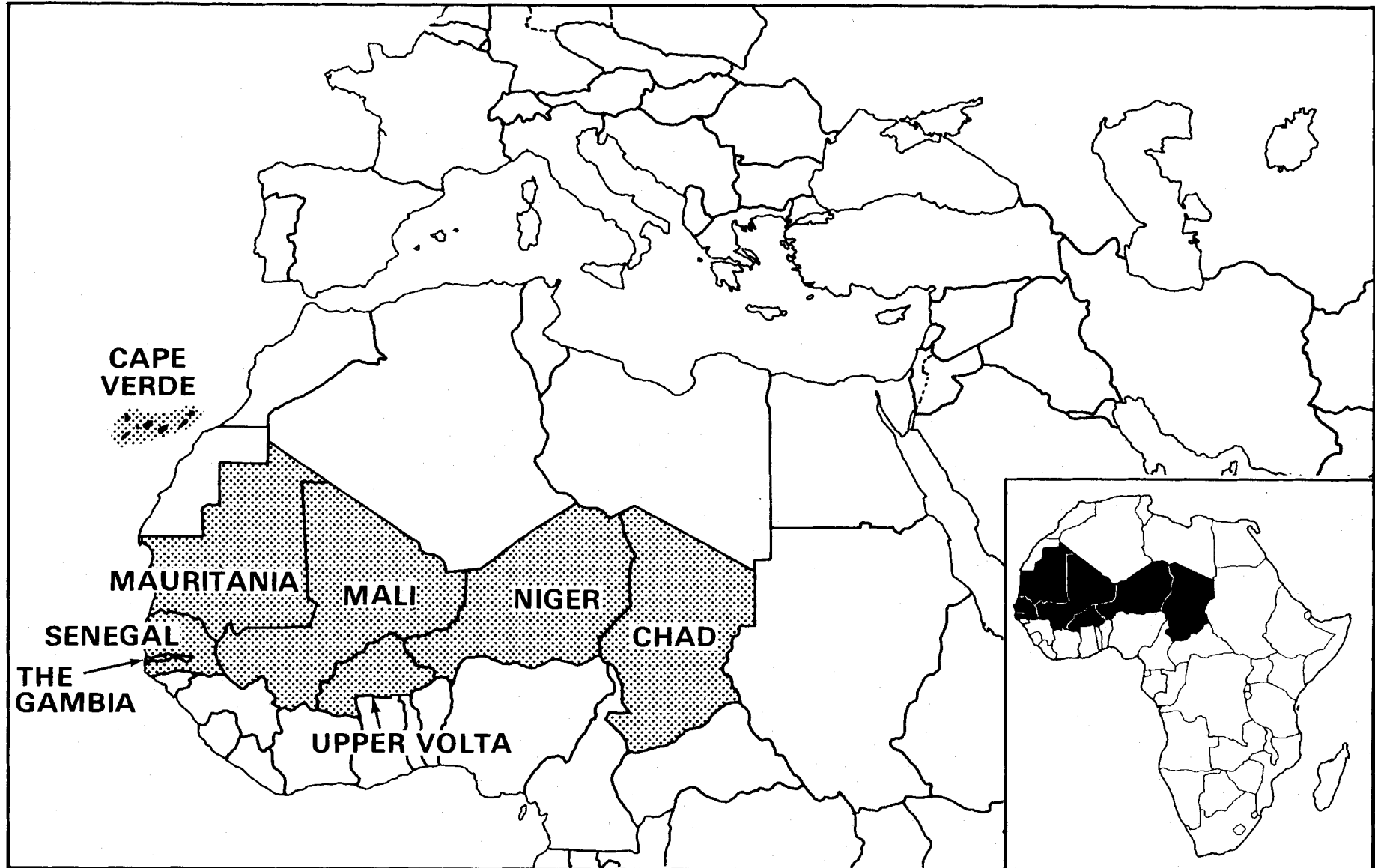
Progress to Date: Under this AIP program initiated in January 1976, 44 country proposals were reviewed and \$2.3 million* obligated by the end of FY 1976 for 17 individual activities in five Sahel states, e.g. animal health improvement and marsh land development (Niger); promotion of agricultural coops, integrated village development and youth job development (Senegal); improving rural infrastructure (Chad). In FY 1977, the AIP program has been extended beyond the Sahel to all African countries in which A.I.D. conducts regular projects with \$2.0 million programmed for selected, high priority AIP activities Africa-wide.

FY 1978 Program: \$6.0 million is requested for programming individual, small-scale activities which will be proposed by the recipient governments Africa-wide: \$2.5 million for local-purchase commodities and \$3.5 million for other costs.

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	2,000	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	2,000	500	1,500	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	6,000	-	-	

*Prior funding provided from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

Sahelian Africa



Overview

SAHELIAN AFRICA: OVERVIEW

The Sahel countries - Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, the Gambia, Upper Volta, Niger, and Chad, are among the world's least developed, least industrialized and poorest nations.

The poverty of the Sahel comes in part from the one basic feature of the environment; low and erratic annual rainfall.

- Insufficient rainfall leads to recurrent drought at frequent intervals over most of the region.

The resource base of the region has undeveloped potential, sufficient to:

- support the people who live there
- develop food-exporting capability

At present, unplanned livestock and population growth and the impact of severe drought have eroded the limited resource base.

- The region has become increasingly vulnerable to environmental degradation and land deterioration.

From the time most Sahel countries became independent in the early 1960's through the great drought of 1973-1974, A.I.D.'s development assistance programs to the region were modest.

- As the United States learned more about Africa, and realized the capabilities of the new governments and regional institutions and organizations, the A.I.D. program emphasized basic agriculture and livestock development through regional organizations such as the Entente Fund, the African Development Bank, the Lake Chad Basin Commission, and regional projects.

The Impact of the Drought

The Sahel was stricken by a great drought that culminated in the disastrous harvest of 1972-1973, and the international disaster relief efforts of 1973-1974.

Rain was totally insufficient, or non-existent, for several years. As a result:

- thousands of people and millions of animals died;
- crops failed, sometimes completely;
- incidence of disease and severe malnutrition rose sharply.
- millions of people experienced hardship and privation; thousands were uprooted and became destitute.

Fragile and poor governments were required to establish refugee camps to feed, clothe and shelter tens of thousands of people.

An enormous international disaster relief effort was mounted to help the people of the Sahel. With Congressional encouragement and support, the United States played a major role in the Sahelian relief effort. The United States provided more than \$230 million of emergency drought relief (primarily food) and rehabilitation assistance, including over 600,000 tons of foodstuffs.

In 1973, because of the drought, the Africans organized an eight-country Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).

- The CILSS became the major African group for coordinating and designing, in concert with the western donor community, the subsequent relief, rehabilitation and long-term activities undertaken to:

- ** provide emergency relief to drought victims;
- ** lessen the impact of future drought;
- ** help the Sahel achieve future food self-sufficiency.

As a result of the great drought, the interest of the Africans, and support of the western donor community, a major effort is now underway to accelerate the development of the Sahel.

The FY 1978 A.I.D. program to the Sahel will be one of transition.

- FY 1978 is the first year of funding for A.I.D.'s major long-term Sahel development effort, the Sahel Development Program (SDP). The SDP, with a U.S. contribution of \$50 million in FY 1978, will be undertaken in partnership with the CILSS countries and the western donor community.
- In FY 1978, the regular U.S. bilateral and regional development assistance program will continue, but will start to decrease and be more limited. For FY 1978, \$32 million is requested for these programs.

Both programs are described in other sections in more detail.

The Sahel Development Program

The effects and perception of the Great Drought by the Africans and western donors has led to a major, new coordinated development strategy for the region based on two premises:

- Without fundamental alteration of the systems of food production, the people of the Sahel will require even greater international food aid and donations to survive.
- Given the underdeveloped resources of the region, transformation of the area's productive capacities is desirable and possible - provided adequate international development assistance is forthcoming.

As a result of a series of conferences and studies on the Sahel undertaken in 1974-75 by donors and Africans, a major new international organization has been formed.

The Club des Amis du Sahel, composed of CILSS countries and the western donors, is complementary to and has the same objectives as the CILSS. Together the two groups have begun to plan the comprehensive development of the Sahel.

A working group, composed of nine sector teams and a synthesis group to coordinate and harmonize the sector strategies, is developing the comprehensive strategy, with specific project undertakings, for submission to the Club des Amis du Sahel for approval in mid-1977.

With the strong support and encouragement of the Congress, A.I.D. has organized its Sahel Development Program team identical to the working group, and is planning A.I.D.'s Sahel Development Program.

- The Congress has encouraged A.I.D.'s efforts.
 - ** In FY 1976, \$5 million was appropriated for long-range program design for the Sahel.
 - ** In FY 1977, additional funds will be expended for long-range design for the Sahel and to support the efforts of the Club working groups.

In FY 1978, A.I.D. is requesting \$50 million to finance the first year of the Sahel Development Program and the specific A.I.D.-designed projects in support of the CILSS/Club goals for the Sahel.

This is the beginning of our major new, innovative, aid commitment to the Sahel. The Sahel Development Program, sector strategies and specific projects are described later in this presentation.

The Sahel Development Program:

- assumes longer-range and larger commitments leading to permanent transformation of the Sahel;
- requires work in sectors, such as transport infrastructure, not appropriate for the regular program;
- calls for greater participation by the CILSS organization in program and project development;
- encourages basic economic and social change throughout the region;
- provides the basis for new approaches including greater exchange of information, more shared resources and coordinated assistance through greater donor/recipient cooperation;
- treats the Sahel as one development zone, which permits project analysis at a level more compatible with the unique development requirements of the area.

The Continuing Development Assistance Program

There are essential differences between projects and activities under the regular program and the Sahel Development Program.

The continuing development assistance program:

- provides for ongoing programs which preceded the CILSS/Club program organization;
- is smaller in size and scope and addresses short- and medium-term objectives;
- includes areas where A.I.D. is currently ahead of CILSS/Club planning, such as population/family planning, and emphasizing the role of women in development;
- contains some activities that are pilot, innovative or experimental.

In FY 1978, A.I.D. is requesting \$32 million to support the continuing development assistance program in the Sahel:

- \$24 million for food and nutrition activities
- \$5 million for health/population activities
- \$3 million for education and human resources.

The continuing development assistance program and specific projects are described later in this section.

Food and Population

Consistent with the United States' approach to increasing world food production, United States programs to the Sahel are designed to:

- provide food to those presently at risk;
- assist the individual countries produce more food.

The approach to increasing food production, short-, medium-, and longer-term is systematic and integrated.

- Regular programs currently underway in Mali, such as Agricultural Officers Training, are designed to complement future Sahel Development Program activities in Mali, such as the Development of the Haute Vallee.
- An Agricultural Sector Analysis in Senegal will support the Sahel Development Program's Senegal Institute Agronomique activity.
- Other activities such as Lake Chad Irrigated Agriculture (Chad), Niger Cereals Production (Niger), and a Grain Storage Loan (Senegal), will also complement future Sahel Development Program activities designed to help transform the Sahel.

Population and nutrition programs are natural complements to our efforts to increase food production and improve the quality of life -- particularly among the rural poor -- throughout the region. With the high infant mortality in the Sahel, and traditional cultural and social barriers to overcome, A.I.D. anticipates some difficulty in gaining acceptance and approval for national policies on population growth. At this time A.I.D. is linking population and nutrition activities to health programs, particularly through maternal and child health care services.

Activities in rural health planning and rural health deliveries are already underway in Chad, Mali and Senegal and are planned for Niger in FY 1978.

- The Senegal program already contains a population component.

- A separate family planning project is underway in Senegal, and we hope to begin a population activity in conjunction with the Mali rural health project in FY 1978.

As A.I.D. designs programs and projects in the future, A.I.D. will continue to inform the Sahelian countries of the unmistakable links between population growth, food availability, and the quality of life, and the necessity for encouraging rational population growth in order to maximize food availability and improve the quality of life.

**Development Assistance
Program**

INTRODUCTION

A.I.D.'s continuing development assistance program to the Sahel has the same basic objective as the Sahel Development Program:

- improving the increasing agricultural production.

Projects and activities in the continuing development assistance program are separate from the Sahel Development Program because they:

- have short- or medium-term goals;
- address areas where A.I.D. activities are ahead of Club/CILSS planning;
- are pilot, innovative, or experimental;
- started prior to the SDP.

A.I.D.'s multi-sector, integrated approach will help improve the region's food production while safeguarding lives and property against the impact of drought, disease, and pests.

In food crops, the United States will concentrate on

- assisting in the development and use of low-cost, low-risk, on-farm improvements in areas such as seeds, farm implements, and animal traction;
- strengthening links between the international agricultural research community and the countries of the Sahel in order to adapt research and increase production.

In livestock, the United States will concentrate on

- helping maximize the region's comparative

advantage in breeding and cattle rearing, and using higher rainfall areas in the southern Sahel for growing out prior to slaughter;

- encouraging increased use of animal traction.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)						
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
<u>1976</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	23,093	4,521	-	-	3,128	15,444
Total	23,093	4,521	-	-	3,128	15,444
<u>Transition Quarter</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	12,733	2,356	-	-	935	9,442
Total	12,733	2,356	-	-	935	9,442
<u>1977</u>						
Loans	7,600	7,600	-	-	-	-
Grants	44,045	26,804	2,268	1,300	7,200	6,473
Total	51,645	34,404	2,268	1,300	7,200	6,473
			Population Planning	Health		
<u>1978</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	32,313	24,534	876	3,711	3,192	-
Total	32,313	24,534	876	3,711	3,192	-

In health and population, the United States will concentrate on

- assisting Sahelian governments expand and reorient their health programs towards preventive services of the rural poor. A.I.D. assisted

INTRODUCTION

services will include nutrition, potable water, health education, maternal and child health care, and population/family planning activities.

In education and human resources development, the United States will concentrate on

- breaking bottlenecks to increased agricultural production by providing managerial and technical training programs;
- increasing the activities of women in the development process.

The FY 1978 continuing development assistance program in the Sahel will require \$32 million:

- \$24 million for food and nutrition projects;
- \$5 million for health/population projects;
- \$3 million for education/human resources projects.

The individual country and regional programs proposed for FY 1978 by A.I.D. are presented in the following sections.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA			
Category	FY 1976 (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	81	14	113
PASA ^c	-	11	17
Contract	27	122	189
Total	108	147	319
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	37	577	210
Contract	27	94	1,725
Total	64	671	1,935
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

INTRODUCTION

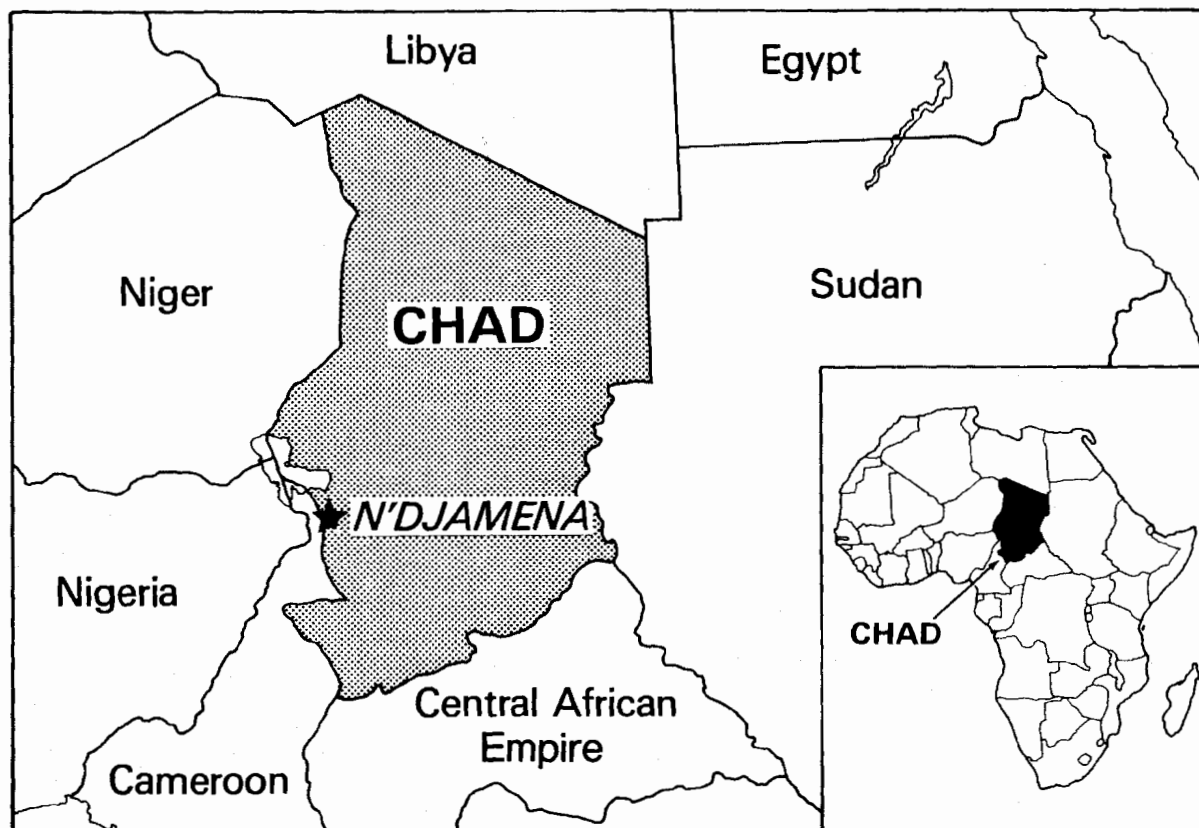
P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY (In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)		FY 1977 (Estimated)		FY 1978 (Projected)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	10	1,300	-	-
Rice	-	-	10	2,500	10	2,700
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		3,800		2,700
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		5,421		5,538		7,887
World Food Programs .		3,671		4,050		3,996
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		5,274		-		-
Title II Total		14,366		9,588		11,883
Total P.L. 480		14,366		13,388		14,583

**Includes Transition Quarter.*

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
<i>A.I.D.**</i>			
Loans	244	3,641	3,500
Grants	1,853	22,675	38,121
Total A.I.D.	2,097	26,360	41,621
<i>P.L. 480***</i>			
Title I	7,681	8,700	7,600
Title II	15,173	9,787	12,121
Total P.L. 480	22,854	18,487	19,721
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	24,951	44,847	61,342

**Includes Transition Quarter.
**A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

Chad



KEY DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1976</i>)	4.1
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.1
Population in Urban Areas	14
(<i>Percent - 1975</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	91
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars - 1974</i>)	100*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	39
People Per Doctor	43,500
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5-10
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	17
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report.

CHAD

United States presence in Chad demonstrates the U.S. interest in the development of the least developed countries and a humanitarian concern for the health and welfare of the people of this Sahelian country.

Chad has the potential for substantial increases in the production of basic food crops. With American and other donor assistance, this potential can be realized and lessen the necessity for basic food imports from the international community, particularly the United States.

Socio-Economic Setting

Chad is the largest landlocked country in the world without rail access to the sea. Chad lies in the heart of Africa, half in the Sahara Desert and half in the great savannah belt.

- Chad has an area three times the size of California, a population of 4 million and a literacy rate between 5% and 10%.
- The country's potential for economic growth lies in its agricultural and livestock sectors.
- Chad's poverty (per capita income declined from \$107 in 1970 to \$91 in 1975), is rooted in the low productivity of its agricultural and livestock sectors, which contain the bulk (90%) of the working force.
- Internal transport of food and medical supplies is difficult owing to poor road conditions and to absence of road networks in many regions of the country.

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

The U.S. bilateral program addresses and seeks to remove some of the major obstacles to the growth of the Chadian

economy. Major emphasis is being placed on improving local agricultural practices and techniques. The A.I.D. program will also help deliver health services in rural areas, and assist Chadian efforts to educate people.

FY 1978 Program

The FY 1978 A.I.D. program will continue efforts to enable

PROGRAM SUMMARY (in thousands of dollars)						
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1976						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	673	651	-	-	-	22
Total	673	651	-	-	-	22
Transition Quarter						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,092	-	-	-	-	2,092
Total	2,092	-	-	-	-	2,092
1977						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	4,609	1,760	669	400	-	1,780
Total	4,609	1,760	669	400	-	1,780
			Population Planning	Health		
1978						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	5,797	3,794	-	411	1,592	-
Total	5,797	3,794	-	411	1,592	-

Chad to exploit its potential for increased agricultural production. It will assist the Government to provide preventive as well as curative health services to the rural population. A.I.D. will continue to assist the Chadian Government to shape national education reform and improve management training systems to support the broadly based social and economic development.

CHAD

P.L. 480 Title II Food Grants through private voluntary agencies and the World Food Program will continue in FY 1978.

Food and Nutrition

Chad's military Government, which has been in power since April 1975, has stated its objective of developing a diversified economy based on increased agricultural and livestock production. In furtherance of this plan, the Government:

- formed a small planning office in the Ministry of Plan and Finance to coordinate sector plans and to provide a key contact point for donors as well as planning units in each ministry that deals with social and economic growth;
- passed laws prohibiting export to live animals in an effort to reconstitute the national herd and to ensure the availability of meat for domestic consumption. Before the drought, Chad was the largest exporter of fresh meat in the Sahel. However, as a result of the drought, the national herd declined by 30%.

Since the A.I.D. bilateral program has only developed significantly during the past two years, it is too early to assess the effects it has had on Chad's economic development. The success of U.S. assistance rests, to a great extent, on the number of Chadians receiving U.S. training.

In the Chad Range and Livestock Development project, which was initiated in FY 1975 with Foreign Disaster Assistance Act funds, eleven participants are now receiving training in U.S. institutions; nine are studying range management and two are studying veterinary medicine. In addition, ten government officials visited the United States and other African countries to observe range management practices. The Chadian Government is being encouraged to release additional

personnel for training related to the A.I.D. programs.

A.I.D. has provided funds to two private voluntary agencies to enable them to carry out agricultural projects in Chad.

- The Seventh Day Adventist World Service is working with 150 village farmers in an irrigated crop production project. Sorghum, rice and corn are grown during the rainy season and wheat, potatoes and market vegetables are grown during the dry season.
- The Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc., (CARE) is assisting the Chadian Government in planting acacia albida trees to protect and prevent the further deterioration of Chad's land resource base. Local farmers with assistance and guidance from CARE, will plant trees on 3,500 hectares of land.

Two new food and nutrition projects are being proposed in FY 1978. The National Fisheries Project will assist in development of effective management policies, plans and regulations to ensure long-term conservation of the fisheries resource. The Lake Chad Irrigated Agriculture Project, initiated in FY 1976 with Foreign Disaster Assistance Act funds, will focus on developing the low lands bordering Lake Chad by means of a low-lift pumping system to increase food production.

Health

The new government has reorganized the Ministry of Health and a branch of that Ministry is now formulating a health strategy. The A.I.D. program in FY 1978 will continue to support a health project initiated in FY 1977. The aim of this project is to improve the effectiveness of the Ministry of Health so that it may provide better health services to the general population. The project will assist a planning unit located in the Ministry of Health to:

CHAD

- systematically analyze health needs and resources;
- develop health strategies and programs.

Education and Human Resources

Chad's objectives in the human resources development sector are two. The first is to make the educational system more relevant to its natural environment, i.e., rural and agricultural needs, and the second is to provide increased educational opportunities. The new Government has set about reforming the educational system. With assistance from other donors, a program for training teachers was initiated. Under this program five regional centers for teacher improvement were established. Five pilot schools are now teaching practical work in agriculture and handicrafts, e.g., carpentry, blacksmith, and masonry.

In FY 1978, A.I.D. will continue to support Chad's institutional efforts aimed at strengthening rural adult education, manpower planning and in-service training responsive to the country's need for skills through the Comprehensive Human Resources Project initiated in FY 1977.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA			
Category	FY 1976 (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	17	19	19
PASA ^c	-	1	2
Contract	-	6	25
Total	17	26	46
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	3	44	60
Contract	-	27	119
Total	3	71	179

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

PL-480

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)		FY 1977 (Estimated)		FY 1978 (Projected)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		317		437		467
World Food Programs .		495		691		546
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		812		1,128		1,013
Total P.L. 480		812		1,128		1,013

**Includes Transition Quarter.*

-- construct education facilities and assist home improvement.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
<i>A.I.D.**</i>			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	37	2,200	4,187
Total A.I.D.	37	2,200	4,187
<i>P.L. 480***</i>			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	812	1,128	1,013
Total P.L. 480	812	1,128	1,013
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	849	3,328	5,200

**Includes Transition Quarter.
**A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 Title II

In 1978, Title II Food-for-Work economic development projects implemented by CARE will provide monthly food rations for 19,000 underemployed workers and dependents in exchange for labor. The workers will be engaged in projects that

- increase food production, i.e., pilot gardens, seed multiplication, construction of irrigation canals, insect control and removal of stagnant waters;
- improve farm-to-market roads, and construct food storage and drying areas;

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE II

COUNTRY: CHAD

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY77		Proposed FY78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authori-zation	Expendi-tures	Authori-zation	Expendi-tures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Irrigated Crop Production (PVO)	677-0009	1976	207	3	-	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acacia Albida Expansion (PVO)	677-0010	1976	444	34	-	121	-	289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Chad Irrigated Agriculture	* 677-0001	1978 ^a	-	-	-	-	1,500	500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Institutional Development	* 677-0002	1977	-	-	768	500	1,509	900	2,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad Range and Livestock Development	* 677-0201	1977 ^a	-	-	992	862	500	460	1,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad National Fisheries	* 677-0012	1978	-	-	-	-	285	100	<u>b/</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health</u>																	
Rural Health Planning and Management	* 677-0004	1977	-	-	669	365	411	378	613	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Education and Human Resources</u>																	
Comprehensive Human Resources Development	* 677-0005	1977	-	-	400	225	1,592	1,560	2,739	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....			551	37	2,829	2,200	5,797	4,187	8,583	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a/Prior funding provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974
^b/Future funding proposed from the Sahel Development Program.

*Detailed project narrative--See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

Country: CHAD

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Lake Chad Irrigated Agriculture	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 1,500		
NUMBER 677-0001		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Goal: To increase agricultural production and income of small farmers.

Purpose: To provide research, soil testing and initiation of a low-lift pumping scheme on the irrigated food crop production project being implemented by the Government of Chad and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

Background: Studies have indicated that food production in the northwestern part of Chad can be increased if farming techniques can be perfected on tracts of low land, referred to as polders, reclaimed from Lake Chad. In 1974, the Government of Chad requested the IBRD to help finance the initial phase of an agricultural development project which would utilize the waters of Lake Chad for irrigation. The IBRD project was approved in November 1975 and project activities are now underway. A.I.D.'s contribution to this multi-donor project will focus on adaptive irrigated research of the polders, and hydrological and topographic research relative to the development of irrigation by means of low-lift pumps. In addition, a pilot project in irrigation with low-lift pumps as well as a study on the implications which development of the polders might have on public health in the area will be carried out.

Major Outputs:

	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Completion of soils testing research	-	x	x
Initiation of crop production of low-lift pump pilot scheme	-	x	x
Completion of health study	1	1	1
Completion of management study	1	1	1
Completion of hydrological and topographic research	-	x	x
Participant Training completed	1	4	6

Host Country and Other Donors:

IBRD	\$6,500
French aid and cooperation	local purchases, training and operational costs
African Development Bank	\$4,500

FY 1978 Program:

	A.I.D. -financed Inputs	
	(\$ Thousands)	
	FY 78	All Years
Personnel:		
Three experts (48 pm each)	480	980
Training:		
Ten long-term participants (24 pm each)	100	200
Commodities:		
Low-lift pumps, vehicles, soil testing equipment	320	620
Other Costs:		
Hydrological and topographic research	220	420
Office supplies, house construction, local and operating costs	<u>380</u>	<u>780</u>
Total	1,500	3,000

a/ Prior funding provided under Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

Country: CHAD

TITLE Agricultural Institutional Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	1,509	
NUMBER 677-0002	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 178	FY 1977	FY 1981	OF PROJECT FY 1982

Purpose: To strengthen Chadian agriculture capabilities in planning, data/information systems, extension service, selected small-farmer food crop research, and agricultural education. These capabilities are critical for expanding the Chadian agricultural sector and specifically for developing and implementing programs designed to increase food crop production and small farmers' income.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Persons trained in planning, statistics and research skills	-	4	8
Extension agents retrained	-	72	144
Middle and low level teachers for agriculture schools trained	-	10	20

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Chad	-budget support for offices and agencies
UNDP/FAO	-technical assistance in agricultural statistics, training and planning
European Development Fund (FED)	-seed multiplication farm

Progress to Date: Final project approval expected in March 1977.

FY 1978 Program:

	A.I.D.-financed Inputs (\$ Thousands)	FY 78
Personnel:		
4 Technicians, long-term, (96 pm)		640
5 Consultants, short-term (15 pm)		120
Training:		
4 Long-term (48 pm)		50
10 Short-term (60 pm)		50
72 on job (72 pm)		20
Commodities:		
Training and office equipment		170
Other Costs:		
Building		150
Operating Cost		309
Total		1,509

	U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	768	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	768	500	268	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,509	2,723	5,000	

Country: CHAD

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Chad Range and Livestock Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78500		
NUMBER 677-0201	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1981
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	Africa Programs, p. 177	a/		

Purpose: To introduce the concepts and practice of range, management and animal husbandry to the Government of Chad's livestock service and traditional herders.

FY 1978 Program:

A.I.D. -financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

Major Outputs:	FY 76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Trained management and teaching staff	-	4	8
Extension Agents trained	-	15	30
Visits per year by mobile extension team to each participating village	-	22	88
Pilot extension system functioning	-	1	1

Personnel:		FY 78
Three long-term technicians (36 pm)		240
Training:		
11 Long-term U.S. (132 pm)		126
8 short-term (16 pm)		16
Commodities:		
Veterinary supplies and medicines		15
Local Cost Support:		
Contractor support		40
In-country training		30
Furnishing and support for Training Center		33
Total		500

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Chad	-monthly stipends to trainees
France	-Budget support for Ministry of Agriculture

Progress to Date: One range management instructor and one range planner have been recruited. Nine long-term participants are studying range management and two studying veterinary medicine in the United States. Five Government of Chad technicians toured the United States to observe range management in FY 1976; five Government of Chad officials toured Kenya to observe similar programs. Two project vehicles were purchased and veterinary supplies and medicines were ordered. Plans for construction of Massakory Training Center were drawn up and accepted.

a/ Prior funding provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	Consortium for International Development (CID)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	992	862		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	992	862	130	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	500	1,008	2,500	

Country: CHAD

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Chad National Fisheries	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 285		
NUMBER 677-0012		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978 ^{a/}	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1983
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Goal: Achievement by Chad of self-sufficiency in food production and increased governmental revenues to finance economic and social development.

Purpose: To increase the availability of fish as a food source for the Chadian consumer; augment government revenues and export earnings derived from the fishing sector; and develop effective fisheries management policies, plans and regulations to ensure the long-term conservation of fisheries resources.

Background: Fishing is the third most important economic activity in Chad, providing full-time employment to approximately 110,000 to 150,000 Chadians. Fish caught in Lake Chad and the Logone and Chari Rivers are a major source of protein in the Chadian diet. At present, a substantial quantity of the fish catch is spoiled because of a lack of effective preservation and processing methods. Resolution of this problem will increase the availability of fish for Chadian consumers.

Major Outputs	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Effective fish preservation and harvesting methods	-	-	-
Marketing feasibility study completed	1	1	1
Five Year fishery Development Plan prepared	-	1	1
Initiation of new fish preservation and harvesting methods	-	x	x

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Chad Personal and logistic costs for counterpart field and headquarters staff; general budgetary support for the National Fisheries Service.

Organization de Recherches Sur Techniques Outre-Mer (ORSTOM) Basic research on Chadian fisheries

United Nations Development Programs (UNDP) Technical assistance for organizing small groups of fisherman for the purposes of marketing and purchasing.

Conseil Economique des Eglises (Swiss church organization) develop fisheries potential of Lake Fitri

FY 1978 Program:

A.I.D. -financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78 ^{a/}
Personnel:	
One contract technician (24 pm)	160
Two short-term consultants (4 pm)	30
Training:	
One long-term (12 pm)	12
Eight short-term, third country (8 pm)	8
Commodities:	
Vehicles, airboats	25
Other Costs:	
Marketing feasibility study	15
Revolving Credit Fund	15
Office supplies and operational costs	20
Total	285

^{a/}Future funding proposed under the Sahel Development Program.

Country: CHAD

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Rural Health Planning and Management	FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 411		
NUMBER 677-0004	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs p. 198	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1981
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: Establish planning unit in the Ministry of Health for the systematic analysis of health needs and resources, the development of health strategies and programs, and to provide a more effective Ministry of Health contribution to national planning efforts.

FY 1978 Program:

A.I.D. -financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Academic Training Completed	-	3	3
On job and short-term training	5	10	10
Regularized and improved collection and analysis of demographic data and program statistics	-	x	x
Annual statistical report on demographic data prepared	-	1	1
Functional planning office	-	-	1

Personnel:

Four long-term technicians (48 pm)
Short-term consultants (8.5 pm)

Training:

Three long-term participants (36 pm)

Commodities:

Office supplies and other office equipment (typewriters, calculators and vehicles.)

Total

FY 78

275

43

32

61

411

Host Country and Other Donors:

Chad	Six planning personnel, facilities
WHO, FED, FAC, Switzerland	Technicians, contribution and repair of health facilities, and provision of health personnel

Progress to Date: Major activities anticipated for FY 1977 include: the start up of participant training, collection of a verified data base, revision of statistics collection procedures and preparation of initial health strategy.

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	669	365		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	669	365	304	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	411	613	1,693	

Country: CHAD

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Comprehensive Human Resources Development	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	1,592	
NUMBER 677-0005	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 202	FY 1977	FY 1980	FY 1981

Purpose: To assist Chad's educational reform by contributing to the establishment of a system for rural adult education and in-service training responsive to the country's need for skills in vital areas of national interest.

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. will continue support of primary and adult education and project management training.

A.I.D. -financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>		<u>FY 78</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)			
Workshops constructed	12	26	Personnel:	870
Civil Servants completing project management training	50	200	Training:	
Adult teachers trained	12	21	10 Long-term education specialists (120 pm)	105
Adults trained	500	1,800	20 In-country training, on the job (60 pm)	30
			Commodities:	
			Office supplies, instructional equipment	132
			Other Costs	
			Workshop construction, staff salaries	455
			Total	1,592

Host Country and Other Donors:

UNDP/UNESCO/Swiss Contributing heavily to the pilot schools program which will provide a nucleus for an adult education program.

UNDP/ILO Contributing one Manpower Planner to the Division of Human Resources, Ministry of the Plan, for the development of National sector plans

Chad Contributing personnel and facilities to this project.

Progress to Date: Project Agreement with Government of Chad expected February 1977.

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	Pan African Institute for Development
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	400	300	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	400	300	100	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,592	2,739	4,731	

Chad

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LDAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1948-1978†	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1978†	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1973	1974	1975	1978	TQ			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	0.9	6.8	4.8	1.3	2.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.9	6.8	4.8	1.3	2.3			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.1	0.1	3.9	0.1	2.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.1	0.1	3.9	0.1	2.1			
<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.3	6.2	0.3	0.8	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.3	6.2	0.3	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	0.3	6.2	0.3	0.8 ^{a/}	-			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.3	6.2	0.3	0.5	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	0.3	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2			
Peace Corps	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

NO MILITARY PROGRAMS

NO PROGRAMS

(Millions of Dollars)

TABLE VI

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1975	FY 1978	TQ	FY 1948-78†
TOTAL	20.1	23.8	-	155.5
IDA	-	5.0	-	29.2
AFDB	4.5	NA	NA	8.9
UNDP	0.7	0.8	-	6.9
Other UN	0.4	0.8	-	3.7
EEC	14.5	17.2	-	106.8
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
Donor	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1968-75	
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
TOTAL	32.7	24.7	172.2	
France	25.5	22.1	150.2	
Germany	2.0	0.9	10.6	
Canada	3.5	0.1	5.5	
Other	1.7	1.6	5.9	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (COMMITMENTS)				
TOTAL	11.2	4.2		
Algeria	0.2	-		
Kuwait	-	0.8		
Libya	10.0	3.4		
Qatar	1.0	-		
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1975	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1964-76	
TOTAL	9	-	60	
USSR	9	-	10	
China	-	-	50	

*Less than \$50,000. TQ - Transition Quarter † - As of September 30, 1976. P - Preliminary. NA - Not Available.

^{a/} Includes the transition quarter.

Chad

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>			<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total (mid-1976; millions)		4.1	Exports (f.o.b.)	37	14(3 mos)
Annual Growth Rate (percent)		2.1%	Imports (c.i.f.)	-87	-31 "
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>	Trade Balance	-50	-17 "
Percent in Urban Areas	7%	14%			
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)		91%	Main Exports: Cotton.		
<u>HEALTH</u>			<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Life Expectancy (years)		39	(Gross Holdings; End of		<u>1976</u>
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		190	Period; \$ millions)	15	3
People per Doctor		43,500			6(Aug)
<u>EDUCATION</u>			<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Primary and Secondary Students	<u>1960</u>	<u>1973</u>	Total Expenditures	82	80
a. Number (in thousands)	74	249	Defense Expenditures		
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	8%	17%	a. As % of Total Expenditures	28%	35%
Literacy Rate (percent)		5-10%	b. As % of GNP	6%	7%
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>			Domestic Revenues	63	71
1974 (dollars) ¹		100	<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²		-1.5%	a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		6%
			b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		2%
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>			<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT as %</u>		
Total Production (percent)		-2.3%	<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		2.1%
Per Capita Production (percent)		-4.3%			

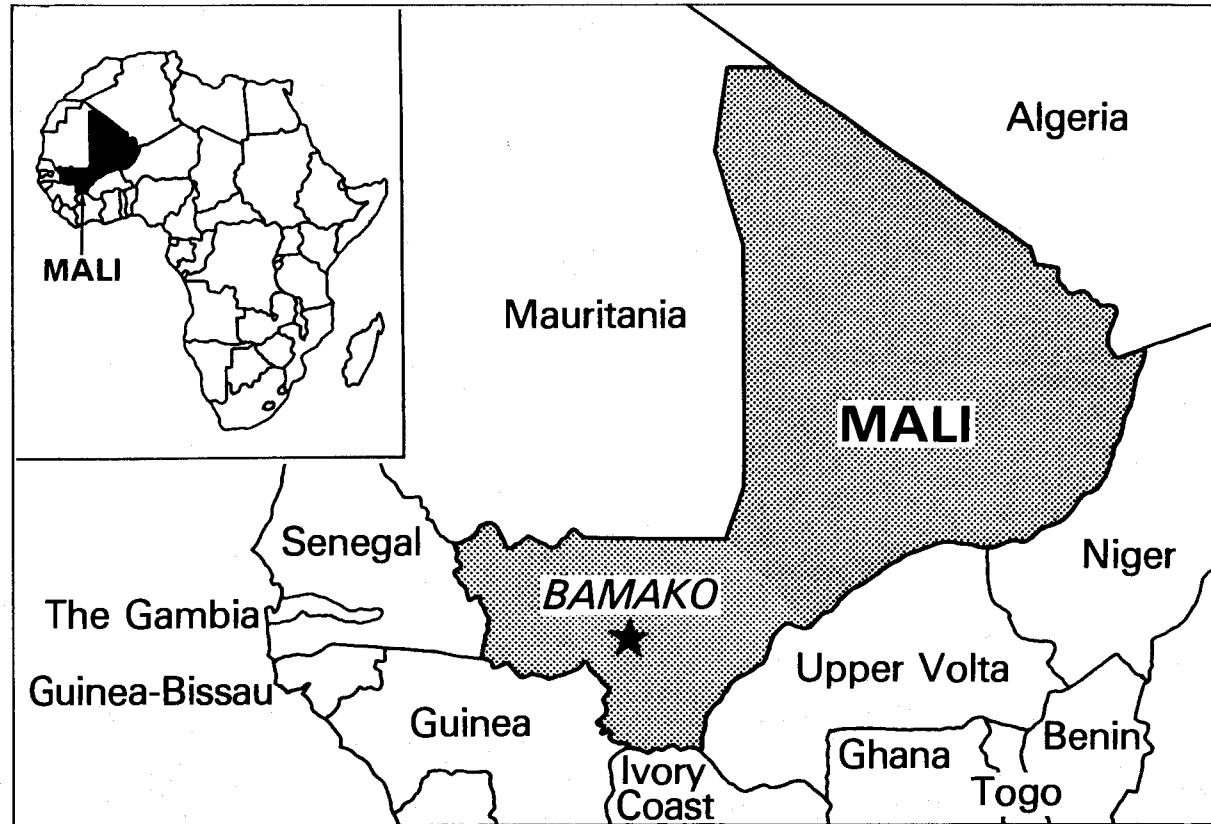
NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

Mali



KEY DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1976</i>)	5.7	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars - 1974</i>)	80*
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.2	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	38
Population in Urban Areas	13	People Per Doctor	38,900
(<i>Percent - 1975</i>)		Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5
Labor Force in Agriculture	91	Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	13
(<i>Percent</i>)		(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report.

MALI

The United States is assisting Mali essentially for developmental and humanitarian reasons. Mali is one of the world's poorest nations and is also one most affected by the recent Sahelian drought.

Socio-Economic Setting

Mali is faced with the problems of other poor nations including low life expectancy, low literacy and high infant mortality. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy.

-- It provides about half the GNP, almost all of the export revenue, and employs about 90% of the work force. More than half of Mali's 465,000 square miles are semi-arid, thus severely limiting its agricultural usefulness.

-- Cropland is limited to the southern half of the country and agricultural production depends almost entirely upon irrigation or river flooding. Main crops are millet, sorghum and rice.

The livestock industry plays an especially important role in the Malian economy and provides about 40% of the agricultural sector's contribution to the GNP.

Crops and livestock were seriously affected by the recent drought.

-- Livestock losses were estimated at 20% to 30%.

-- Massive grain imports were required.

-- There has been a substantial improvement in 1975-76, resulting in a small grain surplus. This has been due to better weather, foreign assistance and the efforts of the Malians.

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

The United States is attempting to help Mali's development

by:

- Helping make better use of its agricultural resources, thus increasing food production both for local consumption and export.
- Improving the quality of life for all Malians, particularly the poorest majority.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)						
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
<u>1976</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,689	689	-	-	-	2,000
Total	2,689	689	-	-	-	2,000
<u>Transition Quarter</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	811	411	-	-	-	400
Total	811	411	-	-	-	400
<u>1977</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	7,446	6,046	450	-	-	950
Total	7,446	6,046	450	-	-	950
			Population Planning	Health		
<u>1978</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	6,988	5,923	265	800	-	-
Total	6,988	5,923	265	800	-	-

FY 1978 Program

The U.S. assistance program in Mali has moved from short-term drought recovery to development activities. Emphasis will continue to be placed on the agricultural sector; special attention will be given to improving conditions for small farmers and herders.

MALI

Food and Nutrition

The United States will continue to assist the Government of Mali in its efforts to increase agricultural production and better the conditions of the small agriculturalists.

The Government of Mali has taken a number of actions in this area which have helped expand production.

- Programs of extension services and subsidized inputs were extended from export crops to food crops.
- Producer prices were raised prior to the 1974-75 crop year.
- The 1974-75 Development Plan emphasizes increasing agricultural output, reconstituting the national herd, and reducing infrastructural bottlenecks which hamper production.

Projects which are expected to receive U.S. assistance include upgrading cultivation practices, opening new lands and providing training to agricultural specialists. Specifically:

- Through two projects, Mali Livestock Development and Mali Livestock Sector, A.I.D. plans to continue to assist Mali to improve beef production and marketing.

** The program will include credit, training, feedlot construction, opening new lands through tsetse fly elimination, and will also begin collecting data on sheep and goats.

- A.I.D. plans to continue to help Mali improve crop production both of corn and millet in the Mopti area (Mali Crop Production-Operation Mils) and rice and sorghum in the chronically deficit sixth region (Mali Crop Production-Action Riz-Sorgho).

** The program includes provision of improved seed, credit, equipment and training.

- A.I.D. expects to continue to help provide employment in the rural areas and build or improve needed roads, irrigation projects, health and education facilities through the Rural Works project.
- Through the Mali Land Use Capability Inventory project, A.I.D. plans to help the Government of Mali carry out a comprehensive inventory of its land and water resources: as well as develop an institutional capacity to enable it to use these resources effectively.
- Under the Agricultural Officers Training project, A.I.D. expects to help finance the construction and improvement of two centers to train extension workers.

Population Planning

Mali has shown an increased awareness of the need for family planning, particularly as it affects maternal-child health. It has undertaken an experimental urban family planning project and is planning a National Census which will add to the understanding of the population problem. Through the Rural Health Services Development project, A.I.D. plans to provide family planning commodities and assistance.

Health

Development of adequate health services which reach the rural population is one of the aims of the Government of Mali as expressed in its Five-Year Plan. Although approximately 10% of the national GNP is channeled into health activities, this is inadequate to provide necessary health services especially in the rural areas. The U.S. plans to support these objectives through the Rural Health Services Development project which will assist the Government of Mali in implementing a demonstration low-cost project providing health services at the rural level.

MALI

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA			
Category	FY 1976 (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	-	1	1
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	5	36	36
Total	5	37	37
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	12	55	66
Contract	-	-	-
Total	12	55	66

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY (In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)		FY 1977 (Estimated)		FY 1978 (Projected)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	10	1,300	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		1,300		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs ..		104		523		523
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		104		523		523
Total P.L. 480		104		1,823		523

*Includes Transition Quarter.

P.L. 480, Title II

The United States plans to provide \$523,000 in FY 1977 and \$523,000 in FY 1978 through the World Food Program for feeding in hospitals.

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
A.I.D.**			
Loans	145	141	-
Grants	-	3,500	6,091
Total A.I.D.	145	3,641	6,091
P.L. 480***			
Title I	-	1,300	-
Title II	104	523	523
Total P.L. 480	104	1,823	523
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	249	5,464	6,614

*Includes Transition Quarter.
**A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: MALI

TABLE II

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY77		Proposed FY78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Operation Mills	* 688-0202	1976 ^a	689	—	1,600	1,200	1,500	1,570	3,586	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Action Riz Sorgho	* 688-0206	T.Q.	411	—	1,146	400	1,000	1,000	971	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mali Livestock Development	* 688-0201	1977 ^a	—	—	700	200	500	700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mali Livestock Sector	* 688-0203	1977 ^a	—	—	204	100	1,300	600	— ^b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural Works	* 688-0204	1977	—	—	896	300	600	896	4,864	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Land Use Capability Inventory	* 688-0205	1977	—	—	500	150	500	550	1,063	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Officers Training	* 688-0207	1977	—	—	1,000	1,000	523	200	3,416	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Veterinary Laboratory	688-0002	1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	855	714	—	35	—	141	—	—
<u>Population Planning</u>																	
Rural Health Services Development	* 688-0208	1978	—	—	—	—	265	100	625	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<u>Health</u>																	
Rural Health Services Development	* 688-0208	1977	—	—	450	150	800	475	1,750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total			1,100	—	6,496	3,500	6,988	6,091	16,275	855	714	—	35	—	141	—	—

a/ Prior funding provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

b/ Future funding proposed from the Sahel Development Program

*Detailed project narrative—See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

Country: MALI

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Operation Mills (Formerly Mali Crop Production)	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 1,500		
NUMBER 688-0202	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 180	FY 1976 <u>a/</u>	FY 1980	FY 1981

Purpose: To increase the productivity and commercialization of cereal crops in the Mopti area of Mali.

coordinated between A.I.D., ICRISAT and the Ford Foundation to develop higher and more stable yielding rainfed crops is being implemented.

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Pilot farmers trained	500	1,000	1,500
Farmers participating credit system	200	700	2,000
Total farmers using new technology	500	5,000	10,000
Roads improved in Project area (kilometers)	-	65	215
Wells dug or improved	-	18	72
Participants trained	7	17	30

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. will increase its efforts to focus on the marketing and commercialization aspects of the Operation.

A.I.D. - financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
Personnel:	
One long-term agronomy/extension specialist (12 pm)	70
Three short-term specialists (well-digging, horticulture, community development)(10 pm)	76
Training:	
One long-term (U.S. training-agriculture)(12 pm)	10
Short-term in-country/third country training (36 pm)	14
Commodities:	
Road building equipment, equipment for wells, agricultural equipment	1,130
Other Costs:	
Operating expenses	200
Total	<u>1,500</u>

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Mali	Staff, facilities
Ford Foundation and ICRISAT (International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics)	Crop variety improvement and research

Progress to Date: Operation Mills has demonstrated a notable increase in production for crop year 1976. The project has been expanded into two new administrative subunits. As part of the efforts to improve the rural infrastructure, training programs for blacksmiths and the road brigades have begun. In addition, thirty new extension agents are on the job and horticulture research has been initiated. A research program

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	689	-	689	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	1,600	1,200		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	2,289	1,200	1,089	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,500	3,586	7,375	

a/ Prior funding provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

Country: MALI

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Action Riz-Sorgho (Formerly Mali Crop Production)	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 688-0206	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 180	FY 78	1,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY T.Q.	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1981

Purpose: Increase cereal production in the chronically deficit Gao area of Mali and introduce the farmers in the area to the concept of technological development.

pilot farmers to improve production techniques, and the organization is expected to be operating at full capacity in crop year 1977.

Major Outputs: 9/30/76 FY 77 FY 78
(Cumulative as of end of FY)

Increase in number of hectares using improved techniques	-	7,000	13,300
Increased average yield per hectare in kilograms	-	-	300
Farmers familiar with new technology	1,000	10,000	20,000
Participants trained	-	4	11

FY 1978 Programs: A major component of the project will commence with the construction of dikes for irrigation purposes.

A.I.D. - financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>
<u>Training:</u>	
Long-term U.S. training in project management for two staff officers (24 pm)	20
Short-term training in international research institutes for Action Riz-Sorgho Staff (20 pm)	10
<u>Commodities:</u>	
Agricultural equipment (i.e., plows, sprayers, seed drills, hand tools)	205
<u>Other Costs:</u>	
Dike construction	560
Revolving credit fund for agricultural inputs	100
Organization operating costs (i.e., salary supplements, travel, provision of office facilities and materials)	<u>105</u>
Total	1,000

Host Country and Other Donors:

IBRD	Initial cost for first 18 months of Action Riz-Sorgho
African Development Fund	Assist the Government of Mali in financing of the heavy equipment brigade working in the dike construction
Government of Mali	Personnel, facilities, organizational support, and labor for dike construction

Progress to Date: A.I.D. initiated its implementation activities for the project in October 1976 after the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) emergency drought assistance to Action Riz-Sorgho had terminated. Agricultural extension agents are working with

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	411	-	411	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	1,146	400		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,557	400	1,157	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	971	3,528	

Country: MALI

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Mali Livestock Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 500		
NUMBER 688-0201	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program change to be submitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977 <u>a/</u>	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1979
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To assist the Government of Mali in improving beef cattle production and marketing. This includes helping provide equipment, materials, construction, livestock advice, project coordination and administrative services. The project is to be a model of an integrated approach to increase beef production.

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Pilot farmers participating in credit program	100	300	700
Cattle to be fed in project feedlot	-	3,000	3,000
Cattle grazed on controlled rangelands	-	7,200	10,800
Participants to be trained	5	8	12

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Mali Technical personnel and facilities

Progress to Date: Project activities prior to FY 1977 were funded under the Disaster Assistance Act of 1974. The credit program for pilot farmers is very popular and loan repayments in the first year of operations was 100%. Four participants have returned from short-term U.S. training and are working in the project. The Tienfala Feedlot is under construction and the first feeder cattle are scheduled to be placed there in January 1977. Project evaluations and special studies have resulted in the modification of

project objectives and the redefinition of the end-of-project status, which will result in increased emphasis on profitability and economic viability of the program. Increased emphasis will be placed on stimulating private entrepreneurship and investments in the livestock sector.

FY 1978 Programs: Additional numbers of farmers will participate in the credit program and the number of cattle grazed on controlled rangelands will be increased.

A.I.D. - financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
<u>Personnel:</u>	
Short-term consultants, range management and animal husbandry (6 pm)	50
<u>Commodities:</u>	
Fencing materials, vehicles, livestock and veterinary supplies	100
<u>Other Costs:</u>	
Funding for Revolving Credit Fund	200
Feedlot construction costs	150
Total	500

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	Experience Incorporated
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	700	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	700	200	500	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	500	-	1,200	

a/ Prior funding provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

Country: MALI

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Mali Livestock Sector	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 1,300		
NUMBER 688-0203	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 183	FY 1977 <u>a/</u>	FY 1978 <u>b/</u>	FY <u>b/</u>

Purpose: To provide assistance to the Government and people of Mali in the post-drought recovery and medium-term expansion of livestock production and marketing. This will include opening new lands and extensive training programs for Government livestock officials and Sahelian herders.

activities. Preparatory survey studies have been completed, and bid proposals for an institutional contractor received. A Small Ruminants Study has been approved which will produce a comprehensive survey of the sheep and goat situation in Mali for use in design of appropriate projects.

Major Outputs:

9/30/76 FY 77 FY 78
(Cumulative as of end of FY)

Maliens training (U.S. and Africa) in husbandry, range management, fly eradication, communications, etc.)	-	6	20
Eradication of tse-tse fly to create new zones for livestock	-	X	X
Sahel Grazing Activity - Establishment of an extensive livestock operation to promote herder co-operation and integrated development	-	X	X

FY 1978 Program: All program activities will be underway in FY 1978 - \$1.3 million will be required for the New Lands Activity (tse-tse eradication), as well as testing, through a demonstration project, the costs, benefits and proper planning for opening new lands to improved livestock and agricultural utilization.

A.I.D. - financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

FY 78

Personnel:	
Specialist in entomology, tse-tse eradication and land-use (2 long-term, three short-term)(34 pm)	205
Commodities:	
Land clearing equipment	300
Fly eradication equipment	256
Other Costs:	
Operational costs of demonstration activity	<u>539</u>
Total	1,300

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Mali	Personnel and facilities
International Development Association (IDA), UNDP, European Development Fund, Saudi Arabia	Financing for other livestock activities

Progress to Date: The Government of Mali, working in conjunction with A.I.D., has completed a comprehensive strategy for the implementation and coordination of this program's

a/ Prior funding provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

b/ Future funding proposed from the Sahel Development Program.

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	204	100	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	204	100	104	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,300	-	1,504	

Country: MALI

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Rural Works (Formerly Food for Work)	Food and Nutrition	FY 78 600		
NUMBER 688-0204	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 181	FY 1977	FY 1981	OF PROJECT FY 1982

Purpose: To promote rural development by involving villages in the identification, programming and execution of small-scale self-help projects involving reconstruction of infrastructure facilities.

Major Outputs: A large number of small-scale projects will be undertaken during the life-of-project period. These projects are small and are being undertaken at the rural district level. Because the final project design has not been completed, it is difficult to establish with certainty the number of small scale projects to be undertaken. It is estimated that 7 participants will be trained in the U.S. and in Africa in FY 1977 and 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Mali Supervision of projects at regional and district levels

Progress to Date: The final project design is expected to be completed in January 1977. The subprojects are being identified. These are expected to include reconstruction of irrigation and drainage systems, well construction, farm-to-market roads construction, land clearance, reforestation, and school and clinic construction.

FY 1978 Program: Based on experience from the FY 1977 program, subprojects will be added according to priorities established by local authorities and agreed to by A.I.D.

A.I.D. - financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>
Personnel:	
Administrative supervisors of projects (four short-term contract) 14 pm	100
Training:	
Participants to be trained in the U.S. (two long-term) and Africa (five short-term) in rural development and management skills (40 pm)	40
Commodities:	
Hand tools	20
Construction materials	160
Vehicles	30
Other Costs:	
Cash for laborers	<u>250</u>
Total	<u>600</u>

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	U.S. Voluntary Agency - to be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	896	300	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	896	300	596	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	600	4,864	6,360	

Country: MALI

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Land Use Capability Inventory	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	500	
NUMBER 688-0205	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 182	FY 1977	FY 1979	OF PROJECT FY 1979

Purpose: To assist the Government of Mali in performing an inventory of land and water resources and to assist Mali in developing a capacity to plan effective utilization of its resources.

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. will continue to provide technicians and commodities to help the Malians with development of the land-use inventory.

A.I.D. - financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Large scale land-use potential map of Mali (excluding desert regions)	-	X	X
Malians trained in various aspects of land-use planning	10	20	20
An institutional capacity within the Government of Mali to use land-use planning in order to proceed to the actual designing of projects.	-	-	X

Personnel:	<u>FY 78</u>
Specialists in soil science, ecology, resource planning - four long-term, four short-term (64 pm)	385
Other Costs:	
Operating Costs (Helicopter rentals, cartographic printing services, etc.)	<u>115</u>
Total	500

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Mali	Counterpart technicians
France	Technicians, training facilities

Progress to Date: The project has been further refined and is under review. Final approval is dependent upon coordination with France regarding their provision of technicians and training facilities, as well as assurances of administrative support from the Government of Mali.

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	500	150	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	500	150	350	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	500	1,063	2,063	

Country: MALI

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Agricultural Officers Training	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	523	
NUMBER 688-0207	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 184	FY 1977	FY 1980	OF PROJECT FY 1982

Purpose: To finance the construction and improvement of two agricultural apprenticeship centers and provide them with appropriate technical assistance. These centers are expected to supply 160 well-trained graduates per year who will serve as junior level technicians (monitors) directly responsible for the implementation of agricultural development projects.

A.I.D. - financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

Other Costs:	
Construction and Renovation of Centers	523
Total	523

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Centers renovated and enlarged	-	1	2
Increase in number of graduates	-	160	220
Number of instructors retrained	-	15	35

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Mali	Engineering design and construction supervision, staff salaries, operating costs and land.
IBRD	Renovating and building two centers in other regions.
UN International Labor Organization	Development of curricula and training programs for proposed centers.

Progress to Date: Final approval of the project is expected in January 1977. The project has been expanded to include provision of technical assistance in curriculum development. Construction of the centers is expected to begin in FY 1977.

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	1,000	1,000	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,000	1,000	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	523	3,416	4,939	

Country: MALI

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Rural Health Services Development	FUNDS Population Planning Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	1,065	
NUMBER 688-0208	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1981
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 199			

Purpose: To design, implement and evaluate a demonstration rural health system which the Government of Mali will use as the basis for a national rural health system. The demonstration system will include the following elements: effective distribution of basic health services (emphasizing health promotion and disease prevention) at the village levels, integration of rural health activities with rural community development activities taking place in other sectors, and demonstration that such health services can be operated at a minimal per capita operational cost.

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
(Cumulative as of end of FY)			
Villages in demonstration zones served by projects	-	40	80
Trained health workers at village level	-	50	100

Host Country and Other Donors:
 Government of Mali 18% of project costs including personnel, logistics, facilities and operating costs

Progress to Date: The project received final approval in January 1977, and the contractor is to be selected shortly. Activities under the project are expected to be underway by the summer of 1977.

FY 1978 Program: FY 78 will be the period when the program will become fully operational and some population activities will be introduced.

<u>A.I.D. - financed Inputs</u>		<u>FY 78</u>
(\$ Thousands)		
Personnel:		
Rural Health Advisors - long-term (36 pm)		210
Short-term consultants (6 pm)		40
Peace Corps personnel		60
Commodities:		
Medicines		295
Vehicles		65
Dispensary materials		30
Other Costs:		
Local salary supplements, office equipment, etc.		100
Population Activities:		
Long-term Population specialists (36 pm)		200
Contraceptives		65
Total		1,065

<u>Funding by Functional Account</u>		
(\$ Thousands)		
Population Planning		265
Health		800
Total		1,065

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	450	150		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	450	150	300	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,065	2,375	3,890	To be selected

Mali

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1946- 1976†	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1976†	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	4.0	16.4	22.7	1.8	1.2			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	4.0	16.4	22.7	1.8	1.2			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.1	*	13.3	1.4	1.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.1	*	13.3	1.4	1.1			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	3.6	16.0	8.9	0.1	-		Not available at time of printing	
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	3.6	16.0	8.9	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	3.6	16.0	8.9	0.1 ^{a/}	-			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	3.6	15.9	8.9	-	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	0.1	-	0.1	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1			
Peace Corps	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	*	-	-	-	-			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	*	-	-	-	-			
a. MAP Grants	*	-	-	-	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	4.0	16.4	22.7	1.8	1.2			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	4.0	16.4	22.7	1.8	1.2			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	0.7	-	-	-	-			
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	0.7	-	-	-	-			
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	NA			

(Millions of Dollars)

TABLE VI

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1946-76†
TOTAL	48.4	16.3	-	262.1
IDA	32.2	10.0	-	93.2
AFDB	11.0	NA	NA	16.0
UNDP	0.5	*	-	22.1
Other UN	-	0.5	-	4.7
EEC	4.7	5.8	-	126.1
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
Donor	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1969-75	
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
TOTAL	44.6	47.1	193.0	
France	22.0	24.9	126.7	
Germany	13.5	11.8	41.8	
Canada	6.0	4.9	15.0	
Other	3.1	5.5	9.5	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (COMMITMENTS)				
TOTAL	7.7	4.0		
Algeria	1.2	-		
Kuwait	-	0.7		
Libya	5.0	-		
Qatar	1.5	1.0		
Saudi Arabia	-	2.3		
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1975	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1964-76	
TOTAL	2	-	177	
USSR	-	-	86	
Eastern Europe	-	-	23	
China	2	-	68	

*Less than \$50,000. TQ - Transition Quarter † - As of September 30, 1976. P - Preliminary. NA - Not Available.

g/Includes the transition quarter.

Mali

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>			<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total (mid-1976; millions)		5.7	Exports (f.o.b.)	64	54
Annual Growth Rate (percent)		2.2%	Imports (c.i.f.)	-179	-188
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>	Trade Balance	-115	-134
Percent in Urban Areas	10%	13%	Main Exports: Cotton, peanuts and fish.		
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)		91%			
<u>HEALTH</u>			<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Life Expectancy (years)		38	(Gross Holdings; End of		
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		141	Period; \$ millions)	6	4
People per Doctor		38,900			
<u>EDUCATION</u>			<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Primary and Secondary Students	<u>1960</u>	<u>1974</u>	Total Expenditures	n. a.	n. a.
a. Number (in thousands)	70	288	Defense Expenditures		
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	4%	13%	a. As % of Total Expenditures	n. a.	n. a.
Literacy Rate (percent)		5%	b. As % of GNP	n. a.	n. a.
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>			Domestic Revenues	n. a.	n. a.
1974 (dollars) ¹		80			
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²		0.4%	<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>			a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		n. a.
Total Production (percent)		1.2%	b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		9%
Per Capita Production (percent)		-0.9%	<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT</u> as %		
			<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		1.6%

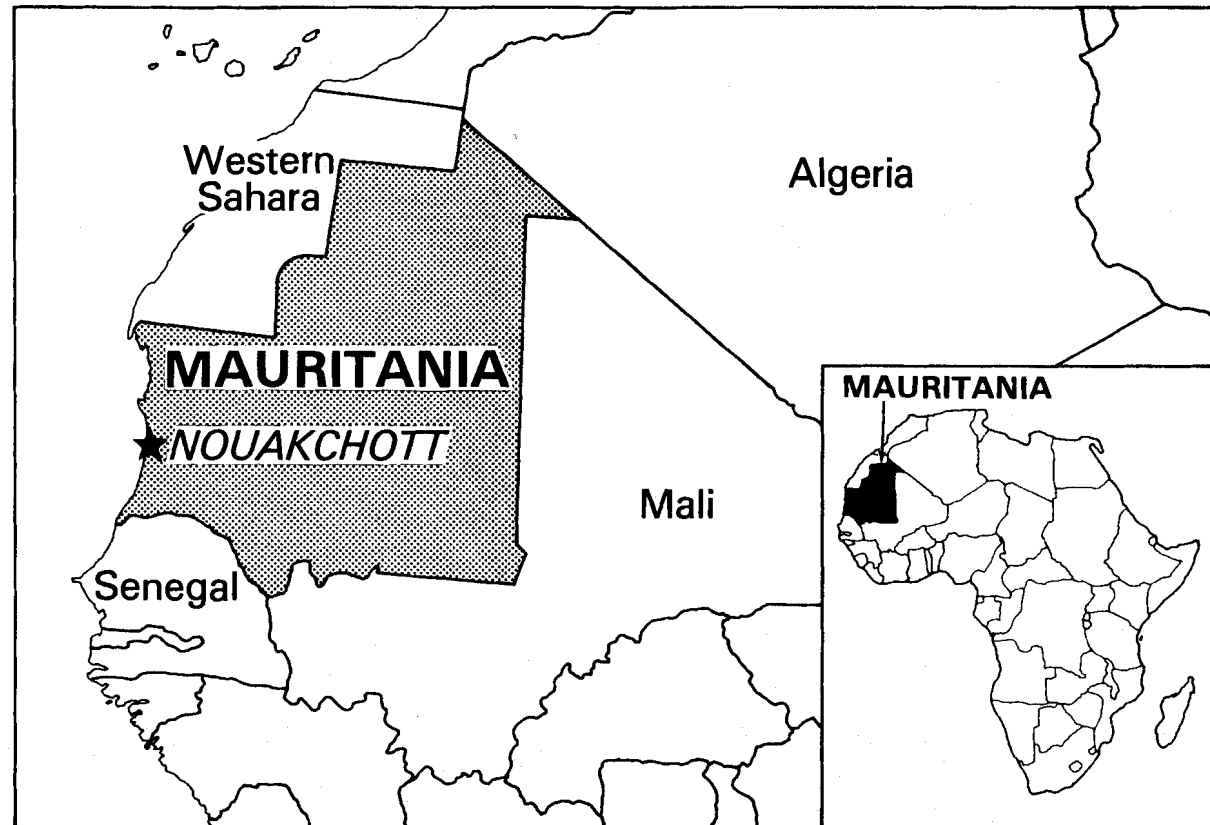
NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

Mauritania



KEY DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1976</i>)	1.3
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	1.8
Population in Urban Areas	11
(<i>Percent - 1975</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	85
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars - 1974</i>)	290*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	39
People Per Doctor	16,800
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	1-5
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	10
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report.

MAURITANIA

The recent drought had disastrous effects on Mauritania causing the Government to appeal world-wide to donors for assistance.

-- The U.S. Government responded to that appeal in a very substantial manner.

The U.S. interest in Mauritania can best be served by:

- continuing efforts to reverse the damage caused by the drought;
- instituting programs that will aid in preventing future disasters.

Socio-Economic Setting

Mauritania has a sharply dualistic economy dominated by a modern sector consisting of a fish processing complex and two mining companies, which together account for 85% of recorded export receipts.

- 90% of the population live and work in the traditional sector of the economy;
- 70% of the population are at least partially nomadic;
- Traditional activity consists mainly of livestock raising;
- Subsistence agriculture and fishing are practiced in the extreme south along the Senegal river.

Economic development has been greatly affected by the drought.

- The drought reduced the country's GNP during drought years and also destroyed a large percentage of livestock and natural resources.
- Forests were decimated, soils impoverished and pasturage seriously overgrazed.

At the time of independence in 1960 Mauritania was left with virtually no infrastructure, and therefore the country was faced with the urgent need to begin building an infrastructure and modern institutions simultaneously.

Progress has recently been made to strengthen the governmental structure through a ministerial reorganization that decentralized decision-making.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)						
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1976						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	335	-	-	-	-	335
Total	335	-	-	-	-	335
Transition Quarter						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	312	-	-	-	-	312
Total	312	-	-	-	-	312
1977						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	512	500	-	-	-	12
Total	512	500	-	-	-	12
			Population Planning	Health		
1978						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,411	1,411	-	-	-	-
Total	1,411	1,411	-	-	-	-

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

The thrust of the U.S. economic and humanitarian assistance program in Mauritania has changed from providing emergency food to assisting Mauritania increase its own food production and carry out basic planning.

MAURITANIA

- The more productive the economy, the sooner Mauritania will be able to sustain itself and become a viable partner in regional developmental activities.
- By helping the Government of Mauritania improve basic planning data, A.I.D. will increase the Mauritania Government's capacity to conceive and to carry out development projects.

FY 1978 Program

The continued lack of infrastructure in Mauritania and trained personnel at all levels of the Mauritanian government has prompted A.I.D. to undertake limited assistance efforts which are consistent with Mauritanian technical and managerial capacities.

Food and Nutrition

The Mauritanian government Development Plan is consistent with the A.I.D. emphasis on the preparation of a rural sector analysis to define rural development goals and priorities more sharply. Such an analysis will assist the Mauritanians in establishing a strategy for development.

Because most of the people in Mauritania are involved in livestock or related rural activities, the Government of Mauritania and A.I.D. efforts are aimed primarily at:

- facilitating the modernization of the livestock industry via an Integrated Rural Development project;
- beginning the Vegetable Production project which is based on a drought recovery and rehabilitation project which has been successful in increasing the supply of vegetables.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA			
Category	FY 1976 (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^d			
Direct Hire ^b	7	7	7
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	10	16
Total	7	17	23
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	-	-	16
Contract	-	-	5
Total	-	-	21
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

MAURITANIA

PL-480

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY (In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)		FY 1977 (Estimated)		FY 1978 (Projected)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat		-		-		-
Rice		-		-		-
Feedgrains		-		-		-
Vegoil		-		-		-
Non-food		-		-		-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		934		1,243
World Food Programs ..		1,287		688		612
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		1,675		-		-
Title II Total		2,962		1,622		1,855
Total P.L. 480		2,962		1,622		1,855

*Includes Transition Quarter.

PL-480, Title II

Catholic Relief Services is the sole voluntary agency planning for P.L. 480, Title II in Mauritania. The program is intended to be countrywide and contains two components:

- Maternal Child Health activities consisting of advising, promoting and carrying out viable activities aimed at maintaining adequate growth of pre-school age children (25,000 recipients of corn-soy-milk, sorghum grits, vegetable oil, and non-fat dried milk).

- A Food-for-Work program aimed at the numerous unemployed living in the tent camps throughout Mauritania. Corn-soy-milk and sorghum grits will be distributed to 3,500 recipients in payment for work in projects such as building construction and agricultural activity.

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
<i>A.I.D.**</i>			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	300	1,100
Total A.I.D.	-	300	1,100
<i>P.L. 480***</i>			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	2,962	1,622	1,855
Total P.L. 480	2,962	1,622	1,855
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	2,962	1,922	2,955

*Includes Transition Quarter.

**A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: MAURITANIA

TABLE II

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**								
			Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY77		Proposed FY78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures	
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																		
Integrated Rural Development	* 682-0201	1977 ^{a/}	-	-	500	300	800	700	2,046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetable Production	* 682-0204	1978	-	-	-	-	611	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
 ^{a/} Prior funding provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974																		
Total.....			-	-	500	300	1,411	1,100	2,046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

Country: MAURITANIA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Integrated Rural Development (Formerly Range and Livestock Development)	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	800	
NUMBER 682-0201	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 185	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1981
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To develop technically and socially sound methods for increasing crop and animal yields among sedentary inhabitants of Mauritania's 10th Region, and to generate the necessary data required to launch an expanded extension program.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	
Demonstration sites established, improved agronomic practices tested	-	3
Demonstration sites established, improved livestock management practices tested	-	1
Farmer/Herder groups organized	-	1
Competent animal health service established	-	1
Fire control plan written	-	1
Rangeland resource survey completed	-	1
Personnel trained in livestock, agronomy, extension methods, animal health and environmen- tal protection	-	16

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of the Islamic Ministry personnel and
Republic of Mauritania facilities

Progress to Date: The request for final A.I.D. authorization for this project was delayed from the Transition Quarter to mid-FY 1977. It is now envisioned that the project will concentrate its efforts on improving crop and animal agricultural practices of sedentary farmers and herders

around the administrative capital of the 10th Region (Selibaby). A.I.D. expects to develop a set of recommendations that will improve agricultural productivity and small farmer incomes and to extend these to interested farmers. A survey will be conducted concurrently to inventory the range resources of the 10th Region so that a plan can be devised to serve as a guide for a coherent agricultural development of the region. Based on this plan, a second phase of the project will be initiated which would extend the first phase findings to other groups of sedentary farmers in the region.

FY 1978 Program:

A.I.D.-financed Inputs (\$ Thousands)	FY 78
Personnel:	
Four Resident staff (72 pm)	450
Three Short-term consultants (9 pm)	55
Training:	
Short-term in animal traction (8 pm)	15
Commodities:	
Planting inputs, fencing, animal traction equipment	40
Other Costs:	
Range Resource Survey	80
Construction of firebreaks, wells	160
Total	800

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	500	300	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	500	300	200	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	800	2,046	3,346	

a/ Prior funding provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

Country: MAURITANIA

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Vegetable Production	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 682-0204		FY 78 611		
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1981

Goal: To promote the development of the rural population of Mauritania by increasing small farmers' incomes and strengthening the capacity of Mauritanian institutions to respond to the development needs of the rural sector.

Purpose: To establish a Vegetable Production Service within the Agricultural Directorate of the Ministry of Rural Development and to promote vegetable production among small farmers and cooperatives in rural Mauritania through the operations of the newly created service.

Background: Historically, vegetables have occupied a relatively unimportant place in the Mauritanian diet because the population has depended heavily upon meat, milk products and cereals as their staple foods. Domestic vegetable production was limited mostly to satisfying the demands of the expatriate community. In 1974 the Government of Mauritania, with the assistance of A.I.D. and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, launched a vegetable production project in several regions of the country as one of the measures taken to help the population recover from the drought.

The results of this effort were particularly encouraging from the standpoint of farmer interest, the quantity of vegetables produced, and the apparent acceptance of legumes into the diet. The project showed, however, that there were many further actions that must be taken to assure that vegetable production could become a self-sustaining activity of small farmers. Government assistance would be required to help resolve problems concerning techniques of production, marketing, storage, preservation, and organization. Thus financing assistance was requested to help the Government establish a Vegetable Production Service which would be able to help promote vegetable production as a permanent activity in the country by helping farmers overcome the above-mentioned constraints.

Major Outputs:

	FY 78	79	80	81
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)			
Small-scale subsistence vegetable plots established (hectares)	-	100	200	300
Profitable vegetable production on these plots underway (tons)	-	1,000	2,000	3,000
Numbers of individual farmers and cooperatives organized	-	2,000	4,000	6,000
Mauritanian agricultural agents trained in vegetable production extension techniques	5	5	10	10
Nationally operated and controlled Vegetable Production Service	-	-	-	1

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Mauritania Ten counterpart agriculture agents, the chief of the Vegetable Production Service and support personnel (drivers and mechanics).

FY 1978 Program:

	A.I.D.-financed Inputs (\$ Thousands)	FY 78
Personnel: two long-term (36 pm)		135
six short-term (12 pm)		90
Training: five short-term U.S. (15 pm)		20
Commodities: vehicles, seeds, tools and fertilizer		266
Other Costs: supplies, support costs and local staff salaries		100
Total		611

Mauritania

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1946- 1976†	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1976†	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	1.5	8.6	4.3	3.5	0.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.5	8.6	4.3	3.5	0.3			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.4	0.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.4	0.3			
<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	1.4	8.5	2.4	3.0	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.4	8.5	2.4	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	1.4	8.5	2.4	3.0 ^{a/}	-			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	1.4	8.5	2.4	3.0	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	*	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	0.2	0.1	*			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	0.2	0.1	*			
Peace Corps	-	-	0.2	0.1	*			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans		5.1	-	-	-			
b. All Other Loans		-	-	-	NA			

(Millions of Dollars)

TABLE VI

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1946-76†
TOTAL	10.3	14.9	-	205.3
IBRD	-	-	-	66.0
IFC	-	-	-	20.0
IDA	3.0	8.1	-	32.3
AFDB	0.8	NA	NA	5.4
UNDP	0.6	0.4	-	8.1
Other UN	-	-	-	2.2
EEC	5.9	6.4	-	71.3
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GRDSS DISBURSEMENTS				
Donor	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1969-75	
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
TOTAL	22.6	13.7	79.1	
France	11.7	9.2	54.3	
Germany	6.0	2.2	14.9	
Canada	2.6	1.2	6.0	
Japan	1.9	0.2	2.2	
Other	0.4	0.9	1.7	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (COMMITMENTS)				
TOTAL	49.4	47.6		
Algeria	0.3	-		
Kuwait	-	37.4		
Qatar	12.0	-		
Saudia Arabia	31.5	-		
UAE	5.6	10.1		
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1975	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1964-76	
TOTAL	-	-	90	
USSR	-	-	5	
China	-	-	85	

* Less than \$50,000. TQ - Transition Quarter † - As of September 30, 1976. P - Preliminary. NA - Not Available. UAR - United Arab Emirates.
a/ Includes the transition Quarter.

Mauritania

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>			<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total (mid-1976; millions)		1.3	Exports (f.o.b.)	181	176
Annual Growth Rate (percent)		1.8%	Imports (c.i.f.)	-121	n.a.
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>	Trade Balance	60	
Percent in Urban Areas	7%	11%	Main Exports: Iron ore.		
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)		85%			
<u>HEALTH</u>			<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Life Expectancy (years)		39	(Gross Holdings; End of		
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		185	Period; \$ millions)	104	48
People per Doctor		16,800			100(Nov)
<u>EDUCATION</u>			<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Primary and Secondary Students	<u>1960</u>	<u>1971</u>	Total Expenditures	98	162
a. Number (in thousands)	12	39	Defense Expenditures		
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	4%	10%	a. As % of Total Expenditures	8.1	5.8
Literacy Rate (percent)			b. As % of GNP	2.1	2.1
			Domestic Revenues	90	91
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>			<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
1974 (dollars) ¹		290	a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		3%
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²		1.3	b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		1%
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>			<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT as %</u>		
Total Production (percent)		-1.8%	<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		4.0%
Per Capita Production (percent)		-1.9%			

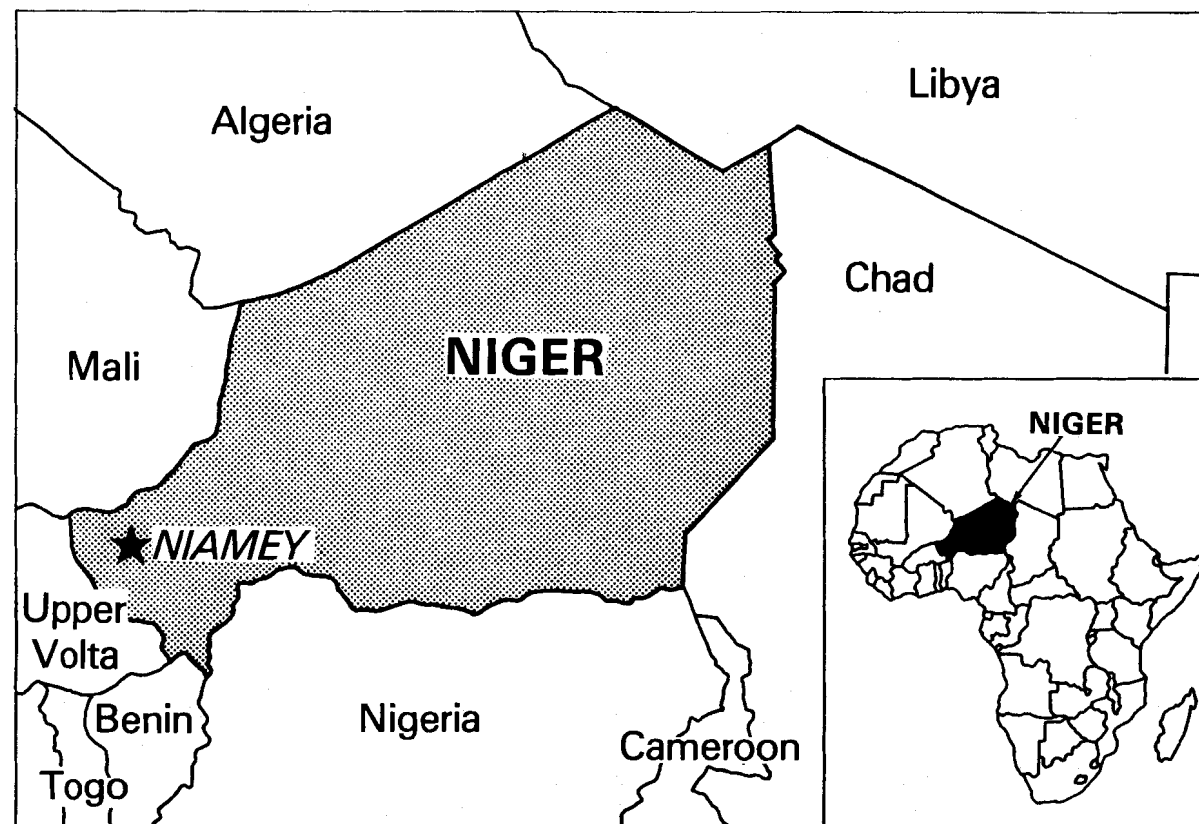
NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

Niger



KEY DATA

Population (millions - mid-1976)	4.7
Annual Growth Rate (percent)	2.7
Population in Urban Areas	9
<i>(Percent - 1975)</i>	
Labor Force in Agriculture	91
<i>(Percent)</i>	

Per Capita GNP (dollars - 1974)	120*
Life Expectancy (years)	39
People Per Doctor	43,000
Literacy Rate (percent)	5
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	7
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report.

NIGER

The United States is aiding Niger for developmental and humanitarian reasons. Niger suffered severe hardships during the recent Sahelian drought, and remains one of the world's poorest nations.

Socio-Economic Setting

A per capita income of \$120 places Niger among the "poorest of the poor" countries.

- Niger's rural sector is and will remain most important for food and export products and for employment. Seventy percent of the rural population pursue agriculture while 20% pursue livestock raising; together they contribute 50% of the GNP. Agricultural exports amounted to 80% of total foreign exchange earnings in 1968, but because of the drought, these declined to 50% in 1972.
- The major food crops are sorghum and millet, and the major cash crops are cotton and peanuts. The chief livestock animals are cattle, goats and sheep.

Available social indicators add another dimension to the condition of poverty in Niger.

- An inadequate health care system has been unable to curtail widespread diseases and malnutrition among infants and young children.
- A direct consequence of inadequate health care is a high infant mortality rate and an indirect one is the short life expectancy of 40 years. Adult diseases include malaria, leprosy, tuberculosis, onchocerciasis and schistosomiasis.
- In addition to the health problems, Niger has a low literacy rate of only 5%.

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

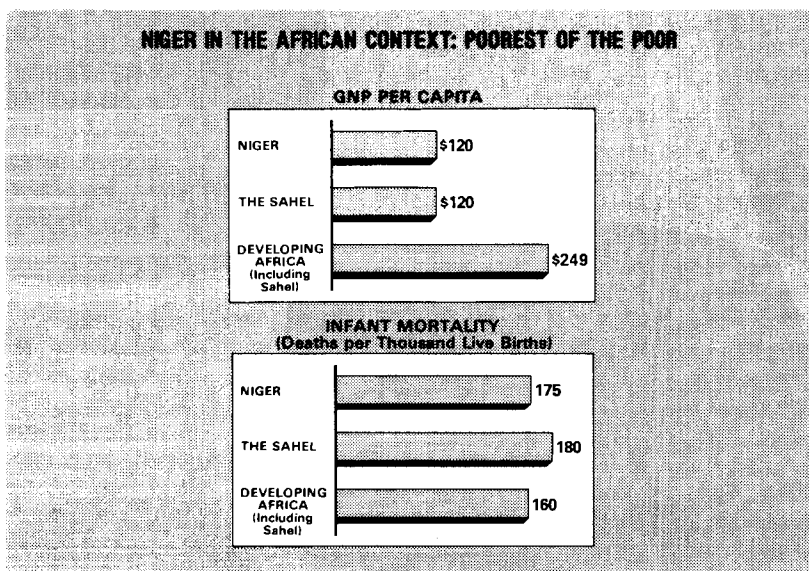
The United States' interests are served by an effective A.I.D. assistance program in Niger in two ways.

- Niger has the capacity, with foreign assistance, to become self-sufficient in food production, and hence could become independent of external food aid.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)						
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
<u>1976</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	6,016	94	-	-	-	5,922
Total	6,016	94	-	-	-	5,922
<u>Transition Quarter</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	350	-	-	-	-	350
Total	350	-	-	-	-	350
<u>1977</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,140	2,140	-	-	-	1,000
Total	3,140	2,140	-	-	-	1,000
			Population Planning	Health		
<u>1978</u>						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	5,890	4,390	-	1,500	-	-
Total	5,890	4,390	-	1,500	-	-

- American assistance to Niger represents the United States' humanitarian concern for the world's poorest through a sharing of modern expertise and technology.

NIGER



FY 1978 Program

Before the drought, A.I.D. channeled most of its assistance to Niger through regional or multi-donor programs with the exception of P.L. 480. Since FY 1976, however, as the level of aid to Niger has increased, A.I.D. has initiated bilateral programs designed primarily to assist in developing the rural sector, specifically in food and livestock production, and in the delivery of agricultural and health services to rural communities. Certain activities have been included in the new Sahel Development Program.

Food and Nutrition

The FY 1978 program assists Niger's effort to attain self-sufficiency in food production. Niger was self-sufficient in food in the early sixties, but the agricultural and livestock sectors suffered a severe setback in the loss of crops and livestock. In cooperation with A.I.D. and other

donors, the Government of Niger has taken an active role in programming available personnel and funds for agricultural sector development priorities. The Government of Niger also is actively pursuing an effective food redistribution program which markets food from surplus areas in deficit areas.

There is good reason to believe that Niger can once again supply itself with food, particularly in cereal production, given appropriate agricultural inputs and adequate rainfall.

-- The major A.I.D. activity in the aftermath of the drought is the Niger Cereals Production Project, designed to develop:

- ** Improved varieties of sorghum and millet
- ** A recommended package of cultural practices
- ** An agricultural and cooperative-credit infrastructure.

-- A second activity, in the Niamey Department involves A.I.D. support to one of the rural development efforts. The Niamey Department Development Project attempts to establish effective cooperative and extension based delivery systems which will provide technical services and agricultural inputs to small food producers and mixed-farming units.

-- A third activity, in the grazing area of Agadez, is the Niger Range and Livestock Management Project. After the completion of appropriate social and economic studies of the herders as well as botanical and soil studies of the area, a comprehensive plan will be developed. The project will then test and implement range and management techniques suitable to the traditional herders and to the fragile Sahelian environment.

NIGER

Health

A.I.D. will help to strengthen the capability of the Government of Niger to deliver health services to the villages through the project for Improving Rural Health. The

Government of Niger is effectively implementing plans to provide model health care services in certain areas as a prelude to improving health care services throughout the country. In direct support of the Government of Niger's Department of Health, A.I.D. will assist in the establishment of:

- Rural dispensaries;
- A logistical and transportation system;
- Improved techniques for training and managing medical personnel;
- An expanded network of Village Health Teams.

The Village Health Teams are established on a self-help basis to encourage local initiative in extending modern medical coverage at the village level. Basic health

workers and midwives comprise each team, and they:

- are recruited from the villages on a volunteer basis;
- are properly trained and managed by qualified medical personnel;
- live and operate in the villages themselves.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA

Category	FY 1976 (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	21	34	31
PASA ^c	-	3	5
Contract	14	37	42
Total	35	74	78
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	10	14	16
Contract	9	12	17
Total	19	26	33

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

PL-480

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY (In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1978* (Actual)		FY 1977 (Estimated)		FY 1978 (Projected)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs .		171		608		608
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		3,599		-		-
Title II Total		3,770		608		608
Total P.L. 480		3,770		608		608

*Includes Transition Quarter.

PL-480, Title II

PL-480 Title II was provided to the Government of Niger on an emergency basis under a government-to-government program to alleviate the severe food shortages caused by the drought. There is no need for additional emergency food assistance in the near future as the 1976 harvest has been very good. In FY 1978 under the P.L. 480 Title II program, the Government of Niger and voluntary agencies will begin negotiations to establish maternal child health and pre-school programs, school lunch programs for students, and food-for-work programs for underemployed workers and their dependents.

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
A.I.D.**			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	1,227	3,892
Total A.I.D.	-	1,227	3,892
P.L. 480***			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	3,770	608	608
Total P.L. 480	3,770	608	608
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	3,770	1,835	4,500

*Includes Transition Quarter.
**A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE II

COUNTRY: NIGER

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Niger Range and Livestock Management	* 683-0202	1976	94	-	500	268	690	520	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger Cereals Production	* 683-0201	1977 ^a	-	-	1,000	643	2,800	1,872	3,342	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niamey Department Rural Development	* 683-0205	1977	-	-	640	316	900	800	326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health</u>																	
Improving Rural Health	* 683-0208	1978	-	-	-	-	1,500	700	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....			34	-	2,140	1,227	5,890	3,892	14,793								

^{a/} Prior funding provided under Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

*Detailed project narrative--See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

Country: NIGER

TITLE	Niger Range & Livestock Management	FUNDS	Food and Nutrition		
		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)			
		FY 78 690			
NUMBER	683-0202	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 186	FY 1976	FY 1979	OF PROJECT FY 1979

Purpose: To develop and test methods of improving live-stock production in the pastoral zone while preserving rangeland and water resources and reducing the devastating effects of future droughts on the traditional herdsman. To develop a national institutional capacity to carry out these interventions, while working to the maximum extent possible within the existing production and social systems.

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		

Demographic, social and economic studies to form a comprehensive development strategy	-	-	-
Pedological, agrostological and hydrological studies to form management and conservation plan for the project zone	-	-	-
Animal husbandry, health and nutrition studies to form animal husbandry plan for project zone	-	-	-
Network of livestock stations staffed by trained Nigeriens	-	2	5
Institutional capacity developed to train government agents and local herders in basic husbandry and range practices	-	-	-
A master range management plan completed and tested	-	-	-

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Niger Livestock Service personnel and facilities

Progress to Date: A basic sociological study of the Tuareg and Fulani herders in the project area, initial herder seminars, and a Site Resource Inventory study have been completed. An economic study of the livestock production and marketing in the project zone has been initiated and will be completed in FY 77.

FY 1978 Program:

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
Personnel:	
Staff assistants (two persons - 18 pm)	100
Consultants (six persons - 15 pm)	120
Participants:	
Long-term academic in U.S. (four persons - 48 pm)	50
Commodities:	
Equipment and supplies for Livestock Services	57
Vehicles	33
Heavy Equipment	110
Other	40
Other Costs:	
Local project personnel (seven persons - 84 pm)	15
Vehicle operations and maintenance	50
Refurbishing existing/constructing additional facilities	115
Total	690

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	94	-	94	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	500	268		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	594	268	326	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	690	125	1,409	

To be selected

Country: NIGER

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Niger Cereals Production	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	2,800	
NUMBER 683-0201	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 187	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1979
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		a/		

Purpose: To achieve increased production and availability of cereals at prices within the reach of non-productive consumers through a sustainable agricultural production system.

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Tons of multiplied improved seed	13	715	8,870
Demonstration plots	3,000	3,450	5,700
Trained extension agents	190	280	370
Technically supported cooperatives	285	397	445
Technically assisted cooperative officers	1,250	1,985	2,225
New warehouses/office complexes for grain storage	-	11	11

Host Country and Other Donors:

	FY 77	FY 78
	(\$ Thousands)	

Government of Niger: Farm Land and Construction	231	1,122
One FAC-supported Physiologist/Entomologist	570	-

One FAC-supported Plant Pathologist

Progress to Date: All staff are presently on board and actively involved in project implementation. The Consortium for International Development (CID) has supplied specialists in agronomy, extension, cooperatives and credit, plant breeding seed production and agricultural engineering. A CID team has prepared annual work plans in collaboration with their Nigerian counterparts. Three Seed Multiplication Centers (SMC) are in operation and two other SMC's will be in production for the next growing session. Construction contracts have been signed for: SMC housing and

wells, improvements on one Young Farmers Training Center, and for eight office/warehouses complexes for the Credit and Cooperative Service. Building plans have been prepared for: SMC buildings, facilities for the National Research Center, and for the Foundation Seed Farm (FSF). Construction is expected to begin shortly on these buildings. The FSF will be in production for the 1977 growing season. The site for a research sub-center has been chosen and construction plans are being completed. This project is financing the construction of three large warehouses for seed storage. Some commodities have arrived (animal traction equipment) and the remainder is expected before the next planting season.

FY 1978 Program:

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(Thousands)

	FY 78
Personnel:	
Nine long-term, twelve short-term (111 pm)	723
Participants: (three people - 58 pm)	66
Commodities:	
Vehicles and research equipment	334
Other Costs:	
Local costs (vehicles, maintenance, operation)	350
Support budget (housing, electricity, other utilities)	290
Construction (SMCs, research substations, peanut storage warehouses, offices)	1,037
Total	2,800

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	a/	a/	a/	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	1,000	643		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,000	643	357	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	2,800	3,342	7,142	Consortium for International Development Personal Service Contract Staff Assistance

a/ Prior funding provided under Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

Country: NIGER

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Niamey Department Rural Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	900	
NUMBER 683-0205	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1979
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 188			

Purpose: To help the Government of Niger install government and village level infrastructure and carry out training, demonstrations and additional design studies required to initiate an integrated rural development program in the project zone.

Major Outputs:	FY 77	FY 78
Infrastructure of trained personnel for project direction established	-	X
Cooperatives established in priority areas of project zone	2	12
Village mutuels established in priority areas of project zone	20	120
An agricultural production support system to supply farmer supplies and services established	-	-
Improved village livestock production	-	-
Village level soil and water conservation program developed and tested dissemination	-	-
Appropriate village technology innovations developed and tested for introduction	-	-
Information system established to monitor and evaluate project inputs, outputs and gather essential data	-	X

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Niger - In kind and budgeting contributions for local costs through life of project.

Germany - Experimental livestock breeding station
 Canada - National protection service
 E.E.C. - Animal vaccines
 C.A.R.E. - Village development and irrigation

Progress to Date: Implementation is expected to begin prior to the 1977 rainy season in order to begin demonstrations of agricultural techniques throughout the project zone. Project personnel will be recruited and placed; training of district and village level personnel will begin. Initial experimentation and testing of programs and techniques related to the major outputs will also begin.

FY 1978 Program

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
 (\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
Personnel:	
Long-term Soil Water Conservation, Livestock, Agronomic and Administrative Technical Assistance (48 pm)	325
Commodities (vehicles and irrigation equipment)	92
Other Costs:	
Vehicle Operations and Maintenance	99
Construction Irrigation Experimentation Network	31
Other Local Direct Costs (Productivity fund, wells, etc.)	<u>353</u>
Total	900

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	640	316		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	640	316	324	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	900	326	1,866	

Country: NIGER

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Improving Rural Health	FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	1,500	
NUMBER 683-0208		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Goal: To improve, at low cost, the life expectancy and working capacity of all Nigeriens.

Purpose: To improve the Rural Health Delivery System of the Government of Niger with the objective of providing basic promotive, preventive and curative health care services at the village level. This project will provide health care services in 50% of the country's 9,000 villages, using primarily volunteer village health teams consisting of secouristes (basic village health workers) and matrones (re-trained and reoriented traditional midwives), who will be supervised and coordinated by the Government of Niger.

Background: The Government of Niger places strong emphasis in its development plans on improved rural productivity, and the 1976-78 Development Plan gives special importance to the social sector and to health as a key human resource area. The Three Year Program of the Ministry of Health provides the framework within which this project will support the rural health services development and operations. To achieve its overall objectives, the Ministry of Health will improve and expand its health care system to provide preventive, educative and curative health services in rural areas, with community participation and using trained personnel, improved administrative structures, and rational health methodology.

Major Outputs:

	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
New dispensaries equipped, staffed	20	115	143
Logistical System (including drug distribution)	-	-	-
Operating Mobile networks	-	-	-
Vehicle Maintenance capability	-	-	-
Village Health Teams trained, equipped and functioning	50	200	300
Training and retraining programs of Ministry of Health personnel	-	-	-

Host Country and Other Donors:

	(\$ Thousands)
Host Country budget support	In kind and budgeting support for life of project
France-Technical Assistance	245 (FY 78)
EEC Construction and Maintenance	4,622 (FY 76-78)
Federal Republic of Germany	600 (five physicians, one mechanic, vehicle and parts)
Belgium	396 (six physicians - FY 77-78)
United Nations (UNDP, World Food, WHO)	1,510 (FY 78)

FY 1978 Program:

	A.I.D.-financed Inputs	
	(\$ Thousands)	
	FY 78	All Years
Personnel:		
One full-time project advisor	-	230
Participants: (230 pm)	200	861
Commodities:	1,225	7,950
Reconstruction/repair of dispensaries	(600)	
Medical equipment	(325)	
Medication	(200)	
Vehicles	(100)	
Other Direct Costs	75	3,459
Total	1,500	12,500

Niger

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1948- 1976†	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1948- 1976†	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1973	1974	1975	1976	TO			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	5.3	21.4	9.2	11.5	1.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	5.3	21.4	9.2	11.5	1.3			
a. A.I.O. and Predecessor Agencies	0.1	0.1	0.2	6.9	0.9			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.1	0.1	0.2	6.9	0.9			
<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>	(-)	(0.1)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	4.5	20.3	7.8	3.8	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	4.5	20.3	7.8	3.8	-			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	4.5	20.3	7.8	3.8	-			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	4.5	20.3	7.8	3.8	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.4			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.4			
Peace Corps	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.4			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	5.3	21.4	9.2	11.5	1.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	5.3	21.4	9.2	11.5	1.3			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

NO PROGRAMS

(Millions of Dollars)

TABLE VI

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	FY 1975	FY 1976	TO	FY 1946-76†
TOTAL	6.4	36.7	-	187.9
IDA	-	31.5	-	53.7
ASDB	4.0	NA	NA	5.4
UNDP	0.7	1.0	-	16.0
Other UN	-	-	-	3.5
EEC	1.7	4.2	-	109.3

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

Donor	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1969-75
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)			
TOTAL	63.6	39.0	236.3
France	31.6	5.2	131.2
Canada	12.6	20.2	57.9
Germany	13.4	11.3	35.7
Belgium	3.4	1.2	6.5
Other	2.6	1.1	5.0
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (COMMITMENTS)			
TOTAL	0.9	15.3	
Algeria	0.5	1.0	
Kuwait	0.3	-	
Saudi Arabia	-	14.3	

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1975	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1954-76
TOTAL	-	-	53
USSR	-	-	2
China	-	-	51

*Less than \$50,000. TO - Transition Quarter † - As of September 30, 1976. P - Preliminary. NA - Not Available.
 a/ Includes the transition quarter.

Niger

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>			<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total (mid-1976; millions)		4.7	Exports (f.o.b.)	53	56 (9 mos)
Annual Growth Rate (percent)		2.7%	Imports (c.i.f.)	-97	-58 "
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>	Trade Balance	-44	-2 "
Percent in Urban Areas	6%	9%			
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)		91%	Main Exports: Peanuts and uranium.		
<u>HEALTH</u>			<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Life Expectancy (years)		39	(Gross Holdings; End of		
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		175	Period; \$ millions)	46	50
People per Doctor		43,000			75 (Oct.)
<u>EDUCATION</u>			<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Primary and Secondary Students	<u>1960</u>	<u>1973</u>	(FY Ending September 30)		
a. Number (in thousands)	28	122	Total Expenditures	71	70
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	3%	7%	Defense Expenditures		
Literacy Rate (percent)		5%	a. As % of Total Expenditures	5%	6%
			b. As % of GNP	1%	1%
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>			Domestic Revenues	60	69
1974 (dollars) ¹		120	<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²		-3.8%	a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		13%
			b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		4%
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>			<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT as %</u>		
Total Production (percent)		-2.4%	<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		3.8%
Per Capita Production (percent)		-5.2%			

NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

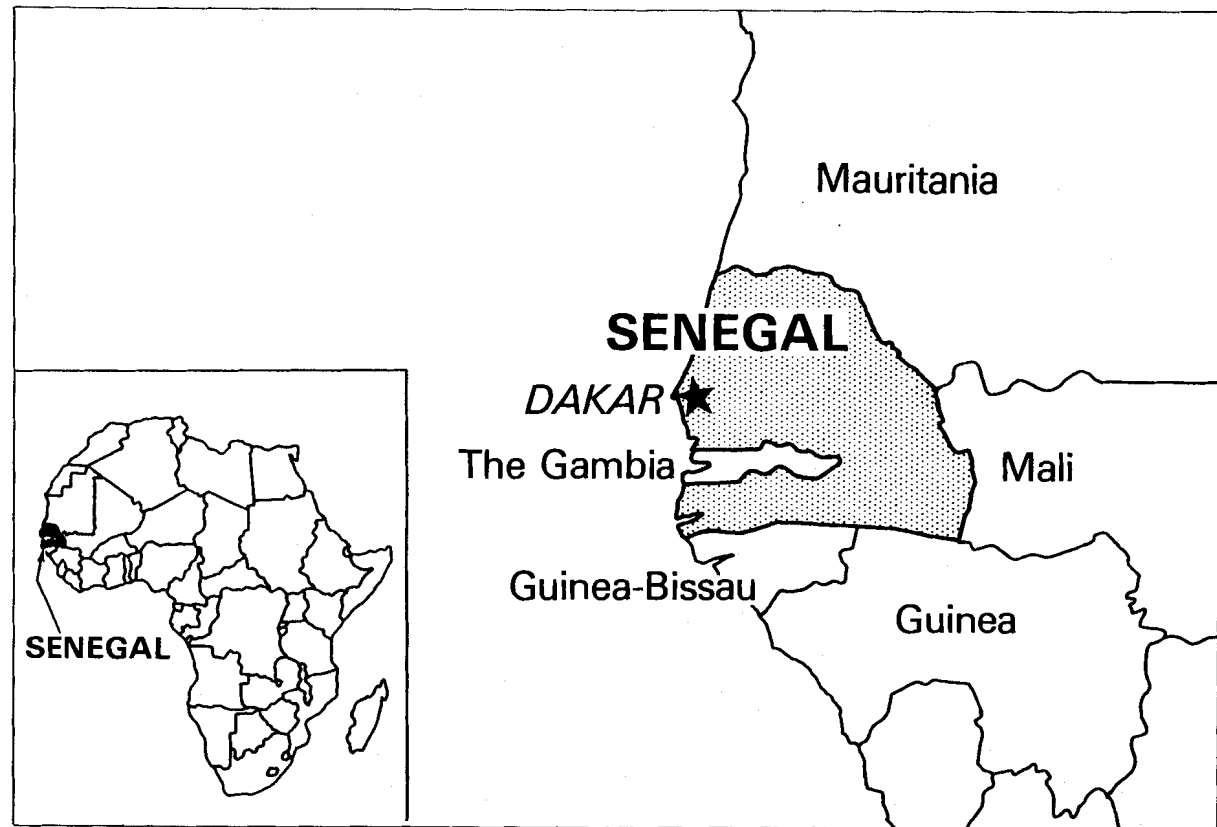
¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

Senegal

Senegal



KEY DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1976</i>)	5.1
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.8
Population in Urban Areas	28
(<i>Percent - 1975</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	76
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars - 1974</i>)	330*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	44
People Per Doctor	16,400
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5-10
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	21
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report.

SENEGAL

The Government of Senegal and the U.S. have enjoyed good relations since Senegal's independence in 1960. Senegal has a position of regional leadership and respect and has proven to be an understanding partner for the U.S. in a large range of important issues concerning Africa. While Senegal was not as adversely affected by the drought, as its neighbors it does need both humanitarian and developmental assistance, which A.I.D. is providing.

Socio-Economic Setting

At a glance Senegal resembles a more developed nation than some in Africa. But behind this facade is another Senegal:

- high illiteracy;
- low agricultural productivity;
- minimal levels of social and health services;
- a rural population which is poor in comparison to more modern, urban sector of the capital, Dakar.

Senegal is not yet in a position to provide substantial development funds from internal sources.

- The drought accelerated a decline of Senegal's budgetary resources.
- Expenditures have increased, particularly for energy, while internal revenues remained steady or declined, thereby requiring increasing external support.
- World prices for peanut oil and phosphates, Senegal's principal exports, have declined since 1974.

The Senegalese economy is primarily based on agriculture (see graph).

- over 70% of the labor force is in agriculture.
- Agriculture contributes an average of 25% to 30% to GNP.

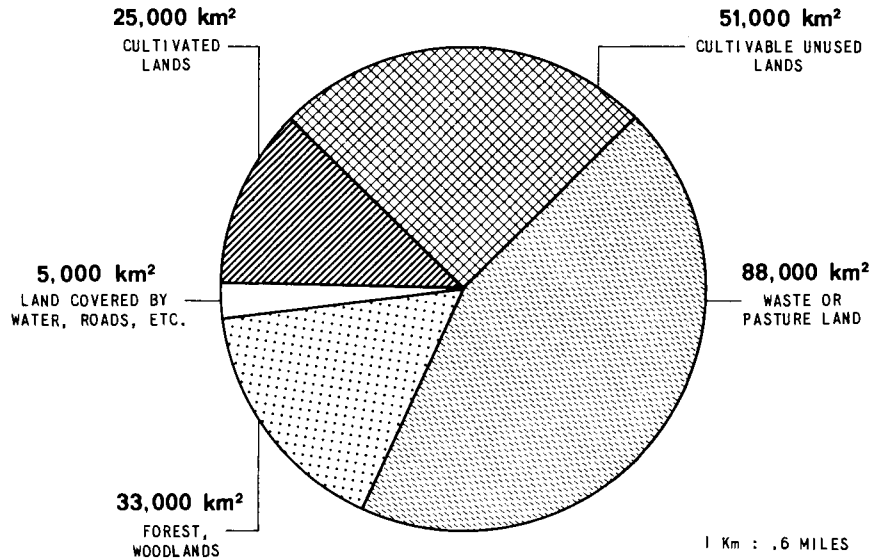
PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1976							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants	895	-	-	-	-	895	
Total	895	-	-	-	-	895	
Transition Quarter							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants	289	-	-	-	-	289	
Total	289	-	-	-	-	289	
1977							
Loans	3,600	3,600	-	-	-	-	
Grants	4,149	3,000	1,149	-	-	-	
Total	7,749	6,600	1,149	-	-	-	
			Population Planning	Health			
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants	8,361	5,750	611	1,000	1,000	-	-
Total	8,361	5,750	611	1,000	1,000	-	-

- 95% of Senegal's agricultural production comes from small farms of from 3 to 10 hectares cultivated by extended family groups.
- Potential exists for increased production of millet, sorghum, rice, vegetables, fruit, livestock and

SENEGAL

certain cash crops.

USES OF THE LAND IN SENEGAL



The Government of Senegal has made progress in efforts to move "uses of land in Senegal" away from a single export crop dependence by beginning a diversified agricultural program through the utilization of hydrological resources and by complementary activities in tourism and small industry including agro-industrial units. The experience of the drought has sharpened awareness of the crucial role of agricultural development in Senegal's economy.

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

The A.I.D. program is aimed at developing Senegal's potential for food self-sufficiency by participating in cereal production and crop protection projects. These projects, plus putting additional lands into production along

the Senegal River and in the Casamance, may lead to eventual surpluses that could assist other Sahelian countries.

FY 1978 Program

Senegal has the development prospects to improve regional food production levels, given the potential of its river valleys and areas of higher rainfall in the south.

Food and Nutrition

The Government of Senegal has stopped subsidizing rice imports thereby hoping to stimulate domestic cereals production (rice, millet and sorghum) and has launched a program of storage construction to stabilize the market and insure adequate supplies during future bad harvests.

A.I.D. is helping Senegal exploit the great potential for irrigated crops along the Senegal River. Consistent with the regional development plans of the Senegal River Valley Development Organization, A.I.D. is undertaking Small Irrigated Perimeters along the Senegal River.

A.I.D.'s Grain Storage Project is supporting a Government of Senegal effort to buy and store locally-produced food grain by participating in a program of storage construction and related training.

A Cereals Production Project was launched by A.I.D. with funds from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974 in the densely populated farming area of central-western Senegal.

-- The project has been successful in introducing new methods and materials to local farmers.

-- The project will continue in FY 1978 under the regular program.

A portion of the regional Sahel Food Crop Protection Project has been implemented in Senegal to assure that a

SENEGAL

greater percentage of the grain harvest is not lost to pests. This project will be expanded in the coming years.

A.I.D. also has made technical and sociological studies leading to the Range and Livestock Project, an integrated approach to livestock development and range management in eastern Senegal. The project, initially funded from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974, may be expanded to other parts of Sahelian Senegal. A.I.D. will continue this effort in FY 1978.

Population Planning

The Government of Senegal has most recently expressed an interest in developing a program in family planning.

-- The Ministry of Health is for the first time prepared to sponsor an official family planning program. A decree outlining the parameters of such a program has been prepared and is currently being reviewed at the Inter-Ministerial level. Private efforts are likewise being encouraged.

A.I.D. will also begin a Family Planning Project to train personnel who will be in a position to dispense information and services to rural and urban families in health and mother/child care centers. Community assistance is also included.

Health

The Government of Senegal has established as a priority the expansion of health services into the rural areas.

Senegal is now undergoing a staged program of Administrative Reform that will eventually reach the entire country. The Administrative Reform allows a portion of collected taxes to remain in local hands thereby enabling the populace to meet their own priorities. In the Sine-Saloum Region where A.I.D. is undertaking its Rural Health Services Development Project, the people have expressed a desire to have adequate health facilities.

A family planning element will be contained in the project.

The Government and people will be assisted by A.I.D. in organizing a network of primary health facilities to establish preventive medical services in the rural areas.

Education and Human Resources Development

The Government of Senegal has become aware that in the formal education system they were paying dearly for school systems which were inadequate in their coverage and unsuitable in their orientation. Senegal is seeking more direct, less costly ways of improving the productivity and the living conditions of their rural populations.

A.I.D.'s Women in Development Project will assist the Government of Senegal address, via informal and formal programs, women's training needs.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA

Category	FY 1976 (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	20	21	21
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	9	44
Total	20	30	65
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	-	390	2
Contract	-	1	1,540
Total	-	391	1,542

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.

^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976.

^c Participating agency technicians.

^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

PL-480

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)		FY 1977 (Estimated)		FY 1978 (Projected)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	10	2,500	10	2,700
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		2,500		2,700
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		1,721		1,875		3,559
World Food Programs ..		613		710		710
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		2,334		2,585		4,269
Total P.L. 480		2,334		5,085		6,969

*Includes Transition Quarter.

P.L. 480 Title I

The Senegalese economy has suffered from the drought, from reduced prices of its main exports (phosphates and groundnuts) and from the inflationary spiral in world commodity prices (food, oil and fertilizers). Senegal is a net importer of rice and has a serious balance of trade deficit which a Title I Program can help to alleviate.

The local currency generated from a Title I program would enable Senegal to move forward in key development areas, particularly those related to agricultural production and rural development.

P.L. 480 Title II

The Senegal Title II program is country-wide. Intensified operations in areas of highest population density permit maximum impact in the projected planning. Catholic Relief Services (CRS) is the sole volunteer agency operating a P.L. 480 Title II program in Senegal.

Mother-Child Health and Pre-School categories are emphasized. These programs will reach 111,000 of the overall 132,000 persons included in the Title II program.

The FY 1978 program introduces a new element to the Catholic Relief Services' Mother-Child Health program.

- An experimental phase will be initiated to enroll pregnant mothers in the Mother-Child Health program.
- During the first phase program orientation, health instruction will be sponsored by the CRS nutrition staff through local dispensaries and will enable direct contact with 50,000 women who have children enrolled in the program of pre-school feeding.

School lunch programs (4,200 recipients) help sustain and promote mental and physical growth enabling children to maintain school attendance. Cornmeal and sorghum grits are being programmed for this category.

The Food for Work category (17,200 recipients) is intended to provide food (sorghum grits and cornmeal) as an incentive for activities oriented to assist communal gardening, school and road construction.

SENEGAL

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
A.I.D.**			
Loans	-	1,500	1,500
Grants	-	1,700	7,380
Total A.I.D.	-	3,200	8,880
P.L. 480***			
Title I	-	2,500	2,700
Title II	2,334	2,585	4,269
Total P.L. 480	2,334	5,085	6,969
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	2,334	8,285	15,849
<i>*Includes Transition Quarter.</i> <i>**A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.</i> <i>***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.</i>			

COUNTRY: SENEGAL

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE II

Project Title	*	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation-Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
				Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY77		Proposed FY78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78	
				Obliga-tions	Expendi-tures	Obliga-tions	Expendi-tures	Obliga-tions	Expendi-tures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authori-zation	Expendi-tures	Authori-zation	Expendi-tures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																		
Small Irrigated Perimeters	*	685-0208	1977	-	-	3,000	1,000	500	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grain Storage		685-0209	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,600	1,500	-	1,500	
Cereals Production	*	685-0201	1978a/	-	-	-	-	2,000	1,000	1,457	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Range & Livestock Development	*	685-0202	1978a/	-	-	-	-	2,500	1,500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Agriculture Sector Analysis	*	685-0223	1978	-	-	-	-	750	600	b/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>																		
Women in Development	*	685-0215	1978	-	-	-	-	1,000	700	2,638	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Population Planning</u>																		
Rural Health Services Development	*	685-0210	1977	-	-	225	200	235	180	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Family Planning Program	*	685-0217	1977	-	-	428	200	376	300	396	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Health</u>																		
Rural Health Services Development	*	685-0210	1977	-	-	496	300	1,000	1,100	1,182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total				-	-	4,149	1,700	8,361	7,380	6,473	-	-	-	-	3,600	1,500	-	1,500

*Detailed project narrative--See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
Estimated FY 1977 - Proposed FY 1978
(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: SENEGAL

TABLE III

FISCAL YEAR	TITLE	AMOUNT
1977	Grain Storage (FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 214)	3,600

Country: SENEGAL

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Small Irrigated Perimeters	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 500		
NUMBER 685-0208	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 189	FY 1977	FY 1978	OF PROJECT FY 1980

Purpose: Introduce farmer-managed irrigated crop production in the Bakel area to acquaint the farmers with the technologies and demonstrate the economic and technical feasibility of irrigated culture.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	
Number of irrigated perimeters created	5	10
Number of hectares irrigated	360	960
Number of villages participating	5	10
Number of farmer groups organized	5	10
Number of farmer group demonstration plots	5	10
Number of people involved	6,000	12,000

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Senegal \$1.837 million for personnel, supplies, and diking trial stations.

Progress to Date: This project was based on the experience gained by the pilot project which was started in 1974 by a three man team from the Centre International du Developpement Rural (CIDR) which was financed by the voluntary agency-War on Hunger. In addition to War on Hunger, OXFAM (an International Voluntary Agency) provided pumps and farm implements while A.I.D. under the Disaster Recovery Rehabilitation program financed the three-man team for one year and some commodities. The Senegal agricultural extension agency (SAED) assisted with dikes, clearing, pumps and personnel. From 1974-1976 the pilot project extended

through 19 villages with 95 hectares of traditional and 115 hectares of irrigated farming. The hectareage of the project has been doubled from earlier projections to the present 1,896 hectares involving 31,000 people in 23 villages.

FY 1978 Program:

	A.I.D.-financed Inputs (\$ Thousands)	FY 78
Personnel:		
Four short-term consultants (20 pm)		150
Commodities:		
Vehicles, shop tools, hand tools, pumps, pump equipment, spare parts		150
Other Costs:		
Construction of dikes, cement structures, culverts, warehouses		200
Total		500

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	3,000	1,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	3,000	1,000	
		Future Year Obligations	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	500	-	
		Estimated Total Cost	3,500

Country: SENEGAL

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Cereals Production	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 685-0201		FY 78	2,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978 ^{a/}	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1983

Goal: To contribute to the economic development of agricultural productivity, particularly in cereals, in an important area of the country's Groundnut Basin.

Purpose: To carry out and expand a farmer intensification program and to strengthen the liaison between research and the extension field activities toward the overall goal of increasing cereal production and to promote wide participation in development through support of training activities of the Senegalese Human Development Agency in the project area.

Background: This project is an extension to a different area of the project which started in FY 1975 in three departments of the Thies-Diourbel regions. It will permit the Senegalese Agricultural Extension Agency (SODEVA) to carry out and expand a farmer intensification program in two additional departments of the above regions which form an important part of the so-called Groundnut Basin in Senegal and to permit the Agricultural Research Center at Bambeby to carry on research efforts. It will also support governmental training activities in order to promote general participation in the project. The program includes better seed varieties, fertilizer, animal traction, specially adapted farm implements, together with the introduction of more rational and timely planting methods through a graduated program of intensification.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	
Extension agents, technicians, support staff	210	230
Number of farms under intensified farming	1,000	5,000
Number of pairs of oxen in use	2,000	8,000
Number of farms under semi-intensified farming	2,000	7,000

<u>Major Outputs (continued):</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Hectares of land in millet and groundnuts	3,000	10,000

Host Country and Other Donors:

Senegal Personnel and other costs.

FY 1978 Program:

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Personnel:		
Three advisors (54 pm)	315	480
Training:		
In-country short-term (20)	40	120
U.S. short-term (3)	15	15
Commodities:		
Office/warehouse, farm, and demonstration equipment	85	85
Other Costs:		
Human Development Agency operations support	160	425
SODEVA staffing and operations support	925	1,690
Extension Research	300	440
Construction of offices and warehouses	40	40
Credit Fund (to help small farmers initiate program related activities)	90	90
Evaluation, final reports	30	72
Total	2,000	3,457

^{a/} Prior funding provided under the Foreign Disaster Act of 1974.

Country: SENEGAL

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE	Range and Livestock Development	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER	685-0202	Food and Nutrition	FY 78 2,500		
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978 ^{a/}	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1983

Goal: To assist in the rapid recovery of the livestock subsector as a source of food and income while taking steps to insure the maintenance and development of range resources.

Purpose: To provide for year-round grazing on a controlled rotational basis for approximately 18,000 animals through: (a) the establishment of active and passive prevention measures; (b) the strategic location of water facilities within the project area; and (c) the establishment of an improved animal health program within the project area.

Background: This project is an extension of the project started in FY 1975 in the Bakel area of Eastern Senegal. It involves the establishment of a managed grazing reserve of approximately 100,000 hectares through the development of water resources, the establishment of a comprehensive health control program, the construction of firebreaks, and the provision of technical assistance and participant training.

Major Outputs:	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	
Construction of stock ponds	16	80
Construction of major firebreaks (km)	80	400
Construction of minor firebreaks (km)	60	300
Staff trained	2	2

Host Country and Other Donors:

Senegal	Personnel and some operating costs at \$700,000 annually
World Bank, Arab Bank for Economic Development, and Kuwait Fund	Providing \$8 million for similar projects in other areas of Senegal.

FY 1978 Program:

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Personnel:		
Three U.S. contract personnel (54 pm)	315	875
Training:		
Long-term U.S. (2)	20	20
Commodities:		
Vehicles, veterinary equipment, supplies	200	200
Other Costs:		
Operations support for Human Development Agency	300	450
Construction of housing, offices, firebreak towers, and ponds	1,325	1,100
Operating costs	<u>340</u>	<u>355</u>
Total	<u>2,500</u>	<u>3,000</u>

^{a/} Prior funding provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

Country: SENEGAL

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Agriculture Sector Analysis	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	750	
NUMBER 685-0223	Food and Nutrition	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979 a/	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1980
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Goal: To provide the Government of Senegal with an improved capacity to plan budget allocations and evaluate policy alternatives and their implications as part of their overall efforts in the agricultural development process for Senegal.

Purpose: To provide the Government of Senegal with the capacity, especially in terms of trained manpower, to institute and carry on an agriculture sector analysis process. To contribute to the information base in Senegal by providing basic studies, and improved information systems, and data collection.

Background: An agriculture sector analysis involves a comprehensive study of all components and subsectors of the agriculture sector. Within an analytical framework one can evaluate alternative investment plans, potential policy decisions, and other interventions which a government might wish to consider.

The necessary analytical and data bases and information systems do not exist in Senegal. In the initial stages, it will require a heavy input of A.I.D. funds and trained U.S. university personnel to collect information, conduct basic studies, and construct an analytical framework for planning and policy evaluation. The specific objectives are as follows: 1. Conduct basic studies and establish information systems as bases for the construction of sector models that will be used in planning and policy evaluation. 2. Through on-the-job and overseas training, provide Senegal with the capacity to continue the sector analysis process after the initial phases have been completed. 3. Provide a basis for A.I.D. and other donors to evaluate potential projects submitted by Senegal for funding.

The agriculture sector analysis process will involve three closely connected phases as it develops over time (of which the first two are included in A.I.D. project):

Phase I: To conduct a comprehensive review of literature pertaining to the agriculture sector in Senegal and to conduct the basic investigation required to develop a detailed plan of work for the agriculture sector analysis.

Phase 2: To conduct surveys and basic studies to fill in the information base required for the sector analysis.

Phase 3: To continue indefinitely the analytical process as an integral part of the planning and implementation process.

Major Outputs

	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Increased institutional capacity to do base study	-	X	X
Number of studies completed	-	2	5
Improved statistical service	-	X	X
Number of participants trained	26	47	68

Host Country and Other Donors:

Senegal	Personnel and support costs.
IBRD	Completed an agriculture sector survey based on existing data and studies which will be used in Phase I.

FY 1978 Program:

	<u>A.I.D.-financed Inputs</u> (\$ Thousands)	
	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
<u>Personnel:</u>		
Four long-term university personnel (72 pm)	420	700
Five short-term consultants (26 pm)	130	500
<u>Training:</u>		
Six graduate students (72 pm)	72	400
Five undergraduate academic training (60 pm)	60	120
Fifteen short-term training (50 pm)	68	80
Total	750	1,800

a/ Future funding proposed from the Sahel Development Program.

Country: SENEGAL

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Women In Development	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	1,000	
NUMBER 685-0215		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1980
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Goal: To assist the Government of Senegal in its program to integrate women into the productive economy and improve their status so they can increasingly contribute to Senegal's development efforts.

Purpose: Establish a continuing system for delivery of training, technical information and commodities to rural women to enable them to engage in small scale economic pursuits and to participate more fully in village and family life.

Background: The Government of Senegal is giving considerable attention to fully integrating the Senegalese woman into the economy and has established a Permanent National Commission on Women to propose specific actions for inclusion in the next four year plan. The A.I.D. project will assist by improving the skills of rural women in ways which will enable them to enter into or to improve their position in the money economy. Intermediate technology and village level economic activities for rural women will respond to major impediments faced by Senegalese women who are striving to exert a force in their country.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>Fy 80</u>
Village level community developers trained	(Cumulative as of end of FY) 20	60	110
Counterparts trained	-	5	8
Village mobile units formed	1	2	3
Millet mills placed in villages	77	80	238

Host Country and Other Donors:

Senegal	Personnel, U.S. technician housing, some support costs - \$600,000 annually
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FY 1978 Program: Implementation of the project will be primarily through the Community Development Service of the Government of Senegal.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs

(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
<u>Personnel:</u>		
Five specialists (40 pm)	240	900
Five short-term consultants (12 pm)	100	457
Ten local staff support (120 pm)	108	450
<u>Training:</u>		
Twenty short-term (10pm)	10	30
<u>Commodities:</u>		
Vehicles (2)	22	50
Classroom and training equipment (audio visual, typewriters, adding machines)	20	30
Small tools and agricultural implements	140	755
Millet mills and water pumps	310	810
<u>Other Costs:</u>		
Administrative support (fuel, vehicle, maintenance, etc.)	50	156
Total	1,000	3,638

Country: SENEGAL

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Rural Health Services Development	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 1,235		
NUMBER 685-0210	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 200	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1981
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: (1) Create within the Region of Sine Saloum a network of staffed village health posts supported by local communities, (2) Strengthen a backstopping system of secondary health posts supported by the National Government.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	
Training manual prepared	1	1
Regional supervisor teams in place	2	4
Health posts renovated	-	22
Construction of new health posts	-	4
Health posts staffed	-	52
Khombole School renovated	-	X
Rural health huts constructed	-	282

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Senegal	Supervisory and health post personnel; operating costs for Khombole School; regional supervisory teams and health posts.
Villagers	Compensation to health workers; renovation of 600 health huts; payment for medicine
UNICEF, Canada	Project will coordinate with their activities within the Region.

Progress to Date: The project will begin in early CY 77. The Government of Senegal has prepared site inspections and detailed cost estimates for renovation of 24 health post sites. Cost estimates have also been prepared for the renovation and new construction at Khombole School.

FY 1978 Program:

<u>A.I.D.-financed Inputs</u>		
(\$ Thousands)		
		<u>FY 78</u>
<u>Personnel:</u>		
Project Director and Public Health Advisor (36 pm)		210
<u>Training:</u>		
In-country village health workers (30 pm)		10
Ten Health post personnel (10 pm)		10
Two Departmental supervisors (10)		10
Six Short-term undergraduates (36 pm)		35
<u>Commodities:</u>		
Training materials		20
Equipment for health posts		40
Vehicles (2) and transport		30
Medicines		190
Contraceptives		50
<u>Other Costs:</u>		
Construction and refurbishing of health posts		630
Total		1,235
<u>Funding by Functional Account</u>		
(\$ Thousands)		
Population planning		235
Health		1,000
Total		1,235

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	721	500	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	721	500	221	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,235	1,482	3,438	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	

Country: SENEGAL

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Family Planning Program	FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	376	
NUMBER 685-0217	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program change to be transmitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1980
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To assist the Government of Senegal in establishing comprehensive family planning services in urban and rural areas.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Health centers providing family planning services	-	7	20
Women using family planning services	-	7,000	14,000
Gross of condoms distributed	-	15,000	30,000
Oral contraceptives distributed	-	300,000	600,000
Number of midwives trained	-	50	200
Number of nurses oriented in family planning	-	1,600	1,800
Number of Senegalese trained abroad	-	4	8

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Senegal Personnel, operating and local training costs.

Progress to Date: There are virtually no organized family planning services in Senegal except in one clinic in Dakar. This project, which is scheduled to start in the spring of 1977, is to assist Senegal in improving the availability and quality of basic family health services through the provision of comprehensive family planning services and the training of selected health personnel in family planning

techniques and service delivery. In this Phase I (three years) of a three-phase project, services are planned for 10 hospitals and 25 maternal and child health centers in the Dakar/Cape Vert Region. Service components for men, primarily condom distribution, will be established in approximately 450 locations. A one-month training program for approximately 200 midwives and one-day orientation programs for approximately 800 nurses will be conducted each year.

FY 1978 Program:

	A.I.D.-financed Inputs (\$ Thousands)	
	FY 78	All Years
Personnel:		
One long-term (18 pm)	105	230
Two short-term (6pm)	50	75
Training:		
U.S. short-term (12 pm)	20	70
Local training (225 pm)	45	135
Commodities:		
Basic drugs, contraceptive supplies, medical and surgical equipment, audio-visual equipment	126	470
Other Costs:		
Renovation and initial operating costs	30	220
Total	376	1,200

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	428	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	428	200	228	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	376	396	1,200	

Senegal

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1946- 1976†	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1976†	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	2.5	8.8	9.4	4.1	1.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	2.5	8.8	9.4	4.1	1.3			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.1	0.1	6.3	1.1	1.0			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.1	0.1	6.3	1.1	1.0			
<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	1.6	7.9	2.1	2.3	-		Not available at time of printing	
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.6	7.9	2.1	2.3	-			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	1.6	7.9	2.1	2.3 ^{a/}	-			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	1.1	7.4	1.2	0.6	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.7	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.3			
Peace Corps	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.3			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	*	*	*	*	*			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	*	*	*	*	*			
a. MAP Grants	*	*	*	*	*			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	2.5	8.8	9.4	4.1	1.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	2.5	8.8	9.4	4.1	1.3			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	4.2	-	0.2	-			
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	4.2	-	0.2	-			
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	NA			

(Millions of Dollars)

TABLE VI

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1946-76†
TOTAL	44.8	41.0	-	367.2
IBRD	7.0	21.7	-	51.3
IFC	-	0.7	-	4.3
IDA	23.0	12.6	-	94.6
AFDB	9.9	NA	NA	12.5
UNDP	0.4	0.7	-	21.7
Other UN	0.4	-	-	3.2
EEC	4.1	5.3	-	179.6
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
Donor	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1969-75	
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
TOTAL	69.0	82.3	364.4	
France	54.2	65.2	284.4	
Canada	4.3	6.2	31.5	
Germany	6.4	5.4	29.6	
Belgium	1.6	1.9	6.3	
Other	2.5	3.6	12.6	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (COMMITMENTS)				
TOTAL	8.8	3.0		
Algeria	0.3	-		
Iran	8.5	-		
Qatar	-	3.0		
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1975	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1954-76	
TOTAL	-	35	93	
USSR	-	-	9	
Eastern Europe	-	35	35	
China	-	-	49	

*Less than \$50,000. TQ - Transition Quarter † As of September 30, 1976. P-Preliminary. NA-Not Available.

^{a/}Includes the transition quarter.

Senegal

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>			<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)		
Total (mid-1976; millions)		5.1	Exports (f.o.b.)	391	448
Annual Growth Rate (percent)		2.8%	Imports (c.i.f.)	-498	-560
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>	Trade Balance	-107	-112
Percent in Urban Areas	22%	28%	Main Exports: Peanuts & products, phosphates.		
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)		76%	<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>		
			1974	1975	1976
<u>HEALTH</u>			(Gross Holdings; End of Period; \$ millions)		
Life Expectancy (years)		44	6	31	19(Sept.)
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		170			
People per Doctor		16,400	<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³		
			1974	1975	
<u>EDUCATION</u>			(FY Ending June 30)		
Primary and Secondary Students	<u>1960</u>	<u>1973</u>	Total Expenditures	244	319
a. Number (in thousands)	141	352	Defense Expenditures		
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	12%	21%	a. As % of Total Expenditures	11%	10%
Literacy Rate (percent)		5-10%	b. As % of GNP	2%	2%
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>			Domestic Revenues	243	314
1974 (dollars) ¹		330	<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²		-0.9%	a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		3%
			b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		1%
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>			<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT</u> as %		
Total Production (percent)		4.6%	<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		
Per Capita Production (percent)		1.7%			6.3%

NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

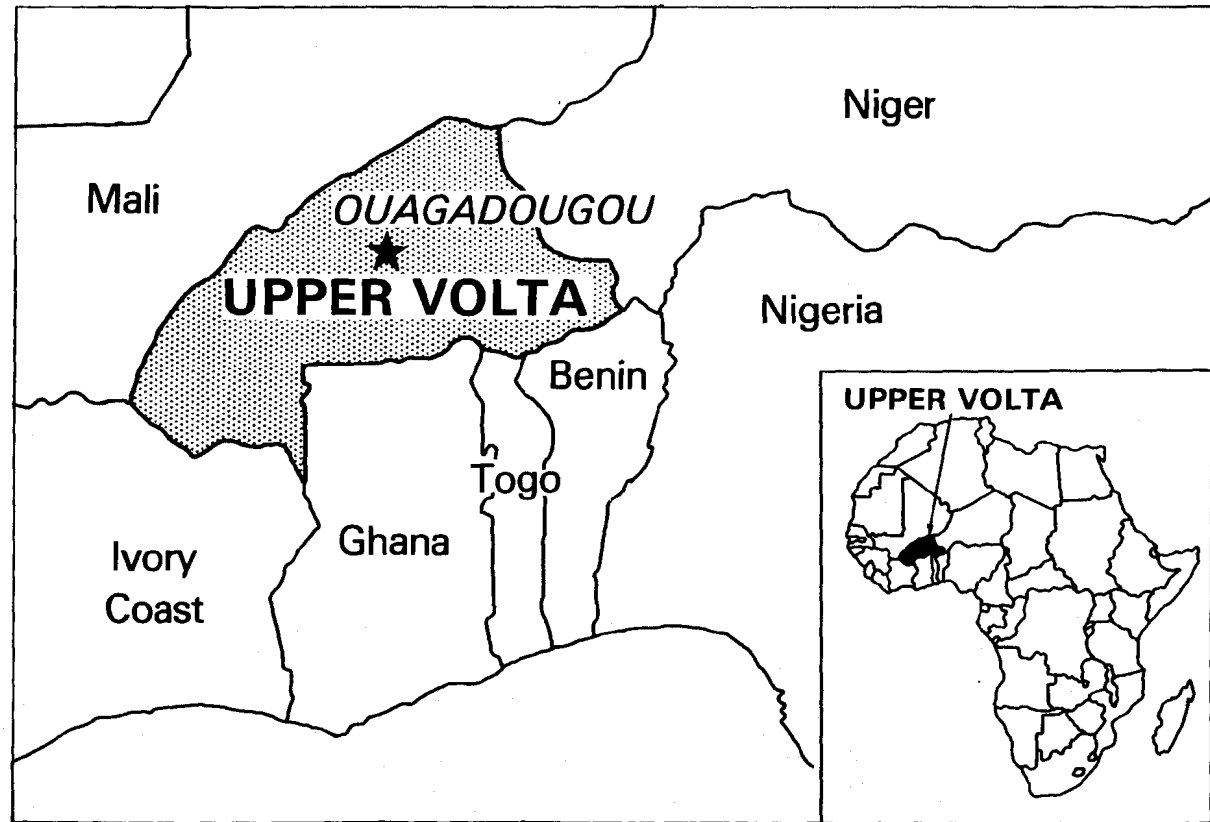
¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

Upper Volta

Upper Volta



KEY DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1976</i>)	6.2
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.2
Population in Urban Areas	8
(<i>Percent - 1975</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	89
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars - 1974</i>)	90*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	38
People Per Doctor	60,200
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5-10
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	7
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report.

UPPER VOLTA

The United States' presence in Upper Volta demonstrates the U.S. interest in sharing American expertise and technology with one of the world's poorest countries.

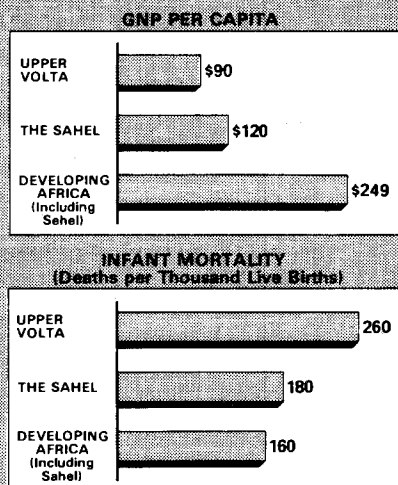
- Though geographically and economically less favored, new technology will enable Upper Volta to better its economic and social conditions.
- Effective technical assistance will enable Upper Volta to become self-sufficient in domestic food crops and realize its potential as a net grain exporter.

Socio-Economic Setting

Geographically and economically isolated in the harsh Sahelian environment, Upper Volta is one of the world's least developed countries:

- Per capita GNP is less than \$90. The literacy rate and life expectancy are extremely low. The

UPPER VOLTA IN THE AFRICAN CONTEXT: POOREST OF THE POOR



road and rail networks, vital for marketing food and cash crops, are rudimentary in quality and coverage.

- Children in some areas suffer from severe malnutrition, and the entire country is critically lacking in basic medical resources.
- With 95% of the six million people engaged in

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)						
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1976						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,183	783	-	-	-	400
Total	1,183	783	-	-	-	400
Transition Quarter						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	265	-	-	-	-	265
Total	265	-	-	-	-	265
1977						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,389	3,039	-	300	-	50
Total	3,389	3,039	-	300	-	50
			Population Planning	Health		
1978						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,827	1,227	-	-	600	-
Total	1,827	1,227	-	-	600	-

subsistence farming, much of the country's lateritic soils are depleted and worn.

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

The United States is helping Upper Volta attain food self-sufficiency through projects to increase cereal and live-

UPPER VOLTA

stock production, to resettle the fertile Volta River valleys, to select and train agricultural extension workers and to develop new village-level technologies. The

United States is aiding Upper Volta in developing its large and able human resources to employ the world's basic technologies. Upper Volta benefits from direct aid under a bilateral program and indirectly as a member of the Entente Fund, participating in the Entente Livestock, Crop Production, and African Enterprises programs.

FY 1978 Program

The FY 1978 A.I.D. bilateral program is designed to continue support to the Government of Upper Volta's food production programs and to bring labor-saving, village-level technologies to Voltaic farmers, including women. There will be increased support for resettlement plans in the Voltan valleys. The FY 1978 program will be aimed at strengthening human resources development by providing training for personnel in rural activities.

Food and Nutrition

The food production goals of Upper Volta are national self-sufficiency and ultimately, the ability to export food to other Sahel and coastal countries.

- To accomplish these goals, the Government as part of a self-help initiative has organized the country into eleven Organizations for Regional Development which are semi-autonomous government agencies designed to bring modern agricultural methods to the farmers.
- Within the community development council framework, the Organizations for Regional Development encourage the farmers to identify their own needs. These local councils are focal points for introducing new farming skills and technologies which will have a spread effect as new villages are brought within the community development system.

In these areas, the Government is seeking to provide extension services to the farmers. These extension services strongly encourage animal traction using oxen or donkeys to increase effective land tillage. They also make available improved seed varieties and credit, on reasonable terms, to enable the farmers to invest in the new farming methods.

- The Government has an active policy of improving grain marketing through the Organization for Regional Development system. The system is designed to encourage the farmers to increase cereal production. Fair grain purchase prices are being established and transportation and grain storage facilities are being expanded.

A.I.D. development assistance experience in Upper Volta is limited primarily to the last three years, and as the new projects are necessarily long range, it is too early to appraise the effects upon Voltaic development.

- Experience with the Eastern Organization for Regional Development/Integrated Rural Development project has pointed out problems in extension agent training as well as successes in animal traction programs.

In FY 1978, A.I.D. is requesting food and nutrition funds under its regular development assistance program to continue previously initiated projects.

- The Village Livestock Development project to assist livestock raisers to develop grazing reserves and improve animal health.
- The Eastern Organization for Regional Development Rural Roads project to improve communications and transportation within the isolated eastern area. Farmers will be provided easy market access and benefit from health and education services not currently available.

UPPER VOLTA

-- The Onchocerciasis-free Village Development efforts to assist in establishing the economic infrastructure of newly resettled villages in the onchocerciasis-free area.

Education and Human Resources Development

Upper Volta's development objectives in the human resources sector are to provide a basic, functional education which is relevant to actual national development needs to the greatest possible number of Voltaic youth and adults. The Government needs to train sufficient skilled agricultural personnel to implement government programs for improving agricultural methods and to meet the needs of the private sector for more highly skilled agricultural technicians. As a means to this end, the Government of Upper Volta, with support from A.I.D. has spent the last two years planning an extensive educational reform, especially in rural education. There is evidence that such reforms are being effectively implemented.

In FY 1978, continuing the Strengthening of Women's Roles in Development project will enable the Government's Family Economy Section to train female extension workers to conduct a credit program for small, productive, labor-saving micro-development projects for rural women. This will strengthen women's productive role in agriculture where they are the principal agents.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA

Category	FY 1976 (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^d			
Direct Hire ^b	10	22	24
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	3	13	6
Total	13	35	30
Participants^d			
Noncontract	10	30	25
Contract	18	45	36
Total	28	75	61

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

P.L. 480 Programs

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY (In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)		FY 1977 (Estimated)		FY 1978 (Projected)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		2,756		1,960		2,302
World Food Programs .		672		611		802
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		3,428		2,571		3,104
Total P.L. 480		3,428		2,571		3,104

*Includes Transition Quarter.

P.L. 480, Title II

P.L. 480 Title II assistance is limited under the regular program to a food distribution program operated by the Catholic Relief Service. Additional requirements for emergency food relief are not anticipated as the northern areas of the Upper Volta have been receiving more than an average amount of rainfall. Some deficits are forecast in the south, but it is hoped that a Government of Upper Volta redistribution program from surplus areas will offset the more severe problems. Normally the southern areas, near the Ghana border, have abundant rains and good crop production.

The continuing P.L. 480 Title II Program is administered by the Catholic Relief Service. It provides primarily for:

- Maternal child health and pre-school programs and nutritional supplements for 80,000 women of child-bearing age and their children under the age of six years. They are particularly vulnerable to malnutrition and infection with serious adverse effects on their physical and mental development.
- School lunch programs for 80,000 children six years and older. The children receive PL-480 supplements which help sustain school attendance and classroom attention and promote mental and physical growth.
- Food-for-Work for economic development projects with a monthly food ration sustaining 12,000 otherwise under-employed workers and dependents in exchange for a month's labor in projects of road and bridge construction and contour building and irrigation.

In total, 172,000 persons receive Title II food commodities which include whole wheat, wheat flour, bulgur wheat, wey soy drink, corn, cornmeal, CSM, sorghum and sorghum grits, rolled oats, vegetable oil, milk powder and soy flour.

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
A.I.D.**			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	64	2,538	2,299
Total A.I.D.	64	2,538	2,299
P.L. 480***			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	3,428	2,571	3,104
Total P.L. 480	3,428	2,571	3,104
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	3,492	5,109	5,403

*Includes Transition Quarter.
**A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE II

COUNTRY: UPPER VOLTA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorizations	Expenditures	Authorizations	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Village Livestock Development	* 686-0203	1976	613	64	400	528	323	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dori Integrated Rural Development (P.V.O.)	686-0220	1976	170	-	-	95	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Rural Development	686-0201	1977 ^{a/}	-	-	639	340	^{b/}	299	^{b/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onchocerciasis Area Village Development	* 686-0212	1977	-	-	500	350	430	375	1,243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern ORD Rural Roads	* 686-0215	1977	-	-	1,500	975	474	675	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Education and Human Resource Development</u>																	
Women's Roles in Development	* 686-0211	1977	-	-	300	250	600	425	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			783	64	3,339	2,538	1,827	2,299	1,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Prior funding provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974
b/ Future funding proposed from the Sahel Development Program

*Detailed project narrative—See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

Country: UPPER VOLTA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Village Livestock Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 78 323		
NUMBER 686-0203	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 190	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY FY 1976	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY FY 1978	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY FY 1979
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: The purpose of the project is to develop the capability of the Central Livestock Service and the three Regional Development Organizations (ORDs) to plan and to implement village livestock management systems which maintain the integrity of the environment.

France
Germany

Technicians assigned to projects or working with the National Livestock Service

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		

Resource evaluation and baseline studies (3 ORDs)	-	2	3
Trained personnel to BA equivalency level in livestock and range management	-	1	2
Third Country and in-country training	-	12	18
Centers for farm breeding and fattening of livestock	-	2	3
Established pasture reserve	-	1	1
Controlled grazing scheme in at least one village cluster	-	1	1
Functioning animal health program in project sites	-	4	6
Livestock extension agents trained	-	6	9

Progress to Date: Key Government of Upper Volta personnel and A.I.D. Project Manager now on board. Two trainees are now in the U.S. pursuing degrees in Livestock (Animal Husbandry) and Range Management. All commodities and equipment have been ordered with some equipment now arriving in country. The implementation contractor will be selected by January 1977 and will be in place by March 1977.

FY 1978 Program: Funds are required to continue the services of three contract technicians and short-term technicians; to provide continued training in the U.S. for two long-term trainees; for third country training and in-country seminars and for other costs involved in sustaining the project.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
Personnel:	
U.S. Contract Technicians (30 pm)	210
Training:	
Participants and Other Training (56 pm)	47
Other Cost Items including laboratory and office equipment	66
Total	323

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Upper Volta Project personnel, livestock service personnel, veterinary laboratory, training facilities, land for grazing reserves

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	613	64	549	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	400	528		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,013	592	421	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	323	-	1,336	

Country: UPPER VOLTA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Onchocerciasis Area Village Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	430	
NUMBER 686-0212	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 192	FY 1977	FY 1980	OF PROJECT FY 1981

Purpose: 1) To develop simple village enterprises needed for resettlement areas; 2) to strengthen village services and village level associations (e.g., farmers, women, youth) to solve local problems.

Progress to Date: The first obligation for this project will be made in early FY 1977. The Government of Upper Volta has made progress not only in freeing new areas of the Red and White Volta valleys of onchocerciasis, but also in the resettlement of newly freed areas as well.

Major Outputs:

	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		

Number of self-sustaining, income generating enterprises established and functioning	20	90	110
On-the-job training for extension agents	90	230	250
3rd country training for extension agents	10	20	30
On-going information system to monitor project effects	-	-	-

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. will select U.S. long-term and short-term technicians to provide technical assistance to the Government of Upper Volta, Volta Valley Authority.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ T thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>
<u>Personnel:</u>	
Twelve pm of one U.S. rural development specialist and eight of short-term consultants	124
<u>Training:</u>	
Third Country, long- and short-term and in-country training	68
<u>Commodities:</u>	
Vehicles, mobile team equipment and training aids	11
<u>Other Costs:</u>	
Village Development Fund	147
Information System	50
Computer Support	(10)
Research	(40)
Local Costs	30
Total	430

Host Country and Other Donors:

France	Each aid agency is planning
European Economic Community	assistance in resettlement
Germany	through the Volta Valley
World Health Organization	Authority (AVV).
Holland	
Government of Upper Volta	Upper Volta-villagers will provide up to 25% of total investment in each local enterprise financed through the Village Development Fund. AVV will provide necessary staff to carry out the project.

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	500	350		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	500	350	150	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	430	1,243	2,173	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

To be selected

Country: UPPER VOLTA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Eastern ORD Rural Roads	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	474	
NUMBER 686-0215	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 191	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1979
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To improve the year-round carrying capacity of three rural roads in the Eastern Regional Development Organization (ORD) by repair to drainage works and road surfaces and realignment of the roads. This will increase small farmer income by providing almost year-round transportation for produce to markets.

International Labor Organization Combined training/implementation program in the eastern region for workers on rural roads, wells and other water resources, \$366,700.

Major Outputs:	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Completed hydrological studies for 3 roads	3	3	3
Drainage structures designed for 3 roads	3	3	3
Equipment in country (pieces)	6	20	31
Road brigade organized, operational	1	1	1
Road construction completed on: (in kilometers)			
Fada-Bilanga	-	12	17
Diabo Comin-Yanga	-	-	10
Namounou Logoubou	-	-	10

Progress to Date: The first obligation for this activity will be made in early 1977 for road repair equipment (\$955,300) and for road engineering advisory services (\$80,000/yr.).

FY 1978 Program: During FY 1978 road construction equipment, ordered during FY 1977, will arrive. A road construction brigade will be organized and the reconstruction/repair of the Fada-Bilanga road will begin.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
Other Costs:	
Equipment operation	323
Construction of Drainage Structures	87
Local Cost Support:	64
Mechanics	(21)
Accountants	(21)
Miscellaneous	(22)
Total	474

Host Country and Other Donors:
 Government of Upper Volta Operating personnel salaries and support costs - \$91,500 per year.
 IDA/IBRD A rural road building/maintenance program largely for the western part of the country, \$7.5 million.

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	1,500	975	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,500	975	525
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	474	275	2,249

To be selected

Country: UPPER VOLTA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Women's Roles in Development	FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 600		
NUMBER 686-0211	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 203	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1980
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To increase the ability to earn income and the time available for non-subsistence related activities for rural women through modification of their traditional roles. By opening new earning and time-saving opportunities to women, this project will address an important impediment to adoption of new agricultural practices in Upper Volta. It will increase the ability to design and implement activities such as crop rotation and improved cultivation practices.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Number of micro-projects established	5	15	20
Women extension agents receive up-graded training	50	50	150
Rural Development Organization participant to receive 3rd country training	1	1	1
Baseline data and studies on women's role for 4 ethnic groups	x	x	x

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Upper Volta	Ministry personnel and facilities
UNESCO	Funding of a complementary project for "Equal Access of Women and Girls to Education"

Progress to Date: This project is in the initial phases of implementation. The project contract is being negotiated and commodity lists are being prepared.

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. will provide advance funding for a long-term U.S. project manager with prior experience in rural development and necessary short-term U.S. consultants for information/monitoring systems, audio-visual/training, food preservation, and intermediate technology.

	<u>A.I.D.-financed Inputs</u>	<u>FY 78</u>
	(\$ Thousands)	
Personnel:		
Long-term U.S. technician (24 pm)		120
Short-term U.S. consultants (12 pm)		84
Training:		
Third country and in-country training (150 pm)		81
Commodities:		
Vehicles, equipment and training aids		160
Other Costs:		
Research and monitoring systems, Village Promotion Fund and local costs		155
Total		600

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	300	250		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	300	250	50	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	600	156	1,056	

Upper Volta

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1948-1970 ¹	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1948-1970 ¹	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	3.1	8.9	9.6	5.3	0.5			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	3.1	8.9	9.6	5.3	0.5			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.1	0.1	5.3	1.3	0.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.1	0.1	5.3	1.3	0.3			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	2.5	8.2	3.6	3.4	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	2.5	8.2	3.6	3.4	-			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	2.5	8.2	3.6	3.4 ^{a/}	-			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	2.0	7.6	1.9	0.7	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.5	0.6	1.7	2.8	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2			
Peace Corps	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	3.1	8.9	9.6	5.3	0.5			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	3.1	8.9	9.6	5.3	0.5			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	1.0	-			
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	1.0	-			
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	NA			

(Millions of Dollars)

TABLE VI

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
TOTAL	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1948-70 ¹
	33.1	23.5	20.0	214.2
IDA	17.0	17.0	20.0	76.7
AFDB	9.0	NA	NA	11.4
UNDP	2.3	1.5	-	19.4
Other UN	1.0	-	-	3.3
EEC	3.8	5.0	-	103.4
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
Donor	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1968-75	
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
TOTAL	44.7	50.0	193.2	
France	34.8	28.8	148.0	
Germany	5.9	13.3	27.2	
Canada	0.2	2.5	7.4	
Belgium	0.9	0.8	2.9	
Netherlands	0.1	1.9	2.6	
Other	2.8	2.7	5.1	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (COMMITMENTS)				
TOTAL	3.2	1.0		
Algeria	0.2	1.0		
UAE	3.0	-		
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	CY 1975	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1964-76	
	-	-	61	
USSR	-	-	1	
China	-	-	60	

*Less than \$50,000. TQ - Transition Quarter. † - As of September 30, 1976. P - Preliminary. NA - Not Available. UAE - United Arab Emirates.

^{a/}Includes the transition quarter.

Upper Volta

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>			<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total (mid-1976; millions)		6.2	Exports (f.o.b.)	36	44
Annual Growth Rate (percent)		2.2%	Imports (c.i.f.)	-145	-151
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>	Trade Balance	-109	-107
Percent in Urban Areas	4%	8%			
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)		89%	Main Exports: Livestock, cotton.		
<u>HEALTH</u>			<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Life Expectancy (years)		38	(Gross Holdings; End of		
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		260	Period; \$ millions)	84	77
People per Doctor		60, 200			77(Oct.)
<u>EDUCATION</u>			<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Primary and Secondary Students	<u>1960</u>	<u>1973</u>	Total Expenditures	61	106
a. Number (in thousands)	60	140	Defense Expenditures		
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	4%	7%	a. As % of Total Expenditures	12%	14%
Literacy Rate (percent)		5-10%	b. As % of GNP	1%	2%
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>			Domestic Revenues	71	92
1974 (dollars) ¹		90	<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²		-0.5%	a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		9%
			b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		5%
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>			<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT as %</u>		
Total Production (percent)		1.8%	<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		5.6%
Per Capita Production (percent)		-0.3%			

NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

SAHEL REGIONAL

Some of our continuing development assistance programs are carried out regionally, either through a regional or sub-regional organization in the Sahel, or by having one project activity address the needs of a number of different countries, or both. Historically, U.S. programs in the Sahel were carried out on a regional basis because the size of U.S. aid to the area was too small to justify bilateral programs to each of the countries of the Sahel.

There are a number of reasons favoring a regional approach for certain development problems:

- to achieve maximum impact, and strengthen an ongoing regional organization or institution;
- to channel development towards specific regional interests;
- to avoid unnecessary and costly duplication; in some cases it is the most effective allocation of resources both for the developing country and the United States.

The most important regional organizations in the Sahel are the river basin groups. The three major ones, the Senegal River Basin Development Authority (OMVS), the Niger River Commission (NRC), and the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), and the two smaller ones, the Volta Valley Authority (AVV), and the Sene-Gambia Commission, have critically important roles to fulfill if their respective geographic areas are to develop.

A.I.D.'s programs in support of river basin groups have concentrated on assisting with the development of functioning institutions capable of sustaining a major economic development role in their area. These activities will be continued and expanded under the FY 1978 Sahel Development Program (SDP). In FY 1978 under the continuing program, A.I.D. will support:

- a Crop Development project through the OMVS which will concentrate on developing and improving flood recession crops in the Senegal River Basin;

SAHEL REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)						
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	a/ Other Programs
1976						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	11,302	2,304	-	-	3,128	5,870
Total	11,302	2,304	-	-	3,128	5,870
Transition Quarter						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	8,614	1,945	-	-	935	5,734 ^{b/}
Total	8,614	1,945	-	-	935	5,734
1977						
Loans	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Grants	21,336	10,319	-	600	7,200	3,217
Total	25,336	14,319	-	600	7,200	3,217
			Population Planning	Health		
1978						
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,039	2,039	-	-	-	-
Total	2,039	2,039	-	-	-	-

a/ Activities funded under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

b/ Includes \$5,000 for activities funded under Section 494B(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

SAHEL REGIONAL

- a Lake Chad Livestock and Mixed Agriculture project through the LCBC which will attempt to better utilize and improve the natural resources of the Lake Chad region while adopting improved management and production techniques in livestock and mixed agriculture.

Three other FY 1978 regional projects are designed to address regional problems:

- the Regional Onchocerciasis Free Area Planning project will assist governments plan the economic development of areas freed from river blindness;
- the Water Resources project will continue support to the Inter-African Committee for Hydraulic Studies (CIEH), in Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, where A.I.D. is assisting in development of a regional water resources institution to serve the Sahel;
- the Central Veterinary Laboratory project in Bamako, Mali, will continue to support the Malian laboratory which conducts research and diagnosis on diseases of the region and produces animal vaccines against such regional scourges as rinderpest and anthrax.

A.I.D. is requesting \$2 million to carry out FY 1978 activities in support of the above projects.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM DATA			
Category	FY 1976 (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	6	10	10
PASA ^c	-	7	10
Contract	5	11	20
Total	11	28	40
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	2	44	25
Contract	-	9	8
Total	2	53	33
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1977 and FY 1978 levels authorized as of Nov. 30, 1976. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

SAHEL REGIONAL

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY (In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)		FY 1977 (Estimated)		FY 1978 (Projected)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II 1/</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		627		332		316
World Food Programs ..		329		219		195
Gov't-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		956		551		511
Total P.L. 480		956		551		511

**Includes Transition Quarter.*

1/ P.L. 480 - Title II - Amounts shown are for Gambia

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1976* (Actual)	FY 1977 (Estimated)	FY 1978 (Estimated)
<i>A.I.D.**</i>			
Loans	99	2,000	2,000
Grants	1,752	11,154	11,940
Total A.I.D.	1,851	13,154	13,940
<i>P.L. 480*** 1/</i>			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	956	551	511
Total P.L. 480	956	551	511
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	2,807	13,705	14,451

**Includes Transition Quarter.
**A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

1/ P.L. 480 - amounts shown are for Gambia

COUNTRY: SAHEL REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE II

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authori- zation	Expendi- tures	Authori- zation	Expendi- tures
Food and Nutrition West Africa Meat Mktg.	625-0523	1970	599	536	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grain Production & Mktg.	625-0161	1971	1681	786	-	895	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Livestock & Meat Mktg.	625-0803	1971	1463	1061	-	402	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Veterinary Lab.	* 625-0610	1973	936	780	400	156	200	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Resources	* 625-0712	1973	1107	817	518	600	365	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reg'l. Onchocerciasis - Free Area Planning	* 625-0912	1976	1000	-	735	1037	735	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sahel Water Data Network	625-0917	1976	460	-	1830	1770	b/	520	b/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sahel Food Crop Protection	625-0916	T.Q.	653	-	700	900	b/	-	b/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Chad Basin Planning Model	625-0017	1977	-	-	300	200	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Chad Livestock & Mixed Agriculture	* 627-0130	1977	-	-	1200	956	500	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OMVS Crop Devlpmt. Prog.	* 628-0602	1977	-	-	560	200	239	300	b/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OMVS Agronomic Research	628-0616	1977a	-	-	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matam Irrigated Perimeter	628-0701	1977	-	-	600	600	-	-	b/	-	-	-	-	4000	2000	-	2000
Reg'l. Remote Sensing	625-0913	1977	-	-	676	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFR Development Prog.	625-0926	1977	-	-	2500	-	-	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

COUNTRY: SAHEL REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE II

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation: Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Future Year Obligations	Loan**							
			Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78			Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorizations	Expenditures	Authorizations	Expenditures
<u>Ed. and Human Resources</u>																	
OMVS Data and Institutional Development	628-0620	1977	-	-	600	200	-	400	b/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Lake Chad Basin Telecommunications	625-0501	1969	1427	108	-	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger Bridge and River Port Construction	625-0716	1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	525	99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali Highway Development	625-0614	1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Chad Basin Two Roads Link	625-0534	1976	1000	-	-	800	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sahel Regl. Aid Coordin.	625-0911	1977	660	-	700	800	-	560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Prog.	625-0926	1977	-	-	5000	-	-	4000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OMVS Environmental Assessment	628-0617	1977	-	-	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger River Development	625-0915	1977	75	-	1000	775	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			11061	4088	18119	11154	2039	11940	-	9525	99	-	-	4000	2000	-	2000

*Detailed project narrative—See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
Estimated FY 1977 - Proposed FY 1978

COUNTRY: SAHEL REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE III

FISCAL YEAR	TITLE	AMOUNT
1977	<p>Matam Irrigated Perimeter <u>a/</u></p> <p>Located along the Senegal River, the proposed project will develop an irrigated perimeter of about 2,600 hectares including flood protection dikes, wells, sprinkler irrigation equipment, drainage systems, service roads and a training farm. The funding requested here will provide for the first phase of the project which is ultimately expected to cost about \$20 million. (See also FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 173 and p. 260 and FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 210.)</p> <p><u>a/</u> Notification to be submitted.</p>	4,000

Country: SAHEL REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Planning, Management and Research	FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	10,600	
NUMBER 625-0929	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Program, p. 206	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Goal: To establish an analytic data base for identification of investment opportunities leading to long-term, comprehensive development of the Sahel.

Purpose: To ensure continuity in the planning, management and research activities supporting the Working Groups of the Club des Amis du Sahel and the design of U.S. programs and projects related to the international effort.

Background: To facilitate coordinated planning by and among donor organizations with Sahelian states, the Club des Amis du Sahel was established. At the Club's first meeting in March 1976, nine international Working Groups were created. Each group developed terms of reference and identified research gaps and priorities. A.I.D. embarked upon a series of basic studies in resource development, crop and livestock production, food-related infrastructure development and health in the TQ and 1977 as forerunners to the more comprehensive studies now being identified by the Working Groups. These initial U.S. efforts provide the preliminary analyses requisite to comprehensive planning and sound program design. The United States concern with health, nutrition and population continues to be reflected in this project, which will provide data to highlight these dimensions for Club consideration as an additional Working Group. Particular emphasis is given by the United States to the provision of financial resources to African institutions to facilitate their increased participation in the planning and research activities.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)			
-Short-term investigations and studies completed	x	x	x	x
-Project development/designs	x	x	x	x
-Long-term studies initiated	x	x	x	x

Host Country and Other Donors:

Sahelian States (8)

Other donors: i.e., aid agencies of France, Canada, U.K. and U.N. agencies.

Local support costs and services
Technical assistance, sector specialists for planning and research activities in support of Working Groups.

FY 1978 Program Working Groups:	A.I.D.-financed Inputs (\$ Thousands)	FY 78
Irrigated Agriculture		2,500
Livestock		2,000
Rainfed Agriculture		2,000
Human Resources		1,300
Pricing, Marketing and Storage		600
Adaptation of Technology		600
Ecology		600
Transportation and Infrastructure		1,000
TOTAL		10,600

a/ Prior funding provided from the African Development Program (Section 494B of the FAA) and the regular development program.

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	a/	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	a/	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	10,600	-	-	

To be selected

Country: SAHEL REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE	Sahel Regional Aid Coordination and Planning	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		Sahel Development Program	FY 78 1,000		
NUMBER	625-0911	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 206	FY 1978	FY continuing	OF PROJECT FY continuing

Goal: To assure coordinated participation of donor organizations with Sahelian governments in order to facilitate food self-sufficiency and improved living conditions for the people of the Sahel.

Purpose: To provide assistance to key organizations engaged in and responsible for coordination of the management and research activities vital to the long-term development program for the Sahel.

Background: Through A.I.D. support in FY 1974 to the Secretariat of the United Nations Sahelian Office (UNSO), and financial assistance in FY 1976 to the Secretariats of the Permanent Interstate Committee (of Sahelian states) for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and the Club des Amis du Sahel, the United States has facilitated coordination and planning essential to recovery and growth in the Sahel. In FY 1976, provision was also made by the U.S. for two senior development officers to serve in the UNSO and Club Secretariats respectively, as well as for the first increment of U.S. technical assistance to the CILSS Secretariat. The UNSO chiefly coordinates the medium-term Sahelian programs of U.N. agencies; coordinating efforts within the Sahel rest mainly with CILSS, and the Club Secretariat provides support services essential to the Working Groups. The mobilization of the specialized talents required to achieve development in the Sahel necessitates the combined action of these three key organizations, as well as participation of other African institutions such as the proposed Sahel Institute for which financial assistance will also be required.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)			
Technical specialists upgraded	X	X	X	X
Participant training/upgrading achieved	X	X	X	X
Working group support system established	X	X	X	X
Communications network operating	X	X	X	X
Seminars, forums, conferences held	X	X	X	X

Host Country and Other Donors:

Sahelian states (8)	Administrative and technical personnel.
Other donors: i.e., aid agencies of Canada, France, Netherlands, U.K., Germany plus U.N. and IBRD.	Technical assistance for administrative management and for all sectors of the Working Groups; operational costs.

FY 1978 Program:

	A.I.D. - financed Inputs (\$ Thousands)	FY 78
Personnel: (150 pm)		550
Training:		100
Commodities: Office and data, collection and analyses equipment		100
Other Costs: Operating costs		250
Total		1,000

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	a/	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	a/	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	-	-	

a/ Prior funding provided from the African Development Program (Section 494B of the FAA) and from the Regular Development Program.

Country: SAHEL REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Central Veterinary Laboratory	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (<i>In thousands of dollars</i>) FY 78 200		
NUMBER 625-0610 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 163	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1973	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1979

Purpose: To assist the Government of Mali in providing a laboratory to diagnose animal diseases, produce animal vaccines and conduct reasearch on the diseases found in the region. While the main focus has been on Mali, vaccines are also being provided to other West African countries.

A.I.D.-financed livestock programs. In August 1976, a contract was signed with Texas A & M University to provide research at the laboratory on tse-tse fly control in the Sahel.

Major Outputs:

Outputs in Vaccine Production
as of 9/30/76 (cumulative)
(000 units)

Rinderpest vaccine	14,593
Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP) vaccine	4,297
Blackleg vaccine	3,149
Pasteurellosis vaccine	1,384
Anthrax vaccine	18

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

Note: Production of vaccines is expected to continue in FY 77 and FY 78. The number and type of vaccines will be dependent upon Malian requirements.

FY 1978 Programs: Continuation of program, with emphasis on preventive veterinary programs.

Personnel:
Project Manager (12 pm) 60
Microbiologist (12 pm) 55

Training:
Long and short-term training in veterinary education, laboratory maintenance and microbiology 20

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Mali	Staff, operating costs.
UNDP	Technical assistance.

Commodities:
Demonstration materials, production machinery, laboratory equipment 20

Progress to Date: The Central Veterinary Laboratory now contains fully-equipped functioning laboratories and complete facilities for the manufacture, packaging and storage of vaccines. The laboratory is receiving requests for its vaccines from other Sahelian countries. The role of the laboratory is expanding to provide support to the

Other Costs:
Local salaries (admin staff) 20
Office equipment etc. 25
Total 200

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (<i>In thousands of dollars</i>)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES U.S. Department of Agriculture
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	936	780	156	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	400	156		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,336	936	400	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	200	-	1,536	

Country: SAHEL REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Water Resources	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	365	
NUMBER 625-0712	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 164	FY 1973	FY 1978	OF PROJECT FY 1978

Purpose: To improve the utilization of water supplies for agricultural development in West Africa through assistance to the Inter-African Committee for Hydraulic Studies (CIEH), to assist CIEH to develop a capacity to analyze and formulate an action program to meet water requirements, and to assist CIEH as a central dissemination agent for water related information.

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76 (Cumulative)	FY 77 as of	FY 78 end of FY)
Documentation Center Established	1	1	1
Documents processed (in thousands)	5	8	10
Dissemination System Established	1	1	1
Responses to Requests (in hundreds)	3	5	7
Participants trained in hydrology programming and agriculture	1	5	6

Host Country and Other Donors:

CIEH (12 member states) - continued yearly budget support
France - five technical experts.

Progress to Date: A technical team consisting of two hydrologists, a land use planner, and two documentalists, continues to locate, catalog and prepare preliminary analy-

sis of existing documentation on water resources related materials. It is also identifying additional studies to fill gaps in information required to develop an integrated regional program. The provision of documents and information to member states continues. A librarian is receiving training in the United States and will return in CY 77.

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D. will continue to support CIEH with a technical team, participant training, and equipment for the Documentation Center and Technical Planning Office. Funds are requested to allow for the construction of a second CIEH building which is proposed to be jointly funded by France and the United States.

<u>A.I.D.-financed Inputs</u> (\$ Thousands)		FY 78
Technicians (five long-term, five short-term - 33 pm)		230
Participant training in U.S. (five long-term - 60 pm)		50
Commodities		35
Earth satellite maps		10
Construction of CIEH Building		30
Other Direct Costs		10
TOTAL		365

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	1,107	817	290	Tippetts Abbet McCarthy Stratton (TAMS)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	518	600		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,625	1,417	208	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	365	-	1,990	

Country: SAHEL REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE	Regional Onchocerciasis - Free Area Planning	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		Food and Nutrition	FY 78 735		
NUMBER	625-0912	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 165	FY 1976	FY 1978	OF PROJECT FY 1979

Purpose: To provide African Governments with assistance in planning economic development programs in areas now free of onchocerciasis (river blindness).

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		

Analyses of earth resource technology	-	3	3
Data for application in land use, ground water and climatological studies	-	1	4
Studies for control of bilharzia in various settlement zones	-	X	2
Studies to determine non-formal education options	-	X	1
Feasibility studies for re-settlement	-	3	3
Identification investment and development projects	-	X	3

Host Country and Other Donors: All of the studies and data will be provided in concert with the activities of FAO, UNDP, IBRD and other regional organizations. Participating African governments will contribute to the local costs and provide institutional and logistical support.

Progress to Date: One million dollars was obligated in FY 1976 through the African Development Bank for a Landsat-related study. The terms of reference for the study are being finalized with consultations between planning offi-

cial in the participating African governments. Three additional proposals for onchocerciasis-free area development projects are being developed and will be completed in 1977. One deals with the planning for 850,000 hectares for live-stock development. Another treats inventory and land-use for the Mo Valley in northern Togo. The third concerns socio-economic studies for Benin.

FY 1978 Program: Funding is proposed to forward fund the life of the projects nine months to support additional planning and feasibility studies which will include the analyses of bilharzia control, cost effective health delivery systems, and policies in resettlement areas.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

Technicians (six) and short-term consultants (five)	475
Commodities for processing and interpreting data collecting	180
Other costs for organizing seminars and group consultations	80
TOTAL	735

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	1,000	-	1,000	African Development Bank
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	735	1,037		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,735	1,037	698	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	735	-	2,470	

Country: SAHEL REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Lake Chad Livestock & Mixed Agriculture	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 500		
NUMBER 627-0130	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1981
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 172			

Purpose: To increase livestock and agriculture production efficiency through the introduction of improved systems of production and management utilizing and improving the natural resource base.

plant trees to provide shade, fuel and windbreaks; initiation of village agricultural plans that will designate the best rainy season and dry season agricultural sites within grazing and village areas, and initiation of a grazing management system.

Major Outputs:

FY 77 FY 78 FY 79
(Cumulative as of end of FY)

Decrease herd size by 3% (retaining productive animals)	-	.5%	1%
Increase annual herd off-take from 10.4% to 14%	10.4%	11%	12%
Producer associations operative	4	5	6
Integrated livestock/agriculture production system in demonstration areas	-	-	1
Trained veterinarians and range management technicians	-	3	7

FY 1978 Program:

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>
Personnel:	
five contract technicians (30 pm)	180
two contract consultants (3 pm)	20
Training:	75
seven participants in veterinary medicine and range management (84 pm)	
Commodities:	104
Vehicles, veterinary supplies, seeds	
Other Costs:	121
Including local contracts, support and operational costs and construction	
TOTAL	500

Host Country and Other Donors:

Lake Chad Basin Commission	-Facilities, supervisory services (\$11,000)
UNDP/FAO	-Technical services (\$4,000)
France	-Staff and related services (\$4,000)

Progress to Date: Major activities anticipated for FY 1977 include: starting tree nurseries to enable villages to

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	1,200	956		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	1,200	956	244	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	500	-	1700	

Country: SAHEL REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE OMVS Crop Development Program (Formerly-OMVS/Mauritania Dieri Soil Crop Research)	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	239	
NUMBER 628-0602	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1977, Africa Programs, p. 173	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: Identify a means of increasing the standard of living of the rural poor in Mauritania's Kaedi Region and similar areas, including Senegal and Mali, by identifying more productive plant species and farming practices principally for flood recession sorghum and forage crops.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	FY 77	78	79	80	81
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)				
Improved forage species identified	-	-	1	5	15
Improved food crop species identified	-	-	-	2	6
Qualified personnel returned from training	-	12	20	34	51

Host Country and Other Donors:

OMVS Member States Land for Research, support facilities, personnel for training.

Progress to Date: The proposed project has been discussed with officials of the Senegal River Basin Development Authority (OMVS), and project approval is expected by April 1977. Project plans call for the crop researchers and other technicians to begin project activities in the autumn of 1977.

FY 1978 Program: A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

Personnel:	<u>FY 78</u>
Three person/years of technical services, including crop researcher, dryland manager, and irrigation specialist	146
Twelve person/months of consultant services	21
Training:	
Two person/years of long-term training	24
Six person/months of short-term training	14
Commodities:	
Seeds, fertilizer, and pesticides	6
Other Costs:	
Construction and operating costs	28
TOTAL	<u>239</u>

a/ Future funding proposed from the Sahel Development Program

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	560	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1977	560	200	360	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	239	a/	799	

Gambia, The

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1944- 1978†	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1944- 1978†	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	0.9	1.9	1.9	1.2	0.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.9	1.9	1.9	1.2	0.1			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	*	0.1	0.7	*	*			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	*	0.1	0.7	*	*			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.0	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.6	1.4	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	1.4	1.0	1.0 ^{a/}	-			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.3	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1			
Peace Corps	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

Not available
at time of printing

NO MILITARY PROGRAMS

NO PROGRAMS

(Millions of Dollars)

TABLE VI

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER COUNTRIES				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
TOTAL	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1948-78†
	2.6	4.6	4.1	19.5
IDA	-	4.0	4.1	13.9
AFDB	2.0	NA	NA	2.0
UNDP	0.6	0.2	-	2.6
Other UN	-	0.4	-	1.0
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
Donor	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1969-75	
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
TOTAL	14.0	3.9	17.9	
U.K.	12.7	3.4	16.1	
Germany	0.7	0.5	1.2	
Other	0.6	*	0.6	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (COMMITMENTS)				
TOTAL	1.4	-		
Libya	1.4	-		
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	CY 1975	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1954-76	
	17	-	17	
China	17	-	17	

*Less than \$50,000. TQ - Transition Quarter † - As of September 30, 1976. P-Preliminary. NA-Not Available.
a/Includes the transition quarter.

The Gambia

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

TABLE VII

<u>POPULATION</u>			<u>INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE</u> (\$ millions)	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total (mid-1976; millions)		0.5	Exports (f.o.b.)	43	44
Annual Growth Rate (percent)		2.0%	Imports (c.i.f.)	-47	-60
Urbanization	<u>1960</u>	<u>1975</u>	Trade Balance	-4	-16
Percent in Urban Areas	9%	13%			
Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)		84%	Main Exports: Peanuts and products.		
<u>HEALTH</u>			<u>OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Life Expectancy (years)		41	(Gross Holdings; End of		
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		168	Period; \$ millions)	28	29
People per Doctor		24,100			26 (Sept.)
<u>EDUCATION</u>			<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</u> (\$ millions) ³	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Primary and Secondary Students	<u>1960</u>	<u>1973</u>	(FY Ending June 30)		
a. Number (in thousands)	9	27	Total Expenditures	20	n. a.
b. As Percent 5-19 Age Group	8%	15%	Defense Expenditures		
Literacy Rate (percent)		10%	a. As % of Total Expenditures	n. a.	n. a.
			b. As % of GNP	n. a.	n. a.
<u>PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</u>			Domestic Revenues	15	n. a.
1974 (dollars) ¹		170	<u>FY 1975 U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</u>		
Average 1965-74 Annual Growth Rate (percent) ²		3.2%	a. As % of Country Central Government Expenditures		n. a.
			b. As % of Country Imports of Goods & Services		3%
<u>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Average 1971-76 Annual Growth Rate</u>			<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT</u> as %		
Total Production (percent)		2.6%	<u>of Goods and Non-Factor Services (1974)</u>		0.8%
Per Capita Production (percent)		0.8%			

NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are latest information available.

¹ Estimate in IBRD 1976 Annual Report. Reflects a new computation based on GNP in average 1973-75 domestic prices converted to U.S. dollars at average 1973-75 exchange rates and adjusted by the ratio of 1974 U.S. prices to average 1973-75 U.S. prices.

² Estimate in the IBRD 1976 World Atlas.

³ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1975 exchange rate. Data are in current prices and reflect the impact of inflation.

**Sahel Development
Program**

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

I. Special Presentation

A cooperative multi-donor, multi-recipient program, the Club des Amis du Sahel, constitutes an important innovation in development planning in the Sahel. The program incorporates:

- A goal leading to food self-sufficiency and sustained economic and social development;
- Integrated planning and programming by donors and Sahelians;
- A planning horizon of 20 years for the economic and ecological reformation of an entire region.

The U.S. participation in this multi-donor/multi-recipient program for the Sahel, the special Sahel Development Program (SDP), should be considered as a separate initiative and, therefore, requires flexibility.

The U.S. concern for assisting the rural poor of the least developed countries is the primary objective of the SDP.

- This program can serve as a model for future development efforts aimed at meeting the needs of the rural poor.
- The U.S. has pioneered in the design and development of this multi-donor, multi-recipient program for the Sahel. The Program is in an advanced state of readiness, actively involving eight African states, (Chad, Mali, The Gambia, Cape Verde, Senegal, Niger, Upper Volta, and Mauritania), and at least 12 donors.
- Active participation in the program will permit the U.S. to demonstrate substantial humanitarian support for the Sahelian and other Relatively Less Developed Countries.

II. Program Overview

The SDP is designed to provide sectoral inputs which complement those of other donors to achieve food self-sufficiency and improved living standards for the Sahelians.

- The U.S. program focuses on achieving Sahelian food self-sufficiency and alleviating rural poverty and is built on the strengths of the existing agricultural and livestock production systems.
- The U.S. sectoral programs are being designed in concert with other donor programs through the mechanisms of the Club des Amis du Sahel.
- The international working groups, established by the Club, are developing a long-term strategy supported by extensive analyses of the requirements to achieve food self-sufficiency and socio-economic growth in the Sahel.

III. Background and SDP Planning

The Sahel countries are among the world's least developed, poorest and least industrialized.

- In the 1960s and 1970s, GNP in the Sahel grew at about 2.5% per annum (half as fast as the rest of the developing world) and per capita GDP stagnated or fell. Marketed agricultural production and real income returns to cash crop growers declined drastically. Real wages of workers also declined steadily during this period.

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

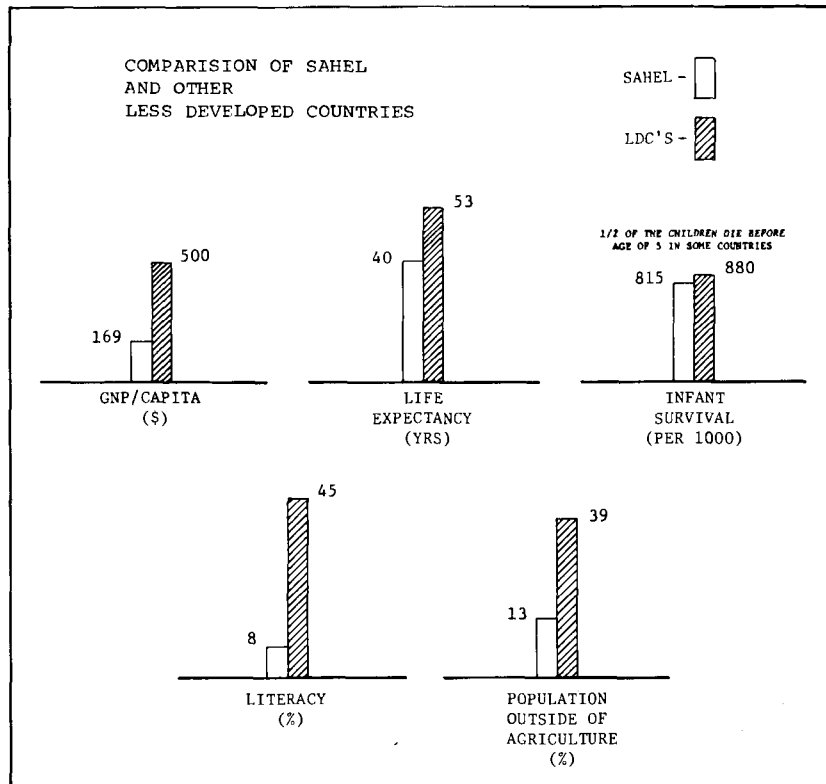


CHART 1

-- The Sahelian states have:

- ** Poor utilization of resource endowments, particularly of agricultural land and water supplies.
- ** Extremely limited numbers of trained people.
- ** Isolated centers of production and consumption which are commonly 700 to 1700 miles from sea-ports compounded by the problem of a poorly maintained road system.

** High birth rates combined with high incidence of disease and mortality.

-- The ecological balance of the region is precarious. Subsistence farming and nomadic livestock herding, which occupy over 80% of the population, are vulnerable to drought. The growing population and increasing number of livestock before the drought have steadily eroded the limited resource base of the region:

** Large herds of goats have eaten plant roots and leaves from bushes.

** Herders have chopped branches and trees for firewood.

** Cattle have been concentrated around wells and at the edges of major rivers, leaving denuded areas which are highly susceptible to further degradation.

The drought of 1968 through 1974 was a disaster for the countries of the Sahel.

-- Crops were destroyed and herds deprived of grazing. Pastures withered and perennial grasses could not reseed naturally. In 1972, the shrunken Niger and Senegal rivers failed to flood, virtually eliminating flood recession crops. Lakes, rivers and wells dried up; pastures and food reserves became exhausted. The nomads drove their herds further south, often into tsetse fly areas where their cattle succumbed to trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness).

-- Wells ran dry for months because of inadequate ground water renewal. Occasionally enough water remained in streams, rivers, dams and ponds but many people had to abandon their villages to seek food and water. The relief operations undertaken by the national governments could deal with only a small number of the interrelated problems.

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

In the fall of 1972, the dimensions of the famine were finally recognized and the world responded with a multi-donor emergency aid effort.

- The United States responded with its first allocation of emergency food in November 1972. In September 1973, the Sahelian states formally established the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, or CILSS, to serve as a coordinating agent and focal point for donor relief during the drought and also as a forum to articulate longer-term development needs.
- In May 1973, the United Nations charged the FAO with coordinating relief to the Sahel. FAO established the Office of Sahelian Relief Operation (OSRO) and a special Sahelian Trust Fund to channel aid. The first concern was delivery of food to avoid mass starvation. At least 100,000 tons of cereals had to be delivered monthly to prevent a total breakdown in food distribution before the October 1973 harvest.
- An important element of the operation was cooperation among all the African nations. Sudan permitted large scale export of seeds to Chad and Senegal when its own seed position was marginal, while Nigeria, suffering from a serious drought in its northern region, permitted seed to be flown out of the country.
- The United States provided more than \$230 million in emergency drought relief and rehabilitation and food assistance.
- The disastrous drought was broken by the rains in 1974. The July rainfall exceeded the average for the first time since 1969, and August rainfall was widespread and above average.

The effects of the drought were severe:

- The immediate and highly visible effect was human

suffering; it is estimated that as many as 100,000 people died from starvation and drought-related causes. Eight to nine million people were affected by the drought, and 2 to 3 million were made destitute. Seven million cattle are believed to have perished and \$300 million of crops were lost.

- The drought also produced economic consequences which directly affect the people of the Sahel:
 - ** Crop production fell by 25%.
 - ** The ability to buy basic necessities from abroad was severely impaired.
 - ** Food grain production deficits had to be made up by imports at a time when export earnings were falling and world-wide commodity prices were rising.
 - ** Sahelian governments sought to cope with social and economic problems created by drought and worldwide commodity price inflation. They were threatened with unmanageable budget deficits caused by the severely reduced capacity of their people to pay taxes.
 - ** Increased population pressures burdened the already overcrowded arable land and urban centers. Social services were inadequate.

It was the response of the international community to the economic problems of the Sahel which prevented total economic and political collapse.

The experience of the drought, the mobilization of emergency international relief resources and the lack of long-term development programs crystallized African and donor awareness of the compelling necessity to solve the fundamental problems of the Sahel.

- Focusing Sahelian activity toward regional long-term development became the primary role of the

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

CILSS. The CILSS was evolving from an initial role of donor resource solicitation for drought relief toward leadership in regionwide integrated planning. The French, the U.S. and other principal donors began to work with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to develop a forum for international consideration of long-range development objectives. An intensive dialogue with the African states was held in the fall of 1975, and through these discussions the Club des Amis du Sahel was formed.

- The first formal presentation of the Club to the CILSS Council of Ministers was by the DAC Chairman at Niamey in March 1975, who stated:

"It is necessary to concentrate on basic long-term development. There is a need for new conceptual planning, mobilization of resources over an extended period and carefully coordinated implementation. These are the considerations which led the governments of France and the United States to propose a Club des Amis du Sahel for cooperation on long-term development assistance."

At the next meeting in December 1975 at Nouakchott the CILSS ministers wholeheartedly endorsed the formation of the Club.

- The first Club meeting took place in March 1976 in Dakar. The Club:

- ** Brought together the donor and recipient communities to plan an approach for the long-term development of the Sahel.
- ** Concluded that it should not become another international development organization, but rather should serve as the forum to coordinate and design an international development program for the Sahel.

- ** Recognized that a "critical mass" investment and program approach has crucial advantages over an incremental approach. The Club recognized that more substantial international investment, leading to food self-sufficiency in the region, could be truly cost-effective.

- ** Agreed that integrated regional planning is required to: identify and design high return programs, define the necessary temporal and functional relationships among projects, coordinate bilateral and host-funded projects with major regional programs, and provide in-process evaluation. Programs must address problems endemic to the whole region, such as waterborne diseases.

- ** Acknowledged that the program must be placed under the complete management control of the recipient nations as soon as possible.

- ** Recognized that the Sahelian states will insist on determining their own needs and priorities. At the same time, the aid community will require an accountability of the public funds which they are providing. Both Sahelian and donor states will require continuing evaluation of progress toward quantified goals.

- An international working group was established and the CILSS Minister-Coordinator provided leadership for its inaugural meeting on June 28 through 30, 1976, in Ouagadougou.

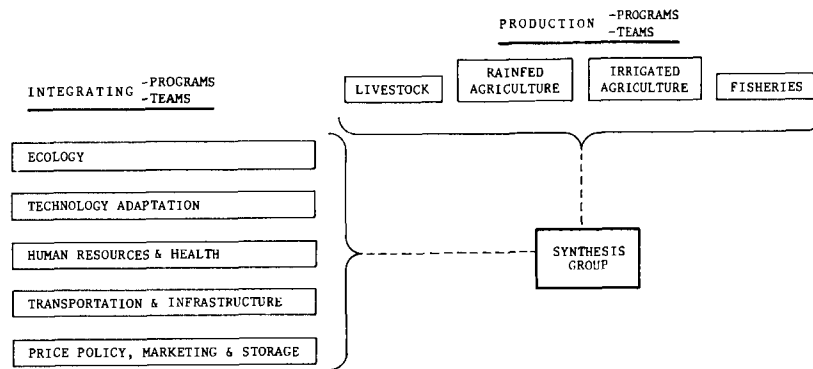
- In adopting the resolution to form the working group, food self-sufficiency was set as the primary objective. This objective implies the development of self-sustaining agricultural production systems which will be less vulnerable to the impact of future droughts. They entail major improvements in distribution, marketing and grain storage systems as well as sufficient diversification to permit active participation in intraregional

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

and international trade and to raise the living standards.

- The Club has adopted a matrix management structure with specialized teams and a synthesis group to carry out the planning and programming effort as shown in Chart 2.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PRODUCTION AND INTEGRATING TEAMS OF THE CLUB DES AMIS DU SAHEL



SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ORGANIZATION

CHART 2

- ** Four production teams are charged with developing the sectors basic to food self-sufficiency and five horizontal teams are responsible for addressing the key structural, human and technological considerations. The tenth, a synthesis group, is responsible for maintaining substantive integration among the other teams and team schedules. The latter group also has the authority to make basic program decisions on behalf of the Club.

- ** For planning its Sahel program, the U.S. has adopted a matrix management structure similar to that of the Club's. The only exception is the inclusion in the U.S. structure of a separate team for health, nutrition and population and the exclusion, at present, of a team for fisheries.

- ** This approach differs fundamentally from the traditional sector-by-sector, donor-by-donor approach for development planning. This structure facilitates the much needed systematic integration of projects on both a national and regional basis.

Specific features of the Club and the SDP are noteworthy:

- Present donor resource commitments are substantial: Canada has pledged \$250 million over 5 years to the program. The IBRD has directed \$120 million per year to the Sahel. France and other donors have indicated that they are prepared to redirect substantial portions of their aid to Club-related projects. West Germany is considering a substantial increase in assistance to the Sahel as is The Netherlands. Both have indicated informally that they are prepared to double their budgets to the region as multi-donor programs are planned. The Kuwait and Abu Dhabi Development Funds and the Arab Bank for African Development have asked to see the program papers as activities are ready for financing.
- Full African participation is essential to the Program. The CILSS, representing the eight Sahelian countries, currently provides overall leadership to the Club and the working group. Through the mechanism of the CILSS, the Sahelians will assume increasing management and technical responsibility for the Program.
- The program will not produce another development bureaucracy. Existing management capabilities,

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

such as bilateral programs, international agencies and special purpose organizations, will implement projects under the Club's direction.

- The U.S. program must operate in concert with the international effort. The implementing authorities require flexibility to mesh with the Club planning processes. Project approval and programming procedures must take into account the need for joint development of complementary programs by the U.S. and other donors.

IV. Integration and Timing

To achieve food self-sufficiency and sustained economic growth, the SDP must be implemented and coordinated in the general time sequence of near-, medium- and long-term.

- Near-term (1978 through 1982) activities will be designed to use existing resources and technology for crop production, protection and storage. Integrated rural development schemes and broad approaches to rainfed farming, range management and livestock production programs, feeder roads and specific health care programs will be undertaken. Activities will:

- ** Increase the availability of skilled manpower through investments in human resources development. Particular emphasis will be placed on all levels of agricultural training, non-formal education and institution-building projects.
- ** Investigate, through studies and pilot schemes, methods to bring into play the entire potential of the area. This will include studies to develop new technologies for dry land farming and to plan the development of the river basins and other water resources of the area.
- ** Encourage the Club to place a high priority

on health and population in overall planning and project development.

- Medium-term (1982 through 1990) programs will:

- ** Continue and expand the education, training and health programs initiated in the near term.
- ** Promote family planning.
- ** Extend the productive capacity of rainfed farming throughout the region and provide the Sahelians with a more adequate and equitable distribution of services.
- ** Develop extensive storage facilities, crop protection services and information and marketing systems.
- ** Promote programs to improve the commercial sales of livestock and management of range resources.

- Over the long-term, the major resources of the region, particularly the river basins, will be tapped. Phased basin development will begin, backed by the studies, pilot projects, training programs, and institution-building activities undertaken in the two earlier periods. The Sahel Development Program will contribute to sustained economic growth and a permanent improvement in the quality of life for the Sahelians.

V. Legislation and Budgets

The Congress has been an active and strong supporter of assistance to the Sahel for emergency relief and reconstruction and a long-term comprehensive development program.

- The Congress first authorized \$25 million for emergency and recovery needs in December 1973.

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

- In an amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act, approved on December 17, 1973, another significant provision was included:

"Sec. 639B. African Sahel Development Program. The Congress supports the initiative of the United States Government in undertaking consultations and planning with the countries concerned, with other nations providing assistance, with the United Nations, and with other concerned international and regional organizations, toward the development and support of a comprehensive long-term African Sahel development program."

- Seven months later on July 8, 1974, even as rains began throughout most of the region, the Congress authorized an additional \$85 million for emergency and recovery needs in the Sahel and other drought-stricken nations of Africa.
- Expanding the former Section 639B (now Section 494B of the Foreign Assistance Act in 1975) the Congress specified that in developing the Sahel program the President shall:
 - ** Consider international coordination for the planning and implementation of such a program.
 - ** Seek greater participation and support by African countries and organizations in determining development priorities.
 - ** Begin such planning immediately.

The new section contains a \$5 million authorization for carrying out the purposes of the section.

The proposed FY 1978 program builds upon the previous and existing legislation for the development of a long-term comprehensive Sahel Development Program by authorizing the President, under the proposed section 694(A),

"to furnish assistance, on such terms and conditions as he may determine, for the long-term development of the Sahel region. Assistance furnished under the Section shall be in accordance with the long-term, multi-donor development plan which calls for an equitable burden-sharing with other donors. Such assistance to be furnished whenever appropriate in cooperation with an international coordinating mechanism."

To date, U.S. financial support for a long-term, multi-donor, multi-recipient program for the Sahel, has been limited to studies and start-up activities.

- In FY 1976, \$5 million, and in FY 1977, \$7.5 million, were provided for long-term studies, project design, Club working group support, assistance to CILSS and the Club Secretariat.
- In FY 1978, a \$50 million program is proposed as initial financing for the Sahel Development Program. These funds will be used for:
 - ** Projects to support the Club objectives.
 - ** Studies and research.
 - ** Support to the Club working groups.
 - ** Assistance to CILSS and the Club secretariat.
- While the sectoral strategies establish a significant magnitude of assistance needs, certain first-generation SDP projects proposed in this submission are of urgent priority. The planning process of the Club working group will identify additional first-generation projects by mid-1977.

The \$50 million program is described in detail in the following sections. These discussions follow the sectoral matrix structure of the Club except that they include a separate section on health, nutrition and population and exclude a section of fisheries. The proposed projects are

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

consistent reflections of the concerns of the international program for long-term transformation in the Sahel.

For FY 1979 authorization of \$100 million is proposed. These funds will be used to support the significant long-term programs and projects which are currently being developed by the multilateral working teams of the Club du Sahel. Continued U.S. participation in these programs will be important, visibly demonstrating our support for the comprehensive long-term programs currently being designed. U.S. participation will continue to focus heavily on agriculture and supporting elements needed for success in achieving food self-sufficiency and economic viability for the entire region. While the U.S. will continue to play an important role in the mobilization of this international effort, U.S. financial participation will in no instance exceed 20% of the total provided for the program by the international consortium.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SDP)

TABLE II

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through 9/30/76		Estimated FY77		Proposed FY78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9/30/76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78	
			Obliga-tions	Expendi-tures	Obliga-tions	Expendi-tures	Obliga-tions	Expendi-tures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authori-zation	Expendi-tures	Authori-zation	Expendi-tures
<u>Sahel Development Program</u>																	
Planning, Management & Research	* 625-0929	1978 _{a/} b/	-	-	-	-	10,600	6,000	con't.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sahel Regional Aid Coordination and Planning	* 625-0911	1978 _{a/} b/	-	-	-	-	1,000	625	con't.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Rainfed Agriculture</u>																	
Operation Haute Vallee (Mali)	* 688-0210	1978	-	-	-	-	2,000	500	9,416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sahel Food Crop Protection	* 625-0916	1978 _{a/} c/	-	-	-	-	1,600	900	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Pest Management	* 625-0928	1978	-	-	-	-	3,400	2,000	21,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soil and Water Resource Management (The Gambia)	* 635-0202	1978 _{b/}	-	-	-	-	700	600	359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sahel Water Data Network and Management	* 625-0917	1978 _{a/}	-	-	-	-	1,000	900	970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Rural Development, Eastern O.R.D. (Upper Volta)	* 686-0201	1978 _{a/} c/	-	-	-	-	700	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INRAN/Applied Agricultural Research (Niger)	* 683-0213	1978	-	-	-	-	1,000	500	3,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop Production Research and Seed Multiplication (Chad)	* 677-0014	1978	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,000	8,272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Irrigated Agriculture</u>																	
OMVS Data and Institutional Development	* 625-0620	1978 _{a/} b/	-	-	-	-	4,300	1,600	15,161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger River Development Planning	* 625-0915	1978 _{a/}	-	-	-	-	1,000	600	1,925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volta Valley Development	* 686-0222	1978	-	-	-	-	2,000	1,200	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LCBC Institutional Development	* 677-0018	1978	-	-	-	-	1,000	550	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casamance Regional Development (Senegal)	* 685-0205	1978 _{b/}	-	-	-	-	3,600	3,100	22,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative—See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
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COUNTRY: SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SDP)

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			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures	
<u>Ecology</u>																		
Land Conservation and Revegetation (Senegal)	* 685-0219	1978	-	-	-	-	1,000	700	10,086	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Renewable Resource Management and Conservation (Mauritania)	* 682-0205	1978	-	-	-	-	1,000	900	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Human Resources</u>																		
Agriculture and Human Resources Development (Upper Volta)	* 686-0221	1978	-	-	-	-	2,000	1,300	6,181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SAED Training (Senegal)	* 685-0218	1978	-	-	-	-	1,000	700	2,706	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Agronomic Institute (Senegal)	* 685-0221	1978	-	-	-	-	1,000	900	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Health, Nutrition, Population</u>																		
OMVS - Health Research Program	* 628-0505	1978 ^{a/}	-	-	-	-	1,600	700	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Demographic Data Collection and Analysis	* 625-0927	1978	-	-	-	-	1,000	500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Transportation and Infrastructure</u>																		
Regional Rural Roads	* 625-0930	1978	-	-	-	-	6,000	4,000	d/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<p>a/ Prior funding provided from the Regular Development Program</p> <p>b/ Prior funding provided under the African Development Program (Section 494B of the FAA)</p> <p>c/ Prior funding provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974</p> <p>d/ Major Sahel wide program whose total project composition and amount is under intensive review by Club working group</p>																		
Total.....											50,000	30,275						

*Detailed project narrative--See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

Agriculture Sector

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OVERVIEW

Demographic projections dramatize the need for the expansion of food and livestock production over the next 25 years.

- The Sahelian population will increase from the present 25 million to 45 million by the year 2000.
- The urban population is projected to grow by 5 to 14 million.
- The absolute number of people in rural areas will increase by 6 to 11 million even though the percentage of people in agriculture in the Sahel will slowly decline.

The present population growth and projected increases in per capita income will require a 3.5% to 4% annual increase in the supply of food from now until the year 2000.

- Cereal production will have to be increased from the present 6 to 7 million tons to 15 to 18 million tons by the year 2000.
- Livestock production must also double over the next 25 years.
- The urbanization process will act as a stimulus for a continued diet shift from millet and sorghum to rice, wheat and meat.

A major restructuring of the agricultural and livestock sectors is essential to enable the Sahelian states to meet the anticipated demand for food by the year 2000.

The first problem is to identify the technical means to overcome the problems impeding expansion of the agricultural and livestock sectors.

- Technical and economic solutions must be found which will enable:

** Further intensification of production of livestock and crops on presently cultivated land and existing pasture.

** The rapid expansion of both rainfed and irrigated agriculture. Expansion into new areas requires solutions to:

*** The disease ecology problems which presently inhibit use of large tracts of fertile lands.

*** The complex of problems associated with establishing new and productive human settlements.

- There is wide agreement between the Sahelians and the donor community of experts that the technical means required to achieve self-sufficiency and reduce vulnerability to drought are available.

The second problem inherent in restructuring the agricultural and livestock sectors is one of management.

- Effective management must take account of existing human resource and managerial constraints.
- In the Sahel, management capacity is less advanced than in the technical field.

** Considerable uncertainty remains regarding the appropriate sector strategies and their overall coherence in relation to attainment of food self-sufficiency and expanded livestock and fisheries production.

** Several basic questions have been raised and are now under study by the Club and the Sahelian states. These include:

AGRICULTURE SECTOR OVERVIEW

- *** What is the appropriate balance between rainfed and irrigated agriculture?
- *** What is the appropriate balance between cash crops and food crops?
- *** Given various technologies, how should livestock production be organized in the future?
- *** What is the most appropriate institutional and management framework to develop the Sahelian river basins?
- *** What is the appropriate balance between marine and inland fisheries?
- *** Given limited financial and human resources, should all sector programs advance simultaneously or be successively staged over time?

-- While answers to these and other basic management issues are not fully apparent at this time, given the growing capability of the Club and CILSS, they should be addressed and answered properly in the coming months and years.

Answers to many of the technical and management issues now facing the Sahel can be facilitated through the study of other nations' experiences in coping with and overcoming the impact of sustained drought.

- Northeastern Brazilian and Sudanese experiences are germane to the Sahel.
- The U.S. experience with drought in the Great Plains during the 1930s is particularly relevant. Out of that experience emerged:

** A new set of institutions

- *** The Great Plains Agricultural Council
- *** The Soil Conservation Service
- ** New varieties and agronomic practices
- *** Strip cropping
- *** Fallow periods
- *** Stubble mulching
- ** New techniques for expanding irrigation.

The cumulative impact of these institutional and technical changes slowly transformed the Great Plains into a highly fertile and stable agricultural region over a 25-year period. The experience of the Great Plains can be made available to the Sahel by mobilizing the experience of U.S. institutions and experts.

Although the fisheries sector produces as much animal protein in the Sahel as the livestock sector, the responsiveness of other donors led the U.S. to decide not to play an active role in the deliberations of the Fisheries Team. As a result, no FY 1978 financing is proposed for this sector.

Hence, no separate sector section is included in this presentation.

It should be noted that the fisheries sector is of major importance to the overall development of the Sahel.

- More than 600,000 tons of fish are produced annually.
- They are a potential source of export earning.

As programs and projects are developed by the Club's fisheries team, the U.S. will probably seek to participate in

AGRICULTURE SECTOR OVERVIEW

funding and project implementation.

The U.S. assistance strategy for the agricultural (rainfed and irrigated) and livestock sectors outlined in the following pages must be viewed as a first approximation which will be refined repeatedly as our knowledge base increases.

The strategy has blended U.S., other donor and Sahelian knowledge of the Sahel, with the knowledge of our own experience with drought in the 1930s, and the subsequent management and technology innovations which have emerged in the intervening years.

RAINFED AGRICULTURE

I. Description of the Sector

Rainfed agriculture is crucial to the development of the Sahel.

- Almost all crop farmers - 7 million people - practice rainfed agriculture.
- Millet and sorghum, the staples in most Sahelian diets, are grown under rainfed conditions.
- Millet and sorghum are vital sources of protein and hence are essential to assure basic nutrition needs.
- Major cash crops - cotton or peanuts - are grown along with food crops by two-thirds of the farmers. These cash crops provide individual farmers with access to the market economy and are an important source of foreign exchange earnings for the Sahelian Governments.
- While the development of major river basins is fundamental to meeting food requirements over the long-term, the expansion and intensification of rainfed agriculture is essential for providing the food needs for a growing population over the next 10 to 15 years.

South of the Sahara Desert, the region is usually classified by climate and vegetation into two distinct zones:

- Sahel
- Sudan

Rainfall is the major determinant of agricultural potential since most soils are derived from wind-blown desert sand, and are light and low in plant nutrients.

- The Sahel Zone lies immediately below the desert.

- ** The area is generally marginal for crop production on a sustained and settled basis.
- ** Semi-sedentary herders in the Zone do engage in rainfed agriculture.
- ** Livestock production is the primary occupation for inhabitants of the Sahel Zone.
- The Sudan Zone, which contains 60% of the entire Region's population, has an annual rainfall adequate to support permanent agriculture.
 - ** Primary crops are millet, sorghum, peanuts and cotton, grown on farms averaging between 3 and 6 hectares.
 - ** Sorghum, which is indigenous to Africa, and millet are grown for domestic consumption while peanuts and cotton are export crops.
 - ** Cultivation is carried out by hoes and digging sticks, although there is a small but increasing land area cultivated by donkey and oxen power.
 - ** Population pressure is so high in parts of the Zone that the physical resource base is deteriorating through processes such as soil degradation and erosion.
 - ** This degradation has led to shorter cropping cycles and a reduction in the fallow period resulting in a general decline in soil fertility. Declining soil fertility has, in turn, led to lower yields and the need to cultivate more land to maintain production.
 - ** Disease such as onchocerciasis and trypanosomiasis preclude utilization of large amounts of potentially rich farm land.

RAINFED AGRICULTURE

Characteristically, most Sahelian farmers are:

- Market-oriented, responding to economic incentives in production, grain storage and marketing.
- Practical researchers. They have selected seeds and developed agronomic practices over time which provide low but stable yields except under periods of prolonged drought.

II. Effects of the Drought

The drought adversely affected the Sahelian states in several ways:

- There was the obvious direct loss to the farmers of production and savings. This loss was very severe to a population already existing at subsistence levels.
- A sharp decrease in foreign exchange receipts occurred from reduced export of the cash crops. The already modest exchange reserves of the Sahelian states were exhausted due to the requirement to import large quantities of foodstuffs.
- The impact of the drought on rainfed agriculture starkly revealed the fragility of the basic agricultural production systems in the Sahel. Sedentary farmers were among the most severely affected of the groups inhabiting the area. A long-term, continuing decline in soil fertility, poor use of water, and the need to increase the quality of seed strains and agronomic practices were clearly revealed.
- On the positive side, the drought brought about a revolution in agricultural policies in each of the Sahelian countries. Previous emphasis upon peanut and cotton production for export to the virtual exclusion of attention to food crops was altered.

High priority in planning and the concomitant re-allocation of resources toward increased production of food cereals occurred rapidly.

- The need for national policies with respect to food crop price structure and for adequate storage were made elements of each national strategy.
- Local African institutions, such as the West African Rice Development Association and the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, received renewed attention and support from the Sahelian countries.
- Previously neglected programs in support of seed research, animal traction and improved farm implements were given high priority.
- The traditional donors, such as France and the EEC, also moved away from their historical emphasis upon cash crops and began to reallocate both financial resources and technical personnel to the basic problem of food production.

In summary, the devastating impact of the drought on both the basic economies of the region and millions of farmers combined to create an environment which is now highly conducive to bringing about selective food self-sufficiency in the Sahel.

III. Problems of Rainfed Agriculture

Most of the major problems facing rainfed agriculture are common to all production sectors. These problems can be examined from regional, national and local perspectives.

- The major problems at the regional level are to:

** Predict what the future comparative advantage will be within and between Sahelian countries over the period from 1985 to 2000. This type of

RAINFED AGRICULTURE

analysis is central to the development of an integrated transport system and more concrete food and livestock production projects.

** Develop a regional agricultural research system which reinforces and strengthens national research systems in each Sahelian country.

** Articulate grain storage and grain and livestock trade policies to maximize the gains from trade and minimize over-investments in national grain storage. Since the variation in rainfall is higher in each Sahelian country than for the Sahel as a whole, there is a compelling case for Sahel-wide cooperation in grain trade.

-- At the national level, attention should be directed to:

** Proper incentives for food grain production, storage, marketing, and trade which will serve both the interests of urban consumers and small farmers.

** Human resources to plan and implement agricultural research and production programs.

** Sound policies and programs which open new land while recognizing agronomic and disease problems.

** Development of new export crops (e.g., cowpeas), and new crops (e.g., vegetables) to improve local diets.

** Development of mixed farming systems incorporating food and livestock production.

-- The local level problems are:

** Inadequate basic cost and return data on traditional and improved rainfed and mixed farming systems.

** Developing new food grain and cash crop production packages - new seeds, fertilizer, and improved agronomic practices.

** Decentralization of decision-making to facilitate small farmer development with emphasis on farmer participation in both income-producing and social services at the village level.

** Lack of proven mechanical technology - small tools and equipment - to increase labor productivity and remove seasonal labor constraints on hoe and stick agriculture.

** Developing and expanding the care of new crops to improve local diets and new export crops such as cowpeas to increase farmers' incomes and foreign exchange receipts.

IV. Club des Amis du Sahel Activities

The Club clearly recognizes the critical role rainfed agriculture must play in the overall development of the Sahel.

If rainfed crop production is to provide the bulk of the Sahel food requirement by the year 2000:

-- Production of rainfed cereals must be considerably increased to:

** Keep pace with population growth.

** Provide a surplus as a buffer in years of less than average rainfall.

-- Production must be made less vulnerable to drought.

RAINFED AGRICULTURE

The development strategy adopted by the Club generally focuses on three areas:

-- New lands must be brought into production in areas where there is still sufficient land available.

** It is recognized that opening new lands is not a simple task. It involves finding solutions to complex disease, health and resettlement problems that cannot be solved in a typical 5-year planning period.

** An example is the control of river blindness in the Volta Valley, which will be achieved through repeated sprayings over a 12- to 20-year period, followed by the resettlement of 600,000 people.

-- Intensifying production while maintaining a high level of rural employment.

** Provision of improved technologies - tools, fertilizers, seeds, pesticides - supplied at rates that will allow farmers to assimilate them into their existing farming operations.

** Increased training of professional and intermediate level agriculturalists.

** Accelerated research on essential crops with priority given to the formulation of improved production packages for food crops.

-- Reducing vulnerability to drought.

** Cultivation of new lands in the southernmost areas of the Sahel, the best watered areas, will reduce the vulnerability of rainfed crops.

** Planting shorter cycle cereals capable of maturing during the brief rainy season.

** Research in new varieties and field trials.

In developing its strategy for rainfed agriculture, the Club recognizes that certain basic economic conditions are essential to achieve maximum growth.

-- The rural farmer must be convinced, through repeated demonstrations, that investment in equipment, fertilizers and labor will pay off.

-- A coherent price policy must be established for cereals and factors of agricultural production, which will ensure a higher income for the producer.

V. U.S. Programs and Projects

Regular U.S. development assistance to the Sahel over the past 15 years has been increasingly directed into programs which are now included under the "rainfed agriculture" sector of the Club. U.S. assistance to this sector increased from only 15% of total aid flows before the drought to two-thirds of the total aid flows by 1977.

This change predates the more formal analysis of the Sahel undertaken by the Club to prepare a "long-term program" for the area. As A.I.D. became more involved in the Sahel, even cursory observation indicated that the majority of the people earned their livelihood, and most food production, was generated from rainfed agricultural production.

The first U.S. programs for this sector were, for example, loans and grants for:

-- Direct food production,

RAINFED AGRICULTURE

- Marketing,
- Grain storage efforts.

This assistance was provided through regional organizations such as the Entente Fund to the countries served by that organization. These activities were designed to directly assist in the development and use of low-cost, low-risk, on-farm technology in such areas as improved seeds, farm implements, and animal traction to increase small farmer output.

Due to the recent drought, however, the U.S. realized that the projects being carried out in this sector:

- Were insufficient in depth to change basic dryland agricultural practices;
- Had limited results;
- Did not achieve their potential benefits.

Most important, the results of prior assistance to the sector were, to a large extent, destroyed by the years of no rain.

A.I.D. therefore stepped up substantially the number and magnitude of projects in this sector in the immediate post drought years. These initial projects were funded from the Special Drought Appropriation. These projects were:

- Cereal production in Mali, Senegal and Niger with an initial obligation of \$10 million;
- Seed production in Upper Volta at a level of \$1.6 million and, perhaps more important, a Sahel-wide, 10-year regional seed production effort;
- Food crop protection projected to require \$5 million, the results of which could lead to a one-third reduction of crop losses.

Under the regular development assistance program covering the 1976 to 1978 period, eight new projects are being initiated in rainfed agriculture, including:

- Additional food production assistance through the Entente Fund, as well as the beginning of direct bilateral assistance in cereals production to the countries of the Entente.
- Agricultural institutional development in Chad.
- Land use capability studies in Mali,
- Vegetable production in Mauritania,
- Grain storage in Senegal,
- Farm market centers in Upper Volta.

The total first year input for these new projects is approximately \$20 million.

The increase in resources for such projects is significant, as is the perceptible shift being made in the nature of aid to the sector. Earlier efforts were on direct production. Newer projects have begun to pay attention to agricultural training/education, and to the creation of national agricultural institutions in order to address the question of absorptive capacities in all Sahelian countries.

A.I.D. also initiated a number of socio-economic studies to improve the knowledge base about rainfed agriculture and the trade-offs between rainfed and irrigated agriculture.

- A farm management study is being carried out among 700 farmers in Northern Benin who have made extensive use of oxen power to determine why this program is so successful.
- A.I.D. is carrying out farm-level studies of costs

RAINFED AGRICULTURE

and returns of grain production in Mali, Senegal and Mauritania. These studies will be invaluable for comparison with irrigated agricultural systems.

The growing U.S. emphasis on rainfed agriculture in support of the priorities of the Club is evident in our proposed first year allocation of funds under the U.S. Sahel Development Program. Out of the total of \$50 million being requested for 23 SDP projects, \$11.9 million and eight of these projects are in rainfed agriculture, including:

- \$2 million for planning, management and research in this sector, plus \$1 million for special attention to research, training and data generation in Niger.
- \$5 million for substantial expansion of ongoing work in food crop protection and initiation of integrated pest management.
- A new project of land and water conservation in The Gambia.
- Broadening the base of crop production projects throughout the Sahel, particularly in Mali, Senegal, Upper Volta and Chad.

The provision of 35% of the total first year U.S. aid flows under the SDP to rainfed agriculture recognizes the priority interest Sahelian Governments attach to integrated rural development and the livelihood of the small farmer.

Following further analysis by the FAO-led Club working group on rainfed agriculture, early and further strengthening of U.S. assistance to this sector is anticipated.

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

Country: MALI

TITLE Operation Haute Vallee	FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	2,000	
NUMBER 688-0210		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Goal: To improve the quality of rural life in the Second Region of Mali through an integrated rural development project.

Purpose: To enable the Operation Haute Vallee to plan and manage an integrated rural development program incorporating social and economic components.

Background: The Haute Vallee zone with its proximity to Bamako has traditionally been a supplier of food products for urban consumption. This fact, along with its great potential for irrigated agriculture, enhances the suitability of the zone for intensive agricultural production. Haute Vallee is also the area in which the Selingue Dam will be built. The Dam, which began in late 1976, will vastly enlarge the irrigable area and will have an enormous long-term agricultural impact. As the dam's impact will not be felt for the next five to seven years, the more immediate objective is to begin to develop the necessary agricultural infrastructure to enable the area to prepare for this longer term development

Major Outputs:

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Trained staff and Extension agents working in program	10	20	35
Adult literacy program	X	X	X
Disease vector surveillance and control	-	X	X
Roads constructed within project area (kilometers)	-	100	300

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Mali Staff, operating costs and road maintenance.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) Construction of Class B (All weather) roads (165 km) in project area.

FY 1978 Program:

	<u>A.I.D. - financed Inputs</u>	
	(\$ Thousands)	
	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Personnel:		
3 Long-term (54 pm) and		
5 Short-term (10 pm)	400	2,000
Training:		
4 Long-term (48 pm) and		
10 Short-term (40 pm) in the U.S. and Africa	70	394
Commodities:		
Vehicles, construction and agricultural equipment, and educational materials	1,110	3,142
Other Costs:		
Construction, support costs, and studies	420	5,880
Total	2,000	11,416

Country: SAHEL REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Sahel Food Crop Protection	FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 1,600		
NUMBER 625-0916	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 169	FY 1978	FY 1978	OF PROJECT FY 1980

Purpose: To establish in each participating Sahel country a viable plant protection organization to give the farmer the capability to efficiently control pests in order to increase food crop yields and farmer income.

consultation scheduled by FAO in Rome to review all pest control and grain storage activities in the Sahel with 17 countries participating. Coordinating committees will be established to maximize use of resources. An evaluation of the project will be made during the first quarter of FY 78.

Major Outputs:

	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	

Training Centers Constructed	1	2
Demonstration Centers Constructed	-	2
Number of participants trained in U.S.	-	8
Number of participants (short-term)	-	20
Number of participants (in-country)	20	80

FY 1978 Program:

A.I.D. - financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>
Personnel:	
4 Long-term specialists (48 pm)	200
Training:	
8 Long-term U.S. (96 pm)	80
20 Short-term U.S./third country (120 pm)	120
60 Short-term In-Country (360 pm)	180
Commodities:	
Office, training and demonstration equipment; insecticide for demonstration; vehicles	360
Other Costs:	
Construction of centers, operating costs, support costs	660
Total	1,600

Host Countries and Other Donors:

Senegal, Cameroon, The Gambia, Cape Verde, Chad	\$1.3 million annually for personnel and other costs
FAO, OECD, France, and the Sahel States	Similar projects underway, be coordinated

Progress to Date: In the presently participating countries, i.e., Cape Verde, the Gambia, Senegal, Cameroon and Chad, National Plant Protection Units have been recently established and Plant Protection Chiefs appointed. Assistance has been provided through FAO for insecticides and spray equipment to reduce crop losses due to heavy infestations of pests in food crops. Many other donors and the research Centers are devoting special attention to pest management problems in the Sahel. A series of multilateral donor and host government consultations have been held with a major

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	a/	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	a/	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,600	1,300	2,900	

a/ Prior funding provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974 and from the Regular Development Program.

Country: SAHEL REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Integrated Pest Management	FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	3,400	
NUMBER 625-0928		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1983
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Goal: To increase food crop production in the Sahel.

Purpose: To establish and strengthen capacity of plant protection and research organizations in the Sahelian countries to effectively reduce pest losses to sorghum and millet and benefit the small farmer.

Background: In the countries of the Sahelian zone, pest damage to food crops has dramatically emphasized production drops caused by the recent drought. A FAO study on the prospects for agricultural development in the Sahelian zone (1975-1990) stated that according to studies to date, cereals furnish 60%-70% of energy supply, are the primary source of proteins, and will be the principal food crops of most of these countries in 1990 and beyond. It is therefore considered to be fully justified to concentrate efforts on these crops since they will constitute cultivation of 8,600,000 hectares by 1990. Experience in integrated pest management is essential and will greatly benefit other crops. The knowledge gained will be linked to the FAO/UNDP Global Program and will be transferred to the benefit of the global program. All of the Sahelian countries strongly endorse the need for increased food crop production particularly in sorghum and millet. In December 1976, FAO co-sponsored a major international conference on pest control for the Sahel. The result of that conference was agreement by the host governments and the principal participants to jointly formulate and implement a long-term pest control program for all the Sahel. This project is in direct support of that program. It is anticipated that it will be fully integrated into the multidonor activity for FY 79.

Major Outputs:

	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Number of Research Units established	3	5	5
Number of professional Researchers trained	-	20	20

Major Outputs: (Con't)

	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
Number of field technicians trained	-	50	100
Established centralized documentation center	-	X	X
Benefits derived by entire farming population of Sahel and entire urban population by increased food production and reduced prices	-	X	X

Host Country and Other Donors:

Donors including FAO, Canada, Great Britain, Germany, France, The Netherlands, and the European Economic Community.	Personnel Financing
Participating host countries and African organizations	Personnel Financing

FY 1978 Program:

	A.I.D.-financed Inputs	
	(\$ Thousands)	
	FY 78	All Years
Personnel:		
Long-term (204 pm)	1,000	13,500
Training:		
20 Long-term (240 pm) and 50 short-term (150 pm)	400	2,600
Commodities:		
Laboratory and office equipment, vehicles, field and farm equipment, and training aids	500	3,100
Other Costs:		
Support costs to research and documentation centers, demonstrations	400	2,300
Construction of laboratories and demonstration centers	1,100	3,500
Total	3,400	25,000

Country: THE GAMBIA

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Soil and Water Resource Management	FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 700		
NUMBER 635-0202		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Goal: To halt and reverse ecological and environmental deterioration and increase production in concert with policies and practices best calculated to protect the environment and promote its long-term improvement.

Purpose: To establish a basic soil and water resource management planning and implementation capability within the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, including the training of extension workers in principles and techniques of correct soil and water resource management relevant to the requirements of The Gambia.

Background: Agriculture is the backbone of The Gambian economy and the main source of individual and national income. 85% of the population earns its livelihood from farming and about two-thirds of the country's Gross Domestic Product is derived from agriculture (primarily peanuts). Although diversification of agriculture has been a nominal policy for several years, the policy has been given new emphasis in the 1975-80 plan. In The Gambia, increases in agricultural production will require a substantial expansion and upgrading of the existing extension program, including land use management and soil/water conservation in its broadest resource management context. The Gambian Government recognizes, with regard to the long-term interests of the country's development, that it is charged with the responsibility for stimulating not only the rational exploitation and utilization, but also the development and protection of natural resources.

Major Outputs:

	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Establish soil/water management unit	-	-	x
Complete conservation manual	-	1	1
Established data collection Units	5	10	15
Trained Staff	-	40	60

Host Country and Other Donors:

Various Donors	Variety of agricultural activities
United Kingdom	Forestry, Extension Education and Livestock activities
The Gambia	Personnel, housing, support costs international travel for participants

FY 1978 Program: U.S. specialists will begin the work of establishing the Soil and Water Management Unit (SWMU), determining the resource and other technical information needed to improve soil and water conservation management under Gambian conditions, developing a soil and water conservation reference manual for The Gambia, and training a team of sub-professional conservation technicians.

	A.I.D. - financed Inputs	
	(\$ Thousands)	
Personnel:		
3 Long-term advisors (54 pm)	315	549
Short-term consultants (24 pm)	154	154
Training:		
2 Short-term U.S. (12 pm)	16	50
20 Short-term Africa (40 pm)	20	106
Commodities:		
Cartographic material, field equipment, office supplies, vehicles	195	200
Total	700	1059

Country: SAHEL REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE	Sahel Water Data Network and Management	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		Sahel Development Program	FY 78	1,000	
NUMBER	625-0917	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 168	FY 1978	FY 1982	OF PROJECT FY 1983

Purpose: To help the drought stricken states of the Sahel to develop an operational meteorological and hydrological capability as the next step in planning and establishing a water resources data collection and processing network.

Major Outputs:

	9/30/76	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Provide a capacity to develop, process and interpret weather-water data in Sahelian countries	-	X	X
Develop longer range forecasting methods and early warning systems	-	X	X
Construction Regional Center	-	-	X
Equip 7 national programs	-	7	7
Dissemination of data	X	X	X

Host Country and Other Donors:

African Governments Participating	-Will assist in the costs for local personnel and services.
United Nations Development Fund	-Collaboration and participation in the project implementation
Permanent Interstate Committee Against the Drought in the Sahel	
Netherlands	
Belgium	
France	
Switzerland	

Progress to Date: The U.S. officially joined and provided financing for this World Meteorological Organization (WMO) program in May 1976. France and Switzerland subsequently became donors. These actions followed an A.I.D. funded study by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Meteorological and hydrological data gathering equipment has been procured to restore and expand the National Water data networks in seven Sahel countries. Experts have also been retained to provide advisory services. The Regional Center in Niamey began operations and training in October 1976, and the Center itself is under construction.

FY 1978 Program: The proposed funding will provide for the completion of the installation of the telecommunications and data processing facilities (national and regional), the data dissemination activities, and technical assistance.

A.I.D. - financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78
Personnel:	
Six technicians (66 pm)	410
Other Costs:	
Construction	350
Equipment installations	190
Publication costs	50
Total	1,000

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	a/	-	-	World Meteorological Organization National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	a/	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	970	1,970	

a/ Prior funding provided under the Regular Development Program.

Country: UPPER VOLTA

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE Integrated Rural Development, Eastern O.R.D.	FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	700	
NUMBER 686-0201	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be transmitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1980
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To carry out effective extension and rural adult education programs in all areas of the Eastern Rural Development Organization (ORD). The ORD will be assisted in its efforts to increase agricultural and livestock production and to deliver services to small farmers and herders.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	9/30/76 (Cumulative as of end of FY)	FY 77	FY 78
Demonstration zones selected and established	2	4	4
ORD credit system expanded (no. of loans made)	268	668	1,408
Marketing system effectively established	x	x	x
ORD administrative offices constructed	-	x	x
In-country training of extension workers	25	50	50

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Upper Volta	Personnel and facilities
FAO	Technicians (\$200,000)
ILO	Technical Assistance (\$367,000)
Swiss Tech. Cooperation	Technical Assistance

for technical assistance services including applied research is in the final stage. The ORD directorship changed in mid-October 1976, disrupting an already weak management unit but an able and experienced new director has been chosen.

FY 1978 Program: \$700,000 is requested for FY 1978 for continuation of technical assistance and other costs (credit, local training costs and certain operating costs) as described in the fiscal data below.

<u>A.I.D. - financed Inputs</u> (\$ Thousands)	<u>FY 78</u>
<u>Personnel:</u>	
Six long-term U.S. technicians (60 pm)	475
<u>Training:</u>	
Twenty short-term participants for training in the U.S. (100 pm)	85
<u>Commodities:</u>	
Vehicles and office equipment	50
<u>Other Direct Costs:</u>	
Funds for Credit Program, Operating and maintenance expenses	90
<u>Total</u>	<u>700</u>

Progress to Date: Construction is underway by local contractors and all contracts have now been let with an estimated completion date of March 1977. Contract negotiation

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	a/	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	b/	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	700	-	700	

a/ Prior funding provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

b/ Funding under Regular Development Program in FY 1977.

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

Country: NIGER				
TITLE	INRAN/Applied Agricultural- Research (Niger)	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
		Sahel Development Program	FY 78	1,000
NUMBER	683-0213		INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 1978	FY 1982
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
				FY 1982

Goal: To assist the Government of Niger to develop its capacity to conduct policy-relevant research, primarily in the areas of agricultural and livestock production and marketing - and increase its capacity to collect statistical data required for such specialized research.

Purpose: To develop the applied research and operational capabilities of the Rural Economy Department of Niger's Institute for Agriculture Research (INRAN) to analyze and evaluate the economic feasibility of alternative rural development strategies and rural economic policies.

Background: Throughout the Sahelian countries one of the major obstacles to rational planning and policy making is the lack of reliable data, analysis and research upon which to formulate sound and relevant decisions appropriate to development requirements. At the request of the Government of Niger this project will establish an institutional relationship between INRAN and a U.S. University to supply technical assistance in the field of rural economics. It will also provide academic training for the indigenous staff of INRAN and help to establish the capability of the department to conduct computer analysis. The results of the research and analytical studies which this project will produce will be of immense value both to the Government of Niger and to the donor community (including A.I.D.) in planning and evaluating their program activities. Cost benefits will accrue over the long run to the entire development process in Niger.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u>	<u>FY 81</u>	<u>FY 82</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)				
Participants trained to the MS level	-	-	7	7	7
Studies and analyses related to Niger development activities	-	-	X	X	X

Interchange and information flows between INRAN and the Government of Niger on issues affecting policies and strategies

Institutional relationship between INRAN and U.S. universities

-	-	X	X	X
-	-	X	X	X

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Niger

Will provide an estimated \$450,000 in both budget and in-kind contributions. This will include salary support of local staff, vehicle maintenance and operation and office space. At the end of the project Niger will assume all recurring costs.

FY 1978 Program:

A.I.D. - financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Technical Assistance (7 persons - 120 pm)	800	1,800
Participants (7 persons - 42 pm)	49	200
Commodities	100	1,500
Other Costs	51	550
Total	1,000	4,050

An institutional contract for the funding of Technical Assistance includes 4 senior researchers in Marketing, Production, Planning/Evaluation and Statistics and 3 junior researchers for field work. Participants include 7 university graduates entering graduate training at a U.S. University for Masters Degrees. Commodities include vehicles, office equipment and supplies, computer hardware and library materials. Other costs include data processing, reproduction and publications.

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

Country: CHAD

TITLE Crop Production Research and Seed Multiplication	FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 1,500		
NUMBER 677-0014		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Goal: Achievement of self-sufficiency in food production and improvement in social and economic status of low income small farmers.

Purpose: 1) Develop Chad's capability to design efficient food crop and forage production techniques and packages, and provide outreach/demonstration services to extension agency, and 2) increase productivity by providing farmers with adequate quantities of improved seed at reasonable price.

Background: Increasing food crop production is a major Chadian objective in order to avert a recurrence of the tragic events of the drought years of 1968-74. At the same time Chad seeks to improve the social and economic standing of its small agricultural producers who make up the bulk of the population and account for total production of the country's staple crops (millet, sorghum, groundnuts). These twin objectives can be met by increasing the productivity of the small producer. The project will assist Chadian research agencies to improve production technology and develop, multiply and distribute improved seed varieties to small farmers.

Major Outputs:

	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		

Research

Agronomic scientists trained	1	3	5
Begin screening of varieties	X	-	-
Adoption of technological package in target areas	-	-	X

Seed Multiplication

All facilities at foundation seed center	1	2	2
Seed multiplication centers constructed	-	2	2
Technicians trained	-	-	2

Host Country and Other Donors:

UNDP/FAO: two agricultural technicians

FAO: two training instructors

European Development Fund: seed multiplication station and research activities

CHAD: budget support for local employees salaries, office and labor force.

FY 1978 Program:

	A.I.D.- financed Inputs (\$ Thousands)		FY 78	All Years
Personnel:				
Long-term	(60 pm)		400	2,800
Short-term	(15 pm)		100	900
Training				900
Academic	(48 pm)		46	
Short-term	(6 pm)		5	
On-job	(154 pm)		31	
Commodities:			480	2,472
Vehicles and spare parts, laboratory and field equipment				
Other Costs:				2,700
Construction of centers and facilities			270	
Office equipment, supplies and support			168	
Total			1,500	9,772

IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE SECTOR

I. Description of the Sector

Irrigated agriculture has played a minor role in Sahelian development.

- Until recently the Sahel, given its extensive land area and low population density, has been able to meet the basic needs of its population, albeit at a minimal and unsatisfactory subsistence level, through rainfed agriculture.
- The average farmer has followed a rainfed agricultural tradition, shifting from one field to another as soil fertility declined.

The colonial government introduced irrigated agriculture to the Sahel in the first quarter of the twentieth century.

- The basic motivation behind the introduction of irrigated agriculture was the production of export crops, primarily cotton, to supply European manufacturers.
- A secondary consideration stemmed from the colonial administrator's desire to encourage the population to abandon the traditional pattern of shifting agriculture.
- Large scale export-oriented irrigation schemes, exemplified by the massive Office du Niger program in Mali, were designed to provide complete water control and were accordingly highly capital intensive.
- While the bulk of colonial public investment over the next 30 years was channeled to the Office du Niger, the "polder system", a system of partial water control, was also introduced to produce basic food staples.
- During World War II the polder policy with its potential for expanding cereal production, was given higher priority to help replace lost imports of rice.

With independence the Sahelian states continued to emphasize expansion of rice-land polders and in the case of Mali continued efforts to make the Office du Niger a success.

- Irrigation since independence has increasingly been viewed by the Sahelian governments as a means to economic independence through the foreign exchange earning potential of irrigated export crops, and in recent years as a means to reduce the dependence on rainfall.

To date the significant feature of existing installations is their modest scale.

- Only 165,000 hectares are presently irrigated, which constitutes barely 1% of the cultivated land in the Sahel.
- The slow development of irrigation in the region can be generally attributed to the lower costs of producing staples on rainfed agriculture and the large number of unsuccessful irrigated schemes, some of which are not repaying capital outlays.

In short irrigated agriculture has been viewed for many years by the Sahelian states as one of the major keys to increased agricultural productivity. The modest scope of irrigation activities to date, however, reflects the difficulties both the Sahelian governments and donors have had in designing and implementing projects in a region with:

- High inland transportation costs and long distances between agricultural production areas and market centers.
- Relatively low population densities and a nomadic agricultural tradition.
- A high incidence of waterborne diseases.
- A lack of appropriate technology.
- A severe shortage of trained manpower at all levels

IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE SECTOR

which is necessary for the timely and efficient operation of irrigation systems.

Within the Sahel there are three largely untapped water sheds: the Senegal, the Niger and the Logone-Chari-Lake Chad Basin. These are supplemented by the smaller Gambia and Volta River Systems.

Collectively the rational management and development of these river basins offers the greatest single hope for the long-term development of the region. Mismanagement of basin development could destroy this great natural resource.

-- The Sahel states are aware of this danger and have been engaged for over a decade in studies, planning and experimentation. For a number of reasons, however, progress has been excruciatingly slow:

** In the first instance, the fragmentation of Central West Africa into many states has complicated the organizational framework required for comprehensive river basin planning. Each of the major river basin commissions requires the support and cooperation of at least two and in the case of the Niger River, nine states

*** Since all of the Sahelian states have been independent for less than two decades, close coordination of water resource plans has been limited.

*** The prevalence of vector-borne and macro-parasitic diseases, particularly malaria, trypanosomiasis, schistosomiasis and onchocerciasis, have also inhibited development on the river basins.

*** That the states have progressed as far as they have, particularly in the Senegal and Lake Chad basins, is testimony to the priority the Sahelian governments have placed on the development of their water resource potential.

*** The progress is even more impressive when one considers that until the organization of the Club des Amis du Sahel, coordinated donor planning and assistance programs for the various river basin commissions were limited.

The relatively brief and largely unsuccessful history of irrigated agriculture in the Sahel, spanning approximately 50 years, suggests the direction for future development at the project, national and river basin levels.

-- The food/population/land pressure in the Sahel is moving into a transition stage from land extensive (rainfed-agriculture) to land intensification via fertilizer, improved seed and irrigated agriculture.

-- As the pace of development of irrigated agriculture increases, planning cannot be limited, as it often has been in the past, to narrow technical and agronomic considerations.

** Irrigated agriculture projects and programs must be planned from the outset in a comprehensive and integrated manner encompassing all factors such as: farmer incentives, farmer education and participation, access to markets, environmental and health issues, nutritional needs, input delivery systems and the development of the institutional and manpower base at the basin, system and farm level required for sustained and efficient operation and maintenance of irrigated agricultural systems.

II. Effects of the Drought

The drought illustrated the important role of irrigation in the production of food staples particularly during periods of low rainfall or drought.

-- During the drought, two partial water control systems on the Niger River, the Riz Mopti and the Riz Segou, revealed their vulnerability. It was found

IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE SECTOR

that only 20% of their respective command areas could be irrigated due to the low level of the Niger River.

- The Office du Niger, however, with its complete water control had no such problems. In 1972-73, the Office du Niger increased its share of Mali's domestic rice production to 65%, compared to 26.5% before the drought and 38% after the return of normal rainfall in 1975-76.

The drought served to focus attention on conserving and managing the water resources of the Sahel.

- In the course of the past year the Sahelian states involved in the Niger, Senegal, and Gambia river basins have developed programs, and have aggressively sought donor assistance to accelerate the pace of planning for the development of these three river systems. The donor community has positively responded and is currently planning, under the coordinated leadership of the UNDP and the Club des Amis du Sahel, a well coordinated assistance program for the Niger and Gambia river basins.

On the negative side, the drought dramatized the vulnerability of the Sahelian economies. The recognition of this vulnerability has served to reinforce the Sahelian governments' desire to move quickly into project implementation.

- This sense of urgency, while understandable, could lead to major investments in infrastructure before they have been fully justified in the context of comprehensive river basin schemes, and before administrative and management structures are in place to handle not only dam operations, but the development of downstream distribution, the resettlement of farmers and their training, and the control of water borne diseases along new waterways.

III. Club des Amis du Sahel Activities

The Club des Amis du Sahel has initiated, through its

various working groups, a process of planning which is intended to answer the basic management problem facing Sahelian planners and the donor community.

Simply stated, the problem is: what is the appropriate balance between rainfed agriculture and irrigated agriculture?

- Given the early stage of Club planning the detailed answer to this question is not yet known. However, without precisely identifying the aggregate hectareage to be brought under irrigation over the next 25 years, it is clear that irrigated agriculture with its assurance of year-round cropping and high yields has an important role to play in the drive for food self-sufficiency and socio-economic development in the Sahel.

The irrigated agriculture working group has focused its attention on two basic food staples (rice and wheat) which under Sahelian conditions can be effectively produced using irrigation.

- Based on very preliminary projections, the Working Group has estimated that an additional 500,000 hectares of irrigation with complete water control would be necessary by the year 2000 to achieve self-sufficiency in these commodities.
- A program of this magnitude would correspond to one quarter of the estimated irrigation potential of the Sahelian region. This target assumes it would be in the best interest of the Sahelian states to produce these basic food commodities as opposed to a mixed irrigated agricultural program which would focus on both food and export crops. It is not yet known which alternative would offer the greatest comparative advantage to the region.

Given the magnitude of the water resources program required, regardless of the specific strategy ultimately adopted, the working group is convinced that a major program must be launched in the near future to develop the major, as well as minor, Sahelian river basins.

IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE SECTOR

- To this end, the Club des Amis du Sahel has initiated a series of donor meetings for the planning and development of the river basins.

IV. U.S. Program

The strategy and program of assistance recommended for the U.S. follows from and elaborates on the water resources strategy presented to Congress in April 1976. It also draws from the initial work conducted by the Club's irrigated agriculture working group, in which the U.S. is an active participant, and the continuing work of A.I.D. field missions in the area of irrigated agriculture.

Given the several river basins in the Sahel, the U.S. assistance program has necessarily assumed both a regional and country focus.

- Since all the large river basins in the Sahel are international, interrelated physical systems shared by up to nine different states, major interference with one part of the river system by any one riparian state can have far reaching effects on the whole system. Therefore, a major tenet of A.I.D.'s program will be to encourage and assist the governments to develop improved methods of coordination which will insure that national water resource programs are planned and implemented in a manner consistent with the rational development of the major river basin systems.
- A second tenet underlying A.I.D.'s assistance program concerns the manner in which assistance, particularly at the regional or river basin levels, will be provided.

** The cost of planning, not to mention the capital investment required for the systematic development of the major as well as the minor river basins in the Sahel, is enormous. No donor is prepared to finance by itself the entire cost associated with the planning and institutional development requirements for any

river basin system, particularly systems as large as the Niger, Chad and Senegal basins. Accordingly, A.I.D. has encouraged and will continue to encourage the coordinated participation by major donors in the provision of technical and financial assistance.

** Within the context of the Club, a promising start has been made in the Niger and Gambia River basins. In the case of the Niger basin, the initial eight-man interdisciplinary advisory team to be assigned to the Executive Secretariat of the Niger Commission will be provided by Canada, France, the UNDP and the United States. In the Gambia where planning is just beginning, a multi-donor appraisal mission headed by the UNDP will develop a comprehensive action plan and assistance program for the long-term development of the basin. This interdisciplinary team will be composed of technicians from Canada, France, England, the World Bank and the United States. Following this mission, a donors' conference is scheduled in June 1977 where pledges of assistance will be made by the donor community to carry out the action program.

-- A final tenet basic to the A.I.D. assistance program is the encouragement of comprehensive, cross-sectoral and integrated planning for the development of the Sahelian water resource potential.

** Of particular concern is the need to insure that the impact of development schemes on both the environment and the population to be serviced by downstream irrigation is properly understood and addressed. Precautions must be built into schemes to prevent the spread of water-borne diseases along new waterways, and incentives must be created to attract a pool of farm families large enough and with the required skill levels to sustain labor-intensive, irrigated agriculture.

IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Regional Assistance Program

A.I.D. plans at the regional level, in close cooperation with the donor community, to assist the Sahelian states and their regional institutions in planning and implementing a comprehensive program for the development of the Sahelian water resource potential. This strategy is based on the following sector objectives:

- To promote the comprehensive and integrated development of the three major river basins and the lesser but important watersheds of the Sahel:

	<u>Niger River Basin</u>
<u>Major Watershed Areas</u>	<u>Lake Chad/Logone-Chari Basin</u>
	<u>Senegal River Basin</u>
	<u>Gambia River Basin</u>
<u>Minor Watershed Areas</u>	<u>The White, Black and Red Volta River System</u>
	<u>Casamance River Valley</u>

- ** A.I.D. has been peripherally involved in several of these River Basins in the past. U.S. assistance, however, has been minor and has been provided on a bilateral basis with little effort to coordinate the U.S. input with other donors. The drought emphasized the need to mobilize the resources necessary to plan the development of these basins over time. A process of donor consultation and planning, designed to insure the comprehensive and rational development of the Sahelian river basins, has recently been set in motion. In FY 1978, A.I.D. proposes to use a significant portion of the Sahel Development Program's water resource sector planning,

management and research budget to finance U.S. inputs into this newly emerged multi-donor planning process. This will be done through the Club's irrigated agriculture working group and multi-donor consortia for the development of Sahelian river basins.

- To promote the capability of organizations in the Sahel to plan, manage and mobilize the investment required for the sustained and rational development of the river basins.

- ** In the past, most donor financing has focused on river basin-related studies whose primary objective was to produce a specific document. Little attention has been given to the need to develop African institutional, technical and management capability which is a prerequisite for successful development of the Sahelian river basins.
- ** Given the severe shortage of African professionals, most technical studies for the indefinite future will have to be executed by overseas institutions. However, a simultaneous effort must be made to develop the indigenous institutional, technical and management base required to oversee these studies and to insure their integration into a planning process that will lead to technically sound and properly staged investments.
- ** In FY 1978, A.I.D. has budgeted a major portion of its planned water resources assistance program in support of institutional development and training assistance programs for the Senegal, Niger, Chad, and Gambia River Basins. These resources, when complemented by those provided by other major donors, should directly address this major institutional constraint.
- ** Concurrently, A.I.D. plans to finance a range of specific studies critical to the basin

IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE SECTOR

planning process. For example, A.I.D. proposes to finance in FY 1978 topographic mapping and water resource data collection programs for the Senegal River Basin and land classification and water resource data collection programs for the Gambia River Basin.

-- To develop and support short- and medium-term programs and projects of regional importance in the following areas:

** Projects to increase the efficiency and productivity of existing irrigated agricultural systems. At present in the Sahel, there are more than 60,000 hectares of irrigated polders with production considerably below world-wide averages. Some of these polders have been abandoned altogether. These existing systems offer the greatest potential in the short- and medium-term for increasing production of basic food cereals. In FY 1978, A.I.D. plans to finance a study to determine the technical, economic, environmental and social reasons underlying the low productivity or failure of these systems, and proposes as well to conduct feasibility studies to determine how to improve the efficiency of some of these systems. In FY 1979, A.I.D. plans to assist in providing capital and technical assistance to increase the productivity and overall economic viability of some of these existing systems.

** Develop a regional research and demonstration program focused on improving:

- *** on-farm water and crop management
- *** system operation and maintenance

Based on the A.I.D.-financed inventory and study of the existing irrigated polders, one or more of these systems will be selected as a site for the development of a regional

applied research, demonstration and training center. In FY 1978, A.I.D. plans to prepare a program for training engineers and extension agents. Plans for upgrading the selected demonstration site and developing the necessary training complex will also be completed.

Country-Based Assistance Program

A.I.D.'s proposed country-based water resource assistance programs for FY 1978 and FY 1979 are focused on developing projects which are consistent with and complement the regionally focused, long-term river basin development programs and which offer the potential for increasing food staples in the short- and medium-term. In FY 1978, A.I.D. plans to finance two country-specific projects:

- In Upper Volta, A.I.D. proposes to provide \$2.0 million to assist the government in implementing an integrated agricultural development scheme in the Volta River Valley. This project has been designed to increase the productivity of existing irrigated polders, as well as dryland areas, through the provision of training for technicians and farmers, minor rehabilitation of project works, the introduction of improved packages of production technology, and a program of adult literacy and disease vector control.
- In Senegal, A.I.D. proposes, subject to availability of funds, to provide \$3.6 million to finance the initial phase of the Casamance Regional Development Project. This integrated area development project would ultimately benefit 25,000 farm families through the provision of a range of agricultural and health support services and the development of irrigation works and farm-to-market roads.
- Both of these schemes, given the limited experience with irrigated agriculture in both Upper Volta and Senegal, will serve as valuable learning experiences which are indispensable in the long run.

IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE SECTOR

A.I.D.'s country-based water resource assistance program for FY 1979 and future years will come into clearer focus as the work of the Club's irrigated agricultural working group advances and the various river basin planning programs get underway. While specific projects and programs have not been fully identified, there are several areas where U.S. assistance may be warranted, including:

- Irrigated settlement and water-based integrated area development schemes;
- Projects to increase efficiency and productivity of existing irrigation systems;
- Programs to increase the management and planning capability of Sahelian water resources and agricultural ministries;
- Country-based applied research and demonstration projects focused on improved on-farm water and crop management and the development of farmer-controlled irrigators' associations.

Manpower Development

The central constraint to rapid expansion of irrigated agriculture in the Sahel, at both the country and regional levels, is the extreme shortage of technical and managerial personnel.

- The irrigated agricultural working group has estimated that a minimum of 800 to 1,000 professionals covering a range of technical and managerial disciplines will need to be trained and assigned to the various national water resources and agriculture ministries and the river basin commissions in the course of the next several years.
- Even larger numbers of mid-level technicians, equipment operators and extension agents will be necessary to construct project facilities and extend the necessary technology and assistance to the agricultural population.

- In FY 1978, A.I.D. proposes to finance a study to determine the requirements for trained manpower in the agriculture sector. In addition to determining the demand for technical expertise, the study will outline a program of manpower development linking overseas academic institutions (e.g., in the United States, France and Canada) with Sahelian academic and technical institutions to meet the long-term demand for qualified manpower in the Sahel. This study will be coordinated by the Club's Human Resources Working Group.
- In FY 1979, A.I.D. proposes to finance, in consortium with other donors, a program to upgrade the capability of selected Sahelian academic and technical institutions to meet the long-term demand for qualified manpower in the agricultural sector.

Country: SAHEL REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

Table IV

TITLE OMVS Data and Institutional Development (Formerly OMVS Management and Staff Support)	FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 625-0620	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 78	4,300	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 161	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1983

Purpose: To assist the Senegal River Basin Development Authority (OMVS) with financial support, technical assistance, staff development and data collection in order that the organization can plan and manage the increasing number of development activities occurring in the Senegal River Basin.

Major Outputs:

	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)				
Trust fund established	X	X	X	X	X
Number of staff trained	15	37	53	55	56
Water data gauges established	-	51	51	51	51
Hydrogeologic map prepared	-	-	-	X	X
Critical photomaps prepared (%)	-	-	-	50	100

Host Country and Other Donors.

UNDP	Technical assistance in administrative and financial management.
FAO	Technical assistance in management of agricultural activities.
France	Mapping of Diama Dam Site.
West Germany	Mapping of Manantali Dam Site.
OMVS Member States	Support costs, nationals for training, and land for data station sites.

Progress to Date: The re-organization plan of the OMVS High Commission has been approved by the OMVS Council of Ministers, and the Basin Development Plan has been reviewed and reconfirmed. Studies for some of the major infrastructure

projects are underway and have reached the final engineering stage, with resultant increases in the management requirements of the High Commission. The project will address this manpower constraint with a project component expected to begin approved late in FY 1977 with regular program funding. The aerial mapping component of this project is to begin in FY 1977 with \$1.2 million provided from the African Development Program, Section 494B of the Foreign Assistance Act, under which will be established a network of control points for the mapping.

FY 1978 Program:	A.I.D. - financed Inputs (\$ Thousands)	FY 78
Personnel:	Experts in management, engineering, agriculture, mapping, and water data collection, (20 person/years long-term and 120 person/months short-term)	2,000
Training:	5 person/years of long-term training and 120 person/months of short-term training for OMVS headquarters staff and water data collection personnel	200
Commodities:	Office equipment, photographic and mapping materials, and water data collection equipment	800
Other Costs:	OMVS budget support, aerial photography expenses, and local contracts for ground water exploration	1,300
Total		4,300

a/ Prior funding provided from both the regular development program and the African Development Program (Section 494B of the FAA).

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	a/	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	a/	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	4,300	15,161	19,461	

TITLE Niger River Development Planning	FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (in thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 1,000		
NUMBER 625-0915	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1977 Africa Programs, p. 205			

Purpose: To place in operation through a multi-donor effort the process of planning for the integrated development of the Niger River Basin by (1) strengthening the institutional base of the River Niger Commission (RNC), (2) preparing a detailed diagnostic study of the Basin for the elaboration of a five-year action program, and (3) financing and implementing the first planning studies.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	FY 78
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)	
Completion of diagnostic study and indicative plan of actions	-	X
Participants trained	10	21
Documentalists trained	3	3
Study tours for member state technicians	1	2
RNC Secretariat building complex and staff housing completed	-	-
Planning studies initiated and completed on a continuing basis	-	-

Host Country and Other Donors:

Combined Member States	270
UNDP	2,000
Canada	6,750

FAC, The Netherlands and the IBRD have expressed interest and are expected to contribute. It is expected that contributions will also be made by the EEC, West Germany, and others.

Progress to Date: Prospective donors met with the RNC in Paris in September 1976 to develop a common approach and agree on a coordinated action plan based on previous studies by A.I.D., Canada, IBRD and UNDP. The meeting recommended a 5-year program costing \$27.3 million including a completed preparatory diagnostic study. Half of this budget has been tentatively pledged and the UNDP will perform a "catalyst" role in soliciting other funding sources. The results of the Paris meeting have been approved by the RNC's Council of Experts.

FY 1978 Programs:

<u>A.I.D. - financed Inputs</u>		
(\$ Thousands)		<u>FY 78</u>
<u>Participants:</u>		
Long-term Academic		
For Executive Secretariat (12 persons-144 pm)		140
For Member States (11 persons-132 pm)		115
Short-term study tours (9 persons-54 pm)		55
<u>Commodities:</u>		
Documents, office equipment, vehicles		20
<u>Other Costs</u>		
Contribution of 25% of construction cost for Secretariat complex in Niamey		270
Planning studies and surveys		400
Total		1,000

U.S. GRANT FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1976	a/	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1977	a/	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	1,925	2,925	

a/ Prior funding provided under the Regular Development Program.

Country: UPPER VOLTA

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	2,000	
Volta Valley Development	Sahel Development Program	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
NUMBER 686-0222		FY 1978	FY 1981	FY 1981
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Goal: Improve the social and economic well-being of people resettling in areas recently freed of Onchocerciasis.

Purpose: Strengthen Volta Valley Authority (AVV) capacity to plan, select and prepare lands for development and conduct successful resettlement operations and system of settler support.

Background: The Red, White and Black Volta River Valleys contain some of Upper Volta's most arable land. As this is cleared of the black fly which causes River Blindness (Onchocerciasis), the Government's AVV is developing a resettlement program designed to resettle these fertile, but now depopulated, valleys, to relieve population pressures on the overcrowded Mossi Plateau and ultimately to provide greater opportunity for the resettled population.

AVV is now planning to expand its pilot resettlement programs to include the Black Volta as well as fuller exploitation of the Red and White Volta valleys. To enable AVV to plan soundly for this expansion, the Government of Upper Volta has requested A.I.D. to finance certain data-gathering and feasibility studies of the areas and peoples to be resettled; a pilot subproject for resettlement of 400 families to be accompanied by sample surveys of economic progress and social change experienced; heavy equipment for road building and land preparation, and essential personnel training.

Major Outputs:	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Studies completed	4	9	10
Trial farm established	-	1	1
Families resettled	-	400	400
Personnel trained locally	25	75	100

Host Country and Other Donors:

Upper Volta	personnel salaries and general support costs	\$ 2,516,000
FAC		2,000,000
Dutch		1,600,000
IBRD	(proposed beginning CY 1977)	1,500,000
FED	over five years	13,000,000
African Development Bank	Agricultural Credit Funds	

FY 78 Program:

A.I.D.-financed Inputs
(\$ Thousands)

	FY 78	All Years
Personnel:		
Five technicians, long-term (39 pm)	250	1,000
Six technicians, short-term (24 pm)	93	400
Participant Training:		
Training personnel locally (100 pm)	25	300
Commodities:	1,295	5,000
Road building Equipment	600	
Agricultural Equipment	464	
Communications Equipment	50	
Geological Equipment	145	
Vehicles	36	
Other Costs:	337	1,300
Construction	165	
Aerial photography	110	
Agricultural credit	8	
AVV support	54	
TOTAL	2,000	8,000

TITLE LCBC Institutional Development	FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 677-0018		FY 78	1,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982

Goal: To increase the effectiveness of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) as an institution responsible for overseeing the planned development of resources of the Lake Chad Conventional Basin.

Purpose: To create a Planning Unit and develop the human resources required to undertake strategic planning of water resource utilization, and to assist the LCBC to undertake projects, activities and studies to test the feasibility of alternative uses of the resources of the Lake.

Background: The Lake Chad Basin is an unusual hydrogeologic basin of 2,450,000 square kilometers covering parts of several Central African countries. The Basin and Lake Chad proper offer rich economic potential for the four countries bordering the Lake: Chad, Niger, Nigeria, and Cameroon. Development of the lake and surrounding basin resources must take into account the special climatic and hydrological situation and the fragile ecology of the basin. In collaboration with other donors, A.I.D. will assist the LCBC to develop a cadre of experts to staff the Commission, and will finance special studies and plans for the development of the Chad basin.

Major Outputs:

	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)				

Planning Unit fully operational	-	-	-	X	X
Basic studies undertaken	-	1	2	3	3
Operational Water-use strategy accepted by member states	-	-	-	-	X

Host Country and Other Donors:

Lake Chad Basin Commission	Staff facilities and support costs - \$350,000.
UNDP/FAO and Other Donors	Undetermined amounts to be made available through the Club des Amis du Sahel.

FY 1978 Program:

	A.I.D. - financed Inputs (\$ Thousands)	
	FY 78	All Years
<u>Personnel:</u>		
Long-term (72 person months and Short-term (10 person months)	550	2,400
<u>Training:</u>		
9 Long-term academic (108 pm), observation (22 pm)	150	900
<u>Commodities:</u>		
Vehicles, office equipment, and scientific machinery	200	600
<u>Other Costs:</u>		
Specialized studies, operational and support costs	100	600
Total	1,000	4,500

Country: SENEGAL

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Casamance Regional Development	Sahel Development Program	FY 78 3,600		
NUMBER 685-0205		INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 1978	FY 1982	FY 1984

Goal: To assist Senegal in its efforts to become self-sufficient in food crop production and to improve the quality of life of people living in the Casamance Region.

Purpose: Provide the capital and institutional infrastructure to increase food grain production in the Casamance River Basin, a region in the south of Senegal with a favorable climate, soils and rainfall. The Basin is expected to play a major agricultural role especially in the production of rice and maize.

Background: The potential for development of the Casamance has been impeded by several major constraints: salt-water intrusion into the low-lying lands; research on rice and corn varieties adaptable to soils and conditions peculiar to the Casamance has not been extensive; and rural travel throughout the region is severely hampered by the condition of the roads. Symptomatic of these constraints is the rural exodus of youth, generated by the lack of income-earning potential closer to home.

The Government of Senegal has requested A.I.D. assistance for the integrated development of the Casamance Region. The major elements to be addressed by the A.I.D. project are research and extension of irrigated and swamp rice and corn perimeters; intermediate farm technology; establishment of a seed production farm; feeder road improvement; institutional support to the regional development agency for the Casamance (SOMIVAC) and the project management unit (PRUSAIDBAC); small scale salt-water intrusion operations beginning with a survey of the water resources of the Casamance; and community development including health, village banks, small farmer credit and day care centers.

Major Outputs:

	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
SOMIVAC and PRUSAIDBAC operational	X	X	X
Seed farm in operation	-	1	1
Rice and maize perimeters developed	-	4	6
Extension agents trained	3	5	7
Feeder roads improved (km)	100	225	551
Small farmer credit disbursed (\$000)	330	500	950
Personnel trained in U.S.	-	24	32

Host Country and Other Donors:

Senegal Personnel, land, operating costs.

IBRD and FED

Have similar projects that will be coordinated with A.I.D.

FY 1978 Program:

	A.I.D. -financed Inputs	
	(\$ Thousands)	
	FY 78	All Years
Personnel:		
6 Long-term (108 pm)	630	4050
10 Short-term consultants (60 pm)	190	1140
Local Personnel Support	35	200
Training:		
10 U.S. Long-term Degree (120 pm)	100	3800
8 U.S. Long-term non-Degree (96 pm)	80	640
6 U.S. Short-term (36 pm)	30	380
40 Local training (40 pm)	40	340
Commodities:		
Vehicles, office equipment, farm equipment, fertilizer, seeds, pesticides	550	3950
Other Costs:		
Construction of offices, labs, storage, support costs, operational support, land clearing, credit fund	1945	11,500
Total	3,600	26,000

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

I. Description of the Sector

Improvement of the livestock sector is one of the keys for successful development in the Sahel. Livestock provides:

- A means of livelihood for a sizeable population which subsists on milk for sustenance and meat for barter (10% of GDP in most Sahelian countries and as high as 19% in Mali).
- A major source of foreign exchange to Sahelian governments.
- An important source of protein for the Sahelians.

Migratory pastoralists represent the majority of herders and comprise more than 25% of the populations of Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger.

- Herders generally have a base of operations where they spend part of the year.
- Some herders undertake long seasonal migrations in which all or part of the herder's family participates. Others remain near the home base and grow part of their food requirements.
- The nomadic herder, with no fixed base and who is continually on the move, represents only a small minority of the population.

The Sahel is a region of extensive grazing zones with a fluctuating equilibrium. Prior to 1950:

- There was little animal health control. Contagious disease and cyclical drought regulated the growth of herds.
- The effective demand for meat was weak. Meat commanded low, seasonally variable prices in urban and semi-urban markets.

- Beef production is a byproduct of a sustenance system for shared use of milk necessary for the survival of livestock-dependent family units.

Rapid urbanization of West African cities, starting in the 1950's, increased the demand for meat. Demand continued to be met at modest prices because the supply was able to grow.

A combination of 15 years of average or above average rainfall, improvements of animal health protection systems and creation of watering points, caused a disastrous increase in herd and flock sizes.

By the late 1960's, the ecological balance was broken, the rangelands were dangerously overstocked and the productivity of the rangeland declined.

The severe animal losses of the 1968 to 1974 drought period were the inevitable consequences of the over-extended resource base.

II. Effects of the Drought - Sector Problems

The drought not only disrupted sizeable numbers of herder families, but also highlighted the fundamental problems in the livestock sector.

- The drought destroyed the subsistence base of the herder by reducing herd size below the minimum level necessary for human nutrition.
- The balance between the supply and demand for meat was broken by the drought, and prices increased sharply.
- Malnutrition of the herd:
 - ** Reduced fertility and growth rates
 - ** Increased miscarriages

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

- ** Increased calf mortality
- ** Reduced the average carcass weight
- Stock losses reduced the number of animals available for work, feeding and milk production.
- The market price increased sharply and the supply of meat for export to the coastal cities was reduced, thus:
 - ** Contributing to balance of payment constraints and allowing sources of meat from outside the continent to gain a foothold in West African markets.

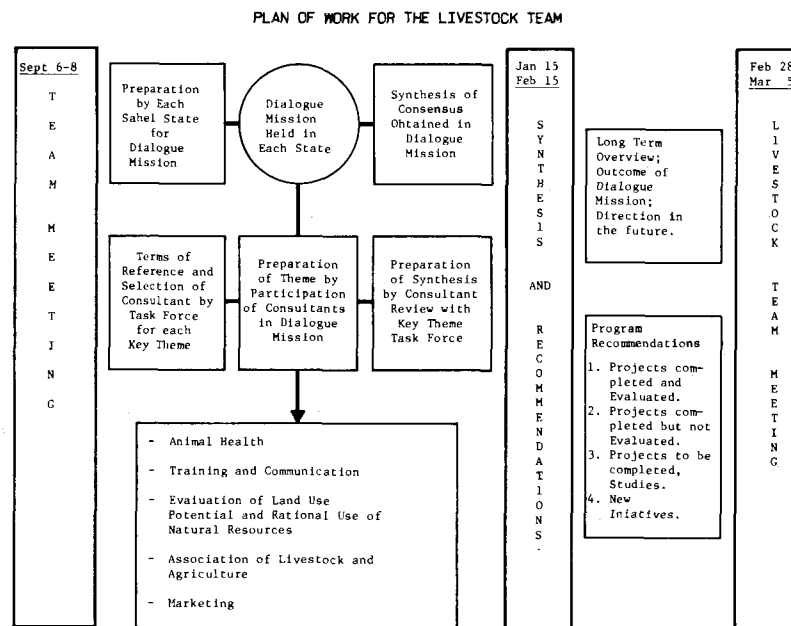
As a result of the drought, it became clear that certain priority actions were necessary if the demand for regional meat consumption and export were to meet projected population growth rates and allow increases in per capita meat consumption.

- The number of work animals must be increased by retiring and finishing work animals in 4 to 5 years rather than the current 6 to 8 years.
- Milk production must be increased particularly for urban markets.
- Rangeland management must be improved.
- The production and marketing system must provide incentives for the herder to limit use of rangelands and also to limit the retention of male stock so that rangeland will be used to feed the breeding herd.
- Systematic research and experimentation must be undertaken.
- There must be improved transit corridors to facilitate the migration of animals to enlarged feeding stations, thus easing the access to urban and export markets.
- Supplemental feeding on the farm must be promoted.
- Number of small ruminants must be increased.

III. Club des Amis du Sahel Planning

The livestock team of the Club held its first meeting in September 1976 in Bamako, Mali to establish a plan of work.

- This plan of work (depicted in schematic form below) is to send "dialogue missions" to each Sahelian state.
 - ** These dialogue missions will facilitate an exchange between the mission and the Sahelian Government officials.
 - ** The missions will also prepare program and project recommendations for each of the five key themes critical to the development of the livestock sector.
- The results of the dialogue mission will enable the livestock team to develop a long-term sector overview and identify primary programs and projects.



LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Five key theme areas provide a framework for identifying initial program and project priorities:

Land use potential and rational utilization of natural resources (the first theme):

- The primary Sahel grazing resources are in four countries: Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger.
- The Mali and Niger dialogue missions agreed that sizable preliminary interventions may be made in several regions using different technical themes or approaches. But there needs to be a serious effort to integrate land use strategies through:
 - ** Technical analysis and information gathering.
 - ** Selecting and training field personnel.
 - ** Systems for information dissemination, feedback and evaluation.

Animal health (the second theme) will be guided by five basic goals:

- Assurance that animal health services will not result in excessive herds;
- Promotion of quality health service for the long term;
- Health services delivered by a national or regional vaccination campaign against infectious diseases, coupled with provision of veterinary care, medicines for infected animals and assured access to antiparasite and other drugs;
- Health care organized within a decentralized livestock production program;
- A national animal health care service program prepared for each country with cost estimates prorated beyond the 3 to 5 year period of the

preparation studies. A modest united effort is being organized to help prepare a trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) program for livestock.

Integration of agriculture and livestock - Mixed Farming (the third theme):

- The integration of agriculture and livestock is very well executed in many areas yet there are many more opportunities to enlarge and better organize this mixed farming through investment to:
 - ** Intensify efforts in areas already incorporated;
 - ** Expand efforts to new geographic zones;
 - ** Enlarge the range of animals being included, especially small ruminants and poultry;
 - ** Improve animal health care, particularly for small ruminants and for trypanosomiasis in more humid zones;
 - ** Upgrade service personnel through training in animal nutrition and handling;
 - ** Use forage reserves for dry periods more efficiently;
 - ** Install improved corridors to bring migrating cattle to the modern feeding sector, including transfer of agricultural byproducts to these corridors.

Marketing of livestock (the fourth theme), focuses on the problems of transportation, organization and timing of movements.

- The challenge of an offshore source of beef must be studied.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

- Efforts must be made to improve the movements of livestock and meat to export markets.
- Considerable interest has been expressed in several countries regarding the organization of livestock professions (merchants, butchers, artisans of hides and skins, etc.), placing them on a sufficiently remunerative status to increase their capacity to respond to opportunities.
- For herders, isolation and lack of adequate communication with Government officials require:
 - ** Information gathering and diffusion.
 - ** Improvement of livestock markets, transport to and from markets to consumption and export centers.
 - ** Established procedures to insure that benefits which occur through assured quality, scheduled delivery and facilitated transport, may be passed back to the herder.

Communication and training activities (the fifth theme), must be closely tied to the programs developed in the four other key areas. The interrelationships of communication and training are critical for:

- Program implementation.
- Upgrading of personnel.
- Communications with the herder population.
- Development of a system to collect and analyze data.

Important initiatives are being organized:

- In Mali a long-term program is planned to develop a center for training in communications, data collection and evaluation.

- In Niger an analysis of overall needs is to be undertaken to identify necessary revision in existing institutions and new training programs.

IV. U.S. Program

U.S. assistance to the livestock sector began before the recent drought in the Sahel. It focused on meeting the projected increase in domestic and export market demands for milk and meat, within the limitations of the Sahelian resource base. The main elements of this strategy up to now, have been to:

- Improve pasture yields and increase water supply.
- Develop viable technical packages for nomadic herders.
- Increase ruminant and livestock production by developing modern production systems and opening new lands for grazing.
- Promote mixed farming systems.
- Increase the training of needed technical and managerial personnel.

Through FY 1976 livestock projects totalling \$6 million were funded through the Livestock Community of the Entente States and projects were carried out in each of the five Entente Countries.

Using the Drought Relief Appropriation provided by the Congress in FY 1975, livestock projects were initiated in Senegal, Mali, and Chad in FY 1975 and 1976.

Regular development funds are being provided in FY 1977 and and FY 1978 to continue and begin new livestock projects in the Sahelian region:

- \$1.5 million for a Range and Livestock Project in Chad.

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- \$2.5 million for a Range and Livestock Project in Senegal.
- \$1.2 million for the initial phase of a Range and Livestock Project in Niger.
- \$2.7 million for continuation of Livestock Sector Development in Mali initiated under the Drought Relief Appropriation.
- \$1.7 million for a Livestock and Mixed Agriculture Project in the Lake Chad Basin area.
- An additional grant of \$1.1 million for livestock development through the Entente States.

The U.S. will cooperate with the Sahelian countries and donors for the purpose of developing a viable technical package for livestock production.

- Several multilateral "experimental" projects supported by UNDP, A.I.D., IBRD and the French are currently underway.
- The technical package might include:
 - ** Reduced mortality through disease and pest control.
 - ** Control of range fires.
 - ** Assuring access of nomads to social service activities such as health and education.

The U.S. will encourage the increase of livestock production by rural planning for land use, opening new grazing lands, developing small ranches for modern production and improving transport to terminal markets.

- Lands recently cleared of disease vectors and with relatively higher rainfall are potentially valuable for livestock production. With careful land use planning and using a local management infrastruc-

ture, these lands can be developed for multiple use by farmers and herders. Their traditional integrated relationship must be maintained to prevent land deterioration.

- Some areas are suitable for development of small ranches using modern techniques. Care will be taken to assure that the benefits will accrue to small herders.

The U.S. will support and encourage the introduction of mixed farming systems in the Sahelian region.

- A cropping system designed to support the livestock enterprise would provide a means for maintaining and improving soil fertility without using chemical fertilizers.
- The first step in establishing a mixed farming program is to identify potential grazing and agricultural land in sparsely populated areas.
- Major environmental constraints to livestock production should be eliminated. This would include the eradication of disease carriers and upgrading pastures.

The U.S. will help in developing an infrastructure for livestock development programs and their planning by supporting personnel training. It will assure that adequate facilities exist within the Sahel, for training of lower and medium level cadres, as well as higher level personnel for teaching, research, and government responsibilities.

Since a substantial amount of U.S. assistance was provided to the Sahel livestock sector from regular and drought relief appropriations through FY 1978, new Sahel development funds will not go into livestock production projects in the first year of the SDP. While \$11.9 million of SDP funds, for example, will go into the rainfed agriculture sector in FY 1978 to achieve fairly immediate food production increases, \$2.0 million of

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SDP funds will be provided in FY 1978 under the Planning Management and Research Project, to develop additional livestock production activities in FY 1979 and beyond, which meet the new SDP criteria.

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

I. Description of the Sector

Two concerns are common to all the separate and combined undertakings of the Sahel Development Program (SDP), and to the total multi-donor program of which the SDP is a part.

- First, the people of the Sahel must be assisted to prepare themselves to plan, manage, implement and evaluate all development activities. The capacity of the Sahel to absorb long-term external assistance depends in large part upon the education and training available in-country and within the region, supplemented by international sources.
- Second, those development activities encouraged by international assistance, must ultimately be rooted in Sahelian rural communities, which organize themselves to increase production and raise living standards.

The terms and conditions of external assistance must therefore take maximum account of popular participation in development.

These two concerns, absorptive capacity and participation, are at the heart of the human resources sector in the Sahel. This sector deals directly with the preparation of 25 million people who inhabit the eight Sahelian countries, a people which includes 37 distinct linguistic/tribal groupings, and several distinct varieties of life-styles.

- The activities which comprise the human resources sector are those which develop the skills, knowledge, and energies of these people at all levels, so that they may use natural and capital resources effectively for their common ends.

** As such, human resources development is a vital element common to each of the SDP sectors. It is the major axis of the prod-

uction and integrating teams of the Club des Amis du Sahel working group.

** In broad terms, the development of human potential is as much the main end as it is the principal means of the entire venture being proposed for the Sahel.

Characteristics of the human resources sector in the Sahel Region are (see Table):

- Extreme inefficiencies in the national education/training establishments, as measured by high drop-out and repeater rates, by low percentage of school-aged children actually enrolled, and by the failure of many who leave school to find employment for which they are even minimally prepared. Illiteracy rates are over 90%.
- Shortage of critical skills at all levels, most particularly of those needed to plan and implement rural development (e.g., cooperatives and credit managers, craftsmen, model farmers and herders).
- The inability, so far, to carry into effect coordinated national plans for the reform of the education/training systems.
- High rates of migration, both from rural to urban areas, and from inland to coastal countries (especially to Nigeria, Senegal, Ghana, and the Ivory Coast).
- General lack of confidence in local government and cooperative institutions which are thus largely ineffective as vehicles for community action.

Behind these conditions, the major human resources constraints are:

- Lack of trained teachers (90 pupils per class in some areas) and a grave shortage of materials,

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II. Effects of the Drought

The drought had several important effects on the human resources sector. Their net effect has been to greatly strengthen the intent of Sahelian governments to link education/training systems more effectively to productivity, particularly in rural areas. The drought reinforced the official desire for reform because it:

- Dramatically revealed the lack of skilled persons at all levels to dampen the impact of potential natural disasters.
- Threw into sharp relief the heavy financial burden of the present systems of education and training when contrasted with the returns of that investment.
- Raised serious questions about approaches to development which rely totally upon central government support and direction.
- Caused the Sahelian countries to seek closer cooperation with each other through the CILSS, and much more diversified donor support through the Club des Amis du Sahel.
- Underscored the importance of research and development to adapt known approaches to Sahelian conditions and to find new ones.

III. Club Activities

The Club working group established the human resources team to respond to the requirements for change and growth which the Sahelian countries have perceived in this sector. The team established three committees with the following terms of reference.

- The Committee on Education, Training, and Employment was set up to:
 - ** Review education/training systems nationally and regionally.

- ** Identify future needs for training and to recommend appropriate ongoing planning mechanisms for training in each Sahelian government and for regional bodies.

- ** Recommend the content and quantity of training required, consistent with present needs, proposed needs and the proposed CILSS and Club program.

- The Committee on Participation was charged with identifying:

- ** Policies adopted by each state concerning participation;

- ** The ways in which different social and age groups participate;

- ** The forms of participation at the local, regional and national levels;

- ** The sectors favoring participation;

- ** The problems to resolve and proposed solutions.

- A Committee on Health, Nutrition and Water (which is covered under the health portion of this presentation) was commissioned to consider health needs (including population), services and proposed programs.

The human resources team held its first full meeting in December 1976 in Ouagadougou, Upper Volta.

- Forty-five persons attended, representing five of the eight Sahelian countries, various external donor organizations (including UNESCO, ILO, UNDP, WHO, and UNICEF), and two bilateral donors (A.I.D. and FAC).

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equipment, and facilities make for inferior education.

- The high cost of the formal education establishment (averaging 22% of annual national budgets), even given poor quality and low enrollments, reduces the amounts which governments may spend to correct these shortcomings.
- The orientation of the education/training system toward urban, civil service positions, and the complement of this, the popular conception of school as the gate to a salaried career, make for highly theoretical training, entirely in the French language. This orientation runs counter to the preparation of men and women for rural development.
- The failure to base education reform on the concept of an effective nationwide learning system, which specifies multiple coordinated linkages between the formal (graded school) system and the nonformal (other planned training activities) system with the result that reform, where it does occur, is likely to be internally inconsistent and out of phase with manpower requirements and job opportunities.
- The severe shortage of technical and administrative personnel with the ability to plan, organize and exercise supervisory responsibility means that managers for comprehensive development are often unavailable, even for the development of the education/training system itself.
- High population growth rates (2.2 to 2.5% per annum) combined with rural stagnation have led to serious underemployment in rural areas and chronic unemployment in towns and cities.
- Cooperatives, extension programs, and other rural programs have tended to be directed and controlled

by central governments, thus discouraging the participation of rural people.

- The lack of data for planning purposes, concerning such important areas as migration flows and the requirements for people trained in various skills, hampers policy formulation and management at every level.

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF HUMAN RESOURCE SECTOR IN THE SAHEL*

	Population (1975)	Popul. Rate Growth (annum)	Literacy % of adults 15+	Enrollment				% of Eligibles in Primary 2/	Students per teacher in primary 3/	% of Elites in Secondary 4/	Students per teacher in secondary 5/	Education Budget of total national Budget 6/
				Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Higher					
Chad	4,115,000	2.1	7	193,000	15,000	500	31	72	2	30	19	
Mali	5,742,000	2.7	10	261,110	40,000	5,000	1,980	18	40	4	30	
Mauritania	1,262,000	1.8	30	15,059	2,347	1,000	100	22	3	24	21	
Niger	4,759,000	2.7	50	100,892	8,019	1,023	218	11.5	1	1	18	
Senegal	5,115,000	2.8	19	270,000	50,000	8,500	2,800	18	46	11	24	
Upper Volta	6,217,000	2.2	5	112,463	12,900	450	10	15	2	24	28	

1/ Range for 21 African countries 4.
 1/ Range for 21 African countries 5-80.
 2/ Range for 26 African countries 19-88.
 3/ Range for 27 African countries 22-72.
 4/ Range for 27 African countries 2-30.
 5/ Range for 27 African countries 16-35.
 6/ Range for 26 African countries 7.0-32.3.

*Unless otherwise indicated, figures represent most recent sources available within the period 1972-1976. Cape Verde and the Gambia are omitted pending completion of sector surveys.

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- The team is structured with a team chairman (from Niger) and a rapporteur (provided by UNDP). A sub-chairman and sub-rapporteur coordinate each of the three committees, described above.

As the first critical requirement in the drafting of a sector strategy, the team has commissioned both a series of status reports of existing conditions, as well as proposals for longer term investigations. These will be ready by the time of the second team meeting set for March 1977 in Dakar.

Among the most important of these:

- UNESCO will prepare two reports: One on university and post-university training in the Sahel and on research underway in the region; the second on the present status of education systems, including reform programs and the assistance required to implement them.
- ILO will survey non-university training in the Sahel, including the status of cooperative institutions.
- A branch of ILO located in Dakar will bring together available information, by country, on demography, rural and urban employment, and on the anticipated need for trained manpower at middle and higher levels. This study will point up the important gaps in available information.
- A.I.D., through Harvard University, will present to the human resources team a detailed scope of work for the study of the capacity of each Sahelian country to organize its education/training in accordance with national and regional requirements. The studies themselves will be carried out in the latter part of FY 1977 and the first half of FY 1978.
- A.I.D. and ILO jointly will formulate an approach to quantifying middle and higher level training

requirements, given existing national and regional plans.

The human resources team at its December meeting also commissioned the formation of an action group to devise a detailed and comprehensive training strategy in support of all of the production and integration teams of the Club working group.

- This training group will form in mid-January 1977 and will work full-time for 8 to 10 weeks. A.I.D. will provide one member.
- The group will work with representatives of each of the other teams and with the Sahelian governments. It will assemble the perceived requirements for trained manpower under the long-term program for the Sahel and will translate these requirements into a model local, national and regional training program.

Additional contributions by the human resources team will depend upon a decision by the Club des Amis du Sahel at its May 1977 meeting to renew the team's mandate for at least another year.

IV. U.S. Programs and Projects

U.S. interest in the human resources sector in the Sahel is of recent vintage, a product of the concern for long term development in the region.

- The first systematic U.S. study of the sector in five of the six major Sahelian countries and for the region as a whole, took place in October-November 1974 as part of the Development Assistance Program (DAP) analysis for the Sahel.
- The Report to the U.S. Congress (Part I April 1976 and Part II October 1976) carried the program assessment of the human resources sector in the Sahel a step further.

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Most U.S.-funded project assistance to the Sahel has included at least a significant participant training element.

- The Niger Cereals Project, for example, funded in FY 1976, supports training centers for extension and cooperative staff and for demonstration farmers, as well as for the expansion of the Niger cooperative and credit structure.
- Foreshadowing activities which will receive significant support under the SDP, human resources components were added in FY 1976 to the two medium-term production programs, Senegal Cereals Production and Senegal Range and Livestock Development, both first approved in FY 1975. These components provided funding to permit the Senegalese nonformal education agency (Promotion Humaine) to help people in the project zone organize and prepare themselves to use the production program to raise commodity living standards.

Projects were initiated in FY 1977 which are entirely devoted to training or which are carried wholly under the education and human resources development funding category. Like the activities which precede them, these projects are prototypes of those which will be funded starting in FY 1978 under the Sahel Development Program.

- For example, the Improvement of Agricultural Officers Training Project (Mali) will provide technical assistance, equipment, and staff preparation to two institutions which provide critically needed middle-level training in the agriculture sector.
- The Comprehensive Human Resources Development project (Chad) will offer three components, each of which would apply elsewhere in the region under the SDP:

**** Support to that portion of Chad's education reform program which would enable primary schools to instruct adults in practical**

subjects.

- ** Support for Chad's effort to institute manpower planning as an integral part of the government's planning apparatus.**
- ** Assistance to establish a Chadian capability for training a high percentage of government personnel at middle and higher levels in project design, management and evaluation.**

Under the SDP, beginning in FY 1978, projects related to educational/training and participation which are totally funded in the human resources sector will build upon these earlier initiatives:

- The SAED Training Project, to assist Senegal's public organization for the development of the Senegal River Basin (\$1.0 million in FY 1978).
- The Agronomic Institute project to aid the University of Senegal in establishing a university and science degree program for training agricultural students from Senegal and other Sahelian countries (\$1.0 million in FY 1978).
- The Agricultural Human Resources Development project, Upper Volta, to expand training programs for middle-level agriculture officers and to improve the University program for rural development engineers (\$2.0 million in FY 1978).

Under the SDP in FY 1979 and subsequent years, support for training activities will continue to assume an important role in projects funded under all categories. The human resources sector itself, however, will proportionately grow larger:

- As human resources activities now subsumed under production projects prove worthy of funding in much larger amounts (e.g., the cooperative and

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

credit portions of the Niger cereals project).

- As human resources pilot projects undertaken in one Sahelian country (e.g. Chad Comprehensive Human Resources Development) demonstrate their appropriateness for other Sahelian countries (e.g., a national project management training capability).
- As the production and integration sectors of the overall Sahel program sharply increase the demand for trained manpower at all levels requiring large institutional support.
- As the investigations undertaken by the human resources team of the Club working group (discussed above), with active U.S. participation, point up further critical areas in need of assistance.

Based, therefore, upon U.S. experience in the Sahel up to the present time, and considering also areas of special U.S. expertise, U.S. assistance in the human resources sector is likely to be provided under four categories within the context of the SDP:

- The building of in-region training capacity, especially in support of the production sectors where the U.S. has comparative advantage, e.g.:
 - ** Regional training capability in critical technical areas related to the comprehensive development of irrigated agriculture generally, and river basin development specifically;
 - ** Rural social sciences, including agricultural economics;
 - ** Management and administration training capacity in-country, linked with the proposed PAID regional center for the Sahel.
- The planning and management of national and region-

al (through the CILSS) education/training services:

- ** Building host country capacity for these planning services to maximize their impact upon development;
 - ** Developing nationwide learning systems;
 - ** Improving administration of the education/training establishment, including training in management, monitoring, and evaluation;
 - ** Attention to relative cost effectiveness of services, encouraging maximum local community support.
- Selected assistance to national education reform programs:
- ** Conversion of primary schools to community learning centers, including instruction in practical skills and in health, nutrition, and child spacing concepts;
 - ** Introduction of local languages of trade and commerce as languages of instruction to primary schools;
 - ** Materials design and production, preparing trainers of trainers;
 - ** Introduction of programmed instruction, appropriate technologies (radio, video-tape);
 - ** Introduction of evaluation techniques.
- Selective research and development activities to support planning and education reform, and to give Sahelian countries the capacity to find answers to particular questions (linked to a proposed Institute of the Sahel):

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- ** Research methodology;
- ** Training in curriculum development by behavioral objectives;
- ** Tests and measurements;
- ** Improved systems for feedback and base data flows to inform training and development activities.

Country: UPPER VOLTA

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE	Agriculture and Human Resources Development	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER	686-0221		FY 78	2,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	Sahel Development Program	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982

Goal: To accelerate agricultural development through the improvement of agricultural training and research facilities.

Purpose: To provide the infrastructure needed to train professional staff needed for positions in agriculturally related enterprise.

Background: The National Development Five-Year Plan accords the highest priority to the agricultural sector. In support of this effort, the donor community, responding to the need to find long-term solutions to the Sahel's precarious food balance, is sponsoring an ever increasing number of agricultural development activities. A primary constraint, however, to Upper Volta's capacity to absorb this increasing level of activity is the quantitative and qualitative lack of trained agricultural personnel. In the past, all medium and upper level agricultural professionals received training outside Upper Volta, often far from the climatic, social and technological realities of home.

A.I.D. has received requests from the Government to develop a training and research infrastructure within Upper Volta. This project will help resolve these needs by providing the Ministry of Rural Development with two expanded agricultural training centers and the rural development engineering students of the University of Ouagadougou with an extension/research center and practical training field stations in different climatic regions.

Major Outputs:

	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)				
Buildings constructed and equipment in place	-	5	6	6	6
Staff trained	-	6	12	18	24
Agricultural extension agents trained in new and existing training centers	-	106	218	334	500

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Upper Volta Land and maintenance of buildings and equipment, the salaries and fringe benefits of staff and operating costs (approximately \$3,000,000).

FY 1978 Program: In this project, A.I.D. will provide four person years of long-term advisory assistance to work in curriculum and education institution development as well as construction of necessary facilities.

A.I.D. - financed Inputs

	(\$ Thousands)	FY 78	All Years
Personnel:			
Long-term technical advisory assistance (60 pm)		400	2,500
Short-term technical advisory assistance (15 pm)		126	
Training:			
Four long-term participants for degree training in agricultural and human resource development (96 pm)		102	750
Commodities:			
Vehicles and educational equipment		80	2,500
Other Costs:			
Improvement of existing training center, Matourkou		300	
New training center at Bogande		782	
Central field station and 2 regional field stations (construction)		210	2,431
Total		2,000	8,181

Country: SENEGAL

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
SAED - Training	Sahel Development Program	1,000	FY 1982	FY 1983
NUMBER 685-0218		INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 1978	FY 1982	FY 1983

Goal: To improve agricultural practices in the Senegal River Basin and increase production.

Purpose: To assist SAED (the agricultural extension agency operation in Senegal in the Senegal River Basin) to develop a training program for upgrading the skills of its personnel.

Background: In 1965, the Government of Senegal created the Societe d'Amenagement et d'Exploitation du Delta (SAED), a semi-autonomous government organization charged with developing the Senegal River Valley. The objectives are to develop the land along the Senegal River (diking of its banks to prevent annual flooding; installing irrigation and drainage networks, pumping stations, etc.; and finally clearing and making the land ready for cultivation) and to organize and train farmers living in the valley to carry out irrigated agricultural production to produce mostly cereals (rice) and other crops. The ultimate objective is to train and upgrade local farmers to permit their taking control over the production and marketing aspects of SAED in the shortest period of time. It is hoped that production of food crops in the valley will reduce Senegal's dependence on food imports and will arrest the rising trend of migration from the valley to the cities where unemployment is already substantial. Senegal plans to add 5,555 hectares of irrigated land each year in the Senegal River Basin with assistance from several donors.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Number of SAED Extension workers trained	60	120	180
Number of SAED personnel (top Managers and other level trained)	125	250	375
Number of long-term participants	1	2	3

<u>Major Outputs (continued):</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u>
Number of short-term participants trained	-	5	10
Number of villagers trained by chiefs	-	5,000	15,000
Number of village chiefs trained	-	160	320
Number of persons receiving literacy training	-	4,000	10,000
Savoigne center built and equipped	-	1	1
Number of perimeter centers built	-	2	4
Ross Bethio and Niango Centers built	-	2	2

Host Country and Other Donors:

Senegal	Personnel and other costs estimate \$140,000 per year.
France	Agreed to support project for 5 years with \$800,000 for first two years.
IBRD	Provided two experts for project design
SATEC (Senegalese Organization)	Preliminary study.

FY 1978 Program:

	<u>A.I.D. -financed Inputs</u>	
	(\$ Thousands)	
	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
<u>Personnel:</u>		
2 Long-term advisors (36 pm) and 3 short-term consultants (9 pm)	255	1210
<u>Training:</u>		
1 Long-term (12 pm)	10	30
5 Short-term (5 pm)	5	116
<u>Commodities:</u>		
Vehicles, tractors, equipment	130	390
<u>Other Costs:</u>		
Construction of new centers	470	1450
Refurbish existing center	120	400
Functional literacy program	10	50
Evaluation	-	60
Total	1,000	3,706

Country: SENEGAL

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Agronomic Institute	FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 1,000		
NUMBER 685-0221		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Goal: To increase agricultural production and improve land use.

Purpose: To assist the Senegalese Government to establish a university-level Agricultural Sciences degree program for training agricultural students in-country.

Background: Senegal does not have a university-level training program in agricultural sciences other than in veterinary medicine. Senegalese students desiring to study agricultural sciences have to go to other countries, mainly France. Senegal has recognized the increased need for agricultural training in such subjects as administration, agronomy, range management, and irrigation engineering to staff a network of offices throughout Senegal. In order not to rely wholly upon the present system, involving training abroad, which is expensive and provided on a space-available basis, Senegal has decided to initiate a university-level program leading to a degree in agronomy (Ingenieur Agronome). This institute will stress practical development-oriented courses in agricultural management, irrigation, conservation, production and marketing practices. In addition to A.I.D., indications of possible willingness to assist in this project have come from the European Development Fund (FED), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the Governments of France and Brazil. A.I.D.'s contribution will be 30% of the total cost of the project while the other donors will provide 50% and the Government of Senegal the remaining 20%.

Major Outputs:

	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Construction of buildings completed	33%	66%	100%
Number of students trained	40	80	120
Future Staff trained	3	6	9

Host Country and Other Donors:

Senegal	Land, local staff and financial support.
FED, IBRD, France and Brazil	Fifty percent of buildings, support costs.

FY 1978 Program:

	<u>A.I.D.-financed Inputs</u> (\$ Thousands)	
	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Personnel:		
One professor (12 pm)	80	900
Short-term consultant (3 pm)	20	120
Training:		
2 long-term degree (24 pm)	16	84
Short-term (2 pm)	4	16
Commodities:		
Vehicles, laboratory and farm equipment	-	480
Other Costs:		
Operating costs	-	1,300
Construction of campus facilities	880	3,100
Total	1,000	6,000

HEALTH/NUTRITION/POPULATION SECTOR

I. Description of the Sector

The Sahelian situation reflects a vicious cyclical process in which poverty, disease, death, and high birth rates are mutually reinforcing phenomena.

A particularly inhospitable environment marked by a harsh, semi-arid climate with unevenly distributed annual rainfall, and insect and parasite infestation along existing waterways, make the quality of health in the Sahel extremely poor. Lacking the most basic medical services, the people of the Sahel exhibit a set of demographic characteristics common to that of pre-industrial societies, but more extreme in degree.

- Birth rates for the region annually average close to 47 per 1,000 women, influenced by many families desperately attempting to replace children lost in death (the rate for North America is 15 per 1,000).
- Death rates annually are about 25 per 1,000 persons (for North America the rate is 9 per 1,000).
- Infant mortality rates are known to be among the highest in the world ranging from 160 for Senegal to 260 for parts of Upper Volta per 1,000 live births (for North America the rate is 16 per 1,000). Life expectancy at birth varies from 34-41 years for the region (71 years for North America).
- The disease pattern which contributes to these depressing statistics includes a high prevalence of malaria, measles, meningitis, tuberculosis, leprosy, onchocerciasis, trypanosomiasis and schistosomiasis.
- Bacterial and viral infections of the respiratory and gastro-intestinal systems in combination with under and malnutrition are common to the overwhelming majority of the population and contribute to much of the disease and death, especially among young children.
- High fertility rates and the resulting population

growth leads to large proportions of dependent children in the population, placing an increasing burden on the region's already inadequate food-producing capacity and social support services.

Mothers and children are the most vulnerable group. Thirty to fifty percent of all children born alive in the Sahelian drought region die before they reach the age of five years.

- Women in the Sahel spend their reproductive years in a continuous cycle of conceiving, bearing and caring for children, in addition to performing the hard physical labor which is requisite to their role. A common sight is a woman walking with a load of wood on her head, containers of water in each hand, a baby on her back, a small child clinging to her skirts, and her abdomen swollen with another pregnancy.
 - ** Women have little or no access to family planning information and service, and only a few practice conscious control of fertility.
 - ** Babies are often born prematurely or have low birth weight due to the combined effects of poor maternal nutrition and health, too closely spaced pregnancies, and heavy physical labor.
 - ** Babies are then exposed to adverse environmental conditions and a wide variety of bacterial and viral infections.
 - ** Mothers are ignorant of the necessity for supplementary weaning foods and have no access to prepared infant foods, nor are they aware of how to use indigenous foods for such purposes.
 - ** Young children pass through a period of serious under-nourishment until they adjust to adult foods.

HEALTH/NUTRITION/POPULATION SECTOR

Health budgets are inadequate and maldistributed, and services reach only a small proportion of the Sahelian population. Usually less than 10% of the total national budgets of the Sahelian countries are allocated to health. These allocations reflect health investments of about 1 dollar per capita throughout the region.

-- National health budgets are not only limited, but also are devoted to urban, hospital-based curative care. Very little is spent on preventive or village health services.

** A large share of the Sahelian health budgets is allocated to supporting hospitals, and this results in an unbalanced support of therapeutic services.

** In Mali, for example, three-fourths of the health budget has been allocated to support 10 hospitals, while the division of promotive and preventive services receives only 16%. The same pattern is true elsewhere.

** A large share of the budget goes to recurrent personnel costs, and this leaves only limited funds for drugs, equipment, and supplies. Therefore, even the basic curative services that might be provided by a system weighted in that direction are hampered by inadequate resources.

** Since hospitals and personnel receive most of the available funds, and since these are located almost exclusively in the largest population centers, it is not surprising that there is great disparity in the services provided to urban and rural residents.

-- Large areas of the Sahel have no dispensary facilities available to them. Where units do exist, typically:

** Many dispensaries are without basic drugs, bandages, and other necessary supplies.

** Most of the national pharmacies are woefully undersupplied, so few commodities are available for the rural areas.

** Health workers primarily perform first aid treatment and/or treatment for illnesses, rather than preventive health service functions.

** Transport is scarce and unreliable, and many areas are so remote that distribution of supplies and drugs and supervisory services are impossible. As a result, most of the population is reliant completely on traditional medical practices, about which we have limited information.

Health service personnel are scarce and trained primarily for curative care; health planning skills are virtually non-existent. Inappropriate training and inadequate supervision of health manpower have reinforced an inappropriate delivery system.

-- Training programs are limited. Many of the most promising medical students study abroad and never return, and the well trained who do return remain in the cities and attend the monied few.

-- The few training facilities which exist in the Sahel are almost all located in urban areas. The curriculum is primarily directed toward preparing health workers for curative care, and the technical and practical training necessary to prepare students in public health and rural-based health services is woefully inadequate. There are almost no opportunities for any type of in-service training, and supervision of health personnel at all levels is seriously lacking.

-- Training programs, such as they are, virtually

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neglect the potential role of paramedical and community health workers, who would best serve the health and nutrition needs of the rural majority.

- Laboratory technicians are scarce - for the most part, only in the big cities can routine laboratory analysis be obtained.
- Training of health, nutrition and population planners and administrators has been badly neglected. With a reorientation away from the old French system, in which indigenous management was not stressed, there is now more emphasis on the importance of training in this area. However, there is still a paucity of competence in skills necessary for planning and supporting service programs throughout the Sahel.

Environmental factors contribute to endemic diseases and nutritional deprivation.

- Many of the debilitating diseases which affect the people of the Sahel and create a drain on manpower resources are caused by an inadequate supply of clean water and the lack of proper sewage and waste disposal systems.
- Contaminated water sources are responsible for the spread of infectious hepatitis, amoebic and bacillary dysentery and cholera. Malaria, onchocerciasis, trypanosomiasis and schistosomiasis are carried by vectors which live or spend part of their lifecycles in natural waterways and irrigation canals of the Sahel region.
- The lack of abundant vegetal life and progressive deforestation are environmental inadequacies which have led to shortages of food and cooking fuel. A combination of natural and man-made encroachments have reduced the productivity of the zone and led to serious nutritional problems.

Lack of adequate health and demographic data is a deficiency which seriously affects development planning. The close interrelationship between population and natural resources has not been sufficiently taken into account in Sahel planning.

- Not enough is known about the people of the region: numbers, age-sex characteristics and other relevant information. Such precise demographic data sources for the Sahel countries, where migration is widespread, have heretofore been unavailable. Those that do exist as a result of recent national census activities have not been evaluated or made comparable for regional planning purposes.
- The lack of adequate data makes appropriate planning interventions difficult and weakens incentives to estimate and illustrate the effects of developmental programs and individual sector-specific projects on population growth and population movements.
- Reliable health statistics have been unavailable for identifying specific disease prevalence and target populations and thereby rationally planning the extension of stationary and mobile services. These data are also needed in order to tailor the training of health workers to meet the needs and demands of the population which they serve.

II. Effects of the Drought

The scarcity of food and displacement of people during and after the drought have had a detrimental effect on health.

- The drought tragically underlined the delicate balance between human and material resources in the Sahel and shattered the myth that population growth favors the development of available but unsettled land. To be productive, land must be arable and water must be adequate and evenly distributed over time. In addition, for life to have meaning above and beyond the harsh struggle for subsistence survival, food, adequate shelter, employment,

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education and family health services are required.

- Overall effects of the drought have not been well documented because of the scarcity of reliable baseline health and demographic data. Surveys taken during and after the drought indicate substantial increases in malnutrition, particularly among nomadic populations. Evidence also shows an increase in the incidence of certain diseases among the nomads, notably measles, which contribute to high infant and child mortality rates. The nomadic groups unquestionably suffered the most from the drought and were the most difficult segments of the population to reach with the aid and service of the relief effort.
- The emergency nature of much of the relief efforts initiated because of the drought, diverted much of the health services that were available in the Sahel. In every country of the Sahel, people moved south, to towns of the savannah or better watered areas nearer to the coast. This displacement and the resulting in- and out-migration of large numbers of people resulted in serious pressure on services, as well as unanticipated demand on available resources of all types, and the rapid spread of epidemics, including cholera.

III. U.S. Strategy

A.I.D. proposes an initiative to assist in improving health conditions and integrating population dimensions into overall development efforts. The coordination of international development assistance to the Sahel, through a regional organization initiated by the countries themselves (CILSS), presents a unique opportunity for the donor agencies and countries to engage Sahelian decision-makers in a process of addressing critical health/nutrition/population policy issues as they relate to overall efforts toward development. A.I.D. plans to take a special initiative in assisting the design and implementation of a health/nutrition/population

program as an integral part of the overall development strategy. The strategy is based on the following sector objectives:

To create, expand, and support health/nutrition/population, programs and activities which rely upon and stimulate the self-reliance of local communities, and which mobilize community resources for preventive and curative local programs.

- Promote responsibility and authority for health services in the community, or as close to it geographically and culturally as possible, to improve the health status of the majority of the population, with necessary linkages and support from the overall health delivery system.
 - ** Utilize present organizational structures or create new ones at the village level to promote community health participation.
 - ** Identify selection criteria and appropriate indigenous practitioners and/or community representatives as village health workers.
 - ** Design a training program for community health workers in basic preventive activities including safe water, waste disposal, personal hygiene and immunizations; maternal-child health care including nutrition and family planning; basic curative services, including identifying and treating common disease problems, and recognizing patients needing referral to an upgraded health facility; and maintenance of records for health and vital statistics.
 - ** Establish support services of supervision, consultation, referrals and supplies, and the complementary use of mobile teams when appropriate.

To strengthen the administrative capability of the government health services structure.

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- Obtain official acceptance of a health strategy which emphasizes preventive, community-based care relying upon local initiatives and responsibility.
- Improve the national planning capability in order to enhance rational decision-making relating to the efficient and adequate allocation of health sector resources.
- Upgrade the administrative infrastructure to provide managerial competence at the national, regional, and local levels, and to reinforce community-based services with reliable and supportive supervision.
- Strengthen referral care, thus ensuring backup which will gradually evolve into a cost-effective system, in which at each level the health worker will provide services to the maximum extent of his or her competence.
- Strengthen the logistic support role of the government in the provision of necessary drugs and equipment to community health centers, dispensaries, clinics and hospitals, including consideration of using available private sector commodity distribution systems where they exist.

To develop and support training for all categories of health/nutrition/population personnel.

- Define manpower needs, local, national and regional and design training programs consistent with health/nutrition/population objectives.
- Emphasize the preventive approach to disease, malnutrition and high fertility rates, which relies on community participation and paraprofessional personnel.
- Provide periodic retraining and establish systematic supervision and evaluation procedures.

- Promote regional training facilities for physicians, nurses, midwives and health administrators and health, nutrition, and population planners.

To educate the population regarding disease prevention, nutrition, the regulation of fertility, and environmental sanitation.

- Design educational curricula to provide family health information through the school systems.
- Develop projects to increase family health knowledge through the use of mass communications media (radio, newspapers, posters, billboards).
- Integrate family health education activities into non-health manpower training programs for agricultural extension agents and others.
- Promote preventive education for health service delivery personnel.
- Promote nutrition education, including the value of local foods and proper storage and preparation of staples, at all levels.

To study health/nutrition/population problems in the Sahel, and determine which actions are most cost-effective in combating those problems.

- Studies are needed to:
 - ** Determine the prevalence and impact of infectious disease, and what cost-effective control measures can be undertaken for those diseases which have an important negative impact.
 - ** More fully understand traditional healing and other cultural practices to determine how traditional practitioners, techniques, and attitudes can be utilized or modified to improve the population's health.

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** Determine nutrition deficiencies related to taboos and production or distribution scarcities, and define modifications that can be made in the nutrition systems and eating customs which compensate for deficiencies and are acceptable within the cultural milieu.

** Gather and analyze information on fertility knowledge, attitudes and practices to determine the best approaches for family planning.

** Define the actual and potential participation of women as providers and users of health/nutrition/population services.

- Design and evaluate experimental action-oriented projects to develop and test health/family planning delivery systems which will make services available at community and individual levels and which will be within the cost limits of the host countries' recurrent budgets.

To incorporate demographic elements in development planning and programs, including health.

- Promote awareness of the interrelationship between development and population growth, and the need to incorporate population dimensions into the development program.
- Establish consensus on a consistent demographic data base for the region so that donors and recipient countries are using uniform standards of measure.
- Support data collection and analysis where gaps exist that prove to be key to program planning and evaluation and the achievement of development objectives.
- Include appropriate baseline data and projections over time for development projects and adjust planning accordingly.

-- Promote countries' regular and systematic demographic data collection, through censuses, surveys, standardized collection of vital statistics and analysis.

-- Improve countries' capacity to apply data to the development and planning process and strengthen institutions dealing with demographic data use, analysis and training.

To enhance the positive health impacts of project activities in non-health sectors.

- Establish procedures within the Club and Sahelian planning ministries to assess the reasonably foreseeable impact of proposed programs, and possible alternatives, on the human environment (health, nutrition, and population).
- Where potential increased health risks to the population can be identified, define and incorporate the administrative and technical means to minimize or eliminate those risks.
- Exploit the potential health benefits of non-health sector efforts, such as agricultural programs which can lead to improved nutrition.
- Establish the capacity to respond with appropriate health training, education and services, as adjuncts to non-health projects where health status is vital, as in river basin development projects and community development activities.

IV. U.S. Program

The desire to improve the quality of life has been articulated by the Sahelian countries, but they have felt powerless to improve conditions because of the significant scarcity of resources.

- Aside from important humanitarian considerations, there is an integral relationship between the

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physical and mental well-being of the population, and its productive capacity.

- Requests have therefore come from recipient governments to incorporate a health component into the development process.
- The Club itself has recognized that critical social and economic strategies must be closely interwoven if projects are going to have successful and long lasting results.

At a meeting of the Club sub-group on health in early December, 1976, the representatives agreed to the general strategy described in this presentation.

- The U.S. has been asked to take a leading role in the development and implementation of an operational health sector strategy for the Sahel, to assist in raising nutritional levels, and to support demographic research and analysis.
- Because family planning has been traditionally opposed in the Sahel, and some countries retain pronatalist policies, our short-term approach will be to strengthen maternal-child health programs, with family planning as an integral component. We also plan to introduce population concerns through demographic research.

The ongoing A.I.D. program will support the bulk of U.S. assistance in the health sector through 1978.

- Niger, Chad, Mali, and Senegal will carry out health projects emphasizing health planning, environmental sanitation, rural health delivery, and preventive care.
- A major family planning program, the first of its kind in the Sahel, will be undertaken in Senegal.
- Another area of ongoing A.I.D. assistance will be in supporting control of endemic diseases,

particularly the prevalent onchocerciasis.

Concurrently, the Sahel Development Program in FY 1978 will support the following activities:

- We will undertake a major health research project in conjunction with overall development of the Senegal River Basin (OMVS).
- We will also initiate a population project, emphasizing the collection, analysis and use of demographic data which is vital for appropriate development planning and evaluation. In addition, this project will analyze the effects of high fertility, both on economic progress in the Sahel as well as on the health and well being of the peoples, especially the mothers and children.

Country: SAHEL REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE OMVS Health Research Program	FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (<i>In thousands of dollars</i>)		
NUMBER 628-0505		FY 78	1,600	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982

Goal: To establish preventive and curative measures against endemic water borne diseases in the Senegal River Basin.

Purpose: To develop the data necessary for designing preventive and curative health projects in the Senegal River Basin as a basis for improved health planning for the rural poor as well as to consider how to prevent the deterioration of health conditions which might be adversely effected by river basin development.

Background: A team of health professionals, including experts in parasitology, virology, medical entomology and immunology, have chosen a 100 square mile pilot area in Mauritania and Senegal centering around Rosso, Mauritania in which to conduct a six-month pilot study on transmissible disease problems. This study was requested by officials of the Ministries of Health of Senegal and Mauritania to develop programs of preventive and curative measures against water borne diseases in the river basin. Recognizing the need for intensive data-gathering in certain key population areas of this pilot area, the team will begin medical studies in the area in early 1977. The final report of this health survey team will form the basis for this project.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>82</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)				
Field Laboratory	-	1	1	1	1
Laboratory Technicians	-	2	5	8	12
Data for Health Projects	-	X	X	X	X
Monitoring of specific health conditions	-	X	X	X	X

Host Country and Other Donors:

World Bank	Public health studies at major irrigation perimeters.
Governments of Senegal and Mauritania	Personnel for training, and support costs and in-kind services.

FY 1978 Program:

	<u>A.I.D. -financed Inputs</u> (<u>\$ Thousands</u>)	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
<u>Personnel:</u>			
Services of a specialist in tropical medicine (team leader) and eight researchers (24 pm each), short-term consultants (12 pm total)		1,150	2,000
<u>Training:</u>			
4 Long-term (48 pm)		50	130
<u>Commodities:</u>			
Research equipment, 5 vehicles and a mobile laboratory		250	270
<u>Other Costs:</u>			
Construction of the laboratory and related facilities, and operating costs		150	200
<u>Total</u>		<u>1,600</u>	<u>2,600</u>

Country: SAHEL REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Demographic Data Collection and Analysis	FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 625-0927		FY 78	1,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982

Goal: To cooperate with the Club des Amis du Sahel in the compilation and interpretation of demographic data which will provide information for development planning and evaluation; and to assist member countries in formulating appropriate programs of population and family planning.

Purpose: To develop a comprehensive population program for the Sahel in order to build an indigenous capability in demographic planning research and analysis and family planning.

Background: A demographic component will be introduced to complement multi-sector integrated development projects with a view toward planning and evaluating project inputs and results in the context of expected population characteristics and their changes. This will include a profile of the project population by its age, sex, location and project-specific skills and traits, and projections designed to anticipate demographic changes during project implementation. Ultimately, all Sahel planning should have such a component, but initially the technique will be developed in conjunction with two or three projects. During this phase, data research and some data collection will be undertaken to complement data compilation, presentation and analysis. Local institutions will be supported to develop an indigenous competence to carry on the demographic program.

Information will be gathered and provided on the relationships between population/family planning issues and development as well as the effects of unregulated fertility on maternal and child health. Conferences will also be held to explore these issues with Sahelian decision makers and personnel. Actual family planning service programs will be designed to complement health and rural development projects.

Major Outputs:

	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Demographic study and analysis	X	X	X
Family planning study and analysis	X	X	X
Dissemination of information	X	X	X
Regional institutional capacity for demographic program	-	X	X

Host Country and Other Donors:

Sahelian States (8)	Local support and in-kind services.
Other donors, i.e. agencies of France, Canada, IBRD, and U.N. agencies.	Technical sector specialists and research and project activities in support of the Club's Work- ing Groups.

FY 1978 Program:

	A.I.D. - financed Inputs (\$ Thousands)	
	FY 78	All Years
Personnel:		
54 pm of demographic planning, data collection and analysis consultants	325	900
48 pm of local personnel	50	300
24 pm of family planning/health consultants	200	600
Training:		
80 pm	100	500
Commodities:		
Audio-visual supplies and research equipment	125	400
Other Costs:		
Computer resources, data collection and analysis, costs transport, publications	200	800
Total	1,000	3,500

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I. Description of the Sector

The Sahel is the semiarid zone sandwiched between the Sahara desert to the north and the tropical rain forests to the south.

- As implied by its arabic definition as "border," the Sahel is a marginal area characterized by variable rainfall and periodic drought.
- The inhabitants of the region have supported themselves for thousands of years by subsistence farming or tending livestock.
- Until recently, the traditional land use system of peasant societies and the migratory patterns of nomads offered a striking illustration of man's ability to support himself in a region characterized by variable rainfall and scarce resources. In the past, sedentary farmers established a system of land use which maintained soil fertility.
- Land was left fallow for long periods, sometimes up to 20 years, before recropping.
- Sufficient trees remained protected. These performed the dual function of holding the soil in place and contributing to its fertility.

The migratory patterns of nomads were based upon ecological considerations and realities.

- During the dry season, the nomads moved as far south as possible without penetrating tsetse fly territory.
- With the advent of the rains, the herds moved north until they reached the edge of the rainbelt, at which point the return trip south began.

Nomads usually raised a variety of animals in order to exploit a varied vegetation and to ensure themselves from drought.

- Sheep and cattle provided products for their own consumption or for exchange.
- Camels, goats, sturdy animals capable of surviving droughts, insured them from total loss in bad times.

The nomads entered into a symbiotic relationship with the sedentary farmers.

- Dairy products were exchanged for grains, such as millet.
- The nomad's cattle grazed on the crop stubble during the dry season and manured the fields in return.

Although some environmental degradation occurred, such as erosion around dry season wells, this damage was localized and minimized by the movements of the nomads and the wide spacing of wells. Other ecological checks and balances also came into play. Drought, animal diseases and low fertility kept human and animal populations from expanding beyond the region's ability to support them.

These traditional land use systems have broken down over the past half century.

- The introduction of cash crops and the increase in the rate of population growth have increased the demand for cultivable land.
- This demand has been partially met by planting food crops on marginal land and by reducing fallow periods to five years or less.
- The consequence has been a decline in soil fertility and increased susceptibility of the land to wind and water erosion.

The old symbiotic relationship which once existed between farmers and nomads has now become a competitive one. Land previously used for grazing is now being cleared for

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cultivation of cereals to support an expanding population.

Traditional migratory practices are also breaking down.

- The division of the region into separate, independent states has severely restricted the mobility of the nomads. National governments are waging an active campaign to persuade the pastoralists to settle down. Technical improvements, such as the drilling of deep boreholes, have made pasture and not water the limiting factor on livestock numbers. Thousands of these deep borehole wells have been drilled. Yielding large quantities of water, these wells encouraged attempts to support large concentrations of livestock.

The end result has been massive overgrazing within a 5- to 20-kilometer radius of the water supply.

- The temporary imbalance between animals, water and pasture was exacerbated by the tremendous increase in the livestock population, which was made possible by improved veterinary techniques. Consequently, the cattle population increased from 18 million to 25 million in the 1961 to 1970 period.
- If production systems are changed and greater commercialization is achieved, the region could potentially increase herd size while maintaining an ecological balance. Increases in livestock production are necessary to assure protein and income for a growing population.

Forests, a major natural resource of the region, have been tremendously depleted. In addition to wooded areas being cleared for cultivation, there is a growing demand for wood for charcoal, firewood, and construction materials. As a result, many areas have reverted to secondary forests of low productivity. The depletion of forest resources has given rise to a situation in which firewood is in very short supply. Firewood, the major source of energy in rural households,

is in some cases more expensive than food.

II. Effects of the Drought

Drought in the Sahel is an historical, climatic phenomenon and has occurred frequently in the past. The drought which began in 1968 is different for two reasons.

- The impact was aggravated by the increase in the numbers of people and livestock. The Sahel was supporting one-third more people and twice the number of animals present 50 years ago.
- The drought precipitated an ecological breakdown in the region.

Despite attempts to explain drought and desertification in the Sahel in terms of global weather changes, evidence suggests that the process of desertification can be attributed to man's influence on the natural environment.

- Loss of soil fertility is caused by shortened fallow periods and intensive cultivation of marginal lands.
- Soil erosion is due to destruction of the vegetation protective covering.
- The almost desperate cutting of scarce forests resources as fuel for cooking has depleted the cheapest energy source and destroyed the protective tree cover.

A more intensive use of the environment and the breakdown of traditional land use patterns left little margin for variations in rainfall or the pasture's limited capacity for self-renewal.

- The fragile balance was upset, which increased desertification and the susceptibility of the inhabitants to famine.
- This was accompanied by a decline in the

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capability of the region to support man or animal.

The recent drought has focused national and international attention on the ecological interrelationships in the Sahel.

- Before the drought of 1968 to 1974, little thought was given to the impact of isolated human activities on the environment as a whole.
- Various technologies were used to overcome production problems without first stressing the consequences of these activities on the environment.

The breakdown of the ecological system and the consequent toll of human and animal lives has centered world attention on the Sahel.

- Countries victimized by the disaster have mobilized themselves into the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) to attack their problems on a regional scale.
- Donor countries have recognized that traditional assistance efforts, characterized by isolated short-term projects, have done more harm than good.
- There is agreement that a long-term integrated development program with close cooperation between donors and recipients is the optimum approach to arresting and reversing the process of desertification in the Sahel.

III. Club des Amis du Sahel Activities

The Club recognizes the critical role of ecological factors in the overall development of the region.

- The Club's activities in the ecological sphere will reflect the dual objectives of achieving self-sufficiency while maintaining an ecological balance.
- The Club will concern itself with general subjects

which are of interest to the region as a whole. Environmental and ecological issues designated to receive special attention include: environmental protection; crop diseases; water conservation; land productivity; society and the environment.

- The Club will develop a methodology for the various working teams to assess the impact of proposed development programs on the Sahel environment. This will include specific proposals to insure that both objectives (achieving self-sufficiency while maintaining an ecological balance) are met.

The Club recognizes the need to provide for conservation and reforestation programs to produce the necessary timber and firewood as well as to control desertification. The Symposium on the Role of Forest in the Rehabilitation of the Sahel, held in Dakar in April 1976, recommended that 180,000 hectares of new forest be planted annually and about 900,000 existing hectares be better managed. However, available data are incomplete and wood needs inadequately studied. It is feared that firewood requirements alone will make it necessary to plant larger areas.

IV. Primary Constraints

Before a country can manage its natural resources effectively, it must have knowledge about the nature, quantity and location of these resources.

- In order to identify and arrest environmental deterioration, there must be a capability to monitor the changing condition of the natural domain: to forecast crop yields; detect erosion of land and pollution of water; recognize alternatives in land use; give early warning and assess damage of drought; and observe other relevant aspects of environmental change.
- The primary constraints to achieving the twin objectives as defined by the CILSS are the lack of knowledge and data needed for the effective management of natural resources in the Sahel countries

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and the capability to monitor the environment.

In order to implement an ecologically sound development program in the Sahel, thorough environmental assessments must be undertaken.

- Past experience has demonstrated that programs implemented to solve one problem have generated a series of new problems.
- To minimize these negative consequences, environmental impact considerations should be addressed before approval and implementation of any given project.
- This would permit identification of the expected impact of the program on the environment, evaluation of alternatives and their consequences, and modification of the program to minimize potential adverse impacts.
- The Sahel countries have minimal expertise and only nascent institutional mechanisms to conduct these important studies.
- The expense and time required to undertake environmental assessments may slow down the approval and implementation of development programs.
- However, these studies are critical elements in the development of the frail Sahelian ecosystem and the above-mentioned constraints must be overcome.

An additional potential constraint is the interaction of social, economic and political factors and lack of understanding of these interactions on a local level. Essentially, this relates to the human element, the ability of people to change and adapt to new situations.

- A nomad, for example, is reluctant to market his livestock, which often symbolizes his position on the social ladder and is of greater value than

the potential earnings from a sale. The introduction of modern veterinary techniques has directly contributed to the expansion of live-stock herds. To maintain an ecological balance, new production systems which minimize extensive grazing and maximize commercialization must be designed. Changing the traditional attitudes, values and perceptions of risk will be fundamental.

- Widespread education is a prerequisite to the successful implementation of an ecologically sound development program in the Sahel.

Finally, attention must be focused on the numbers of people that given areas can realistically support. Domestic demands for land, water and firewood are examples of already serious problems of economic planning in the Sahel. This issue is addressed in the section on health, nutrition and population.

V. U.S. Contribution to a Larger Program

The traditional land use systems in the Sahel have broken down. Land misuse has contributed to deterioration of the region and speeded up the process of desertification. Enlightened land use management combined with long-term assessment and planning could conceivably reverse the process of desertification.

In the past, national planners have rarely incorporated current and the accurate resource information and environmental factors.

- Enlightened land use management requires a thorough inventory of a country's human and natural resources.
- Detailed information is needed on a country's topography, hydrology, soils, geology, vegetation, climate, mineral and petro-chemical deposits, distribution of human and animal populations, and types of land use.

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- With this data, managers and decision-makers can draw up a detailed and comprehensive plan for land use.
- Such detailed information is rarely presented to planners in a timely and relevant fashion.

The U.S. has developed the technology for mapping the world's resources at relatively little cost. The earth resources satellite system (LANDSAT), in conjunction with aerial photography and ground surveys, can provide planners and managers with an inventory of a country's natural resources.

The U.S. will continue to transfer remote sensing technology to countries in the Sahel.

- The U.S. is currently engaged in planning a multi-donor program to transfer remote sensing technology to the Sahel.
- Under this program, an existing tracking station in Ouagadougou will be converted into a facility to receive and process photographic and computer satellite images.
- The U.S. will support long-term training of technicians from the Sahel countries to interpret and use the images transmitted by the satellite. This will enable those countries to maximize the benefits to be derived from use of the technology.

The U.S. will finance and conduct initial resource inventories as part of pre-project implementation of its bilateral programs in Senegal and Mauritania. These inventories will enable national planners in Senegal and Mauritania to develop a national plan for the conservation and use of natural resources.

The planning and decision-making process will be more effective in terms of maximizing scarce natural resources to achieve stated development objectives if trained natural resource managers are in positions of responsibility. The

U.S. has much to contribute in the field of training.

- The U.S. will support training of government cadres.
- Trainees will receive extensive field experience in the U.S. in range, forest and land management techniques.
- Trainees will be taught to utilize the most advanced technological planning tools, such as remote sensing data.

Given that reforestation and revegetation have been designated a priority by CILSS and the Club, it is anticipated that the U.S. will increase its support to upgrading and rehabilitating forest and range resources in the Sahel.

Proposed U.S. projects (Land Conservation and Revegetation) would assist the Governments of Senegal and Mauritania in their efforts to improve, protect and maintain the quality of their natural resources with particular emphasis on forests. Project activities would include:

- ** Preservation of existing forests from woodcutting and uncontrolled bush fires;
- ** Conservation and improvement of existing forest resources;
- ** Revegetation of degraded and unproductive forest zones.

The U.S. is required by law to draft an environmental impact statement for all proposed projects.

- This is to insure that the environmental consequences of U.S. financed projects are identified and given due consideration in the early phases of project conception or design.
- In those cases where potentially adverse effects are identified, alternatives can be considered or

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safeguards adopted before any real harm is done to the environment.

This requirement has special relevance for the Sahel, where the implementation of some projects has contributed to the ecological deterioration of the region.

-- The U.S. and the host countries will work together to prepare environmental impact statements. This process will contribute to:

** Developing an awareness, among national planners and managers, of the intricate web of interrelationships associated with environmental problems;

** Strengthening of the capabilities of indigenous institutions to cope with these problems.

Country: SENEGAL

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Land Conservation and Revegetation	FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1983
NUMBER 685-0219		FY 78 1,000		
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Goal: To provide a broad base of renewable resources which permit increased and stable agricultural, energy and livestock production.

Purpose: This project has four primary purposes: 1) to decrease soil degradation at deep-bore water points in the sylvo-pastoral (rangeland) zones, 2) to preserve existing forests and wood resources against uncontrolled bush fires and woodcutting, 3) to prevent further deterioration of soil and reduction of crop yields in Senegal's peanut and millet producing regions, and 4) to conserve and improve the existing forest resources in the Cap-Vert (Thies-Dakar) region.

Background: The degradation of Senegal's land and soil resources due to uncontrolled grazing, wind erosion and excessive use of forest resources is profound. The damage to forests, crops and livestock due to lack of fire control is enormous. Losses of livestock following the drought are placed at 15% of the pre-drought cattle population; productivity in crop production in non-pastoral zones due to uncontrolled burning and soil degradation is evident and will worsen as additional stress is placed upon the environment unless land and soil stabilization is achieved. In 1975-76, two to three million hectares of land were subjected to indiscriminate burning.

A comprehensive integrated program for the stabilization, protection and conservation of renewable land and soil resources is a sine qua non to increased agricultural, livestock and forestry productivity in Senegal.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u>
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)		
Number of supervisors trained	-	7	14
Number of technical personnel trained	-	120	240

<u>Major Outputs (Continued)</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u>
Number of farmers contacted by mobile units	-	1,200	2,400
Kilometer of firebreaks constructed	-	540	1,080
Number of tree seedlings produced	-	2 mil.	4 mil.
Number of hectares planted with improved species	-	10,600	22,000
Number of hectares planted with gum arabic	-	400	800
Kilometers of water distribution system constructed	-	40	80
Fire fighting brigades organized	-	20	40

Host Country and Other Donors:

Senegal Salaries of technicians, full and part-time labor costs, buildings, operating costs, land, per diem and travel costs estimated at 400,000 dollars annually.

Peace Corps Four to six volunteers

FY 1978 Program:

	<u>A.I.D. -financed Inputs</u> (\$ Thousands)	
	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Personnel:		
3 Long-term advisors (54 pm)	315	1525
Training:		
2 Long-term (24 pm)	20	410
2 Short-term (12 pm)	15	370
40 In-country (80 pm)	30	981
Commodities:		
Heavy equipment, trucks, pipes, pumps, storage and water tanks, radios, fencing, fuel, fertilizer, seeds	620	7,800
Total	<u>1,000</u>	<u>11,086</u>

Country: MAURITANIA

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE Renewable Resource Management and Conservation	FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 1,000		
NUMBER 682-0205		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Goal: To promote self-sustained development in the rural sector through comprehensive programs to build a human and physical resource base needed to withstand future droughts without undue disruption to continued development.

Purpose: To develop an integrated program for renewable resource management which will result in more stable energy, livestock and agricultural production systems.

Background: This project is an effort to assist the Government of Mauritania develop an integrated approach to management and conservation of the arable land in the country. It will consist of developing a plan for national resource development; pilot projects in dune fixation, rangeland conservation and management, and reforestation; and, training of government cadres. These programs are considered essential for two reasons. First, any serious attempt to promote the long-range development of the country must address itself to the problem of efficient management and utilization of its natural resources. This is a particularly critical factor in Mauritania because the soils and forests (among the most important resources) have been seriously compromised by the recent droughts. Second, the needs for wood and by-products are increasing as the population expands and the economy modernizes. This project will be the first attempt by the Government to develop a comprehensive land management system and therefore offers A.I.D. a unique opportunity to help set constructive precedents whose effects will be felt for a long time.

Major Outputs:	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82
	(Cumulative as of end of FY)				
Natural Resource Survey	-	1	1	1	1
National Plan for Resource Development	-	1	1	1	1
People Trained:					
In-Country	-	-	10	20	30
U.S. short-term	5	10	15	15	15
U.S. long-term	-	-	-	2	4
Wood Production Site (hectares)	50	150	425	700	980
Dune Stabilization Plots (hectares)	-	55	55	55	55
Vegetation Rehabilitation site (hectares)	-	-	-	-	1265

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Mauritania \$125,000 for personnel and facilities.

FY 1978 Program:

	A.I.D.-financed Inputs	
	(\$ Thousands)	
	FY 78	All Years
Personnel:		
Two long-term advisors (36 pm)	210	210
Training:		
Five U.S. short-term (30 pm)	25	125
Commodities:		
Vehicles, bulldozers, barbed wire, fertilizer, pesticides, and tools	439	1,820
Other Costs:		
Operating expenses, support costs, and local labor for land clearing and construction of base camps	326	1,845
TOTAL	1,000	4,000

ADAPTIVE TECHNOLOGY

I. Description of the Sector

Man has always shaped tools and designed more efficient means of accomplishing tasks to maximize productivity of land, labor and capital.

- Technology has enabled him to stretch scarce resources and to increase productivity to enhance his personal needs.
- Technology encompasses a wide range of tools and techniques, from rudimentary implements fashioned by early societies to the most advanced means of mapping global resources through remote sensing.

There has been little change in the tools and techniques used by the inhabitants of the Sahel to earn a living.

- In the recent past the animal and human populations have expanded substantially, and neither traditional technology nor the social structure within which it is used are capable of supporting this additional and increasing burden.
- New techniques that will further stretch the scarce resources of water, labor and capital are necessary if this region is to reach the goal of self-sufficiency.

II. Effects of the Drought

The hasty application of technology without consideration of its appropriateness or an assessment of its long-term consequences can produce disastrous results. The drought in the Sahel is testimony to this fact. The isolated transfer of technology has sometimes generated new problems and has contributed to upsetting the region's fragile ecological balance. For example:

- Improved veterinary techniques have partly contributed to the unbalanced growth of the animal population, beyond the capability of the environment to support this increase.

- Improved medical services have reduced human deaths while fertility remains high, further burdening the environmental capacity.
- Installation of mechanical pumps and the drilling of wells to increase the water supply without appropriate modifications in land use have encouraged overgrazing in the surrounding marginal areas.

III. Club des Amis du Sahel Activities

The Club recognizes the pivotal role of technology in development.

- The type of technology needed in the Sahel has not been considered a matter for special attention until recently.
- The Club considers technology an integral element of the overall program. One of the nine working groups is devoted exclusively to insuring that appropriate technological choices are made.

The Club distinguishes between two kinds of technology based upon the potential number of users and the complexity of its manufacture and use.

- "Broad based" technology, sometimes referred to as "grass-roots" or "village level" technology, can be used by almost everyone. These are the simple technical improvements that:
 - ** Improve the life in rural households by easing daily tasks;
 - ** Conserve limited resources of food and water;
 - ** Improve sanitary conditions and reduce susceptibility to diseases;
 - ** Are energy conserving;
 - ** Are ecologically least harmful;

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- ** Are most attuned to the cultural practices of the people.

In many instances this could be an adaptation of locally available technology.

Due to their small investment costs, individual families can afford to acquire these technologies. Community organizations, such as supply and service cooperatives, could, with technical and financial assistance, purchase and use these technologies.

- "Narrow based" technology implies complexity, centralization and a relatively large investment cost. Operation or use of this technology is limited to those who have received special training. In the case of remote sensing technology, for example, special equipment is needed and technicians must be trained to interpret and utilize the satellite images. Although this technology will ultimately benefit the country/region as a whole, the number of users is very limited.

The Club will focus on innovative technology, the application of which is important to the development of the Sahel.

This technology may be applied throughout the region and may be independent of the processes identified by the other Club teams. Technologies to receive special emphasis are:

- ** Analysis of photographic images from satellites and aircraft (for analysis of hydrological, hydrogeological and geological characteristics of the Sahel. These analyses will be used for range and forestry management, crop protection and land use studies.)
- ** Ways to exploit indigenous sources of energy (such as solar, wind, mechanical and electric).
- ** Irrigation and pumping techniques (to include waterlifting and pumps using manual, animal traction and mechanical power; canal and water

control structures; and irrigation systems which economize water, such as trickle irrigation).

- ** Intensification of agricultural production (with emphasis on mechanization based on animal traction and motorized equipment for both rainfed and irrigated farming).

In addition, alternative food-processing technologies will be considered.

IV. Constraints on Achieving Development Objectives

Energy is a basic, critical ingredient to the economic development of the Sahel. The lack of low-cost energy that is available to the poor majority is a major bottleneck.

- The major source of energy, firewood, is in short supply. The massive destruction of woody vegetation to satisfy energy requirements of a growing population has contributed to the ecological degradation of the region. This destruction is likely to continue because alternate sources of cooking fuel are scarce and costly.
- This shortage has severely affected the ability of the rural poor to satisfy their energy needs.
- Small amounts of energy are of critical value to a rural economy.
- The cost of conventional sources of energy such as fossil fuel is increasing beyond the capability of Sahelian countries to pay.
 - ** Assuming moderate population growth, by the end of the century, consumption of non-wood energy sources may become seven to ten times the 1970 level.
 - ** The recent increases in oil prices have resulted in the inclusion of many of the Sahelian

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countries on the U.N. "most seriously affected" (MSA) list.

** Foreign exchange requirements for obtaining necessary energy supplies will probably increase by nine to eleven %, while exports are expected to grow at a rate of less than six %.

-- This situation poses a dilemma for the Sahelian countries, and is a serious obstacle to the development of the region.

-- There is a real need for small-scale, low-cost, decentralized energy technology for rural and village use.

The development and use of indigenous energy sources in addition to wood will increase local self reliance. The principal local source of energy is the sun. Some simple, small-scale technology utilizing these energy sources is available, but limited. These resources are currently untapped because they are not in a form readily utilized by conventional technologies.

-- Some solar technology is already available for heating, cooling, distillation, and crop drying, but the potential remains largely untapped.

-- Wind energy, which has its source in the sun, is one of the earliest sources of power. A variety of technologies are now available in other countries for pumping water; irrigating fields; grinding, threshing and winnowing food crops; cutting wood; and generating electricity. There is a need to adopt and apply these technologies to the Sahel.

The supply of water is of utmost importance in the Sahel, where the chronic shortage of this resource is a major bottleneck.

-- Water practices developed for temperate climates may not work well in arid regions. In the past, practices developed in regions with higher

rainfall have been improperly applied to the Sahel, with disastrous consequences.

-- There is a need for fresh, innovative approaches to water technology designed specifically with the needs of arid regions in mind. These technologies should be small scale and relatively inexpensive so as to be accessible to the rural poor. They should be considered as supplements to, not substitutes for, standard large-scale water supply and management methods.

In some regions of the Sahel the absence of adequate available manpower and the strenuousness of traditional farming techniques are major constraints to increasing productivity and achieving the goal of self-sufficiency.

-- The Sahel does not have the same population density problems experienced by many developing countries. There is insufficient labor to accomplish agricultural tasks, particularly during the peak periods of weeding, harvesting and threshing. The labor shortage will become more acute if a system of intercropping is adopted. Introduction of appropriate mechanization could alleviate the labor constraint.

-- Of even greater importance in the long term, intensification of agricultural production through new technologies could allow for increased yields while reducing the total acreage farmed. This will permit longer fallow periods and allow soils to regain their fertility.

Inherent in the introduction of mechanization is the possibility that machines will displace people and give rise to unemployment. Because the choice of technology will affect employment, technologies that minimize unemployment should be considered. Labor displaced by machines would also be available for productive employment in the rural industrial sector, such as manufacturing small-scale agricultural equipment. An assessment of the implications of introducing mechanization in the Sahel should be undertaken before implementation of any related projects.

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To achieve self-sufficiency, the region should develop the capability to identify appropriate technology from the pool of existing knowledge and adapt it to local conditions.

Where suitable technology is non-existent or unavailable, the region should have an indigenous capability to design and develop new technologies. The Club will examine the decision by the Council of Ministers to establish a Sahel Institute, which would, among other things:

- Collect and disseminate information on available technology;
- Coordinate research and development activities of existing institutions;
- Stimulate and support research in local institutions and in some instances carry out research on new technologies that can be applied to crop and animal production.

V. Relationship to Other Sectors

Technology is an essential input for all the Club working groups, and its efficient application is of utmost importance. For example:

- Availability of low-cost, village-level technologies to exploit indigenous energy sources will increase agricultural productivity, improve health and raise the overall standard of living of rural people.
- Improved hand tools and irrigation techniques will contribute to increasing agricultural productivity.
- The development of simple water purification techniques will have a positive effect on the health of the Sahelian people.
- Relevant, non-formal educational and training techniques will contribute to the development of human resources.

- The design of inexpensive means of locally manufactured transportation (bicycles, carts, wheelbarrows) that have minimal non-renewable energy requirements will be an improvement in the infrastructure sector.

VI. Primary Constraints within the Sector

There is a need for socially acceptable technology which is responsive to the unique problems and conditions in the Sahel.

- With some exceptions, technology available in the U.S. does not offer realistic solutions to the problems of the Sahel. The majority of technological research and development -98%- has been conducted in the highly industrialized countries and is specifically geared to the problems, needs and conditions of these nations.
- Innovative technological approaches must be culturally appropriate in order to contribute to the resolution of some of the problems in the Sahel.
- The U.S., a leader in technological innovation, has much to contribute in this area. Initially time, energy and labor saving inventions at the Village level offer high promise.

VII. U.S. Program

The U.S. program in the Sahel will focus mainly on simple, inexpensive technologies that will be accessible and appropriate to large portions of the population.

- This is consistent with the Congressional mandate to direct U.S. assistance to meeting the needs of the poor majority.
- This approach allows incremental changes which are easily accepted in the short term, although more large-scale technological solutions might be useful in later periods as the institutional systems

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and the human resources are developed.

The U.S. will engage in a sustained and systematic effort to transfer the capability to utilize remote sensing technology to the Sahelian countries.

- Satellite technology in conjunction with aerial photography and ground surveys can provide national planners with current and accurate information on resources and environmental factors.
- Resource information is particularly important in the Sahel, where the fragile resource base dictates more rational land use planning. Use of satellite technology has the advantage of being quicker and cheaper than a natural resource survey conducted by land.
- Satellite technology is also a useful tool for identifying changes in climate. This is critically important in the Sahel, where governments could reduce the impact of drought through advanced preparation made possible by a timely forecast.

The U.S. Sahel Development Program will encourage, promote and support the development, adaptation and application of technology to exploit renewable energy resources.

The U.S. has much to contribute in this field.

- By far, the largest program of research, development and demonstration in solar energy techniques is taking place in the U.S.
- In the fiscal year just ended, about \$115 million was devoted to developing and demonstrating solar technologies. The U.S. Congress has recently passed legislation appropriating \$290 million to the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) to be used solely for solar energy technologies.
- The National Academy of Sciences has recently

completed a technical report on renewable energy resources for developing countries.

- Private small businesses throughout the U.S. are involved in research, development and manufacture of solar energy technologies.

The U.S. will encourage, promote and support appropriate technologies that increase the water supply in the Sahel.

- The program will support the development of pumps and water-lifting techniques for irrigation purposes.

The greatest opportunity for increasing water supplies in the Sahel may lie with improving existing water systems.

This approach would not require a massive investment of capital, and could be implemented in the short-term. A few illustrations follow:

- Replacing waterways (canals) with closed circuits to minimize evaporation.
- Lining waterways (canals) to reduce seepage losses.
- Collecting and storing rainwater.

The U.S. program will support the development of improved agricultural technology for draft animals and small-scale motorized agricultural equipment.

- Conventional agricultural machinery is inappropriate to the needs of the Sahel for environmental, economic and social reasons.
- The availability of improved animal-drawn implements and small-scale mechanized equipment accessible to poor farmers will contribute to meeting the goal of self-sufficiency.
- The Small-Scale Agricultural Machinery Project in the Philippines, which was funded by the U.S., has designed small-scale technology for wetland rice

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farms. Some of this technology may be appropriate, with some adaptations, to the Sahel. More important, perhaps, are developments in dryland agricultural machinery underway at the International Rice Research Institute.

The U.S. will promote and support initial assessments of the implications of adopting new technologies before their introduction into the Sahel. In this way, potentially adverse consequences can be identified at an early stage and their impacts minimized or eliminated. For example, the impact of small-scale mechanization on employment should be assessed and given consideration by policy makers in the decision-making process.

In many instances, the technological solutions to problems in the Sahel already exist. Many are local, and only require improvement and greater dissemination.

- The next step is to adapt these technologies to local conditions so that they can be produced commercially and economically, utilizing indigenous resources to the greatest possible extent.
- The technology must be field-tested, and the acceptability to the rural or urban dweller must be determined.
- To be considered successful, a technology must meet the following criteria:
 - ** Commercially viable,
 - ** Acceptable to the consumer,
 - ** Conserve limited resources,
 - ** Increase productivity,
 - ** Have an overall beneficial long-term impact.

The U.S. Sahel Development Program will encourage and support the development of an indigenous capability to identify, adapt and develop technologies appropriate to local needs. The institutional capability and the skilled manpower required to perform these functions are currently weak or non-existent. The optimum means

for achieving this goal may be the establishment of an institution staffed with trained indigenous specialists.

Such a regional institute would perform the following functions:

- Collect and disseminate information on appropriate technologies;
- Stimulate, and to some extent financially support, research and development activities in existing local institutions to strengthen local problem-solving capabilities;
- Coordinate the activities of local institutions to insure against duplication of efforts;
- Conduct research and development in areas that are of general interest to the whole region.

A country or region cannot achieve complete self-sufficiency given adequate resources until it has a strong indigenous scientific and technological capability. This is the basis for rational decisions on the national level regarding technological choices for achieving development objectives. The Club can assist the people in the region to identify the available technological choices and their implications. It is the Sahelian people and their leaders who must make these decisions.

Adaptive technology represents a new approach to U.S. development assistance. Therefore, the major planning effort needed to integrate this activity with current aid programs will occupy the major part of FY 1977 and 1978 under the Planning, Management and Research Project. Some projects may be started in FY 1978 but the bulk of the effort will be implemented in FY 1979.

While technology is a major component in all development projects, it is only recently that the impact of technological choices on achieving project objectives has been recognized. A major objective of the working group is to insure

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the appropriate choice and adaptation of technology in all projects undertaken by the Club.

Pricing, Marketing and
Storage Sector

FOOD GRAIN MARKETING, PRICE POLICY AND STORAGE

I. Description of the Sector

Most food grain production in the Sahel is for self-consumption. Sahelian producers of cereals - mainly millet and sorghum - generally aim to produce in average rainfall years, enough to eat with a small surplus for sale and/or storage. In most of the region it is estimated that only 10-20% of grain output is marketed.

-- While sales are only a small portion of total output, marketing systems, price policies and storage decisions are critical to the Sahel's economic future. It is marketed grain that feeds the towns and the grain deficit regions within each country.

-- Production increases will be difficult to achieve without:

** An efficient marketing system which provides farmers with inputs and consumer goods and collects, stores, transports, and sells surplus grains to consumers.

** A set of prices for inputs and outputs which will encourage farmers to adopt new techniques such as animal traction, use new inputs such as fertilizer or new seed varieties, and produce a crop mix in harmony with relative costs and returns.

The development of a reliable food grain surplus for the Sahel requires close attention to grain storage problems and policies.

-- At the level of the household and the village, local storage facilities provide the first line of defense against natural hazards.

-- At the national and regional level, grain storage and trade policies must be articulated.

-- The proper amount, kind, and location of storage

facilities is critical to the Sahel's capacity to resist disaster.

Problems in the marketing and price policy area are important in accounting for the Sahel's poor agricultural performance in the 1960's.

-- Production of food and cash crops was discouraged by the imposition of official price policies which failed to provide adequate incentives to farmers.

-- From the late 1950's into the 1970's, the terms of trade between the agricultural sector and the other sectors of the Sahelian economy moved steadily, and in some cases brutally, against agriculture.

-- Traditional marketing arrangements, involving a complex private trading sector, were affected in much of the Sahel by a proliferation of public marketing organizations and a set of policies which created problems for the private trading function.

II. Effects of the Drought

All of the problems in the marketing, price policy and storage area were exacerbated by the drought.

-- Production declines, coupled with low official prices, drove down farmer incomes, at least for export crops. In some countries, relative prices in the "free" (non-official) market shifted in favor of food crops, and producers responded accordingly; this partially explains the drastic decline in groundnut production in Niger.

-- The marketing system was also disrupted. Even before the strains of the drought, Sahel governments tried to "rationalize" systems for buying cash crops and for selling consumer goods and production inputs in rural areas. The main objective was to reduce "exploitation" by private merchants.

-- The drought, however, caused food shortages, quick

FOOD GRAIN MARKETING, PRICE POLICY AND STORAGE

price rises in uncontrolled markets, differential pricing systems, and opportunities for windfall profits. One result was an intensification of state efforts to control the distribution sector.

- As a result, new mechanisms for providing credit and transportation services, traditionally furnished by private merchants, must be developed.

Major Problems

With the return of better weather and normal harvests, marketing organizational problems, price and storage policy issues are arising with special urgency.

- Most governments in the Sahel recognize that present marketing systems are less than satisfactory. Private trade exists in the shadow of illegality in several countries, and in a profusion of overlapping institutions in others.
- Successful replacement or restriction of private traders must be accompanied by alternative agricultural institutions, not only in crop marketing narrowly defined, but in the areas of:

- ** Rural credit

- ** Transport

- ** Retail trade of consumer goods.

- In the Sahel, these institutions are frequently lacking. Their creation is essential to the modernization of the rural sector.

III. Club des Amis du Sahel Activities

Responsible officials in many Sahel governments and donor agencies have long been aware of the need for systematic consideration of grain marketing organization and objectives, price policy, and storage policy.

- A.I.D. has supported a grain price stabilization project in Niger and Upper Volta, in the framework of the Conseil de l'Entente.
- IBRD financed a study of Mali's grain marketing problems in a project designed to stimulate groundnut and food production.
- Storage issues have been a focus of policy concern since the 1968 - 1974 drought.

The Club des Amis du Sahel, recognizing the critical importance of these issues to the overall goals of Sahel development, created a committee on grain marketing, price policy and storage.

- The general mandate of the "Marketing, Price Policy, Storage" committee is to appraise the suitability of food grain marketing policies and structures in the Sahel states, and to study price policies required to ensure the success of the recommended development strategies.
- It is also asked to recommend a crop storage policy and to define optimum size of stocks, taking account of output fluctuations and storage costs.

The Working Group committee has held three meetings since its formation in Dakar in March of 1976. During the course of these meetings a plan was developed for dealing with primary issues. This plan is centered around a series of studies which address marketing, pricing and storage. When these studies have been completed, recommended programs and policies will be identified and programs implemented. The principal elements of these studies are described below:

-- Marketing policy:

- ** Describe and compare the marketing systems in the Sahel.
- ** Evaluate the importance of food crops in

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in comparison with total agricultural production.

- ** Evaluate the importance of trade, i.e., non-subsistence production, compared with total production of cereals. Estimate the proportions traded in modern marketing channels and in traditional channels.
- ** Describe the methods by which marketing operations are financed, for cereals as well as cash crops; indicate the magnitude of financing involved.
- ** Describe the institutions and procedures by which the rural sector is provided with inputs (fertilizer, agricultural equipment, credit, seeds, etc.); set out the relationships between cereal marketing and provision of inputs.
- ** Describe institutions and processes by which rural people are supplied with consumer goods, analyze the possible effects on cereal production and marketing.
- ** Analyze the relationships between cash crops and food crops.
- ** Describe the institutions and procedures involved in foreign trade in food grains (imports and exports). Estimate the volume of this trade, in both modern and traditional channels. Distinguish between inter-Saharan country trade and other.

-- Price policy:

- ** Describe and analyze trends in cereal prices - both producer and consumer prices.
- ** Describe the methods by which producer and consumer prices are established.

- ** Compare producer prices of cash crops and food crops.
- ** Describe and analyze the impact on production of producer and consumer price stabilization systems where they exist.
- ** Describe and analyze the effects of the system of price subsidies to consumers where they exist.
- ** Estimate the income of the rural sector and its fiscal contribution.
- ** Describe the cost structure of main cereals, from farm gate to consumer, with special attention to transport costs.
- ** Evaluate the relative weight of the various factors contributing to grain exports - price differentials, exchange rates, ease of marketing and transport, etc.
- ** Indicate if a single official producer price and a single official consumer price exist throughout the country.
- ** Analyze the effects of this policy on production and consumption.

-- Storage:

- ** Describe the present situation with respect to storage capacity at village, local and national levels, as well as at the ports.
- ** Summarize public policies and objectives regarding storage, insofar as these can be determined from plan documents, political statements, investment patterns, etc.
- ** Estimate the quantities of products now in storage, with some indication of needed

FOOD GRAIN MARKETING, PRICE POLICY AND STORAGE

capacity under various definitions of self-sufficiency. Indicate means of storage used and spoilage rates.

- ** Make an inventory of storage-related projects presently underway or in preparation.
- ** Describe the means, methods and products used in treating cereals distributed for sale to consumers or for use as seed. Specify the quality norms in use.
- ** Describe the mechanisms used to finance the products stored.
- ** Estimate the cost of different methods of storage in use in each country. Describe the mechanisms in use for financing the costs of storage.
- ** Prepare an inventory of new methods and concepts of storage and conservation of food grains, whether for consumption or for seed.

The studies will permit:

- The identification of marketing or price policy bottlenecks to production;
- The definition of broad policy or program needs;
- The highlighting of problems and issues requiring additional information and analysis.

IV. U.S. Program

A.I.D. regards this sector as one of high priority and will continue to support the activities of the committee and the work of the consultants.

- Our previous efforts in Upper Volta and Niger, beginning more than 5 years ago, reflect the difficult and longterm nature of price policy problems.

Since this sector is primarily concerned with policies which are an integral component of many Club projects, a major goal of this working group is to sensitize the Club to the importance of these policies in the development of the Sahel.

Other donors are now also involved:

- The European Development Fund has indicated its interest by providing the rapporteur from among its senior staff.
- The French government is actively participating via the collaboration of members of the staff of the Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique.
- The World Bank and the Canadians have also indicated their belief in the strategic importance of this sector and a desire to participate in the long-term work of the committee.

TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

I. Description of the Sector

The transportation and infrastructure sector is a necessary component in an integrated development plan for:

- River basin development,
- Distributing and marketing foodgrains,
- Distribution of agricultural inputs,
- Provision of health and education services,
- Growth of rural centers for local markets and services.

All of these requirements will emerge from the Club development program. River basin infrastructure is discussed under agriculture, leaving transportation as the principal focus of this section.

Historically, the role of transportation and trade in most of the Sahel has been primarily a link with the outside world and its products.

- Camel caravans and seasonal river traffic provided periodic opportunities for contact and trade with other peoples.
- Regional trade development in the Sahel linked the Sahel with North Africa.
- The coastal states (Senegal, The Gambia and Cape Verde Islands) had an additional contact through the visits of occasional trading ships.

Under colonial rule these contacts became more frequent and economic development centered on agricultural export crops.

- Cotton, peanuts, tobacco and other crops were encouraged by traders from the colonial countries.
- This contact and orientation which was centered on

the mother country led to the present structure of the transportation system which is built around the import-export flows.

- The port cities on the coast of West Africa became the centers of trade with the Sahel colonies, in particular Dakar, Conakry, Abidjan and Lagos, each of which developed extensive rail, road and river links to inland centers.
- Several other secondary ports also became international links to the Sahel, including Douala, Cotonou, Lome and Accra.
- The large distances between the capital cities of the inland Sahel limited their communication and they became more closely linked to the coastal countries than to the neighboring Sahelian states.

Despite the administrative need to establish internal communications, the isolation and mobility of large elements of the population who were nomadic and the low population density of the peoples contributed to a dispersion of investment in transportation.

- The result has been the development of a sparse network of gravel and earth secondary roads connecting to the main international road and rail links and river ports.
- The sandy soil also contributed to the difficulty of vehicle transport on these secondary links and to the relatively low level of agricultural activity and productivity along these links.
- Therefore, the transport system can efficiently move imported food to urban populations but it is singularly inadequate for moving food grains from surplus to deficit areas in the region.

A further complicating factor has been inadequate maintenance of the existing road network due to lack of funds, equipment and skilled manpower in the public works departments.

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- These shortages reflect the low priority which maintenance is accorded in the national budget relative to other sector development projects.
- One result of inadequate maintenance has been the deterioration of low-priority secondary roads to the point where normal annual maintenance, even if available, could not restore them to serviceable condition. Only a road rehabilitation program can return these links to maintainable condition, and local funds are inadequate to accomplish this, despite some effort on the part of the public works departments.
- Another result has been an unwillingness of transporters to venture off the main roads in the rainy season for fear of damage to their vehicles. This has led to even greater isolation of the rural population and less incentive to produce marketable crops.

Traditional Approaches to Sector Investment

The Sahel countries have been largely dependent on the former colonial powers for development funds.

This bilateral relationship has resulted in a tendency to consider projects on a subnational scale which emphasizes export crops that are favored by the donor country.

Despite the recent lending increases by multilateral agencies such as the FED and IBRD, the traditional transportation investment policy in the Sahel has been almost exclusively focused on a project-by-project analysis.

- This has favored incremental improvement of the existing infrastructure, rather than integrated agricultural or livestock projects with infrastructure components.
- The result has been few projects with attractive rates of return, and these few favor the present production areas and transportation routes.

- This traditional project analysis has also favored export crops rather than food crops and contributed to the area's vulnerability to drought.

Sahel Governments have traditionally budgeted amounts for road maintenance and rehabilitation that were too low to prevent deterioration of the road network.

While these programs could readily be implemented by the public works departments, they do not substantially enlarge the capability of these departments to increase their personnel and resources, and to take on an expanded role in road maintenance and rehabilitation which would provide relatively high economic returns.

II. Effects of the Drought

The experience of the drought in the Sahel from 1968 through 1974 and the international relief program that responded to it revealed three facets of the present infrastructure.

- First, the generally poor condition of the secondary and regional roads greatly inhibited the distribution of relief supplies, causing the supplementary use of airlifts and high secondary distribution costs.
- Second, the absence of storage capacity at key transfer points became evident.
- Third, the present operating capacity of the major port-inland links showed an ability to expand to meet urgent short-term demands (port congestion was principally due to the uneven arrival times of major shipments).

The lack of coordination between countries and subregions, and the constraints on transportation of food grains from surplus to deficit zones also revealed major problems.

- There was no market system or organization to meet these needs on a regional scale.

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- The gap was exacerbated by the low level road links between countries of the Sahel, and between Sahel zones and other zones of these countries, which discouraged communication as well as transportation.

The strain on local budgets due to lower production income and the added costs of handling food aid resulted in fewer funds for road maintenance and further deterioration in road conditions.

The abrupt increase in oil prices at the same time worsened an already bad situation and led to a generally lower level of expenditure on road maintenance after the drought than before the drought.

Out of the drought came some positive actions to relieve part of these problems.

- Storage facilities were built at key transfer points.
- The CILSS compendium of development projects was initiated.
- The CILSS became a significant international coordinating body.
- The United Nations Special Sahelian Office (UNSO) also became involved in the infrastructure sector. The U.N. Trust Fund was provided with \$8 million for feeder road improvement and the UNSO has commissioned the related prefeasibility studies.
- The priority roads in each country were selected for UNSO by the Ministries of Agriculture. This process, however, was not the normal planning procedure for transportation, and it resulted in conflicting sets of priorities in certain countries, particularly in the case of secondary roads. Inconsistent sets of priorities have been a general problem in the initial response to infrastructure planning after the drought.

III. Club des Amis du Sahel Activities

The formation of the Club working group in transportation and infrastructure was a needed response to the problems of lack of coordination among priorities, projects and donors.

- The role of the transportation working group as support to the production working groups placed infrastructure firmly in the context of an integrated development program.
- This process allowed infrastructures to be viewed as part of a package of investments with a much better economic justification than the infrastructure investment by itself.

In addition, the working group formed a consistent planning context which centered on the goals of food self-sufficiency, drought resistance and economic growth.

- This context is accepted by both the donor countries and the CILSS countries in the working group and forms a common basis for consistent infrastructure planning in a regional framework.
- The working group has a generally high level of technical competence and a goal of producing a phased and rational infrastructure program as soon as possible. This is consistent with the programs of the other working groups, through the application of both regional and national criteria.

Position of the United States on Infrastructure

As a member of the transportation and infrastructure working group, the U.S. has committed itself to participation in this integrated cooperative effort to produce a consistent, rational infrastructure program to help the Club meet its long-term goals in the Sahel. This participation in planning the infrastructure element of an integrated investment program for the Sahel implies a commitment to participate in the funding of this element of the

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program. The other participants expect the U.S. to take a significant part in this funding.

The U.S. must uphold its share of the Sahel Development Program while heeding A.I.D.'s Congressional mandate to design infrastructure projects that benefit the poorer people in the region.

-- This will be accomplished by a dual strategy of:

** Participating in specific infrastructure projects as one of a group of donors;

** Complementing these projects with investments which broaden their impact in the agricultural sector.

-- In addition, the U.S. will help insure the integration of infrastructure projects with the programs of the production working groups through the interactions of the SDP team during project identification and design.

Present Transportation Programs and Projects

Three areas of transportation programs are presently under study in the Sahel:

-- Principal transportation network improvements,

-- Feeder road improvements,

-- Road maintenance and rehabilitation.

The principal transportation network has been the major focus of transportation investment activities in the past in the Sahel.

-- The French, the Common Market and IBRD have been the principal donors.

-- All the major international links between the Sahel countries and the African seaports have been

improved in the past 20 years, including improvements in the three principal railroads (Dakar-Bamako, Abidjan-Ougadougou, Lagos-Kano and Maiduguri) and paving the international links (to Mali through the Ivory Coast, to Niger through Benin and Nigeria, and to Chad through the Cameroons).

-- Some small portions of these international links are still to be built, particularly road sections that parallel the railroad (such as the Senegal-Mali road link to Kayes).

-- A.I.D. is participating with the Canadian government in studying transport on the Niger River from Niger to the sea.

-- However, the basic links to the sea are suitable for present traffic levels and are continuously under study for improvement.

Feeder roads have been studied on a one-by-one basis for years, but feeder roads have only recently been given attention on an area-wide basis.

-- Feeder roads in Senegal and Gambia were studied by the IBRD and A.I.D. before 1970, and follow-up investments have been made there.

-- Upper Volta has a continuing IBRD project to construct feeder roads in the southern section of the country while A.I.D. is planning to fund feeder roads in the eastern section.

-- These projects are part of an integrated development program which includes both secondary roads and farm-to-market roads with minimum standards.

UNSO has completed prefeasibility studies of secondary-level feeder roads in Gambia, Upper Volta, Mali and Chad, and has commissioned additional studies in Senegal, Mauritania and Niger to be finished in December 1976.

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- These studies provide three options for road improvement: labor-intensive force account, capital-intensive force account and private contractor.
- Each Sahel government is now making a choice of its preferred means for the initial roads to be improved and financed through \$8 million in the UNDP Trust Fund.
- An additional \$20 million worth of road improvements has been committed by other donors to roads studied by the UNSO.
- These feeder road improvements are to be carried out principally by "brigades" for light construction formed within the public works departments of the concerned countries.

A.I.D. has one feeder road project in the Sahel under 1977 Regular Program Funding.

- This project is the improvement of 159 kilometers of feeder roads in the Eastern ORD of Upper Volta as part of an integrated rural development project.
- The project involves a grant of \$2.25 million over a 2-year period, with the possibility of a later expansion using the same equipment.

In road maintenance and rehabilitation, the IBRD has been active in the Sahel region for several years.

- It has financed maintenance studies and improvement programs in all seven of the mainland Sahel countries.
- Although considerable progress has been made in strengthening the maintenance organizations and procedures in these countries, the limitations of local funding have prevented a comprehensive improvement of highway maintenance.

Strategy of the Club Transportation and Infrastructure Working Group

On the international level, the working group is carrying out an inventory of all transportation projects and related data in the Sahel.

- On the basis of this inventory the working group will identify present gaps in the regional transportation network.
- A clear gap in present road maintenance levels has already been identified, and the working group with A.I.D. support has started a diagnostic study to determine financial needs for road maintenance on a regional scale. This will result in the first program to be recommended by the transport working group.

Other projects and programs in the transportation sector will be identified by the working group in response to the plans and programs of the production working groups.

- This will be done in two ways: first, through the identification of feeder road requirements as part of integrated agricultural development projects, and second, through the influence of flows of goods and passengers affecting the other links in the regional transportation network (which would be analyzed in the normal transportation feasibility study framework).
- An additional study of regional linkages between Sahel countries may be carried out separately in order to incorporate an analysis of possible inducement of industrial location in the Sahel and its associated benefits.
- Analysis will also be encouraged by the impact of transportation network improvements on local social and economic activities and on migration, particularly the rural exodus which affects the available

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manpower required to implement and sustain rural development.

From the deliberations of the transportation and infrastructure working group, a priority set of transportation programs and projects will be developed in support of the production working groups.

- These are expected to embrace, in a more comprehensive context, the CILSS compendium of projects.
- The role of the working group will then shift to a forum for discussion between donors on donor country priorities and on the means of multi-donor participation.

IV. U.S. Programs

The U.S. will continue its direct support to the Transport and Infrastructure Working Group. As part of this working group A.I.D. will encourage:

- Thorough integration of transport and infrastructure planning with production group programs and with the concerns of the other integrating sectors.
- Systematic analysis of the entire transportation network in and to the Sahel including river, rail and road to achieve the most desirable balance.
- Development of comprehensive project identification guidelines to encourage regional development and reduce the impact of future droughts.
- Analysis of environmental and energy impact consequences of transport investments.
- Analysis of the problems and constraints of the transport industry and the private investment needs to meet future transport demands.

The U.S. share of transportation investments within the working group will be determined by slightly different

criteria than that used by the working group as a whole.

- While emphasizing the integrative aspects of individual transportation projects and programs, the U.S. will support the general infrastructure needed for integrated agricultural development on a multi-donor basis.
- This position, which is reflected in the transportation component of the A.I.D. program for 1978,
 - ** is a first step in giving more access to development project areas and allows easier transport of supplies to potential drought areas; and
 - ** helps to reinforce and expand existing maintenance organizations as well as improve the skill levels within these organizations through an expanded training program.

A segment of this program also includes A.I.D. participation in an IBRD-sponsored feeder road project.

- This will have the aim of expanding the impact of feeder roads through the addition of a grain storage component and a greater breadth in the training component.
- It would allow A.I.D. to take advantage of the thorough project identification and management procedures of the IBRD, while extending their traditional feeder road analysis further into the marketing and storage areas where the integrative aspect of the feeder road investment would be further enhanced.
- A future program of this type will further the development of Niger river transportation in the context of a joint Canadian-U.S. program.

This type of program will serve as a model for the kind of multi-donor support that the U.S. needs to provide, while

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at the same time encouraging the international working group to extend its activities as far as possible into areas of integration with the production activities of the Club des Amis du Sahel. The long-term U.S. program will focus on multi-donor financing of infrastructure projects which are identified by the international working groups and which have a bilateral component emphasizing the integration of infrastructure projects with the production and marketing of food crops.

Country: SAHEL REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY under review a/
Regional Rural Roads	Sahel Development Program	6,000		
NUMBER 625-0930				
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Goal: To contribute to the achievement of food self-sufficiency, region-wide.

Purpose: To construct, rehabilitate or improve the maintenance of Rural Feeder Roads in the Sahel to facilitate transport of foods from surplus to deficit areas. To increase access by rural people to governmental services including health and education. To promote increased agricultural production by facilitating the movement of crops from rural farm areas to central markets.

Background: Traditional approaches to transportation have resulted in a sparse network of gravel and earth secondary roads connecting to the main international links and river-ports. As a result, the transport system in the Sahel is capable of moving imported food to the urban population but is inadequate for moving food grains from surplus to deficit areas in the region. The lack of access from the farm to market is one of the main factors limiting increased food grain production in the Sahel. Thus, the development of a feeder road network should serve to stimulate grain production as the farmers will have the means to move to market excess production. The IBRD has thoroughly studied areas in Niger and Upper Volta and identified areas with under-utilized agricultural potential. The IBRD is now in the process of determining a specific feeder road program best suited to stimulate small-farm crop production. AID proposes to complement the IBRD program by training the necessary manpower and providing equipment and storage facilities. The storage facilities will be placed on existing and new roads to facilitate transport of foods to deficit areas and to marketing centers. The Club Working Group has also initiated a study of road maintenance and rehabilitation needs for multi-donor project identification.

Major Outputs:

	FY 78	FY 79
	(Cumulative at end of FY)	
Design Studies Completed	X	X
Trained Transport Specialist	10	40
Brigades Trained, Organized and Equipped	1	2
Storage Facilities Constructed	4	10
Kilometers of Roads Constructed or Rehabilitated	50	150

Host Country and Other Donors:

Sahelian Countries (8)	To contribute local costs and local personnel and to reimburse taxes.
IBRD	To finance major portion of project (\$10 million).
French and Canadian aid agencies	Have pledged support in amount to be determined.

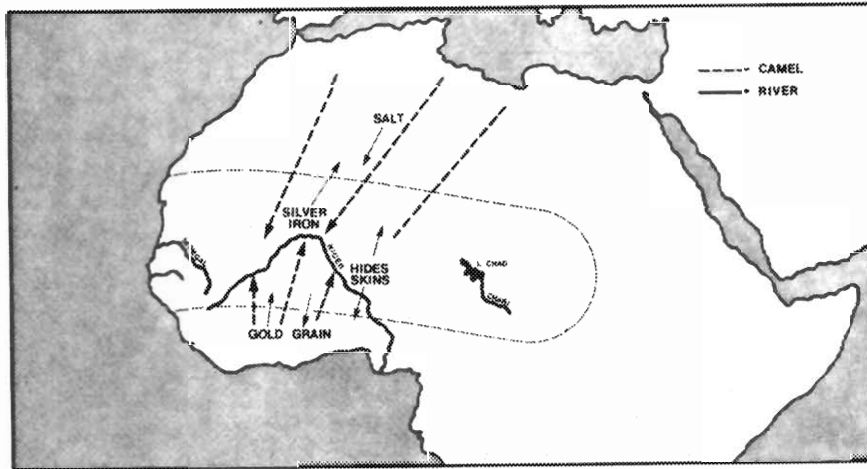
FY 1978 Program:

	A.I.D. - financed Inputs (\$ Thousands)	FY 78
Personnel:		
72 pm/designers and trainers		500
Training:		
Short-term in Africa - 700 (Brigades)		800
Long-term in U.S. - 100 (95 pm)		
Commodities:		
Maintenance and construction equipment, construction materials		4,600
Other Costs:		
Operational and Support Costs		100
Total		6,000

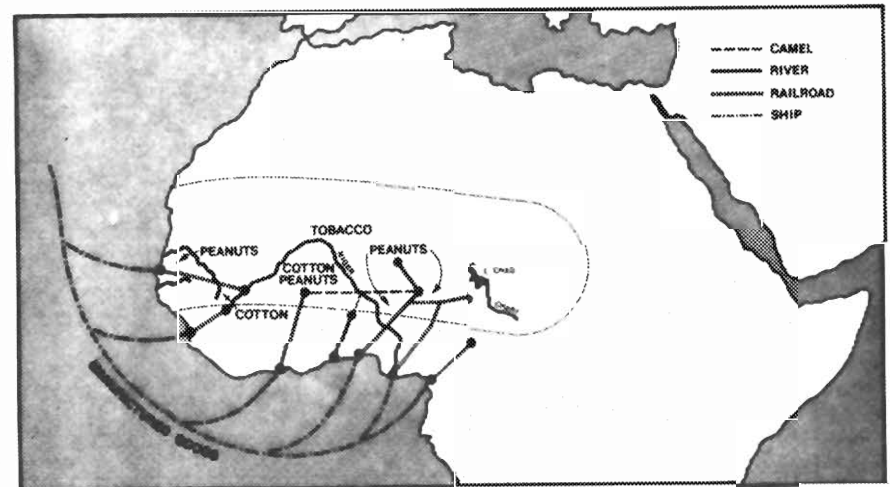
a/ The total project composition and amount of this major Sahel-wide program is under intensive review by Club des Amis du Sahel Working Group.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT IN THE SAHEL

PRE-COLONIAL TRADE ROUTES



COLONIAL TRANSPORT ROUTES



TERMINATING
PROGRAM(S)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

TABLE II

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through 9 30 76		Estimated FY77		Proposed FY78		Future Year Obligations	Through 9 30 76				Estimated FY 77		Proposed FY 78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Food Crop Production	620-0798	1971	2,518	1,608	-	500	-	410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Veterinary Faculty, Ahmadu Bello University	620-0817	1973	4,617	3,945	-	672	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Health</u>																	
Family Health Training	620-0789	1973	1,615	1,185	-	260	-	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>																	
Advanced Professional Studies, University of Ife	620-0792	1972	938	935	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Program Grant	620-0818	1973	3,120	1,578	-	365	-	340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total			12,858	9,251	-	1,850	-	920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

*Detailed project narrative—See Table IV or V.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

**ADDITIONAL PROGRAM
REQUIREMENTS**

Country: SUDAN

NEW ACTIVITY

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

TITLE Development Project	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78 5,000-10,000		
NUMBER 650-XXXX		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY -	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY -
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

An assistance program is being planned for the Sudan. A.I.D. is in the process of identifying program requirements with the Sudanese Government and will notify the Congress prior to undertaking any bilateral activities.

The U.S. interest in Sudan has grown substantially due to the country's economic potential and growing regional role, and in May 1976 the United States and Sudan reestablished full bilateral relations. We have also indicated our willingness to consider the restoration of a modest bilateral aid program, and discussions have been held about possible U.S. support of Sudan's six-year development plan scheduled to begin in mid 1977. Investments under the plan from public and private sources, including the Arab community, will concentrate on developing Sudan's substantial agricultural potential. The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development is committed to support the plan through equity and loan investments totaling \$2.6 billion.

Although much of Sudan's own investment and most of the Arab support will be in infrastructure, modern mechanized agriculture and related agri-industry, the Government of Sudan is concerned about the well-being of small farmers and pastoralists and their low levels of income. Consequently, the first priority for A.I.D. assistance has been identified as small farmer traditional agriculture which engages the majority of the rural population and utilizes most of the productive land. Technical assistance, training and modest levels of capital support may be required.

A second area of concern is resource utilization by the Sudanese in a way which takes into account the potential long-term impact of expanded agricultural production on people, natural resources and the environment. Technical assistance and training to build Sudanese institutional capacity for a better understanding of the problem seems appropriate. A third area of interest is technology transfer. Through U.S. universities and the private

sector, A.I.D. may assist in the transfer of U.S. technologies in agriculture and agri-industry as well as develop a process for facilitating the transfer of other technologies appropriate to Sudan's needs. Already the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and several U.S. private firms and universities are providing their special expertise in the Sudan. A reimbursable technical assistance program with USGS is expected to develop from the present A.I.D.-financed initial effort funded through Section 661 of the foreign assistance legislation.

A fourth program area for attention is manpower development. The focus would be on building Sudanese institutional capacity for skills and middle management training to meet manpower requirements of agriculture and agri-industry. A fifth focus is health. The Sudan Government with WHO assistance has developed a comprehensive national rural primary health care program. This may provide an excellent opportunity for A.I.D. assistance in transferring U.S. management technologies in health care delivery systems.

Currently Sudan does benefit from some A.I.D. centrally funded or regional programs such as training of participants through the Africa Bureau's manpower development project and Technical Assistance Bureau research projects in crop protection and aquatic weed control in the Nile River Basin. P.L. 480 Title I and Title II food programs are expected to continue.

It is difficult at this point to estimate program costs. However, A.I.D. foresees a program in Sudan in the neighborhood of \$5 million to \$10 million in technical and capital assistance. Program development teams are being formed. The first team -- on traditional sector agriculture -- is scheduled to depart for Sudan by February 1977. Plans are being made to initiate a comprehensive development assistance program strategy, including an agriculture sector assessment.