

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**Fiscal Year 1977
Submission to the Congress**

Africa Programs

February 1976

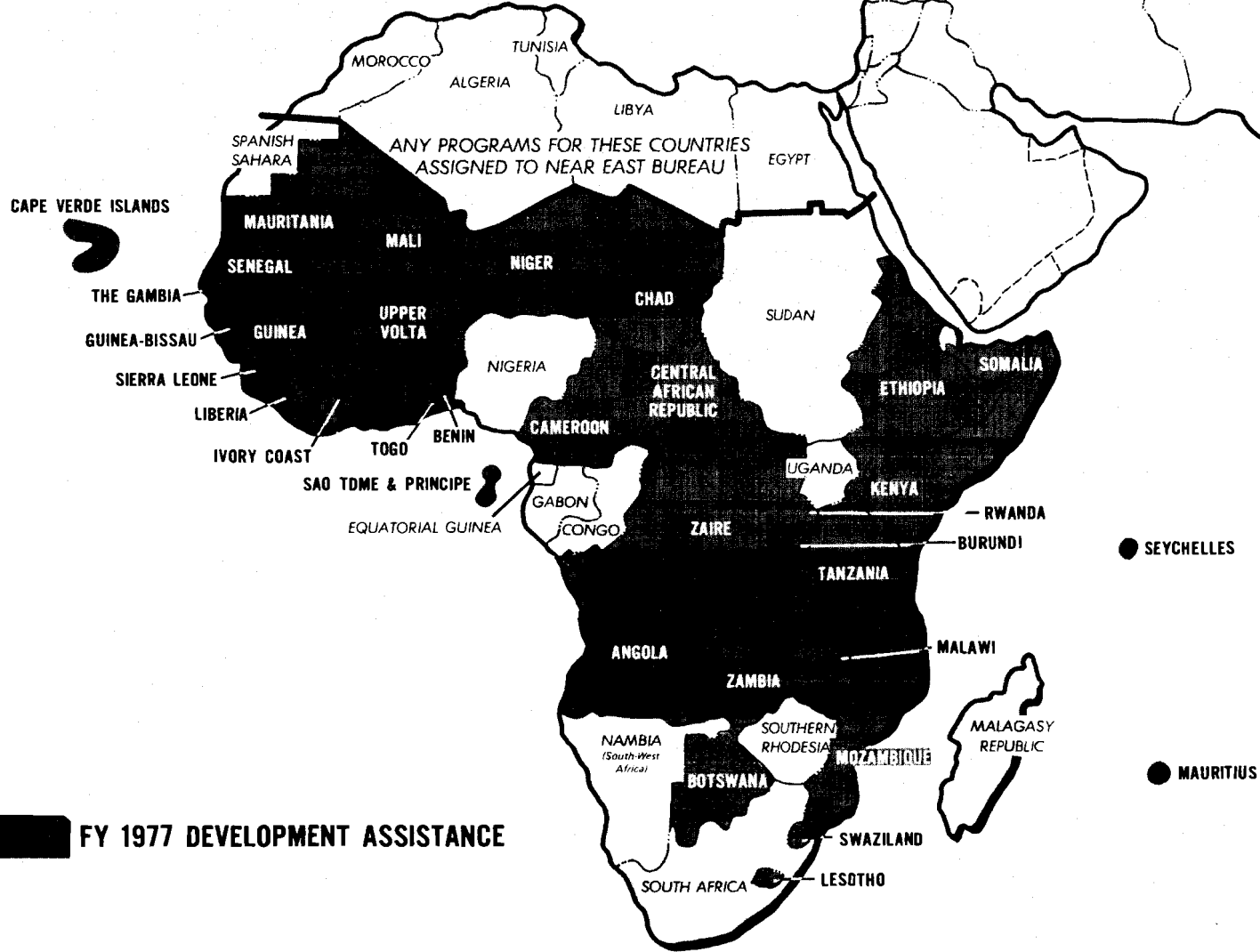
AFRICA PROGRAMS

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Regional Setting and United States Interests

Poverty is pervasive in most of Africa.

- 18 of the world's 28 least developed countries are in Africa.
- 26 of those countries designated as most severely affected by fuel and food cost increases are found there.

The effects of poverty are evident in peoples' 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.
- Each physician serves 15,000 people, almost five times the developing world average.
- Only 17% of the people are literate and schools are available for only 28% of school age children.

Economic progress in Africa suffered major setbacks in recent years.

- The Great Drought of the early 1970s affected the lives of millions, made many agricultural areas even less productive, and decimated livestock resources. While the drought has abated, many after effects deeply touch peoples' lives;

- ** soil fertility has been weakened;
- ** a resurgence of insect pests, rats and other predators has severely damaged crops;
- ** livestock herders have lost many animals, their traditional means of livelihood.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
<u>1975</u>							
Loans	59.1	34.1	7.2	-	17.8	-	-
Grants	100.5	17.6	8.7	14.8	4.5	1.1	53.8
Total	159.6	51.7	15.9	14.8	22.3	1.1	53.8 ^{a/}
					Development Activities under Sec. 106		
<u>1976</u>							
Loans	69.5	69.5	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	145.8	49.9	13.7	15.4	8.9	-	57.9
Total	215.3	119.4	13.7	15.4	8.9	-	57.9 ^{b/}
Transition Quarter	19.5	19.5	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	18.2	11.4	5.5	.8	.5	-	-
Grants							
Total	37.7	30.9	5.5	.8	.5	-	-
<u>1977</u>							
Loans	75.1	70.6	2.5	-	2.0	-	-
Grants	125.0	64.3	23.0	18.9	18.8	-	-
Total	200.1	134.9	25.5	18.9	20.8	-	-

a/ \$48.4 in drought funds from Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974; \$5.4 Special funds provided pursuant to Section 496 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

b/ \$30.5 in drought funds from Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974; \$4.6 Special funds provided pursuant to Section 496 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; \$22.8 Security Supporting Assistance proposed Zai

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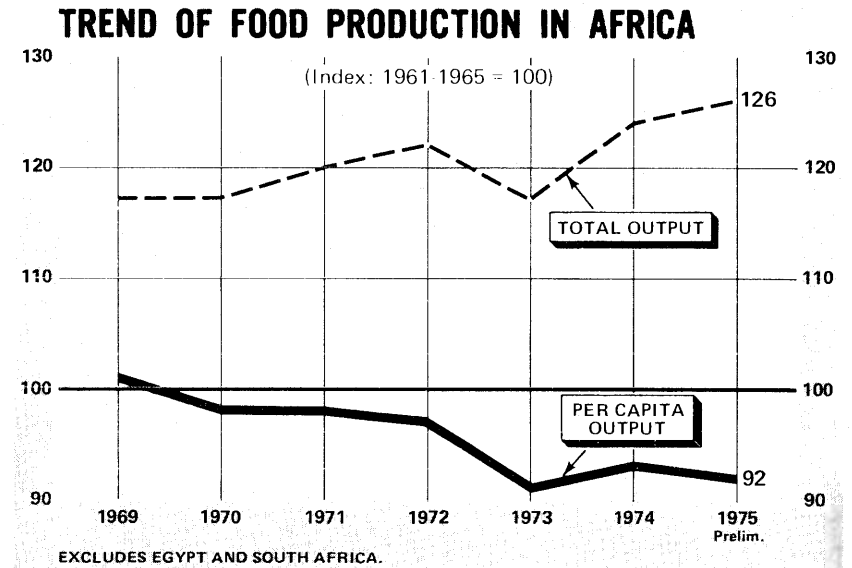
- Independence has come to the Portuguese speaking territories of Africa, but with independence have come many economic problems for these new nations. Angola in particular faces major internal strife and consequent economic disruption. Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau face difficult ecological and economic problems with minimal economic infrastructure and little help from Portugal.
- The world recession and declining raw material prices have caused serious balance of payment problems. Low copper prices have drastically affected Zaire and Zambia, for example.
- Fuel and food price increases have hit Africa particularly deeply, hampering development efforts.
- Food production has not kept pace with population growth.

(See Figure One.)

In an interdependent world, there are many reasons why Americans should be concerned at Africa's lagging economic growth.

- Widespread poverty and lack of economic progress can lead to political disruption and confrontation, thus threatening world peace.
- Many Americans have historic ties to Africa.
- Africa is already an important source of critical raw materials; more remain to be discovered.
- U.S. trade and investment in black Africa, while still relatively small in amount, have been growing substantially.

FIGURE 1



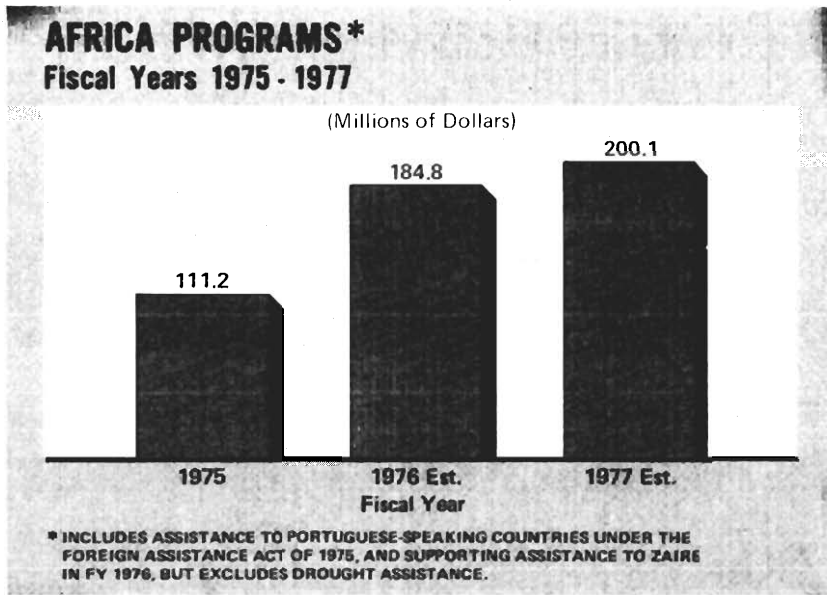
African leaders give high priority to economic and social progress of their people. Our ability to respond to these aspirations can lead to better understanding on issues affecting U.S. interests. A.I.D.'s Africa programs, along with other initiatives to improve economic relations between the developed and the developing worlds, can make a major contribution to the effectiveness of this dialogue.

A.I.D. Program Directions

A.I.D. programs in Africa have been evolving in directions consonant with the Foreign Assistance Act. This is true of the volume of assistance, the kinds of countries receiving aid, and the kinds of programs being financed.

- Regular bilateral assistance to Africa is projected to increase. (See Figure 2.)

FIGURE 2



-- An increasing proportion of our aid is going to the poorer African countries and those most affected by increased food and fuel costs. (See Figure 3.)

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

- Regular bilateral assistance to the Sahel is projected to increase from \$21 million in FY 1976 to \$64 million in FY 1977, augmented in FY 1975 and FY 1976 by substantial drought relief programs.
- With the drought having abated, program emphasis is shifting away from relief toward drought recovery and more fundamental long-term development.

Long-range plans to support self-sustaining growth in the Sahel are being prepared. In accordance with Section 494B of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended, A.I.D. is preparing a report to the Congress on how an international effort could be organized which

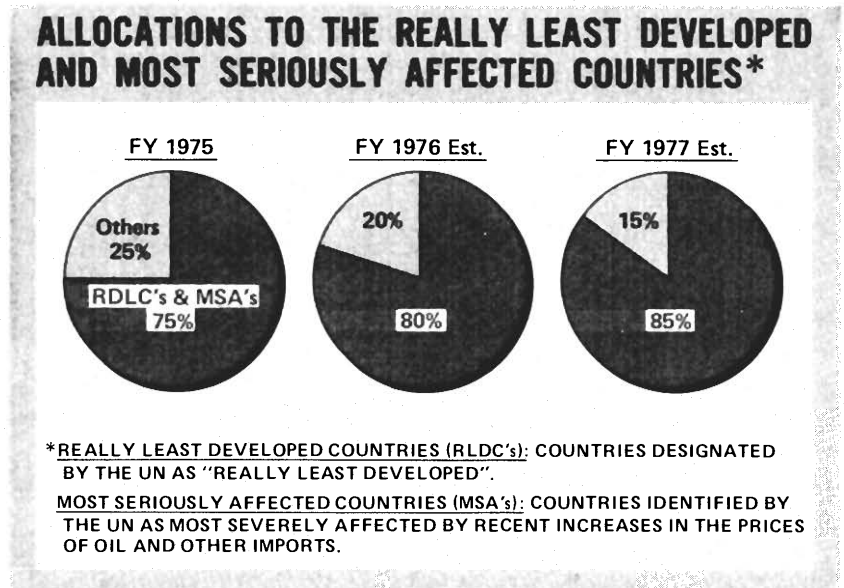
could help lead to self-sustaining growth.

A.I.D. has been restructuring its Africa programs to assure that they are concentrated on core development problems which respond to the needs of Africa's poor majority.

FY 1977 will represent a period of consolidation in these efforts.

- Allocations to food production and nutrition, health and population, and human resources development in FY 1977 will account for nine-tenths of Africa programs in the functional appropriation categories.
- Increased support is being provided to grassroots programs by grants to American and African voluntary agencies - \$5.7 million is proposed in FY 1977.
- Continued emphasis is being given to fulfilling the development potential of African women.
- New projects will seek ways to increase participation

FIGURE 3



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by local people in planning and implementing development activities.

- In selected situations, projects are being designed to increase the role of African private enterprise in food production efforts.
- Coordination of A.I.D. programs with other donors will increase their effectiveness.

FY 1977 Programs

Food and Nutrition

Declining per capita food production remains Africa's number one problem. The drought has made the environment even more fragile and parts of the continent highly vulnerable to severe food shortages.

Accordingly, 67% of A.I.D.'s FY 1977 program in Africa will be devoted to increasing the productivity of small African farmers, and of their soil and water resources.

Food crops which can be grown in semi-arid lands, such as sorghum and millet, will have high priority.

- Practical research to increase yields, disease resistance and protein quality will be undertaken through a new Semi-Arid Food Grain Research project.
- Multiplication and distribution to farmers of seeds of already proven varieties will be the focus of new projects in Botswana, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ghana, and Niger.
- Protection of cereal crops from insects and other predators and storing grain will be the focus of the new Sahel Crop Protection project and of several grain storage projects in West Africa.

Livestock is also an area of prime interest to A.I.D. since livestock production is the only means of livelihood for many Africans, especially in the Sahel. A range of programs for improvement of various aspects of livestock production are already underway. New programs are planned in FY 1977, in which range management will be given particular emphasis in Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Upper Volta.

Expanded knowledge about soil and water resources is needed to achieve increased productivity. Several new projects will:

- test small irrigation techniques in Senegal and Mali;
- gain better knowledge about soil resources and plan for their most productive use in Mali and Mauritania;
- bring modern U.S. scientific methods, including satellite and advanced computer technology, to bear on weather and environmental problems in arid lands, including the Sahel, Kenya and Ghana.

In order to design and carry out projects which can effectively meet the needs of small African farmers, personnel must be trained and retrained. A.I.D. agricultural programs will continue to emphasize development of African manpower. Training programs are planned in FY 1977 in Chad, Ghana, Liberia, Mali and Sierra Leone.

In many areas, agricultural production by small farmers can be stimulated best only by integrated development efforts which assure availability of basic health and educational services and which provide for improved local transport as well as for the provision of improved agricultural inputs and marketing. A.I.D. will be adding several new programs to bring about more general, integrated rural development, with emphasis on food production.

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- A regional development program based on foodgrains and livestock development is proposed for northern Cameroon.
- Integrated rural development programs in Lofa County, Liberia will be continued and pilot projects leading toward other integrated programs will be undertaken in Ghana and Niger.
- Several rural roads projects are planned to permit greater access to rural populations which are now cut off from modern agricultural inputs, from marketing systems and from other governmental services. Such projects are planned in Ethiopia, Kenya and Upper Volta.

Some African governments have recognized the importance of increasing the role which private and cooperative enterprise can play in bringing services to small farmers and helping them to market their produce.

- A major A.I.D. program is planned in Ghana to bring about a substantial increase in private enterprise actions to provide fertilizer and other modern inputs to small farmers and to improve marketing of their produce.
- In Zaire, a grain storage project is being planned which will strengthen the interrelationship of the public and private sectors in grain marketing.
- Continuing programs to encourage development of cooperatives will be augmented by new projects in Liberia, Swaziland and Zaire.

Better nutrition is a critical means of improving the quality of life, but these efforts require careful planning and extensive coordination between different parts of government and with the private sector. New A.I.D. programs in Ghana and Zaire will give impetus to nutrition planning and experimentation. American voluntary agencies,

supported with food resources from PL 480, Title II program, will continue to expand their efforts to improve the nutrition of mothers and children.

Population Planning and Health

African populations continue to grow at an average of about 2.7% per year, slightly above the average for the less developed countries as a whole. While there is growing 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 concerns, especially given the rural nature of their economies and traditional views regarding family size. In general, they have concluded that population problems must be approached within a context of overall family health including general preventive health care, mother and child health care, nutritional improvement and family planning.

Consequently, most A.I.D. programs concerned with population seek to work within the framework of integrated health services at the rural level. FY 1977 programs will include:

- continuation of support to government-sponsored family planning programs in Ghana and Kenya;
- health planning activities in Liberia, Zaire, Chad and other countries, accompanied in many cases by pilot efforts to develop improved rural health care systems;
- improved training of paramedical personnel to provide services in rural areas of Zaire, Swaziland and Liberia;
- training of health educators to add this basic element to rural health programs. Much of this training will be at the village level, such as in the Cameroon.

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- programs to carry out new rural health programs based on planning and training experiences already underway. Such programs are proposed for Liberia, Zaire, Central African Republic, Mali, and Niger.

In some areas, the existence of endemic diseases has a critical effect on overall health, and their control is essential to improving general well-being.

- A.I.D. plans to continue its participation in the multi-donor financed onchocerciasis (river blindness) control programs in the Volta River Basin affecting seven African countries. The success of this project will not only remove a major health burden but also permit the use of rich valley lands for agricultural production.
- In Zaire, a project is planned to deal with some of the critical endemic diseases found there such as measles and malaria.

Education and Human Resource Development

Africa generally lacks practical education systems which are responsive to the real needs of the continent. Also inadequate are structures outside the formal education system for training technical and managerial personnel and for stimulating local initiative. Educational and training systems do little to tap women's potential contributions. A.I.D. is increasing efforts to overcome these major problems. In addition to ongoing programs, FY 1977 programs will:

- accelerate activities to improve managerial capacity, especially for dealing with rural programs, in Kenya and Zaire;
- support a broad-scale effort at reforming education to meet development needs in Chad;
- encourage greatly increased activity by women, especially in Ghana and Upper Volta;

- provide education opportunities for potential Southern African leaders, pursuant to Section 105 (c) of the Foreign Assistance Act;
- provide new resources for training in Africa and the United States directly related to critical development constraints under a regional manpower development project.

Wherever possible, A.I.D. educational and human resource development programs will be closely linked to training needs associated with other A.I.D. activities which stimulate rural development.

Section 106 Development Activities and Other Programs

A.I.D. programs in this category are directed toward five major objectives:

- research on fundamental development problems usually affecting several African countries.
- 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 on an accelerated basis for small-scale or pilot activities which have potential for significant development impact on a wider basis through the Accelerated Impact Program;
- support for African regional organizations which play important roles in relation to significant development problems, such as the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank, and Niger River Commission.

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Most of these special programs are being designed so that they can have increasing impact on the core problems of rural development, some of which are unique to Africa.

PL 480 programs are also expected to play an important role in African development. Food shortages and balance of payments difficulties continue to affect many African nations. PL 480 programs can help relieve these constraints directly and, equally important, they can be used to give added impetus to agricultural development programs under the current amended legislation. In FY 1977, PL 480 Title I programs will be considered for Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania and Zaire.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
FY 1975

(In thousands of dollars)

REGION: AFRICA

TABLE I

COUNTRY	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
ETHIOPIA	17,212	784	7,200	705	-	-	8,523
GHANA	2,914	572	1,159	567	141	-	475
KENYA	16,177	15,756	282	139	-	-	-
LIBERIA	12,004	5,530	1,908	515	4,051	-	-
NIGERIA	6,845	3,568	560	2,717	-	-	-
RWANDA	705	705	-	-	-	-	-
SIERRA LEONE	640	640	-	-	-	-	-
SOMALIA	625	-	-	-	-	-	625
TANZANIA	16,322	14,513	511	-	-	-	1,298
ZAIRE	1,519	1,191	328	-	-	-	-
SAHEL and CENTRAL and WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS	61,100	3,734	2,342	418	16,804	310	37,492
EAST AFRICA REGIONAL	568	318	-	250	-	-	-
SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS	5,071	2,831	215	2,025	-	-	-
AFRICA REGIONAL	12,547	1,561	1,405	7,496	1,294	791	-
ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE, and SAOTOME and PRINCIPE	5,399	-	-	-	-	-	5,399
Total	159,648	51,703	15,910	14,832	22,290	1,101	53,812

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

REGION: AFRICA

TABLE I

COUNTRY	Total			Food and Nutrition			Population Planning and Health			Education and Human Resources Development			Development Activities under Sec. 106			Other Programs		
	1976	TQ	1977	1976	TQ	1977	1976	TQ	1977	1976	TQ	1977	1976	TQ	1977	1976	TQ	1977
ETHIOPIA	12,534	10,081	16,945	11,705	10,081	16,945	-	-	-	527	-	-	-	-	-	302	-	-
GHANA	14,041	494	4,572	11,292	100	2,074	1,599	394	2,148	625	-	350	-	-	-	525	-	-
KENYA	20,112	658	16,468	18,103	463	15,308	1,009	195	760	-	-	400	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
LIBERIA	2,872	591	15,753	430	115	9,237	1,692	327	5,494	750	149	1,022	-	-	-	-	-	-
RWANDA	343	242	215	293	242	115	-	-	-	50	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIERRA LEONE	-	-	970	-	-	970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOMALIA	4,000	-	2,000	4,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TANZANIA	19,254	2,275	15,899	15,344	2,035	14,444	958	240	1,455	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,952	-	-
ZAIRE	23,343	8,750	4,035	-	8,750	1,375	593	-	2,160	-	-	500	-	-	-	22,750	-	-
SAHEL and CENTRAL and WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS	73,328	5,127	63,971	38,731	3,942	43,538	3,090	1,000	6,693	1,045	185	1,340	4,754	-	12,400	25,708	-	-
EAST AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAMS	1,055	165	1,091	680	100	720	-	-	-	375	65	371	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS	5,633	829	17,509	3,763	400	12,901	400	300	2,258	1,470	129	2,350	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAMS	29,702	5,016	29,897	10,551	1,172	11,523	4,366	3,023	4,135	10,593	321	10,839	4,192	500	3,400	-	-	-
ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE, and SAOTOME and PRINCIPE	9,116	3,500	10,778	4,515	3,500	3,750	-	-	400	-	-	1,628	-	-	5,000	4,601	-	-
Total	215,333	37,728	200,103	119,407	30,900	134,900	13,707	5,479	25,503	15,435	849	18,900	8,946	500	20,800	57,838	-	-

SUMMARY OF A.I.D. PERSONNEL BY COUNTRY
(U.S. Nationals on Duty at End of Fiscal Year)

REGION: A.I.D. Organization/Country	A.I.D. DIRECT HIRE (Full-time Employees in Permanent Positions)			PARTICIPATING AGENCY TECHNICIANS			CONTRACTOR TECHNICIANS			TOTAL		
	FY 1975 Actual	FY 1976 Estimated ^a	FY 1977 Proposed ^a	FY 1975 Actual	FY 1976 Estimated	FY 1977 Proposed	FY 1975 Actual	FY 1976 Estimated	FY 1977 Proposed	FY 1975 Actual	FY 1976 Estimated	FY 1977 Proposed
	Ethiopia	27	26	25	-	-	-	29	28	30	56	54
Ghana	24	27	31	3	4	3	13	11	16	40	42	50
Kenya	19	27	27	7	22	15	22	27	12	48	76	54
Liberia	20	29	31	15	16	21	19	9	11	54	54	63
Nigeria	16	10	7	6	-	-	39	26	-	61	36	7
Rwanda	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	2
Sierra Leone	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	9
Sudan	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2
Tanzania	19	20	18	4	4	4	29	59	63	52	83	85
Zaire	18	28	28	1	5	6	1	8	23	20	41	57
Sahel & Central & West Africa	60	107	129	-	8	7	35	132	110	95	247	246
East Africa Reg'l	3	2	2	5	10	11	6	4	5	14	16	18
Southern Africa Programs	13	15	15	-	-	-	42	63	82	55	78	97
Africa Regional Programs	61	80	82	7	7	2	22	25	36	90	112	120
Angola, CApe Verde, Guines-Bissau, Mozambique & Sao Tome & Principe	-	5	12	-	-	-	2	2	14	2	7	26
TOTAL	282	379	411	49	77	70	259	394	410	590	850	891

^aAuthorized as of December 31, 1975.

SUMMARY OF PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

(Programmed During Fiscal Year)

TABLE III

COUNTRY	NONCONTRACT			CONTRACT			TOTAL		
	FY 1975 ACTUAL	FY 1976 ESTIMATED	FY 1977 PROPOSED	FY 1975 ACTUAL	FY 1976 ESTIMATED	FY 1977 PROPOSED	FY 1975 ACTUAL	FY 1976 ESTIMATED	FY 1977 PROPOSED
Ethiopia	38	30	45	16	1	5	54	31	50
Ghana	61	70	73	4	-	4	65	70	77
Kenya	16	27	56	7	15	6	23	42	62
Liberia	45	23	30	11	28	61	56	51	91
Nigeria	95	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-
Rwanda	6	9	17	-	-	-	6	9	17
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8
Tanzania	39	34	39	9	18	74	48	52	113
Zaire	20	70	74	-	-	-	20	70	74
Sahel & Central & West Africa	242	398	433	15	55	60	257	453	493
East Africa Reg'l Southern Africa Programs	101	68	97	-	-	-	101	68	97
Africa Regional Angola, Cape Verde Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique & Sao Tome & Principe	48	65	89	5	21	81	53	86	170
	31	23	28	1,234	1,252	1,269	1,265	1,275	1,297
	-	-	16	103	100	110	103	100	126
TOTAL	742	817	997	1,404	1,490	1,678	2,146	2,307	2,675

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

TABLE IVa

COUNTRY	POPULATION				HEALTH			EDUCATION					
	TOTAL (Mid-1975)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	PERCENT IN URBAN AREAS		PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICUL- TURE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	LIFE EXPECT- ANCY	INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STUDENTS				LITERACY RATE
			MILLIONS	PERCENT			1960		1975	YEARS	1960	1971	1960
									THOUSANDS	AS PERCENT 5-19 AGE GROUP			
Ethiopia	29.5	2.6	7	11	85	76,000	38	170	260	866	4	9	5
Ghana	9.9	2.8	23	33	55	10,500	44	133	686	1,502	30	43	25
Kenya	13.4	3.3	7	11	80	21,400	49	119	808	1,846 ^a	24	37 ^a	20-25
Liberia	1.6	3.2	9	15	74	12,700	45	159	57	131 ^a	16	24 ^a	10
Rwanda	4.4	2.8	2	4	91	53,700	41	168	270	431 ^{aE}	28	31 ^{aE}	10
Sierra Leone	3.0	2.4	12	15	75	17,800	44	165	95	201 ^b	11	27 ^b	10
Somalia	3.2	2.4	18	28	82	15,600	41	165	25	69	3	7	5
Tanzania	15.5	3.0	5	7	86	21,300	44	160	478	970	13	20	15-20
Zaire	21.2	2.4	20	26	78	26,000	44	160	1,611	3,478	34	52	20

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

E - Estimate.

a - 1972. b - 1970.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

TABLE IV b

COUNTRY	PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT		AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE				
	1973 ^a	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1965-1973 ^b	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1970-75		EXPORTS (F.O.B.)		MAIN EXPORTS	IMPORTS (C.I.F.)	
			TOTAL	PER CAPITA	1970	1974		1970	1974
	DOLLARS	PERCENT	PERCENT		\$ MILLIONS		ITEM	\$ MILLIONS	
Ethiopia	90	1.6	-3.5	-6.0	122	267	Coffee	172	273
Ghana	300	0.8	2.8	-0.2	458	752	Cocoa, wood	411	819
Kenya	180	3.3	2.4	-0.6	305	603	Coffee, tea	442	1,026
Liberia	330	4.7	2.8	-0.5	236	400	Iron ore, rubber	150	288
Rwanda	70	3.2	-0.4	-3.4	25	37	Coffee, tin	29	58
Sierra Leone	190	1.5	3.1	0.6	103	144	Diamonds, iron ore	116	223
Somalia	90	1.6	n.a.	n.a.	31	54 ^c	Livestock, bananas	45	110 ^c
Tanzania	120	2.6	0.8	-1.9	259	427	Coffee, cotton	318	811
Zaire	90	2.9	0.3	-2.1	790	1,303	Copper	521	1,389

a - Estimates in the IBRD 1975 Annual Report. Briefly described, 1973 GNP data in national currencies, expressed in average 1965-71 domestic prices, were converted to U.S. dollar equivalents at an average 1965-71 exchange rate, and then adjusted for inflation of the U.S. dollar from the 1965-71 base period to 1973. b - Estimates in the IBRD 1975 World Atlas. c - 1973.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

TABLE IV c

COUNTRY	GOLD & FOREIGN EXCHANGE ^a			CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES ^b							
				EXPENDITURES						DOMESTIC REVENUES	
				TOTAL		DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
				AMOUNT		AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES		AS % OF GNP ^c			
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974 ^E	1973	1974 ^E	1973	1974 ^E	1973	1974 ^E
\$ MILLIONS			\$ MILLIONS		PERCENT		PERCENT		\$ MILLIONS		
Ethiopia	177	275	291(Nov)	291	370	20.6	16.4	2.3	2.4	267	292
Ghana	189	94	146(")	504	681	6.4	7.5	1.1	1.4	340	528
Kenya	233	193	182(")	547	602	5.8	6.6	1.4	1.5	419	526
Liberia	n.a.	14	17(Sept)	92	106	4.1	3.6	0.9	0.7	90	109
Rwanda	16	13	21(Oct)	34	45	21.3	10.2	2.6	1.4	25	35
Sierra Leone	52	55	27(Nov)	82	111	5.1	3.3	1.0	0.8	75	96
Somalia	35	42	70(")	76	92	21.1	22.4	6.7	7.9	71	86
Tanzania	145	50	79(")	433	604	9.3	11.4	2.3	3.3	330	420
Zaire	235	140	51(")	875	1,445	14.9	11.5	4.2	4.3	747	1,077

E - Estimate.

a - Official reserves; gross basis; end of period. b - Converted to U.S. dollar equivalents at 1974 exchange rates. Data are in current prices that reflect the impact of inflation. Figures are for fiscal years ending as follows: Ethiopia - July 7; Ghana, Kenya, Sierra Leone, and Tanzania - June 30; Liberia, Rwanda, Somalia, and Zaire - December 31. c - Derived from current price data in national currencies.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

TABLE IVd

COUNTRY	POPULATION				HEALTH			EDUCATION					
	TOTAL (Mid-1975)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	PERCENT IN URBAN AREAS		PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICUL- TURE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	LIFE EXPECT- ANCY YEARS	INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STUDENTS				LITERACY RATE
			1960	1975					1960	1971	1960	1971	
	MILLIONS	PERCENT	1960	1975				THOUSANDS	AS PERCENT 5-19 AGE GROUP		PERCENT		
SAHEL													
Chad	4.0	2.0	7	14	91	64,800	38	190	74	196	8	14	5-10
Mali	5.6	2.3	10	13	91	39,600	38	141	70	252 ^a	4	12	5
Mauritania	1.2	2.1	7	11	85	17,600	38	185	12	44 ^a	4	10 ^a	1-5
Niger	4.6	2.8	6	9	91	42,100	38	175	28	109 ^a	3	7 ^a	5
Senegal	4.4	2.5	22	28	76	14,300	40	170	141	352 ^b	12	25 ^b	5-10
Upper Volta	6.0	2.0	4	8	89	59,500	29	260	60	124	4	7	5-10
CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA													
Benin	3.1	2.4	9	18	52	30,500	41	185	194	196 ^c	13	20 ^c	20
Cameroon	6.4	1.9	13	24	82	26,400	41	156	484	1,017	30	49	10-15
Central African Rep.	1.7	2.2	19	36	87	29,100	41	190	70	190	16	33	5-10
Congo	1.3	2.4	27	40	45	6,200	44	167	122	304	48	90	20
The Gambia	0.5	1.9	9	13	84	18,800	40	168	9	25 ^a	8	20 ^a	10
Guinea	4.4	2.3	10	19	84	28,900	41	172	106	255 ^c	10	18 ^c	5-10
Ivory Coast	4.9	2.5	10	20	86	13,700	44	170	250	609	20	39	20
Togo	2.2	2.6	10	14	75	21,300	41	170	109	285	22	39	5-10
SOUTHERN AFRICA													
Botswana	0.6	1.8	2	11	91	15,900	56	129	37	89 ^a	19	37 ^a	20
Lesotho	1.0	2.2	1	3	89	21,400	46	148	139	180	50	52	59
Malawi	5.0	2.3	4	6	88	38,100	41	176	288	367	23	23	22
Swaziland	0.5	3.1	4	14	82	7,200	44	160	36	88 ^a	29	53 ^a	36
Zambia	4.9	3.1	18	37	69	14,000	46	160	293	843 ^a	27	50 ^a	15-20
OTHER PROGRAMS													
Angola	6.5	2.2	10	18	64	11,100	37	182	119	492 ^c	7	25 ^c	10-15
Cape Verde	0.3	2.4	7	6	40	19,300	50	91	n.a.	47 ^c	n.a.	40 ^c	34
Guinea-Bissau	0.5	1.4	14	23	86	18,300	38	220	n.a.	27 ^d	n.a.	16 ^d	29
Mozambique	9.1	2.3	4	6	72	16,300	44	152	431	530 ^d	18	19 ^d	7
São Tomé & Príncipe	0.1	1.4	16	16	n.a.	4,200	54	64	4	11 ^c	14	47 ^c	n.a.

NOTE: Data for developing countries often represent approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise measurements, and may not be fully comparable between countries. Where year is not stated, data are most recent information available. a - 1972. b - 1973.

c - 1970. d - 1968. n.a. - Not available.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

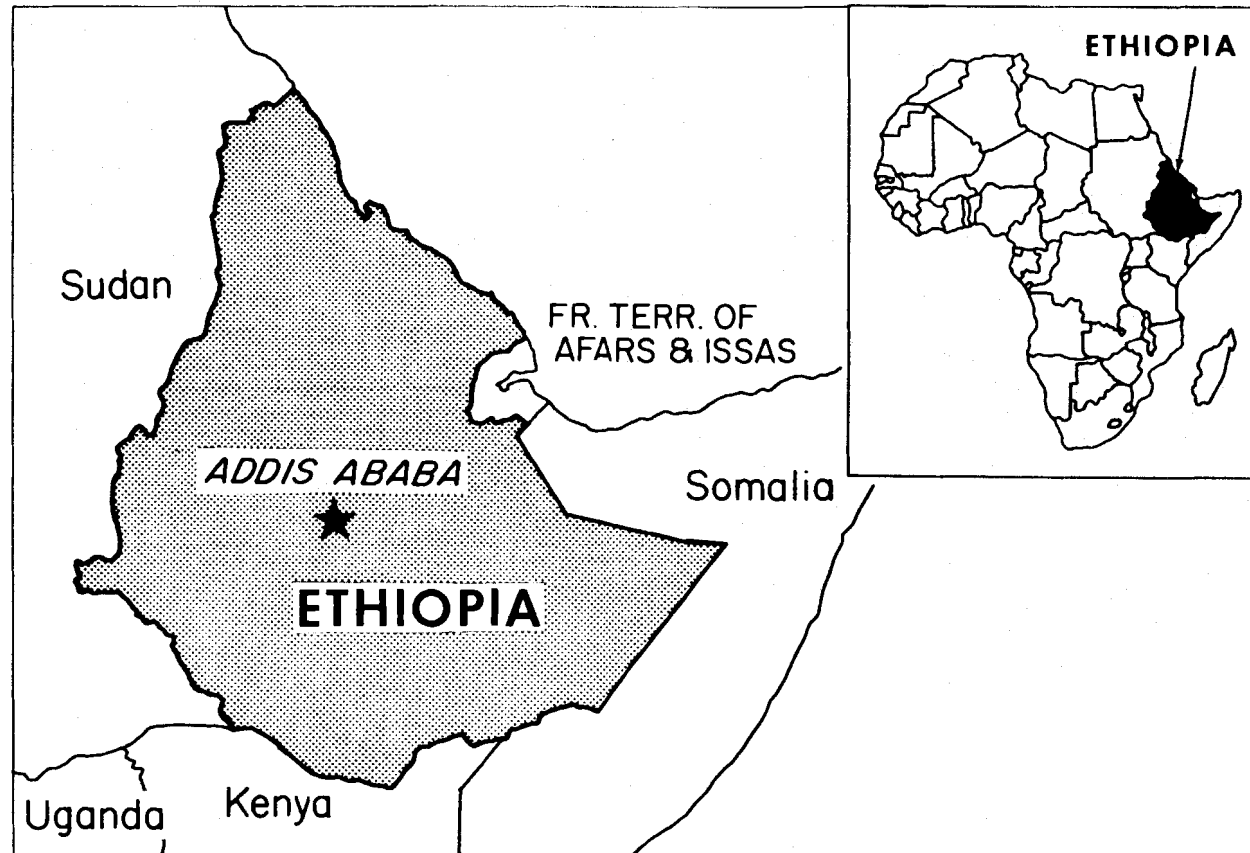
 TABLE IV^e

COUNTRY	PER CAPITA GNP		AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE					GOLD & FOREIGN ^c EXCHANGE		
	1973 ^a	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE ^b 1965-1973	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1970-75		EXPORTS (F.O.B.)		MAIN EXPORTS	IMPORTS (C.I.F.)		1973	1974	1975
			TOTAL	PER CAPITA	1970	1974		1970	1974			
	DOLLARS	PERCENT	PERCENT		\$ MILLIONS		ITEM	\$ MILLIONS		\$ MILLIONS		
SAHEL												
Chad	70	-3.3	n.a.	n.a.	30	36	Cotton	62	92	1	27	3(Aug)
Mali	70	0.5	-2.0	-4.2	33	35	Livestock, cotton	47	100	4	6	5(Oct)
Mauritania	190	1.2	n.a.	n.a.	89	166	Iron ore	56	160	42	104	67(Aug)
Niger	90	-4.6	2.0	-1.1	32	53	Peanuts & prods., uranium	58	97	51	46	47(")
Senegal	270	-2.8	8.5	6.1	152	368	Peanuts & prods, phosphate	194	458	12	6	6(")
Upper Volta	70	-1.1	-0.9	-2.8	18	36	Livestock, cotton	50	144	63	84	68(")
CENTRAL & WEST AFR.												
Benin	110	1.5	3.5	1.3	33	44 ^d	Palm products, cotton	64	112 ^d	33	35	24(")
Cameroon	220	4.9	2.2	0.2	232	478	Cocoa, coffee	242	437	51	79	40(")
Central Afr. Rep.	170	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	31	48	Diamonds, cotton, coffee	34	46 ^d	2	2	3(")
Congo	310	1.9	n.a.	n.a.	31	62 ^d	Petroleum, wood	60	84 ^d	8	24	14(")
The Gambia	120	2.2	n.a.	n.a.	17	43	Peanuts & products	18 ^E	47 ^{E, d}	16	28	34(Oct)
Guinea	100	0.1	1.5	-0.8	56	70 ^{E, d}	Alumina	78 ^E	100 ^{E, d}	18(Sep)	n.a.	n.a.
Ivory Coast	360	3.0	4.8	1.9	469	1,214	Coffee, wood, cocoa	388	969	88	66	18(Aug)
Togo	170	2.5	0.6	-2.2	55	189	Phosphates, cocoa	65	120	38	54	59(")
SOUTHERN AFRICA												
Botswana	240	6.4	n.a.	n.a.	28	97 ^{E, d}	Meat & products, diamonds	62	153 ^E	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lesotho	120	2.6	n.a.	n.a.	6	13 ^d	Wood, livestock	32	88 ^d	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Malawi	110	3.7	7.1	4.5	60	121	Tobacco, tea	99	188 ^d	67	82	59(Nov)
Swaziland	300	6.3	n.a.	n.a.	70	140 ^{E, d}	Sugar, wood, iron ore	59	99 ^d	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Zambia	390	-0.2	14.5	11.1	1,001	1,406	Copper	552	912	193	172	129(Nov)
OTHER PROGRAMS												
Angola	490 ^b	3.2	-9.2	n.a.	423	1,202 ^d	Coffee, diamonds	368	614 ^d	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cape Verde	340 ^b	6.0	n.a.	n.a.	2	2 ^d	Fish, prepared foodstuffs	16	34 ^d	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Guinea-Bissau	330 ^b	5.9	n.a.	n.a.	3	3 ^d	Groundnuts, coconuts	27	44 ^d	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mozambique	380 ^b	4.1	n.a.	n.a.	156	226 ^d	Cashews, cotton	326	464 ^d	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
São Tomé & Príncipe	470	-0.3	n.a.	n.a.	8	13 ^d	Cocoa, coffee	9	10 ^d	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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

a - Estimates in the IBRD 1975 Annual Report. Briefly described, 1973 GNP data in national currencies, expressed in average 1965-71 domestic prices, were converted to U.S. dollar equivalents at an average 1965-71 exchange rate, and then adjusted for inflation of the U.S. dollar from the 1965-71 base period to 1973. For OTHER PROGRAM countries a 1972-74 base period was used. b - Estimates in the IBRD 1975 World Atlas. c - Official reserves; gross basis; end of period. d - 1973.

Ethiopia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1975</i>)	29.5	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars - 1973</i>)	90*
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.6	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	38
Population in Urban Areas	11	People Per Doctor	76,000
(<i>Percent - 1975</i>)		Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5
Labor Force in Agriculture	85	Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	9
(<i>Percent</i>)		(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1975 Annual Report.

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The United States has been assisting Ethiopia's development since 1952. Assistance in 1952-1970 concentrated on developing infrastructure, institutions and manpower training. Since 1970 A.I.D. has concentrated on:

- rural development;
- education.

Through the efforts of the Government of Ethiopia and international donors, in addition to favorable rainfall conditions, Ethiopia is well on its way toward recovery from a major drought which struck the country in the beginning of the 1970s. Through June 30, 1975, the United States contributed nearly \$29 million in food and nonfood emergency and short-term recovery relief. There are still some serious problems facing southern Ethiopia as a result of the drought, but Ethiopian relief efforts supported by many donors have greatly improved. At present, however, Ethiopia faces a new problem - distribution and marketing dislocations following a massive land reform declaration which may cause serious shortfalls in the supplies of agricultural commodities to urban areas in 1976. The Government of Ethiopia has requested and the United States Government is considering PL 480 Title I assistance to meet this shortfall.

The new military government of Ethiopia has continued its efforts to transform the country as rapidly as possible from a feudal to a modern society. Among the more significant actions taken in this regard were:

- issuance in March 1975 of a sweeping Land Reform Proclamation intended to completely replace the ruling landed elite with a system of peasant associations specifically designed to bring the rural masses directly into the planning and implementation of development programs;
- the dispatch of thousands of high school and university students into the countryside to work with the rural masses in the development effort

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1975							
Loans	7,200	-	7,200	-	-	-	- a/
Grants	10,012	784	-	705	-	-	8,523
Total	17,212	784	7,200	705	-	-	8,523
					Development Activities under Sec. 106		
1976							
Loans	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	- a/
Grants	7,534	6,705	-	527	-	-	302
Total	12,534	11,705	-	527	-	-	302
Transition Quarter							
Loans	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	81	81	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10,081	10,081	-	-	-	-	-
1977							
Loans	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,945	1,945	-	-	-	-	-
Total	16,945	16,945	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Drought Funds from Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

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and to explain their new political and economic opportunities;

-- dramatic increases in the national development budget and in development expenditures;

-- launching of major new initiatives, such as:

** improved rural health care (including, with the World Health Organization, a campaign to eradicate smallpox from Ethiopia, which is the last area in the world where smallpox can be found);

** resettlement schemes;

** expansion of rural roads to previously inaccessible areas;

** a nationwide program to alleviate the major constraints on small farmer agricultural production;

** increased government regulation of urban business and properties.

These actions clearly indicate a sincere and dedicated concern for meaningful economic and social reform and for substantial improvement in the lives of the rural poor. The objectives are directly in keeping with Foreign Assistance Act priorities and A.I.D. strategies and provide rationale for continued U.S. assistance.

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

-- widespread local insurgency activities throughout the country which constantly challenge government control;

-- the rapid pace with which the country is trying to absorb the many dramatic socio-economic changes;

-- the perennial issue of a separatist movement in the northern province of Eritrea which continues to be a major military concern of the Ethiopian Government.

FY 1977 Program

For FY 1977, A.I.D. is proposing \$15 million in loan assistance and \$1.9 million in grant assistance. All of this assistance is proposed for the agriculture sector.

-- This sector accounts for more than 50% of the GNP and affects the lives of 85% of the population, three-quarters of whom are at the subsistence level.

The A.I.D. objective is to encourage growth of small farmer income through rural development, including:

-- increased agricultural production and productivity;

-- increased employment;

-- more equitable distribution of income.

Food and Nutrition

The FY 1977 program concentrates on food production and nutrition. A.I.D. will focus on small farmer production of food crops and, to a limited extent, export crops. Ethiopia has shifted over the past 10 to 15 years from being a net exporter to a net importer of food grains. A.I.D. is planning assistance for three continuing projects to:

-- spur small-holder food crop production;

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- open new lands for settlement and development;
- diversify the production of small farmers;
- support nonformal education systems design.

The three ongoing grant projects are:

- Pulse Diversification and Improvement
 - ** to develop better adapted, more productive pulse crops;
 - ** for local consumption and export.
- Rural Agricultural Development - which supports:
 - ** the nationwide Minimum Package Program consisting of agricultural extension services, roads into inaccessible areas, fertilizer, improved seeds and implements, soil conservation for small-scale farmers;
 - ** community or nonformal education systems designed to make education relevant to the needs of the masses.
- Upper Didessa Development - to support:
 - ** resettlement of small farmers and the development of farming lands in southwestern Ethiopia.

A.I.D. also provides assistance through agricultural sector loans. Through FY 1975, A.I.D. had provided a total of \$55 million in such loans. These funds were used to supplement the government's own domestic resources in the agricultural sector development budget. As a result of these efforts, the Ethiopian Government has increased its self-financed agricultural activities by 135% between FY 1974 and FY 1976.

Now that the Government of Ethiopia has increased substantially its own financing of agricultural programs, A.I.D. is proposing a major sector assistance package for FY 1977 which will provide loan and grant financing for discrete activities in the agricultural sector.

-- Agricultural Sector Development

A \$15.3 million sector assistance package (\$15 million loan and \$300,000 grant) is proposed for FY 1977 to provide support primarily for Phase II (1976-1980) of the Government of Ethiopia's nationwide Minimum Package Program which will be receiving considerable financing from the Government of Ethiopia and other donors as well. This is a follow-on to Phase I of the Program (1971-1975) which was successful in establishing agricultural extension areas containing 10,000 to 15,000 farm families located along the principal truck roads of the country.

Population Planning and Health

A.I.D.'s program to stimulate rural development includes participation in the malaria control program as well as a smallpox eradication project in cooperation with the World Health Organization.

- A FY 1975 malaria loan for \$7.2 million will be utilized during FY 1976-FY 1977 to support the Government of Ethiopia's Malaria Control Program.
- A grant of \$0.8 million for program support of smallpox eradication has been requested for FY 1976 and \$1.2 million in the Transitional Quarter under the Regional Program.

Education and Human Resources Development

A.I.D.'s long history of assistance to the Addis Ababa University, which has spanned a period of over 20 years and which resulted in training over 1,700 degree students and the almost complete Ethiopianization

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of the teaching staff, will end in the traditional sense, in FY 1976. Future A.I.D. cooperation with the University, in keeping with A.I.D. and the Government of Ethiopia priorities will be in areas such as applied research in rural development geared to addressing key developmental constraints in the agriculture sector and in helping the University generally to increase its involvement in the processes of development.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE V

COUNTRY:ETHIOPIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76				
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>													
Ada District Development	663-55-130-162	1971	T.O.	1540	1256	284	293	405	172	12	-	-	1845
Rural Agriculture Development	* 663-55-130-167	1972	1977	549	422	127	651	332	446	69	420	-	1689
Pulse Diversification and Improvement	* 663-55-130-166	1974	1980	687	206	481	211	328	364	-	525	1148	2571
Agriculture Sector Planning	663-11-190-172	1974	1976	447	249	198	150	348	-	-	-	-	597
Southwest Development Feasibility Study	663-11-995-153	1974	1975	540	241	299	-	299	-	-	-	-	540
Drought Recovery and Rehabilitation	663-F-601	1976	1976	-	-	-	5000	5000	-	-	-	-	5000
Upper Didessa Development	* 663-51-121-179	1976	1980	-	-	-	400	-	400	-	400	700	1500
Agriculture Sector Development	* 663-51-130-181	1977	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	1700	2000
Rural Roads	* 663-51-312-182	1977	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	1300	1600
<u>Education and Human Resources</u>													
University General Support	663-11-660-138	1960	1976	9236	8301	935	400	725	610	-	-	-	9636
Economic and Financial Planning	663-11-750-116	1965	1974	1547	1408	139	-	70	69	-	-	-	1547
Integrated Family Life Education (PVO)	663-13-690-180	1976	1976	-	-	-	127	48	79	-	-	-	127
Total							7,232	7,555	2,140	81	1,945		

*Detailed project narrative—See Table VI.

Country: ETHIOPIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 77	420
Rural Agricultural Development	Food and Nutrition	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER 663-55-130-167	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, Page 23	FY: 1972	FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: This activity is designed to provide technical personnel and participant training in support of two major programs being carried out by the Ethiopian Government aimed at bettering the welfare of small farmers: (a) the Minimum Package Program (MPP) and (b) Non-Formal Education (NFE).

The MPP is an Ethiopian program designed to increase the net income of small farmers through the introduction of production inputs and improved agricultural techniques. Target beneficiaries are small farmers who cultivate less than five hectares and whose net annual income is approximately U.S. \$58. MPP I (1971-1975) focused on the establishment of agricultural extension areas containing 10,000 to 15,000 farm families located along the principal truck roads of the country. MPP II will extend this effort in 1976 to provide similar services to 1,000,000 small farmers by 1980.

The NFE activity as originally designed was an experimental project, conducted at selected sites, to test concepts and methodologies for a non-formal education program. The project is currently being redesigned in order to assist the Government of Ethiopia in carrying out non-formal education activities in 500 rural community skills training centers (covering all 14 provinces).

Progress to Date: MPP: Since 1971, 350 extension centers in 55 MPP areas have been established throughout the country

reaching an estimated 550,000 farmers. Three U.S. technicians are currently providing assistance in soil management, horticulture and entomology.

NFE: Intensive planning workshops and field level concept testing has been carried out. Improved teaching methodology has been developed and an effective program evaluation system has been designed under this project.

FY 1977 Program: MPP: \$12,000 for two short-term consultants; \$82,000 for 10 new and five continuing long-term training programs; and, \$6,000 for other costs.

NFE: \$72,000 for five months U.S. short-term consultants; \$100,000 for commodities (farm and non-farm tools, equipment and teaching materials); \$18,000 for short-term participant training in the U.S.; \$47,000 for 3-4 weeks of in-country training for 250 teacher/artisans; \$83,000 for other costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)											PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter				Proposed FY 77		
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	549	422	127									Near East Foundation		
Estimated FY 76	651	332												
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,200	754	446	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	336	336	-	-	-	-		84	84
Estimated Transition Quarter	69	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	137	-	137	9	-	9	147		-	147
				Commodities	60	-	60	-	-	-	60		40	100
				Other Costs	58	60	118	-	60	60	89		-	89
Proposed FY 77	420	-	1,689	Total Obligations . .	255	396	651	9	60	69	296	124	420	

Country: ETHIOPIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Pulse Diversification and Improvement	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 77	525
NUMBER 663-55-130-166	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	FY 1976 Africa Programs, Page 22	FY: 1974	FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To achieve increased pulse production of Ethiopian small farmers who till an average of five acres and whose net yearly income is about \$58 so as to allow for increased small farmer income as well as to increase food supplies for the Ethiopian market. There are four principal components to the project: expanded pulse research; foundation and certified seed production; technology and an extension and delivery system for production inputs; and a model marketing system. An additional aspect of the total project will be an overall pulse coordination activity and a regularized evaluation system. Furthermore, the project design anticipates employment generation through improved grading, clearing and processing with labor intensive methods.

Progress to Date: A Pulses Unit within the Ministry of Agriculture with responsibility for project activities is operational and has direct linkage to the Minimum Package Program (MPP). The arrival of the technicians were delayed because of problems associated with the recruitment of the technicians. An Ethiopian pulse coordinator is working as counterpart to the recently arrived U.S. team leader who coordinates the work and is responsible to the Extension and Project Implementation Department (EPID) of the Ministry of Agriculture for the design and implementation of the team's work plan.

Four of the five U.S. contract technicians are on

board. They include: a) A Seed Processing Specialist - assists in developing and disseminating methods for improved handling and storage of pulses; selecting seed cleaning and processing equipment; equipment installation; training etc. b) A Pulse Breeder Agronomist - serving as senior advisor to the national research efforts on pulses. c) A Marketing Specialist - assigned to the EPID Cooperative Marketing Division to work on the purchasing and marketing program for pulses.

The fifth member, Breeder Pathologist, is being recruited and should arrive in March 1976. Vehicles, laboratory equipment, seed processing equipment, farm machinery and other needed materials and supplies have been ordered and are now arriving. Breederstock seed for multiplication has been purchased.

FY 1977 Program: \$370,000 for continued funding of the five-man contract team for a total 73 man months (mm); \$55,000 for seven participants in long-term training (84 mm); \$21,000 for 55 mm of in-country short-term training programs; \$70,000 for project commodities; and \$9,000 for other costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	687	206	481											
Estimated FY 76	211	328												
Estimated through 6/30/76	898	534	364	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	160	160	-	-	-	-	370	370	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	31	-	31	-	-	-	76	-	76	
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	70	
				Other Costs	20	-	20	-	-	-	9	-	9	
Proposed FY 77	525	1,148	2,571	Total Obligations . .	51	160	211	-	-	-	155	370	525	

Near East Foundation
Mississippi State University

Country: ETHIOPIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Upper Didessa Development NUMBER 663-51-121-179	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 400	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, Page 26	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Ethiopia in a comprehensive program for the settlement and development of 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.

The Ethiopian highlands have historically been subject to heavy population pressure because movement to the potentially productive lowlands was inhibited by extensive existence of malaria. Wide-scale malaria control measures have now made it possible to consider resettling of farmers in some of those potentially productive areas. As a result, 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 two most promising regions, Gambella and the Upper Didessa Valley, was completed in December 1975. Action on the Gambella project has been postponed until at least FY 1978 pending completion of an all-weather road in the area. Development of the Upper Didessa would consist of: (1) establishment of 11-acre farms for settlers, (2) introduction of simplified cropping systems, (3) settlement of 3,000 farm

families by 1980, (4) establishment of a livestock program which will be confined to farm-family livestock herds, (5) introduction of extension services, (6) introduction of tractor hire, (7) introduction of credit, marketing and storage programs, (8) establishment of a tsetse fly control program, (9) construction, upgrading and maintenance of penetration roads, (10) construction of simple drainage systems, (11) provision of potable water systems, and (12) provision of necessary public services such as malaria control programs, establishment of health stations, educational facilities, a police substation, etc.

Progress to Date: The A.I.D.-financed TAMS feasibility study of the Upper Didessa area was received and reviewed by the Government of Ethiopia in December 1975. An initial obligation of \$400,000 for technical assistance and \$5,000,000 for loan financing of road and water supply systems and other infrastructure components is expected during the fourth quarter of FY 1976.

FY 1977 Program: The proposed funding of \$347,000 is requested for 50 man-months (mm) of services of a four man contract team (team leader, agronomist, agricultural engineer and equipment maintenance specialist) and consultants, \$48,000 for five long-term training participants (12 mm each) and \$5,000 for other costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 76	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77				
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
	-	-	-											To be selected.	
Estimated FY 76	400	-		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	325	325	-	-	-	-	-	347		347
Estimated through 6/30/76	400	-	400	Participants	50	-	50	-	-	-	48	-	48		48
Estimated Transition Quarter	-			Commodities	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Proposed FY 77	400	700	1,500	Other Costs	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5		5
				Total Obligations . .	75	325	400	-	-	-	53	347	400		

Country: ETHIOPIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Agriculture Sector Development	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 77	300
NUMBER 663-51-130-181	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	-	FY: 1977	FY: 1980

The Goal: To raise production and the income of small farmers quickly over a wide area, with a minimum reliance on scarce resources, while building the foundation for future development.

The Purpose: To support the extension of the Minimum Package Program (MPP) in selected areas throughout the Ethiopian highlands which cover about half the country and contain 80% of the population.

Background: The project will support the Government of Ethiopia's efforts to improve agricultural development planning, inter-agency coordination and implementation of a nationwide development program focused on small farm families who cultivate an average 6.6 acres of land. The primary impact will be through the nationwide MPP now in Phase II (FY 76-80). The MPP is planned to reach up to one million farmers by 1980; it is designed to increase small-farmer income through introduction of production inputs, improved agricultural techniques and construction of low-cost penetration roads.

Outputs (Cumulative): FY 1977 All Years

1. Asst. Ag. Extension Agents
trained and in place X X

Outputs (Cumulative): FY 1977 All Years

2. Low-cost, labor-intensive roads constructed 400 2400 kms at minimum

3. Ag. inputs and services available in all MPP areas X X

4. Peasant Association members trained X X

Host Country and Other Major Donors

IBRD - U.S. \$35 million over the four years of MPP II

SIDA - U.S. \$8 million, much of which is technical assistance (up to 25 technicians in FY 1977)

Host Country - U.S. \$30 million of MPP II costs (total four-year MPP II cost estimated at U.S. \$113 million)

FY 1977 Program: Funds provided under this project will be used to finance the technical assistance component of the proposed Agriculture Sector Development Loan. The \$300,000 will be used to finance two U.S. contract technicians (Agricultural Economist and Agronomist) for 48 man-months to assist the Extension and Project Implementation Department (EPID) of the Ministry of Agriculture and other relevant Government agencies.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	-	-	-		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	To Be Selected
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 77	300	1,700	2,000	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	

Country: ETHIOPIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Rural Roads	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 77	300
NUMBER 663-51-312-182	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	-	FY: 1977	FY: 1980

The Goal: To assist Ethiopia's rural poor gain access to markets for their agricultural production and to enable them to participate increasingly in the Ethiopian Government's rural development programs.

The Purpose: To assist the Government of Ethiopia in the establishment of a functioning capability to undertake the construction of rural roads and expand the national network of rural roads to inaccessible rural areas.

Background: Ethiopia is attempting to develop a national rural roads organization to coordinate a proposed decentralized rural roads construction and maintenance program. The program will enable a large proportion of the estimated 60-70% of Ethiopia's rural poor - who have no road access - to market their agricultural produce and to be reached by social programs which could not reach them before. During the next 11 years it is proposed that 13,000 km. of low-cost roads be constructed, opening up access for an estimated three million rural Ethiopians. Expansion of Ethiopia's Minimum Package Program over the coming several years, which so far has been limited to providing services to farmers along the existing national road network, can only be accomplished by development of an expanded rural road access system which opens opportunities for those not now reachable.

Outputs

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
1. An established decentralized rural roads organization	X	X	X	X
2. Trained personnel	X	X	X	X

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Ethiopia: will finance local recurrent and operating expenses.

IBRD/IDA: assistance will be provided in the course of its Seventh Highway Loan scheduled for authorization late in FY 1977.

FY 1977 Program: Three hundred thousand dollars for three U.S. contract technicians for 18 man months each. This grant assistance complements the \$10 million capital assistance loan for Rural Roads planned for the Transitional Quarter.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	To Be Selected
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 77	300	1,300	1,600	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS

Authorized as of 12/31/75

(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

TABLE VII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Re-payment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/75		
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
663-H-023	Fifth Highway Project	6/23/72	1/31/73	10	40	2	3	U.S. \$	9,300	2,973	-	19
663-T-024	Agriculture Sector Loan IV	6/28/74	4/25/75	10	40	2	3	U.S. \$	15,000	4,867	-	-
663-U-025	Malaria Control Program Phase V	5/31/75	9/26/75	10	40	2	3	U.S. \$	7,200	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
 Balance FY 1976 and Transition Quarter (1/1/76 - 9/30/76)

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VIIa

TITLE	AMOUNT
Upper Didessa Development <u>a/</u> (FY 1976)	5,000
Rural Roads <u>a/</u> (Transition Quarter)	10,000
<u>a/</u> Section 113 Notification to be Transmitted.	

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOANS

FY 1977
(In Thousands of Dollars)

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

TABLE VIII

TITLE	AMOUNT
Agriculture Sector Development	15,000

Country: ETHIOPIA

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IX

TITLE Agriculture Sector Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 15,000
	KIND OF LOAN Sector	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

The Goal: To raise production and the incomes of small farmers quickly over a wide area, with a minimum reliance on scarce resources, while building the foundations for future development.

The Purpose: To support the extension of the Minimum Package Program in selected areas throughout the Ethiopian highlands, which cover about half the country and contain 80% of the population.

Background: The Government of Ethiopia now views the scope and magnitude of agricultural development problems as they relate to small farmers more realistically than in the past and has begun to commit its own resources on a considerably larger scale to improve living standards for the country's poorest farmers.

Under the Minimum Package Program, extension agents, assisted by model farmers, advise in the use of simple inputs or innovations - fertilizer, improved seed and storage - and make them available in conjunction with credit through marketing centers. The A.I.D.-financed assistance package would provide agricultural inputs, infrastructure requirements and related extension and administrative support services to small farmers. Detailed plans have not yet been finalized for the major program outputs described herein, but joint discussions with the World Bank and Government of Ethiopia are proceeding in the framework of the Output statement.

Outputs (Cumulative):

	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Asst. ag. extension agents trained and in place	X	X
Low cost labor-intensive Roads constructed	400	2400 kms at minimum

Outputs (Cumulative):

	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Ag. inputs and services available in all Minimum Package Program areas	X	X
Peasant Association members trained	X	X

Host Country and Other Major Donors:

IBRD - U.S. \$35 million over the four years of the Minimum Package Program II.

SIDA - U.S. \$8 million, much of which is technical assistance (up to 25 technicians to be provided in FY 1977).

Host Country - U.S. \$30 million of Minimum Package Project II costs (total four-year Minimum Package Program II cost estimated at U.S. \$113 million), grain marketing and storage costs, and major portion of costs of other agencies involved with agricultural development.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	(\$000)
Loan	FY 1977
Loan assistance to finance construction of rural roads; construction machinery; trucks; and, extension services such as water conservation, improved seeds for pulses and cereals, improved storage, fertilizer, credit, etc.	15,000

Ethiopia

TABLE X

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

(Millions of Dollars)

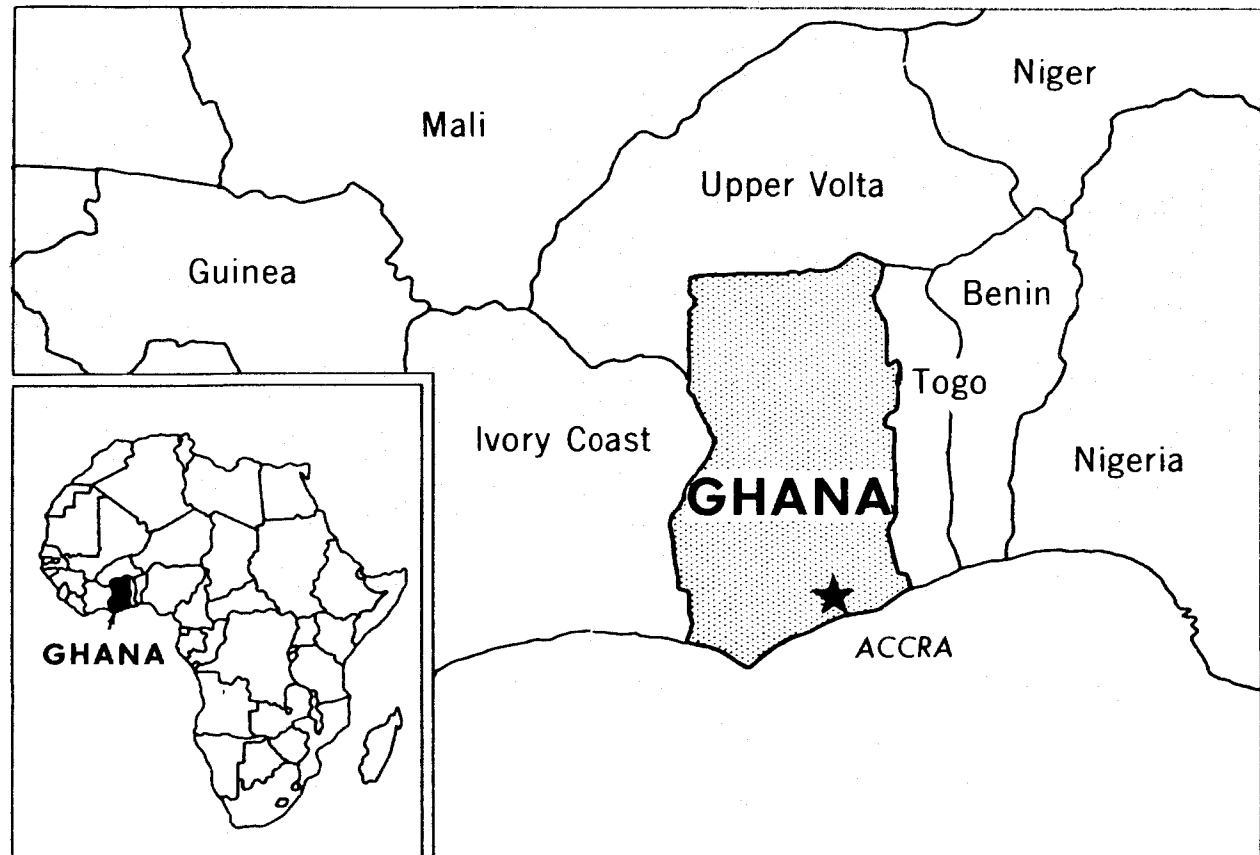
PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1946- 1975	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1975	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	23.4	33.0	12.0	36.4	23.7	339.6	36.4	303.2
Loans	14.9	26.7	4.8	15.0	7.2	144.6	36.4	108.2
Grants	8.5	6.3	7.2	21.4	16.5	195.0	-	195.0
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	20.4	31.1	8.8	20.7	17.2	258.3	32.2	226.1
Loans	14.9	26.7	4.8	15.0	7.2	138.1	32.2	105.9
Grants	5.5	4.4	4.0	5.7	10.0	120.2	-	120.2
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(3.3)	-	-
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.9	0.8	1.0	13.9	5.2	47.5	3.7	43.8
Title I - Total	-	-	-	-	-	6.1	3.7	2.4
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	3.6	2.0
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.1	0.4
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.4)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II - Total Grants	0.9	0.8	1.0	13.9	5.2	41.4	-	41.4
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	0.8	0.7	0.9	13.9	5.2	37.2	-	37.2
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	-	4.2	-	4.2
c. Other Economic Assistance	2.1	1.1	2.2	1.8	1.3	33.8	0.5	33.3
Peace Corps	2.1	1.1	2.2	1.8	1.3	32.9	-	32.9
Other	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.5	0.4
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(-0.1)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.5)	(-)	(0.5)
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	12.3	11.5	9.2	23.5	37.6	258.3	-	258.3
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	11.0	25.0	36.0	-	36.0
Grants	12.3	11.5	9.2	12.5	12.6	222.3	-	222.3
a. MAP Grants	11.8	11.0	8.5	12.3	12.5	206.8	-	206.8
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	11.0	25.0	36.0	-	36.0
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	10.0	-	10.0
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	5.5
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	35.7	44.5	21.2	59.9	61.3	597.9	36.4	561.5
Loans	14.9	26.7	4.8	26.0	32.2	180.6	36.4	144.2
Grants	20.8	17.8	16.4	33.9	29.1	417.3	-	417.3
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants						25.2	24.8	0.4
a. Export-Import Bank Loans						25.2	24.8	0.4
b. All Other Loans						-	-	-

NO PROGRAMS SUBSEQUENT TO
FY 1966

* Less than \$50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS			
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			
	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1946-75
TOTAL	96.3	89.7	441.1
IBRD - World Bank	-	-	108.6
Int'l. Finance Corp.	-	-	15.5
Int'l. Dev. Association	91.0	80.5	260.1
UN Development Program	4.3	6.6	45.6
Other UN	1.0	2.6	11.3
B. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES			
Donor	CY 1973	CY 1974	CY 1960-74
TOTAL	33.5	55.1	240.6
Italy	5.0	11.4	72.3
Sweden	10.3	7.7	64.2
Germany	8.8	12.0	53.6
U.K.	4.4	4.8	17.9
Japan	1.5	5.2	10.6
Canada	0.6	5.9	7.1
Other	2.9	8.1	14.9
C. ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1954-75
TOTAL	1	1	205
USSR	1	1	104
China, People's Rep. of	-	-	84
Eastern Europe	-	-	17

Ghana



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1975</i>)	9.9
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.8
Population in Urban Areas	33
(<i>Percent - 1975</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	55
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars - 1973</i>)	300*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	44
People Per Doctor	10,500
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	25
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	43
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1975 Annual Report.

GHANA

Ghana's development efforts to date have resulted in moderate increases in

- per capita income;
- agricultural production.

Still, general stagnation continues to characterize the Ghanaian economy. Development efforts have been considerably hampered by

- a worsening balance of payments situation due to declining prices of cocoa and other primary agricultural exports and increasing prices of essential imports, especially petroleum;
- recurring budgetary deficits;
- inflation approaching 25% to 30% per year;
- a heavy burden of external debt;
- a high rate of population growth.

In addition, three changes in government over the last 10 years have brought with them frequent, abrupt shifts in development priorities and failure to follow through on programs in which substantial resources had already been invested.

These changes have, until recently, prevented the preparation and execution of a comprehensive, systematic, long-term development strategy, despite a reservoir of professional and technical manpower unusual for an African country.

Now, however, the Government of Ghana appears ready to take positive action to improve the status of Ghana's rural and urban poor and promote a resumption of economic growth.

- The restructuring of government in November 1975 provides important continuity of leadership, some streamlining of decisionmaking, and renewed determination to complete a Five Year Development Plan by early 1976.

- The publication of the Guidelines for the Development Plan signalled a significantly new development strategy. The Guidelines emphasize

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1975							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,914	572	1,159	567	141	-	475
Total	2,914	572	1,159	567	141	-	475 ^{a/}
						Development Activities under Sec. 106	
1976							
Loans	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	4,041	1,292	1,599	625	-	-	525
Total	14,041	11,292	1,599	625	-	-	525 ^{a/}
Transition Quarter							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	494	100	394	-	-	-	-
Total	494	100	394	-	-	-	-
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	4,572	2,074	2,148	350	-	-	-
Total	4,572	2,074	2,148	350	-	-	-

^{a/} Drought Funds of the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

GHANA

**greater support to the productive sectors of Ghana's economy, especially agriculture, to overcome the financial and fiscal constraints on Ghana's economy;

** more equitable distribution of the benefits of development through extension of increased services to the rural population.

--Ghana's FY 1975-76 Development Budget provides for a 60% increase for agriculture and a 50% increase for health over last year's estimates, resulting in modest increases in the proportion of the total development budget allocated to these sectors.

**The budget explicitly recognizes the importance of small farmers to total productivity and designates them as the target of government services.

**Government efforts will concentrate on improving existing institutions and facilities as well as the quality of the labor force.

--The Government has taken steps to make better use of scarce foreign exchange. Import licenses have been restricted to fertilizer, vital foodstuffs and raw materials essential to the economy. Nationwide priority is being given to domestic production of food and agricultural commodities as raw materials for Ghanaian industry.

--The reduction of inflationary pressures is being undertaken in earnest. There is:

- **improved control of the national budget;
- **increases in excise taxes, individual and corporate income taxes;
- **reductions of subsidies, such as that on petroleum products.

Ghana will still need substantial outside help if the objectives of the Five Year Development Plan are to be

achieved. Approximately \$125 million has been pledged or committed by donor countries and multilateral assistance agencies, including Germany, Canada, the United States, UNDP, and IBRD, to finance development programs under the Plan. Many of these activities are in their final design stages; some are already beginning.

A.I.D.'s program will:

--improve the capacity of several key Ghanaian institutions to manage development programs;

--support development of a coordinated, nationwide program for delivery of credit, fertilizer, improved seeds and high quality supporting services to small farmers;

--help expand the health, nutrition and family planning services provided to rural areas.

FY 1977 Program

A.I.D. proposes a program of \$4.6 million for Ghana to fund grant projects in agriculture, rural development, health and family planning. In addition, a P.L. 480, Title II program of \$2.5 million is proposed to provide essential food support for maternal/child health, school feeding and other activities to improve the nutritional and health status of the poorer segments of the population.

Food and Nutrition

Agriculture dominates the Ghanaian economy. It makes a substantial contribution to gross domestic product, employs about 60% of Ghana's total labor force and provides the major share of foreign exchange receipts.

Total agricultural production, including forestry and fisheries, has expanded in recent years, but

--food production, with the exception of rice and maize, has barely matched the requirements of popu-

GHANA

lation increases.

The Government of Ghana has assigned high priority to the agricultural sector and ended the traditional neglect of the small farmer, who produces most of the country's food-stuffs, after years of experimentation with industrialization, mechanization and various state-operated schemes. The Ghana Government will reach its goal of self-sufficiency by

- adjusting price supports;
- increasing flows of credit to small farmers;
- improving agricultural program management and services;
- expanding the provision of inputs to the small producer;
- shifting the functions of some government institutions to the private sector;
- encouraging external investment.

A three-pronged strategy to induce increased economic activity and social change for the benefit of the rural poor on and off the farm is the basis for A.I.D. support for selected components of Ghana's agricultural and rural development program.

To deliver agricultural inputs and services to Ghanaian small holders, A.I.D. will support:

- organization of a national system to provide credit, procure, distribute and sell fertilizer and improved seeds, improve extension and marketing services to this target group, as well as develop an applied research capacity to deal with the special problems of small farm management.

To encourage private and voluntary initiatives among farm people and rural entrepreneurs, A.I.D. is helping U.S. and Ghanaian private voluntary agencies to:

- carry out rural improvements including development of small local industries and agriculture-related businesses, form agriculture service organizations and develop farmer associations.

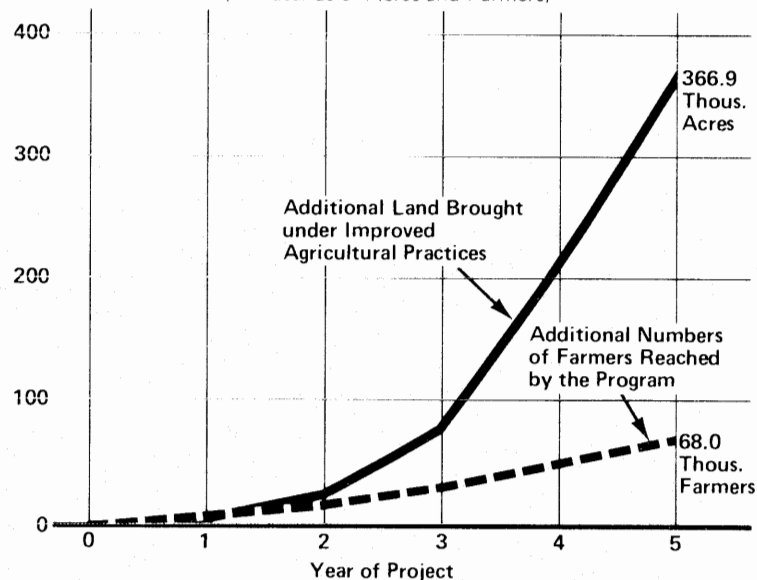
MAJOR OUTPUTS OF MANAGED INPUTS DELIVERY AND AGRICULTURAL SERVICES (MIDAS) INTEGRATED LOAN/GRANT PROGRAM

(Number of Units)

	Fiscal Year		
	1977	1978	1979
Additional farmers reached with credit	4,500	9,500	14,500
Additional agronomic demonstrations on small farmers' fields	300	300	300
Newly established:			
-- Farm loan offices	19	10	10
-- Fertilizer blending and bagging facility	1	--	--
-- Small farm research station	1	--	--
-- Farm/home demonstration centers	10	10	10
-- Foundation seed farms	1	1	1
-- Certified seed farms	1	1	--
-- Seed testing laboratories	--	--	1

PROJECTED EFFECTS OF MIDAS PROJECT IN GHANA

(Thousands of Acres and Farmers)



GHANA

To improve planning, coordination and management at the sub-regional level, A.I.D. will

- assist district councils and other local level institutions in the design and execution of integrated agricultural production, rural development and social service projects.

To support this effort an A.I.D. project is helping to strengthen the Ministry of Agriculture's managerial and technical capacity by developing a Ghanaian capability to train managers for agricultural development programs.

Another project will support integration of nutritional factors into the Government's development planning process by assisting collection of baseline data and testing of methods to improve the nutritional status of the Ghanaian population, particularly that of preschool-age children and lactating mothers.

Population Planning and Health

Health services in Ghana are grossly inadequate, with only 30% of the population having ready access to curative health care and an even smaller percentage, particularly in rural areas, receiving any kind of preventive health services.

While Ghana has a fairly extensive resource base for development of a nationwide health care system, the distribution of health facilities and resources has tended to favor urban areas, causing the rural poor to carry a largely preventable burden of disease and mortality.

The Guidelines for the Five Year Development Plan cited several factors as major constraints to expansion of health services:

- lack of effective management;
- inadequate planning and coordination;
- inequitable service distribution;
- over-concentration on hospital services.

The Guidelines place high priority on providing effective health care to rural areas through

- new programs in maternal and child health;
- preventive care;
- environmental sanitation;
- improved nutrition programs.

Special emphasis is placed on the need to develop the necessary organizational structure and an effective planning and management capability to administer broad coverage, low-cost health service programs.

A.I.D. will continue to assist a program to improve delivery of rural health services by

- assisting formation of a planning unit;
- providing practical training in planning and management for Ministry personnel around the country;
- assisting completion of the health section of the Five Year Development Plan,

Phase II, to be initiated in December 1977 will put into operation a rural health service delivery program based on the plans and techniques developed under Phase I.

Ghana has an official population policy which recognizes the importance of family planning to national and social development. In FY 1977, A.I.D. will continue its support of Ghana National Family Planning Program (GNFPP) efforts to reduce the present 2.8% per year population increase.

Collection and analysis of data for use in developing and implementing a national rural health and family planning program continue to be carried out in the Danfa study area with the support of A.I.D. and the Government of Ghana.

This data base and implementation of the revised project strategy, placing greater emphasis on operational research, should provide the Government with tested approaches for expanding and improving its rural health and family planning services. Earlier findings are al-

GHANA

ready being incorporated into Ministry of Health and GNFPF activities.

Food commodities furnished under the P.L. 480 Title II program administered by Catholic Relief Services will continue to

- provide an important nutritional supplement for approximately 115,000 mothers and preschool-age children and 62,000 primary school children;
- improve the quality of diets in other child-feeding programs (10,000 recipients);
- support 12,000 recipients in areas most affected by periodic drought and food shortages, particularly in the Northern and the Upper Regions.

Education and Human Resources Development

A.I.D. activities in the education sector continue to focus on improving the capacity of institutions and people to make an effective contribution to Ghana's economic development. The Government of Ghana has devoted increasing attention to the crucial role Ghanaian women play in the economy and other aspects of national development. A National Council on Women in Development (NCWD) was established in April 1975 to advise the Government on ways of increasing the involvement of women in all aspects of development.

In FY 1977, A.I.D. will provide assistance to the NCWD and private voluntary organizations to:

- collect and analyze data on the various roles women play in the economy, identifying skills which would give them opportunities for increased participation;
- carry out a number of action programs aimed at addressing the other problems of Ghanaian women.

A project to develop a training program for regional and

district staffs will help strengthen the design and administration of local development programs to meet important local needs.

Other Programs

A.I.D. is supporting Ghanaian efforts to focus the country's scientific talents and technological resources on critical development problems. In 1975, A.I.D. helped the Ghana Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) design a research study to:

- examine the problems of desert encroachment in the savannah zone of Northern Ghana;
- strengthen its capacity to define and implement development-oriented research activities.

The project is on schedule with the first studies called for by the research design already underway and the CSIR management mechanism functioning smoothly.

In the drought-affected Upper Region of Ghana, A.I.D. is providing medium-term assistance through the Ministries of Agriculture and Health as well as private voluntary organizations. A combined agriculture, health, and nutrition program will:

- furnish bullock plows, carts and cement for storage silos to help small farmers increase and conserve their production;
- expand a nutrition rehabilitation program in Bwaku District;
- implement a program to vaccinate all preschool-age children in the Upper Region against the communicable diseases common to the area.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY

TABLE V

COUNTRY: GHANA

(In thousands of dollars)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76				
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>													
National Agriculture Planning	641-11-190-048	1969	1975	901	794	107	-	107	-	-	-	-	901
Agricultural Management Development	* 641-11-110-070	1975	1979	412	45	367	280	387	260	46	419	474	1,631
Managed Inputs Delivery and Agricultural Services (MIDAS)	* 641-11-110-067	1976	1978	-	-	-	1,012	162	850	54	1,000	1,684	3,750
District Planning and Rural Development	* 641-11-190-073	1977	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	1,000	1,500
Nutrition Improvement	* 641-11-560-071	1977	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	1,175	1,330
Feasibility Studies for Farmer Associations and Agribusiness	641-11-199-999	1975	1975	42	7	35	-	35	-	-	-	-	42
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>													
Danfa Rural Health and Family Planning	* 641-11-580-055	1969	1978	3,741	2,885	856	700	780	776	175	871	598	6,085
Population Program Support	* 641-11-580-064	1971	1979	1,375	988	387	559	436	510	144	850	1,644	4,572
Management of Rural Health Services	* 641-11-590-068	1974	1977	622	183	439	340	431	348	75	427	-	1,464
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>													
Economic Development Management	641-11-790-062	1972	1976	1,088	937	151	350	300	201	-	-	-	1,438
Women in Ghanaian Development	* 641-11-690-083	1976	1978	-	-	-	275	180	95	-	100	125	500
Economic and Rural Development Management	* 641-11-755-077	1977	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	600	850
Women in Development - Feas. Study	641-11-750-888	1975	1975	55	-	55	-	55	-	-	-	-	55
<u>Sec. 106 Development Activities</u>													
Development Applications of Science and Technology ^{a/}	641-15-110-069	1975	1975	115	-	115	-	115	-	-	-	-	115
*Detailed project narrative—See Table VI.							Total	3,516	3,988	3,040	494	4,572	

a/ Previously under Selected Development Problems

Country: GHANA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Agricultural Management Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 77 419	
NUMBER 641-11-110-070	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 42	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop an indigenous management capability within the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) to plan, allocate and manage its resources to achieve Ghanaian agricultural development objectives favoring the small farmer. The project is focused on the practical training needs of MOA program managers. It involves MOA staff at all levels, ensuring that programs are designed and implemented to reach the small holder. Three distinct management training programs provide managers with practical training through annual two week regional management seminars (ARMS), while developing the long-run capacity of MOA administrators through a one year Diploma of Agricultural Administration (DAA) and a two year Masters of Agricultural Administration (MAA) program.

Progress to Date:

- The Manpower Development Division in the MOA has been established.
- The ARMS program completed the first round of two week seminars.
- The first DAA program was completed.
- Preparations for the MAA program are complete.
- Management by Objectives was established in each region: each manager identified objectives and established an annual work plan and work calendar.

Because of the success of the ARMS program, the A.I.D.-funded technicians have frequently been asked to provide management consultant services to Government of Ghana regional staff as well as to other Government institutions.

Further, the techniques being successfully used under this project are being adapted for the Ministry of Health under the Rural Health Management project (068) and for central, regional and district planners under the Economic and Rural Development Management project (077).

FY 1977 Program: Funding is requested for continuation of four full time technicians for 12 months each--one direct hire and three PASA (\$274,000); one short-term consultant for two MM (\$15,000); 45 MM of short-term participant training (\$79,000); commodities (\$8,000); and other costs, including in-country travel, costs of three faculty members at University of Ghana, field study training for Ghanaian instructors (\$43,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES								
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS													
	Estimated FY 76	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77							
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total				
	412	45	367															
	280	387			50	172	222	10	23	33	50	239	289	PASA: HEW, USDA				
	692	432	260		17	-	17	-	-	-	79	-	79					
	46				16	-	16	2	-	2	8	-	8					
					25	-	25	11	-	11	43	-	43					
	419	474	1,631	Total Obligations ..	108	172	280	23	23	46	180	239	419					

Country: GHANA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Managed Inputs Delivery and Agricultural Services (MIDAS)	FUNDS	Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	NUMBER	641-11-110-067	FY 77	1,000
	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 41	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
			FY: 1976	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in the execution of a coordinated national program providing improved agricultural inputs, services and credit to small farmers. The 75,000 additional small farmers served by the program, those with holdings of 10 acres or less, are expected to double the value of their production after six years.

Presently most services are provided to farmers by an overburdened Ministry of Agriculture (MOA). An important feature of this program is that it will help the Government of Ghana implement its policy of shifting these functions to appropriate private sector institutions wherever possible. Program components include expanding national small farmer credit operations; upgrading the national seed industry; improving fertilizer procurement, processing and distribution; expanding national extension services; developing applied research supportive of small farm systems; experimenting with alternative assistance approaches to traditional marketing systems; and encouraging more effective coordination at all levels among institutions serving the agricultural sector.

U.S. support to the program combines loan (\$10 million) with grant assistance in the initial phase beginning late in FY 1976. Grants will fund technical services, participant training, some commodities and equipment, and most of the costs of the pilot research and marketing program to be undertaken in one of Ghana's 60 districts.

Progress to Date:

- Agricultural Development Bank plan of operations for credit program developed and staff training program initiated.
- Fertilizer bagging equipment received and bagging operation begun.
- Ghana Fertilizer Company formed; first cost-saving shipment of bulk fertilizer received, replacing the importation of more costly bagged fertilizer.
- Forty-six fertilizer demonstrations and field trials by MOA extension service established; first demonstration farming village house for women farmers under construction.
- Expanded seed multiplication program designed and staff training underway.
- Coordinating committee to ensure program addresses needs of small farmers established.

FY 1977 Program: Personnel costs: six MM of a direct-hire technician and 90 MM of contract technical assistance, including seven long-term technicians (\$561,000); participant training: eight long-term and 31 MM of short-term (\$110,000); commodities: trucks, scales, laboratory equipment, training materials and office equipment (\$293,000); and other costs: local enumerators and surveys, travel, local consultants, and local supplies (\$36,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES									
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS														
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77								
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total					
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-																
Estimated FY 76	1,012	162		U.S. Technicians	-	543	543	-	-	-	40	521	561						
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,012	162	850	Participants	45	-	45	44	-	44	110	-	110						
Estimated Transition Quarter	54	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	324	-	324	-	-	-	293	-	293						
Proposed FY 77	1,000	1,684	3,750	Other Costs	100	-	100	10	-	10	36	-	36						
				Total Obligations	469	543	1,012	54	-	54	479	521	1,000						

To be selected.

Country: GHANA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE District Planning and Rural Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE ---	FY 77 500	
NUMBER 641-11-190-073		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Goal: To improve the quality of life of the poor in rural areas and growth centers through expanded employment and income.

Purpose: To strengthen the capability of selected regional, district and local level public institutions to design, implement, coordinate and evaluate public works projects and integrated development programs, involving the local population in all phases of this process.

Background: This project takes an integrated approach combining development activities in several sectors such as health or agriculture, with popular participation in decision-making, financing and execution of development activities.

The project will assist district and regional councils to prepare five year development plans for several selected districts, encouraging close collaboration between local officials and project participants/beneficiaries. Based on the local needs and priorities identified by the plans (a) specific rural public works projects - feeder roads, community storage facilities, village water systems - will be undertaken and (b) integrated agricultural-rural development programs aimed at increasing agricultural production will be designed and possible sources of support, i.e., Government of Ghana, aid donors, voluntary agencies, identified.

Outputs:

	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
1. Five year development plans for three districts complete		x	
2. Specific rural works projects designed		x	
3. Specific rural works projects undertaken			x
4. Integrated development programs selected and designed			x

Host Country Contributions: Project beneficiaries will contribute 25% of public works project costs; district councils 100% of project maintenance costs; Government of Ghana budgetary subventions 25% of direct project costs.

FY 1977 Program: Funds are requested for: Personnel--two direct-hire area development specialists, 12 MM each, one contract regional planner 12 MM and 6 MM contract consultant services (\$256,000); commodities, including five vehicles, training aids, public works supplies, construction and road maintenance equipment (\$234,000); and other costs, including local staff, in-country travel, and other support costs for U.S. personnel (\$10,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES										
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS															
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77									
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total						
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	136	256							
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	234	-	234							
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10							
Proposed FY 77	500	1,000	1,500	Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	364	136	500							

Country: GHANA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Nutrition Improvement	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	NUMBER 641-11-560-071	Food and Nutrition	FY 77 155
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 43	FY: 1977	FY: 1981

Goal: To improve the quality of life through improved nutrition of infants, young children, pregnant and lactating women.

Purpose: To create an institutional capacity within the Government of Ghana to plan and manage meaningful nutrition improvement 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 national nutrition policy which will be incorporated into a nutrition action plan, part of the new Five Year Plan to be released in January 1976. The conference proposed the establishment of a ministerial-level National Nutrition Council to formulate nutrition policy and a Planning Unit, already established in the Ministry of Economic Planning, to act as secretariat in planning and coordinating a national nutrition program. A.I.D. assistance will help develop the capability of these groups and the operating ministries (e.g., agriculture) to plan and coordinate sound, cost-effective nutrition programs under the National Plan. Assistance will also be provided to units within the ministries, e.g., local government, health, social welfare, agriculture, that will have major operational roles in program implementation.

Outputs: (Fiscal Years)

	77	78	79	80	81
1. Nutrition planning unit functioning	x	x	x	x	x
2. Nutrition goals integrated into planning of Government operational ministries			x	x	x
3. Trained technical extension staff working with operational ministries		x	x	x	x
4. Detailed data base established for specified target areas and populations		x	x	x	x
5. Specific nutrition programs designed and tested for application			x	x	x
6. Adaptation of specific health and agriculture related nutrition programs for national application				x	x

Host Country Contribution: The Ghanaian Government will provide the personnel to staff the Planning Unit and the operational units in the appropriate ministries, the physical facilities necessary to carry out their functions, in-country travel and other suitable local costs.

FY 1977 Program: Eight MM of consultant services (\$46,000); participants--28 MM for two long-term and three short-term (\$24,000); commodities--food processing equipment, fortifying compounds, training aids (\$60,000); and other costs--support for seminars, research and public information/education activities (\$25,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS									PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-											
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-											
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-											
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost											
Proposed FY 77	155	1,175	1,330											
				Cost Components										
				U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	46
				Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	60
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25
				Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	46	155

To be selected.

Country: GHANA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Danfa Rural Health and Family Planning	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Population Planning and Health		FY 77 871
NUMBER 641-11-580-055	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 44	FY: 1969	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To enable the Government of Ghana to extend and improve rural health and family planning services by (a) identifying, testing, and demonstrating practical, replicable approaches to delivery of these services, and (b) strengthening the capability of the Ghana Medical School Department of Community Health to train personnel to direct service delivery and operational research programs in public health, maternal and child health, and family planning. Linkages between the Medical School and operating agencies to facilitate rapid application of research findings to field operations are being developed.

Progress to Date:

--Surveys inter alia of the rural population's health status and disease problems; current rural health practices; characteristics and behavior of family planning acceptors; and frequency of health service utilization complete and being analyzed.

--Systems and techniques for vital events registration, satellite clinic operations, organization and staffing of rural health facilities, detailed cost accounting, employment of traditional birth attendants, mass immunization, malaria control, maternal/child health, family planning education and service, and health education programs developed and tested.

--Ghanaian capability to process research findings developed; data processing operations shifted from the University of

California to the University of Ghana.

--Field orientation training programs for medical students, paramedical staff, and Ministry of Health personnel responsible for rural health and family planning services developed and in use.

--Curricula to train voluntary community groups providing health services developed and techniques for supplying contraceptives through village volunteers designed and being tested.

--Independent evaluation of the project completed. Implementation of recommendation to continue project with renewed emphasis on practical operational research and institutional development of the Medical School underway.

FY 1977 Program: Funds are requested for: Contract personnel --total of 33 MM of services of four long-term, full-time and 15 long-term part-time technicians, and nine MM short-term consultant services (\$520,000); 12 MM long-term training under the contract for each of four participants (\$48,000); commodities, including vehicles and office equipment (\$47,000); and other costs including local costs for travel and computer rental and cost of contract administration (\$256,000). Project costs will be financed jointly from both health and population funds.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	3,741	2,885	856		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	700	780		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	400	400	-	120	120	-	520	520	University of California at Los Angeles
Estimated through 6/30/76	4,441	3,665	776	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	48	
Estimated Transition Quarter	175	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	40	40	-	4	4	-	47	47	
				Other Costs	-	260	260	-	51	51	-	256	256	
Proposed FY 77	871	598	6,085	Total Obligations . .	-	700	700	-	175	175	-	871	871	

Country: GHANA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Population Program Support	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 77	850
NUMBER 641-11-580-064	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 45	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop the capacity of the National Family Planning Program (NFPP) to expand family planning services through the strengthening of the support and service network, including (1) planning and management, (2) in-service training, (3) contraceptive supply and distribution, (4) research and evaluation, and (5) intensive service and contraceptive supply outreach in pilot areas. In accordance with Government of Ghana policy, delivery of family planning services will be integrated into provision of other basic health services. An outreach program based on Danfa Project experience, will establish model systems for commercial and clinical distributions of family planning information and contraceptives in four regions of Ghana.

Progress to Date:

--28,000 new family planning acceptors in FY 1975 and 55,000 continuing acceptors in the NFPP. In addition, an increasing number of Ghanaians are purchasing contraceptives from over 1,500 commercial outlets, as well as from private clinics and doctors.

--Number of Government clinics providing family planning services has grown from 138 in 1972 to 196 in 1975. 45% are administered by the Ministry of Health and the remainder by the Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana and the Chris-

tian Council of Ghana.

--About 1,300 family planning nurses, auxiliaries and field workers trained and in place.

--Ghana NFPP secretariat and staff in place.

--Six participants returned from U.S. training, providing NFPP with strengthened capability to direct in-service training programs for paramedics serving in community-based outreach programs.

--Commercial contraceptive distribution program has been expanded further into the country-side by extending the program to include sub-retailers and petty traders in addition to the Government National Trading Corporation.

--Drawing on findings of the Danfa Rural Health and Family Planning research project, steps are being taken to provide family planning services as a part of Ministry of Health nutrition programs.

FY 1977 Program: \$850,000 is requested for 16 MM of short-term consultants (\$115,000); 31 MM of training for 11 short-term participants (\$58,000); commodities (\$612,000); other costs, including support for training programs, research and evaluation (\$65,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	559	436		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	115	115	Personal Services Contracts
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,934	1,424	510	Participants	78	-	78	25	-	25	58	-	58	
Estimated Transition Quarter	144	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	286	-	286	94	-	94	612	-	612	
				Other Costs	165	-	165	25	-	25	65	-	65	
Proposed FY 77	850	1,644	4,572	Total Obligations . .	529	30	559	144	-	144	735	115	850	

Country: GHANA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Management of Rural Health Services	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 46	FY 77 427	
NUMBER 641-11-590-068		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To establish in the Ministry of Health (MOH) an improved planning and management capability. This project is the first phase of a program assisting the Government of Ghana to reach most of Ghana's rural population with low-cost effective health care. The Government's Guidelines for the Five Year Development Plan (1975/80) emphasize the need for improved planning and management of health resources, promotion of adequate generalized health services (particularly preventive), and a coordinated health/family planning/nutrition system. The project will assist the MOH to develop a central planning unit, prepare a detailed Five Year Health Plan, develop a practical integrated rural health system and the capacity to administer it.

Under the Danfa Rural Health and Family Planning Research Project, approaches to the delivery of low-cost effective health care to rural areas are being developed and tested. The findings of this research are assisting the planning process by suggesting more efficient allocation of MOH human and physical resources, e.g., in staffing health posts and clinics and expanding use of mobile clinics.

Progress to Date:

--MOH planning unit established with six Ghanaian staff members assigned; three additional members being recruited.

--Planning unit staff has visited all of Ghana's medical jurisdictions; participated in the design of the regional management training program and contributed substantially to the two seminars already held.
 --Planning unit has established committees for facilities development, finance, manpower and epidemiology to identify priorities and develop recommendations on major health needs.
 --Data on the cost of operating rural health facilities have been developed for the new budget and the Five Year Plan.
 --Improvement in MOH transport maintenance and standardization procedures has been outlined and is being introduced.

FY 1977 Program: Funding is requested for Personnel - 6 MM of services for each of two long-term contract technicians, seven MM of short-term consultant services, nine MM of Ghanaian consultant services, and 12 MM of services of a direct-hire vehicle maintenance specialist (\$149,000); academic training for two continuing (12 MM each) and four new long-term participants (24 MM each), non-academic training for six short-term participants (\$96,000); and other costs including local costs of seminars, in-country travel, and assistance in renovation of an in-service training facility for middle-level health personnel at Kintampa (\$182,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	Estimated FY 76	340	431			Estimated FY 76			Proposed FY 77					
Estimated through 6/30/76	962	614	348		U.S. Technicians . . .	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total		
Estimated Transition Quarter	75	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		Participants	47	-	47	-	-	-	96	-	96
Proposed FY 77	427	-	1,464	Commodities	-	42	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs	-	76	76	-	21	21	110	22	132	
				Total Obligations . .	107	233	340	24	51	75	267	160	427	

Kaiser Foundation
International

Country: GHANA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Women in Ghanaian Development	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 77 100	
NUMBER 641-11-690-083	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	Section 113 Notification to be transmitted	FY: 1976	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen the capacity of public and private institutions to identify, define and implement solutions to key problems inhibiting more effective participation by women in Ghana's development. Directed specifically toward the problems of Ghanaian women, this project supplements others which approach the problems of Ghanaian women from the more specific context of sectoral programs, e.g., programs focussing on small farmers or improved nutritional and health status.

In the public sector, support will be provided to the National Council on Women in Development (NCWD), created by the Government in April 1975, to advise it on the integration of women in development at all levels. A.I.D. will (a) assist in creating an adequate data base by financing research and a seminar to consider research results, and (b) support design of action programs with short-term training for Council members, and consultant services.

In the private sector, A.I.D. will assist women's private voluntary agencies (PVOs) to address development problems of women. Grants for a number of pilot activities to test approaches while developing PVO confidence and administrative ability, as well as leadership and management training programs will be provided.

Progress to Date:

--An A.I.D. study on the role of women in Ghanaian development documented their importance in economic life and the difficulties they face meeting their responsibilities. The NCWD found the report useful and it served as the basis for discussion of the project activities.

--The Ghana Assembly of Women (GAW), an umbrella organization, demonstrated its capacity to deliver rural development services to its 24 affiliates.

--A survey of women's PVOs which are not members of the GAW identified a number with the capacity and interest to participate in this project.

FY 1977 Program: Funds are requested for six MM of special one month observation trips and training courses for each of six participants (\$30,000); and for other costs (\$70,000) for publication of results of the research seminar, program development grants to PVOs, and for services of a Ghanaian development officer to guide PVO activities.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 76	275	180		95	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-		-	104	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated FY 76	275	180	95	U.S. Technicians . . .	10	-	10	-	-	-	30	-	-	30	
Estimated through 6/30/76	275	180	95	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	161	-	161	-	-	-	70	-	-	70	
Proposed FY 77	100	125	500	Other Costs	171	104	275	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	
				Total Obligations . .											

Country: GHANA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Economic and Rural Development Management NUMBER 641-11-755-077	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 250	
	PRIOR REFERENCE ---	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Goal: To improve the quality of life of the poor through better management of development programs.

Outputs: Each Council will receive two weeks of training each year. Outputs will be:

Purpose: To improve the managerial capacity of District Council members and staff enabling them to function as a coordinated team, to plan and effectively carry out projects in their districts, fostering popular participation in the process.

Background: The Government of Ghana is establishing District Councils for all 60 districts of the country. Councils are responsible for projects in health, education, agriculture, roads and other public works--the programs which represent the heart of any efforts aimed at improving the lot of the poor. The Government has requested that A.I.D. develop a project to strengthen the skills of the District Councils in local planning and program management as a supplement to a related project now being designed and sponsored by Canada which would provide similar training at the national level. An A.I.D.-financed team will study the local government structure, as related to rural development and planning, making recommendations for an appropriate, practical, job-oriented training program for the Councils.

	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980
	(cumulative)			
--Establishment of training teams of two Ghanaians each	3	3	3	3
--Establishment of mobile units or training facility	4	4	4	4
--Annual council training sessions in management and planning	-	60	120	180
--Councils trained in improved management methods	-	60	60	60

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Ghana will provide six full-time trainers and the training site. Canada will provide complementary training at the national level through its National Planning Project.

FY 1977 Program: Funds are requested for Contract Personnel--12 MM each for two full-time local government management specialists and 6 MM consultant services (\$158,000); 3 MM short-term training for four participants (\$21,000); training materials and vehicles (\$35,000); other costs to cover travel of training teams to districts and other costs of seminars (\$36,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES									
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated										
					OBLIGATIONS								
Estimated FY 76				Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
Estimated through 6/30/76				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected.
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	158	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	21	
Proposed FY 77	250	600	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	35	
				-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	36	
				-	-	-	-	-	-	92	158	250	

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS
 Authorized as of 12/31/75
 (In thousands of dollars)

TABLE VII

COUNTRY:

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/75		
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay- ments	Interest Collected
641-H-016	Program Loan	5/21/71	9/4/71	10	40	2	3	US\$	16,000	15,904	-	882
641-H-017	Program Loan	6/29/73	11/14/74	10	40	2	3	US\$	19,000	2,717	-	27

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

Balance FY 1976 and Transition Quarter (1/1/76 - 9/30/76)

(In Thousands of Dollars)

COUNTRY: GHANA

TABLE VIIa

TITLE	AMOUNT
Managed Inputs Delivery and Agricultural Services (MIDAS) (FY 1976)	10,000

Ghana

TABLE X

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

(Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1946- 1975	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1975	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	22.1	15.1	24.4	6.0	7.3	290.0	65.6	224.4
Loans	16.0	9.5	19.0	-	-	218.2	65.6	152.6
Grants	6.0	5.6	5.4	6.0	7.3	71.7	-	71.7
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	18.6	2.6	22.0	2.6	2.9	189.9	54.9	135.0
Loans	16.0	-	19.0	-	-	159.2 ^a	54.9	104.3
Grants	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.9	30.8	-	30.8
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	1.7	10.7	0.9	2.1	2.8	83.7	10.7	73.0
Title I - Total	-	9.5	-	-	-	60.9	10.7	50.2
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	9.5	-	-	-	30.2	3.2	27.0
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	7.5	23.2
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(28.8)	(7.5)	(21.3)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1.7)	(-)	(1.7)
Title II - Total Grants	1.7	1.2	0.9	2.1	2.8	22.8	-	22.8
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	0.1	-	-	0.7	0.4	5.9	-	5.9
Voluntary Relief Agencies	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.4	2.4	16.9	-	16.9
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.6	16.4	-	16.4
Peace Corps	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.6	16.4	-	16.4
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.4	-	0.4
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.4	-	0.4
a. MAP Grants	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.4	-	0.4
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	22.1	15.1	24.5	6.0	7.4	290.4	65.6	224.8
Loans	16.0	9.5	19.0	-	-	218.2	65.6	152.6
Grants	6.0	5.6	5.5	6.0	7.4	72.1	-	72.1
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	0.6	-	11.9	57.5	51.4	6.1
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	10.0	55.1	51.3	3.8
b. All Other Loans	-	-	0.6	-	1.9	2.4	0.1	2.3

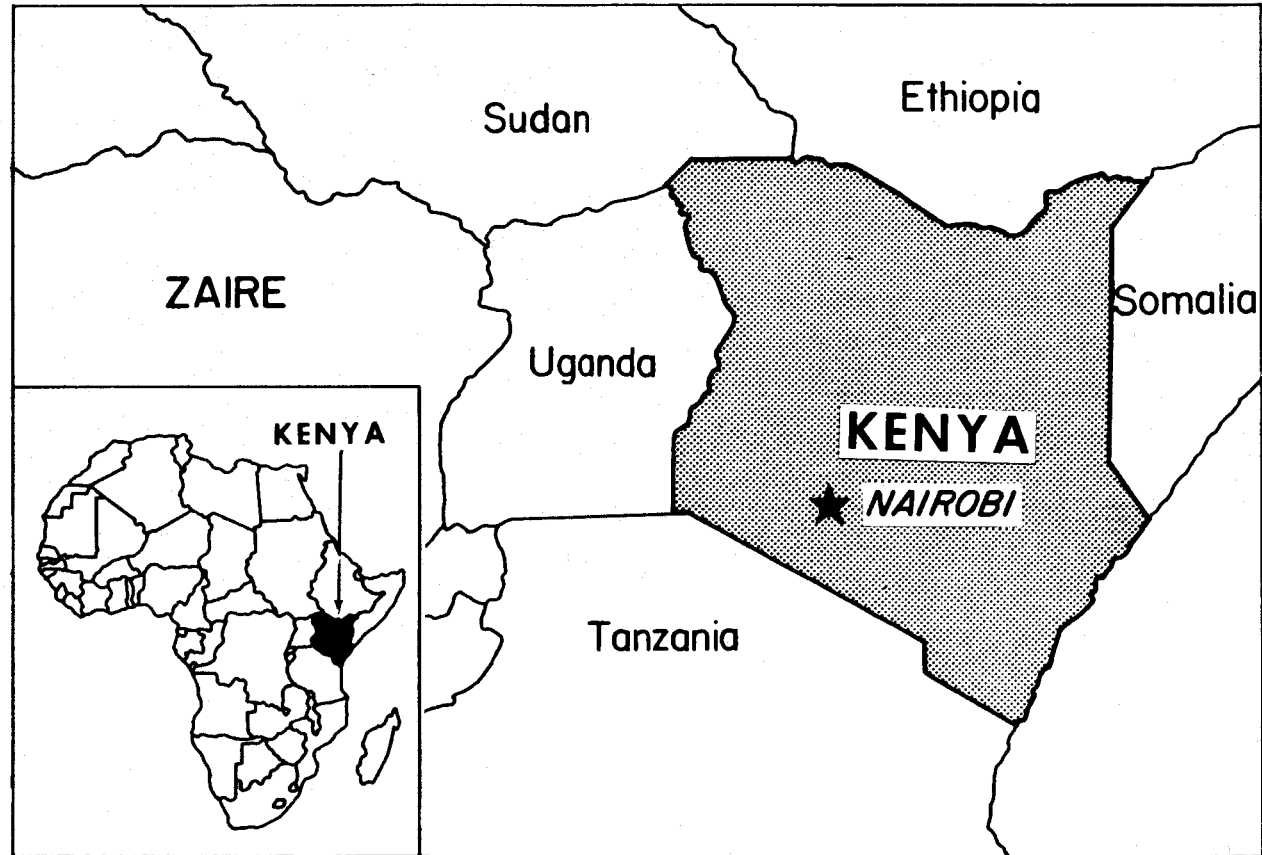
ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS			
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			
TOTAL	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1946-75
	20.5	57.0	208.3
IBRD - World Bank	-	23.0	76.0
Int'l. Dev. Association	13.0	26.0	86.3
African Dev. Bank	6.3	4.0 ^{b/}	10.3
UN Development Program	1.2	4.0	30.6
Other UN	-	-	5.1
B. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES			
Donor	CY 1973	CY 1974	CY 1954-74
TOTAL	25.6	27.4	347.3
Germany	10.2	8.7	128.0
U.K.	4.4	2.7	86.1
Canada	6.7	11.8	63.6
Italy	0.4	0.4	20.2
Other	3.9	3.8	49.4
C. ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
TOTAL	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1954-75
	-	-	237
Eastern Europe	-	-	102
USSR	-	-	93
China, People's Rep. of	-	-	42

* Less than \$50,000.

^{a/} Includes \$6.9 million in capitalized interest on prior year loans.

^{b/} Six months only.

Kenya



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1975</i>)	13.4
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	3.3
Population in Urban Areas	11
(<i>Percent - 1975</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	80
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars - 1973</i>)	180*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	49
People Per Doctor	21,400
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	20-25
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	37
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1975 Annual Report.

KENYA

Upon achieving Independence in 1963, the newly elected Kenyan Government inherited a formidable challenge. As elsewhere in the developing world, the challenge was largely economic in nature.

In devising a strategy for development, Kenya concentrated on three major economic goals:

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

During the eight years following Independence, the Kenyan economy maintained substantial economic growth. During this period:

- annual growth averaged almost 7%;
- the average per capita income increased by over 30%;
- substantial internal budget surpluses accrued;
- development expenditures increased almost seven-fold.

This substantial level of performance, which was achieved without recourse to inflationary financing, was due to many factors. The main credit must be given, however, to the Government for creating an environment conducive to growth and for its consistently sound management of the economy.

In 1971 Kenya experienced a balance of payments deficit as a result of increasing costs for essential imports. This situation was being brought under control by selective monetary and fiscal policy measures and increased donor assistance when the 1973-1974 energy crisis and subsequent worldwide inflation presented an additional threat to Kenya's development prospects.

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1975							
Loans	13,500	13,500	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,677	2,256	282	139	-	-	-
Total	16,177	15,756	282	139	-	-	-
						Development Activities under Sec. 106	
1976							
Loans	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	5,112	3,103	1,009	-	-	-	1,000 ^a
Total	20,112	18,103	1,009	-	-	-	
Transition Quarter							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	658	463	195	-	-	-	-
Total	658	463	195	-	-	-	-
1977							
Loans	13,000	13,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,468	2,308	760	400	-	-	-
Total	16,468	15,308	760	400	-	-	-

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

KENYA

These pressures have led to a slow down in Kenya's growth.

-- Although a reduction in Kenya's economic growth rate was anticipated in 1974, the extent of the decline was larger than predicted.

** The adjusted GDP rate had been forecast at a level of 5%; it reached only 3.6%.

-- during the first six months of 1975

** per capita income actually dropped from \$165 to \$163;

** the cost of oil imports increased by almost 42% over the same period in 1974;

** a record \$82 million balance of payments deficit was registered.

This deterioration occurred as Kenya was introducing new policy directions aimed at providing equitable income distribution and a more rapid expansion of employment opportunities through the increased development of rural areas.

-- Greatly expanded public investments in the agriculture sector were recognized as a crucial component of this new strategy.

-- Emphasis was given to greater local participation in the planning of rural development programs.

The intent of the Government's new policies, as expressed in the 1974-1979 Five Year Plan, is to change the structural patterns of the society to provide more adequate employment opportunities and more equitable distribution of income.

-- To implement this new approach to program planning and to ensure that development efforts impact on the poorer elements of Kenyan society, substantial investments will have to be made to revise existing

management systems and to train Kenyan administrators.

While recent history has been characterized by domestic inflation, balance-of-payments deficits, reduced growth rates and problems caused by adverse weather conditions, the Government's adherence to these new Plan goals has not changed.

-- Although growth targets have been cut back to the reality of new economic constraints, the Government has strengthened its resolve to increase production and achieve greater equity within the Kenyan society.

The most critical resource in Kenya is arable land.

-- Among the 90% of Kenya's population living in rural areas, fully 70% of the households depend on a crop or livestock base for their livelihood.

-- Yet four-fifths of the land is marginally productive or semi-arid and much of this area is still experiencing the effects of an extended drought.

-- Pressures on limited fertile land resources are further exacerbated by the fast-growing population and by traditional patterns of cultivation. One of the legacies of the colonial period is that large masses of people occupy less productive areas because the more productive regions are devoted to large, capital-intensive commercial agricultural enterprises. These factors have made Kenya a country of stark contrasts in terms of production potential and population density.

Kenya's best hope for economic recovery and for regaining development momentum is to expand agriculture production to meet domestic needs, expand exports and increase rural incomes. The Government recognizes this can best be done by raising the productive capacity of the small farmer.

KENYA

The overall impact of new agricultural initiatives will be severely curtailed unless Kenya can begin to lower its population growth rate.

- The Government recognizes this problem and has officially and publicly committed itself to a policy of reducing the country's population growth rate which it acknowledges as a serious regressive force on Kenya's development.

FY 1977 Program

A.I.D.'s assistance to Kenya is concentrated in the agriculture and population/family planning sectors.

- Agriculture and livestock production development offer the greatest potential for:

- ** increasing employment;
- ** satisfying domestic consumption;
- ** generating foreign exchange revenues needed to sustain a high rate of economic growth.

- Population programs will in the long term relieve the negative economic impact of Kenya's rapidly increasing population.

Food and Nutrition

Beginning in FY 1975, A.I.D. began to shift its focus from limited efforts in both livestock development and family planning to a broader strategy aiming at increased agricultural production and broader participation by small holders in the development process. During FY 1977, A.I.D. proposes a total of \$15.3 million for these activities.

- A.I.D. continues to assist the Government's livestock development program through:

** the National Range and Ranch Development project;

** the \$9.6 million FY 1974 Phase II Livestock Development Loan;

** the University of Nairobi Veterinary Faculty project;

** the Agriculture Credit project.

- New efforts are underway to develop broadly agricultural resources, both in the densely populated and fertile areas and in the extensive marginal and semi-arid regions.

- Assistance will also be provided in Agriculture Planning to aid the government in translating its equity and income distribution concerns into workable and effective development programs.

- In further support of this strategy, A.I.D. is continuing to provide assistance under the FY 1975 Agriculture Sector Loan and is contemplating a follow up loan during FY 1976.

- Proposed for FY 1977 is a rural roads system loan which is expected to have a substantial impact on bringing poorer rural inhabitants more into modernized agriculture.

- A.I.D. is financing a PreInvestment Study of the Agriculture Potential of Marginal and Semi-Arid Lands which will serve to provide the Government of Kenya, A.I.D. and other donors with priority development projects for future funding.

Population Planning and Health

During the first decade following Independence, Kenya's substantial economic growth would have been even more impressive had it not been for one of the world's highest population growth rates.

KENYA

- The Government recognized this problem by becoming the first sub-Saharan country to adopt a national family planning program in 1967, and later accepting a major five-year program designed by the IBRD to encourage family planning and to bring the population growth rate to a level more consonant with economic capabilities. The objective is to reduce the annual rate of population increase from the present 3.3% to 3.0% by 1978.
- To achieve this target, a major expansion of the Government's family planning activities has been planned. The cost of the five-year program is projected to total \$39.7 million. Five European donors have committed \$9.9 million and the IBRD will contribute \$12 million. The Government of Kenya will provide \$14.3 million for operational costs and will assume full financial responsibility for project continuation when donor assistance terminates.
- A.I.D. is currently estimating its total participation at \$3.5 million. The Family Planning project will assist in the improvement of family planning delivery services through training and support for recurrent expenditures, as well as provision of contraceptives and equipment. An intensive evaluation of these programs is planned in FY 1976 and future programs will take account of its findings.
- the Population Studies Center project scheduled to begin in late FY 1976 will help create an institution at the University of Nairobi to provide training, research, and policy advisory services in support of population planning activities.

During FY 1977, \$760,000 is proposed for family planning activities. The Ministry of Health recently adopted a 10-year Health Plan aimed at improving rural health and nutrition. This was based on World Health Organization survey findings which indicate that from 25% to 33% of rural families consume less than 80% of the

recommended daily caloric intake and that 40% of these families take in less than 80% of their daily protein requirements.

- PL 480 Title II Child Feeding Programs will be closely integrated with the Government's nutrition efforts.
- In FY 1977, Title II program valued at \$1.1 million will reach approximately 94,000 recipients daily.
- Recent activities to establish a National Food and Nutrition strategy, as provided for in the National Development Plan, are a highly positive step toward formulating a national nutrition program.

Education and Human Resources Development

In the current Development Plan, the Government concludes that it must shift from a production-oriented and centrally directed development planning and implementation to a system which is more responsive to the needs of the poor majority and more supportive of increased equity.

- To accomplish this goal, a decision has been made to decentralize development planning which entails a major restructuring of Government operations and orientation and increased sophistication on the part of management-level personnel.
- A.I.D. proposes to assist the Government with a Management Development project beginning in FY 1977 which will work with Government training institutions to train key personnel in the skills that will be required to make the transition from centralized to decentralized planning.

A total of \$400,000 is proposed for this project during FY 1977.

TABLE V

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY

(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: KENYA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76				
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>													
Rural Development	615-11-810-147	1971	1976	1,566	1,339	227	250	317	160	70	-	-	1,886
Agriculture Credit	* 615-11-140-148	1971	1977	1,005	802	203	644	217	630	54	200	-	1,903
University of Nairobi Veterinary Faculty	* 615-11-110-158	1971	1977	1,928	1,507	421	325	421	325	50	384	-	2,687
National Range and Ranch Development	* 615-11-190-157	1973	1979	1,710	1,547	163	1,032	842	353	189	957	1,362	5,250
CARE Water Development (PVO) <u>a/</u>	615-13-125-166	1975	-	300	-	300	-	100	200	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Planning	* 615-11-190-162	1976	1979	-	-	-	352	-	352	100	367	215	1,034
Agriculture Development Loan Support <u>b/</u>	615-11-190-172	1976	1980	-	-	-	500	-	500	-	-	1,800	2,300
Rural Roads System	* 615-11-190-168	1977	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	1,600	2,000
Design Assistance - R&R Pre-Investment Study	615-11-120-164	1975	1975	38	35	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	38
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>													
Population Dynamics	615-11-580-141	1970	1976	1,507	1,391	116	-	116	-	-	-	-	1,507
Family Planning	* 615-11-580-161	1975	1979	52	-	52	529	285	296	195	520	2,204	3,500
Population Studies Research Center	* 615-11-570-165	1976	1980	-	-	-	480	-	480	-	240	874	1,594
<u>Education and Human Resources Dev.</u>													
Management Development	* 615-11-190-167	1977	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	1,774	2,174
<u>a/</u> Additional funds, if approved, will be provided from the Africa Regional project. Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grant.													
<u>b/</u> Sec 113 Notification to be transmitted													
*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.							Total	4,112	2,301	3,296	658	3,468	

Country: KENYA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Agriculture Credit NUMBER 615-11-140-148	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 200	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Program, Pg. 58	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: This project 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. Although AFC provides credit to both small and large farmers, this project focuses on strengthening those aspects of AFC's operations which involve farmers with only 5 to 40 hectares. Emphasis is being placed on decentralization AFC's operations, in providing extension services, and in improving AFC's management capacity. Through such actions, the small farmers will receive quicker action on loan applications and will have a better understanding of how credit and other inputs can effectively serve his needs.

A.I.D. is providing three credit operations specialists through a contract with Agriculture Cooperative Development International (ACDI), to supervise the activities of AFC's 33 branch offices. Better management of AFC's operations is being sought by the work of a financial analyst, a computer program specialist and a credit examiner. Participant training permits Kenyan officials of the AFC to improve their own credit management capabilities. Three special studies of Kenya's agricultural credit system are included in the project: a comprehensive study of agricultural credit programs and institutions, to determine how these need to be strengthened to assure comprehensive coverage of all levels of Kenya's farmers; a management study of AFC; and an

evaluation of AFC lending practices.

A.I.D. also has provided direct support to AFC lending operations by providing \$4.1 million from a \$9.6 million FY 1974 Livestock Development Loan. The IBRD, West Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden have also provided AFC with about \$31 million in financial and technical assistance.

Progress to Date: A.I.D.'s project personnel have responsibility for processing and approving small loans (under \$1400). AFC has increased its lending rate by 55%. Time for processing loans has been reduced from 12 to 8 weeks and additional work now underway by ACIDI is expected to reduce loan processing time to two or three weeks. Improved management of AFC's portfolio has allowed it to reduce loan arrears from 49% to 20%. To date, 10 of 14 planned participants have returned to the AFC. Because of this and other actions to speed up Kenyanization of the AFC's staff, the life of this project will be reduced by two years.

FY 1977 Program: Funding is proposed for six long-term ACIDI contract technicians for 41 man months (\$156,000); training for three continuing long term participant for 36 man months (\$25,000); and contract services to evaluate AFC lending practices (\$19,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 76	644	217		Estimated through 6/30/76	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
	1,005	802	203		-	183	183	-	54	54	-	156	156	Agriculture Cooperative Development International	
	1,649	1,019	630	U.S. Technicians ..	111	-	111	-	-	-	25	-	25		
	54	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	200	-	1,903	Commodities	350	-	350	-	-	-	-	19	19		
				Other Costs	461	183	644	-	54	54	25	175	200		
				Total Obligations ..											

Country: KENYA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE University of Nairobi Veterinary Faculty	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Program, Page 61	FY 77 384	
NUMBER 615-11-110-158		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: Upgrade the University of Nairobi Veterinary Faculty with emphasis on clinical studies and post graduate training and research. This project is assisting the University in (1) improving the undergraduate program in clinical medicine; (2) expanding and improving the graduate instruction and research program and (3) accelerating Africanization of the academic staff. A.I.D. is providing five professors to conduct graduate and undergraduate courses in clinical pharmacology, parasitology, surgery, microbiology and laboratory instruction. In addition, participant training is being provided to prepare East Africans to assume positions currently being held by U.S. and other expatriate professors. The pastoralists and commercial livestock producers of Kenya are benefitting from the research and manpower development activities that have been initiated under this project. The Veterinary Faculty's output and resources are strengthening public and private sector programs in disease control, veterinary extension assistance, breeding techniques, and quality control. This project is related to the \$52 million multi-donor livestock development program being supported by the IBRD, UN/FAO, and Sweden, United Kingdom, Canada and the U.S.

Progress to Date: Clinical medicine is now an established part of the Faculty's curriculum, and a prerequisite for graduate training. The European oriented curriculum has

undergone considerable revision and now better reflects East African needs. The project has trained seven Kenyans who have returned to the Faculty to fill lecturer and research fellow positions. Another three participants are still attending U.S. universities and three more began training in January 1976. Due to the training efforts of A.I.D. and other donors, 34 of the 66 permanent Faculty members are now Africans. Faculty enrollment has increased substantially and a total of 237 undergraduate and 10 graduate students received Veterinary Medicine degrees between 1970-1975.

FY 1977 Program: Funding is required for five contract technicians for 60 man months (\$274,000) and six long term participants for 72 man months (\$85,000) and laboratory equipment (\$25,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	1,928	1,507	421		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	325	421		U.S. Technicians ..	-	279	279	-	50	50	-	274	274	Colorado State University
Estimated through 6/30/76	2,253	1,928	325	Participants	-	46	46	-	-	-	-	85	85	
Estimated Transition Quarter	50	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25	
Proposed FY 77	384	-	2,687	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations ..	-	325	325	-	50	50	25	359	384	

Country: KENYA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE National Range and Ranch Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Program, Page 59	FY 77 957	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER 615-11-190-157		FY: 1973	FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To alleviate or remove organizational, managerial and environmental constraints inhibiting Kenya's livestock production and conserve and improve range and ranch water resources. A.I.D. assistance is being directed toward (1) the design and adoption of range and ranch management practices, (2) development of ground and surface water resources and (3) training professional range management personnel. This project provides technical assistance for the activities financed under the \$9.6 million FY 1974 Livestock Development Loan, an integral part of a \$52 million multi-donor Livestock Development Program also supported by the IBRD, Sweden, Canada, and the United Kingdom. Many of the A.I.D. project inputs are designed to impact on Kenya's nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes who are part of the country's lowest income group.

Progress to Date: Technicians provided under this project have prepared detailed development and management plans for 35 ranches (many of which are group ranches owned by nomadic tribesmen) encompassing 2 million acres and for 5 million acres of public rangeland. Plans for an additional 3 million acres of rangeland are nearing completion. To provide the necessary access to forage and water, 1,508 miles of service roads, firebreaks, and tracks

have been constructed and over 130 reservoirs built. Two advanced degree and four Bachelor level graduates in agriculture economics and range management and eight short-term participants in range management and water development have completed training and are working on the project. Another eight participants are receiving U.S. instruction in the same disciplines.

FY 1977 Program: Funding is proposed for 12 PASA experts for 144 man-months (\$492,000); 60 man-months of training in the U.S. for five continuing academic participants (\$55,000), 10 scholarships for students from nomadic tribes to study range management at local institutions (\$32,000), procurement of five four-wheel drive vehicles (\$50,000) and other costs for PASA personnel support such as housing, travel, and education allowances (\$328,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/75	1,710	1,547	163											U.S. Department of Agriculture U.S. Geological Survey
Estimated FY 76	1,032	842			179	570	749	88	101	189	-	492	492	
Estimated through 6/30/76	2,742	2,389	353	U.S. Technicians . . .	148	-	148	-	-	-	87	-	87	
Estimated Transition Quarter	189	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	60	-	60	-	-	-	50	-	50	
				Commodities	75	-	75	-	-	-	328	-	328	
Proposed FY 77	957	1,362	5,250	Other Costs	462	570	1,032	88	101	189	465	492	957	
				Total Obligations . .										

Country: KENYA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Agriculture Planning	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 77	367
NUMBER 615-11-190-162	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	FY 1976 Africa Program, Page 60	FY: 1976	FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop the Ministry of Agriculture's capability to design and formulate projects intended to increase rural incomes and small holder agricultural production. Special emphasis will be placed on improving the planning, project development and evaluation functions of the Ministry's Planning Unit. This project will give the Ministry of Agriculture the ability to focus development programs more directly on the nation's most needy inhabitants and to utilize more effectively domestic and donor resources in support of such activities. These actions are important if the Government of Kenya is to succeed in carrying out current policies to improve the welfare of its population through an integrated approach to the problems of unemployment and income distribution. The project is closely linked to the agricultural development activities of the UNDP, IBRD, IDA, IFC and other bilateral donors. The accomplishment of project objectives will result in the more efficient utilization of Kenyan, A.I.D. and other donor inputs and enable the Government of Kenya to translate its equity concerns into projects to improve the productivity of the small holder and to accelerate his participation in the development process.

FY 1977 Program: Funding will be required for six long term contract technicians in agriculture planning and development economics for 72 man months (\$312,000), 30 man months of long term training (\$25,000) and local research activities (\$30,000).

Progress to Date: Final project design will be completed during early CY 1976 and it is expected that the technical assistance contract will be negotiated by mid 1976.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 76	-	-		-	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/76	352	-	352	U.S. Technicians ..	-	340	340	-	90	90	-	312	312	To be selected	
Estimated Transition Quarter	100	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	12	12	-	10	10	-	25	25		
Proposed FY 77	367	215	1,034	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30		
				Total Obligations ..	-	352	352	-	100	100	-	367	367		

Country: KENYA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Rural Roads System	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 400	
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980
NUMBER 615-11-190-168			

Goal: To improve the welfare of the small farmer and to accelerate his participation in the benefits of the development process.

Purpose: Expand 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.

Background: The 1974-1979 National Development Plan places special emphasis on assisting the small farmer, increasing agricultural production and raising the level of rural incomes. One of the most serious constraints inhibiting the accomplishment of these objectives is the difficulty most small farmers have in getting access to a broad range of private and public sector services which could have a substantial impact on his standard of living and the welfare of his family. A major reason for this difficulty is the lack of an adequate transport system within a reasonable distance of many small farmers. To address this constraint, the Government of Kenya in cooperation with other donors has developed a nation-wide access road construction and upgrading plan. During FY 1977, AID is planning to support the rural access road construction component of this plan in selected areas of the country through a \$13 million loan and

\$400,000 grant assistance package. The grant will provide for engineering design, construction supervision, and equipment maintenance advisory services and a simultaneous evaluation program to assess the overall development impact of opening isolated areas by providing road access. The loan will finance the cost of construction. Labor intensive construction techniques developed under the A.I.D. financed Rural Development Project will be utilized. In addition to focusing on the long term needs of the rural poor, this project will also generate a substantial number of short term employment opportunities for large numbers of individuals.

<u>Major Outputs</u>	<u>CY 78</u>	<u>CY 79</u>	<u>CY 80</u>	<u>CY 81</u>
			(cumulative)	
Miles of Road Constructed	350	900	1,500	2,100

Host Country and Other Donors: The total cost of the Rural Access Road construction and upgrading program is estimated at \$103.4 million. Of this total, the Government of Kenya will provide \$48.4 million and the remainder including the proposed U.S. contribution will be provided by the IBRD, Canada, West Germany, Great Britain and the UNDP.

FY 1977 Program: Funding will be required for 4 engineers for 48 man months (\$200,000) and the first phase of a study of the economic, social and political impact of rural roads (\$200,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES To be selected				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 77	400	1,600	2,000	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	
				Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	400	

Country: KENYA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Family Planning	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, Page 63	FY 77 520	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER 615-11-580-161		FY: 1975	FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Kenya establish, implement and administer a five year multi-donor family planning program to reduce the annual population growth rate from an estimated 3.3% in 1974 to 3.0% in 1979. A.I.D. will provide assistance in the fields of administration, training, clinical services, commodities and medical services. Development of an adequate family planning capability, coordinated with efforts to improve agricultural production among the nation's 1.2 million small land holders, is essential if the Government is to achieve the equity objectives of its 1974-1979 Development Plan.

Of the \$39.7 million cost projected for the five year family planning program, \$9.9 million is being provided by five European donors to finance selected operational programs, \$12 million is expected from the IBRD for new construction and \$3.5 million has been committed by the United States for technical assistance, training and the procurement of commodities. The Government of Kenya will provide \$14.3 million for operational costs during the active life of the project and will assume full financial responsibility for its continuation after the termination of donor assistance.

The ultimate beneficiaries of this project are the estimated 8.6 million economically underprivileged women and children of Kenya who are the principal focus and target of the health and family planning program. They will be most

directly affected by the more efficient functioning of the health/family planning infrastructure and its ability to respond to the population planning, rural health, and nutrition complex of problems. AID is providing support to improve Kenya's capacity for family planning related research and evaluation activities under the Kenya Population Studies Research Center Project.

Progress to Date: First year of program operations reached 52,000 of the 55,000 family planning acceptors targeted. 137 service delivery points were operating by September 30, 1975 and 266 nurse/midwives had completed training. Seven nursing instruction supervisors had been trained. Work is in progress on a curriculum for training family planning workers and family planning educational materials have been produced. During FY 1975, A.I.D. financed long term graduate training for five physicians in public health/family planning. A.I.D. also provided the services of an audio-visual production specialist to the Ministry of Health.

FY 1977 Program: Funding is required for one long term advisor for 10 man months (\$50,000); training of 17 long and short term participants for 140 man months (\$164,000), commodities such as office and medical equipment (\$50,000) and other costs (\$256,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	52	-	52		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	529	285		U.S. Technicians . . .	66	10	76	7	-	7	-	50	50	To be selected
Estimated through 6/30/76	581	285	296	Participants	151	-	151	-	-	-	164	-	164	
Estimated Transition Quarter	195	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	42	-	42	103	-	103	50	-	50	
				Other Costs	260	-	260	85	-	85	256	-	256	
Proposed FY 77	520	2,204	3,500	Total Obligations . .	519	10	529	195	-	195	470	50	520	

Country: KENYA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Population Studies and Research Center	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
NUMBER 615-11-570-165	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Program, Page 253	FY 77 240	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976
			SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the welfare of Kenya's poorer elements through a .3% reduction in Kenya's annual population growth rate by 1979 by assisting the Government of Kenya in establishing an institutional capability at the University of Nairobi to perform the broad range of training and research functions required in connection with the implementation of a nation-wide family planning program. In 1974, the Kenyan Government launched a \$39.7 million multi-donor family program to reduce Kenya's annual rate of population growth from 3.3% in 1974 to 3.0% in 1979. This overall thrust is being supported by AID's family planning project. While the family planning program focuses directly on the physical construction of family planning facilities, the training of family planning field workers, nurses, and physicians, the provision of equipment and budgetary support for a large variety of related needs, there remains a need to develop an indigenous capacity to provide the supporting services that are required for the successful implementation of a nation-wide family planning program. That is the purpose of this project. Such services include but are not limited to (1) the development of a capacity to train personnel for employment in family planning activities, (2) research related to family planning decision making, (3) technical assistance to family planning administrators and technical personnel and (4) evaluation

services. Development of a capability in these areas is considered crucial to the successful implementation of the entire family planning effort.

Progress to Date: The final details of this project will be completed early in CY 1976.

FY 1977 Program: Funding will be required for 3 man months of consultant services (\$12,000); 48 man months of long and short term participant training (\$68,000); commodities and office equipment (\$20,000) and other costs (\$140,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES To be selected				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	480	-		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	480	480	-	-	-	-	12	12	
Estimated through 6/30/76	480	-	480	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	68	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	
Proposed FY 77	240	874	1,594	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	140	
				Total Obligations . .	-	480	480	-	-	-	228	12	240	

Country: KENYA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Management Development	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 77	400
NUMBER 615-11-190-167	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	-	FY: 1977	FY: 1979

Goal: To improve the Government of Kenya's ability to implement equity oriented development programs more effectively.

Purpose: To improve the management systems of the Government and to strengthen the public sector ability to address management-related problems. Of particular interest is helping Kenya improve the way it can decentralize the planning and management of projects which deal with basic rural development.

Background: The recent IBRD economic report on Kenya identified public sector management deficiencies as serious constraints to the effective implementation of development programs. While the overall shortage of management talent has been acknowledged during the post independence era, past emphasis has been on training manpower needed to run central government programs. This emphasis was related to the Government of Kenya focus on production oriented macro-economic policy as the more important but less labor intensive development instrument. However, there has been increasing recognition that this approach failed to distribute national income equitably and emphasized growth rather than employment. Now the Government of Kenya recognizes that it must do more to address the needs of the poor

majority. To do this, the Government intends to adopt a decentralized approach to planning so that national resources can be directed to the significant needs of the rural and urban poor. This will require a substantial increase in the numbers of trained development specialists and in a reorientation of management systems, skills and attitudes. The purpose of this project is to provide technical assistance in such areas as systems analysis, training and research, financial management, manpower development and budgeting to the Government to implement the desired operational and policy changes and to train Kenyans in the required skills.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Kenya: Government support includes counterpart personnel, participant salaries, office space and logistic support, including housing allowances for full-time U.S. technicians. The value of Kenyan inputs is estimated at \$816,000 over the life of the project.

FY 1977 Program: FY 1977 funding is required for 60 man months of technical assistance (\$307,000), audio-visual equipment (\$10,000); and for five long-term and five short-term participants for 80 man months of training (\$83,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES										
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS															
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77									
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total						
	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	To be selected					
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	307	307							
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	83							
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10							
Proposed FY 77	400	1,774	2,174	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total Obligations . .		-	-	-	-	400

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS
 Authorized as of 12/31/75
 (In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: KENYA

TABLE VII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/75		
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
615-T-008	Livestock Development	5/10/74	9/11/74	10	40	2	3	U.S.	9,600	90	-	-
615-T-009	Agriculture Sector Loan	6/30/75	11/10/75	10	40	2	3	U.S.	13,500	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

Balance FY 1976 and Transition Quarter (1/1/76 - 9/30/76)

(In Thousands of Dollars)

COUNTRY: KENYA

TABLE VIIa

TITLE	AMOUNT
Agriculture Sector Loan II <u>a/</u> (FY 1976)	15,000

a/ Section 113 Notification to be transmitted.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOANS

FY 1977

(In Thousands of Dollars)

COUNTRY: KENYA

TABLE VIII

TITLE	AMOUNT
Rural Access Roads	13,000

Country: KENYA

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IX

TITLE Rural Roads System	FUNDS Food and Nutrition KIND OF LOAN Project	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 13,000 INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977
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Goal: Improve the welfare of the small farmer and to accelerate his participation in the benefits of the development process.

Purpose: Expand 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 to be able to market his surplus agriculture production.

Background: The 1974-1979 National Development Plan places special emphasis on assisting the small farmer, increasing agricultural production and raising the level of rural incomes. One of the most serious constraints inhibiting the accomplishment of these objectives is the difficulty most small farmers have in getting access to a broad range of private and public sector services which could have a substantial impact on his standard of living and the welfare of his family. A major reason for the difficulty is the lack of adequate transport systems within a reasonable distance of many small farms. To address this constraint, the Government of Kenya in cooperation with other donors has developed a nation-wide rural access road construction and upgrading plan. During FY 1977, A.I.D. is planning to support the rural access road construction component of this plan in selected areas of the country through a \$13 million loan. A \$400,000 grant will provide engineering, equipment, maintenance and evaluation support. The loan will finance equipment purchases and construction costs. Labor-intensive construction techniques developed under the A.I.D. financed Rural Development Project will be used. In addition to focusing on the long term needs of the rural poor, this project will also generate a substantial number of short term employment opportunities for large numbers of individuals.

Major Outputs

CY 78 CY 79 CY 80 CY 81
(cumulative)

Miles of Road constructed 350 900 1,500 2,100

Host Country and Other Donors: The total cost of the Rural Access Road construction and upgrading program is estimated at \$103.4 million. Of this total, the Government of Kenya will provide \$48.4 million and the remainder including the proposed U.S. contribution will be provided by the IBRD, Canada, West Germany, Great Britain and the UNDP.

AID Financed Inputs (\$000)

FY 1977

Construction costs 13,000

Kenya

TABLE X

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

(Millions of Dollars)

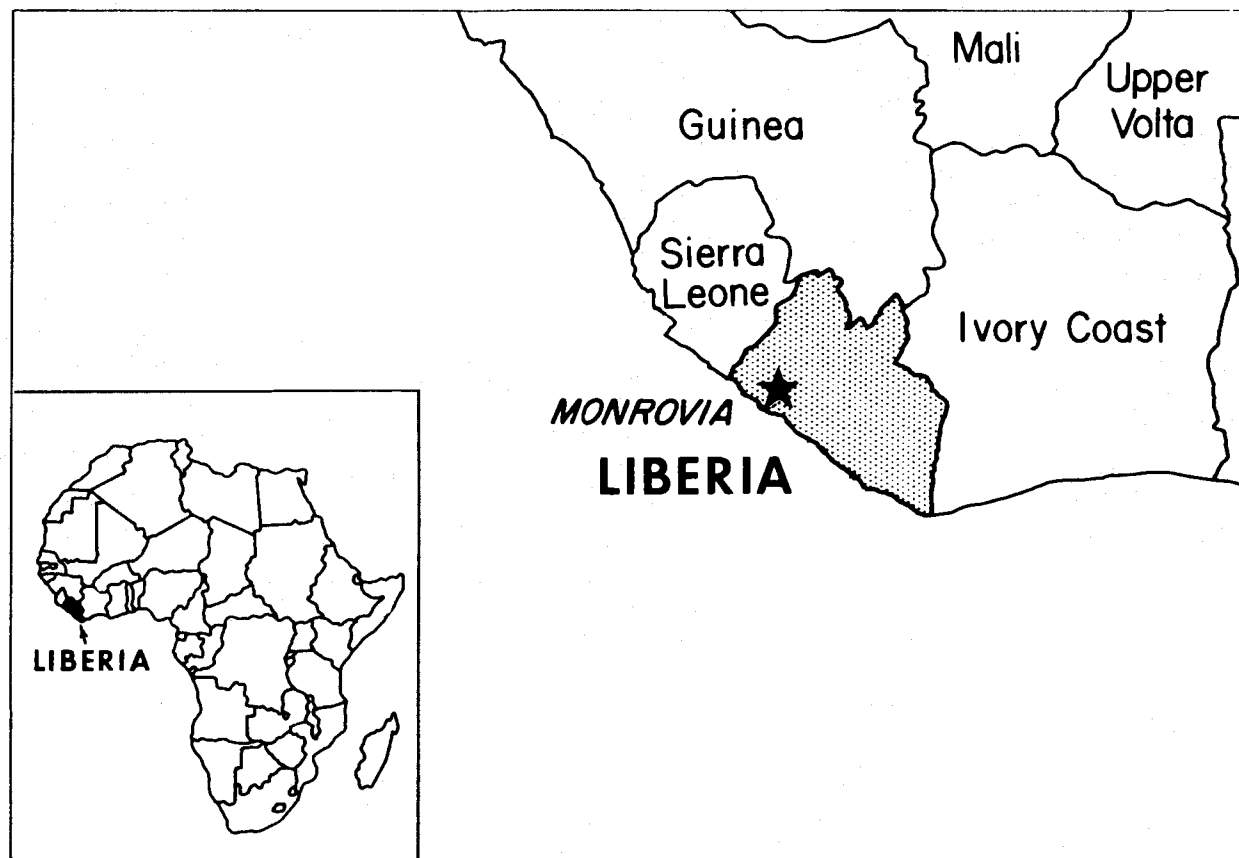
PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS						REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1975	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL 1946- 1975		
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	5.2	4.4	14.4	13.8	18.5	130.3	9.6	120.7
Loans	-	-	10.0	9.6	13.5	52.1	9.6	42.5
Grants	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.2	5.0	78.2	-	78.2
a. A.I.O. and Predecessor Agencies	2.1	2.1	12.2	11.7	16.2	78.8	0.4	78.4
Loans	-	-	10.0	9.6	13.5	39.1	0.4	38.7
Grants	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.7	39.7	-	39.7
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.0	34.5	9.2	25.3
Title I - Total	-	-	-	-	-	13.0	9.2	3.8
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	13.0	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II - Total Grants	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.0	21.5	-	21.5
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	0.3	-	-	-	-	13.0	-	13.0
Voluntary Relief Agencies	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.0	8.5	-	8.5
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.3	17.0	-	17.0
Peace Corps	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.3	17.0	-	17.0
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL					5.0	5.0	-	5.0
Credits or Loans					5.0	5.0	-	5.0
Grants					*	*	-	*
					NO MILITARY ASSISTANCE PRIOR TO FY 1975			
a. MAP Grants					*	*	-	*
b. Credit Sales under FMS					5.0	5.0	-	5.0
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants					-	-	-	-
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks					-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants					-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE					23.5	135.3	9.6	125.7
Loans					18.5	57.1	9.6	47.5
Grants					5.0	78.2	-	78.2
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	8.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.9	16.5	4.0	12.5
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	8.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	-	14.6	4.0	10.6
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	-	1.9

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS			
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			
TOTAL	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1946-75
TOTAL	84.0	101.8	427.1
IBRD - World Bank	44.4	75.5	214.9
Int'l. Finance Corp.	2.8	-	23.2
Int'l. Dev. Association	33.5	25.5	145.7
African Dev. Bank	3.0	- ^{a/}	9.5
UN Development Program	0.3	0.3	27.1
Other UN	-	0.5	6.7
B. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES			
Donor	CY 1973	CY 1974	CY 1960-74
TOTAL	86.1	106.3	838.8
U.K.	28.6	38.4	565.5
Germany	11.4	16.7	77.4
Sweden	12.1	17.5	55.6
Netherlands	9.7	9.4	31.9
Canada	6.7	4.9	26.8
Denmark	4.2	5.1	21.8
Other	13.4	14.3	59.8
C. ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
TOTAL	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1954-75
TOTAL	-	-	66
USSR	-	-	48
China, People's Rep. of	-	-	18

* Less than \$50,000.

a/ Six months only.

Liberia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1975</i>)	1.6
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	3.2
Population in Urban Areas	15
(<i>Percent - 1975</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	74
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars - 1973</i>)	330*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	45
People Per Doctor	12,700
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	10
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	24
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1975 Annual Report.

LIBERIA

The Liberian economy continues its economic progress with a real growth rate over the past five years at 6% to 7% per annum, but the majority of the people remain poor.

- Over 70% of the nation's economic activity continues to take place in the externally financed primary product concession industries of rubber, iron ore extraction, and timber.
- Past agriculture policies have mostly attracted investments in plantation agriculture.
- Traditional small farmer agriculture has received little attention.
- The development of the traditional economy has not kept pace with Liberia's general economic growth.
- The economy has largely benefited only a small segment of the population.
- The estimated 75% who are rural receive less than 20% of the national income.

President Tolbert's new administration is increasingly turning to development of human and agricultural potential, especially in the rural areas.

- A four-year development plan to be promulgated during the first half of 1976 will reflect increased government emphasis on the rural areas.
- A comprehensive approach to the development of previously ignored rural areas will integrate programs in the critical sectors of health, transport, agriculture, public administration and education so as to better the lives of the rural majority.

A.I.D. is planning to increase significantly its assistance to Liberia in FY 1977.

- Liberia's planned new rural development programs are consistent with A.I.D.'s concerns and will

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
<u>1975</u>							
Loans	9,000	5,000	-	-	4,000	-	-
Grants	3,004	530	1,908	515	51	-	-
Total	12,004	5,530	1,908	515	4,051	-	-
						Development Activities under Sec. 106	
<u>1976</u>							
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	-	-	-
<u>1977</u>							
Loans	10,500	8,000	2,500	-	-	-	-
Grants	5,253	1,237	2,994	1,022	-	-	-
Total	15,753	9,237	5,494	1,022	-	-	-

LIBERIA

require substantial external support.

- The United States has traditionally been Liberia's major development assistance donor.
- This increased assistance is indicative of the special relationship which exists between Liberia and the United States.

A.I.D.'s program will address some major obstacles to the development of the traditional economy and consequent improvement in village life.

- Means of providing small farmers with improved access to agricultural credit, markets, and other supporting services are being developed.
- Rural health, nutrition and family planning services are being expanded.
- The public administrative structure and the trained manpower resources to manage the country's development programs are being improved.

FY 1977 Program

In FY 1977 A.I.D. proposes a program of \$15.8 million for Liberia including:

- grants of \$5.3 million for technical assistance projects;
- a loan of \$8.0 million for constructing rural access roads;
- a loan of \$2.5 million to establish health posts and centers in rural areas.

Food and Nutrition

A.I.D.'s proposed FY 1977 assistance program of \$9.2

million in Food and Nutrition focuses on the development of the traditional rural economy.

The Agriculture Development Program project will continue to help strengthen the capability of the Liberian Government at the national level to plan and manage rural development programs and to establish supporting agricultural policy.

An Agricultural Cooperative Development project is proposed to develop a workable plan for utilizing agricultural cooperatives to increase small farmer participation in the country's development. This project will seek to encourage further the newly reawakened interest in these small-farmer oriented organizations and will be coordinated with the related activities of the Lofa County Rural Development project, a FY 1975 loan project.

An \$8.0 million loan in FY 1977 will continue A.I.D.'s assistance in the construction of rural penetration roads to provide access to markets and social service facilities. The proposed project will finance the construction of a road into isolated areas of Lofa and Bong counties northeast of Monrovia where major integrated rural development programs are underway or being planned.

Population Planning and Health

Malnutrition and communicable and parasitic diseases are the major health problems in Liberia.

- The infant mortality rate remains among the highest in the world.
- Liberia's limited health facilities serve mostly urban areas.
- The extremely limited availability of health care to the rural population is aggravated by the lack of road access to the few available facilities.

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- Health services in Liberia have shown a definite bias towards curative care, which commands a substantial part of the health budget and leaves relatively little for preventive services.

A.I.D. is collaborating with the Government of Liberia to develop a rural oriented national health delivery program which will emphasize preventive health care at a cost effective level that is within the Liberian resource capability.

Assistance to the Lofa County Rural Health project will be continued.

- This project represents the core activity in the health sector development program with which a number of other projects are interrelated.
- It is establishing and testing for replication in other rural counties a health delivery system designed to tie in preventive and curative service provided at the village level with resources available at the National Medical Center in Monrovia, which will also receive funding in FY 1977.

A new project, Rural Health Delivery Training, will assist the Government of Liberia in using experience gained in the Lofa project in other areas.

- Medical, paramedical, and supply personnel will be trained to function more effectively in the rural areas on a nationwide basis.
- Trained personnel will be provided to staff the rural health posts and clinics which will be built under the proposed loan.

A proposed Rural Health Structures loan will provide funds for the construction of health posts and centers to support the expansion of the rural health delivery system.

- This project represents the extension phase of the health delivery system being developed under the Lofa County Rural Health project.

- Other donors are assisting in the rehabilitation and construction of rural hospitals to which the clinics will be linked.

The Health Management Planning project started in FY 1976 will assist in providing overall health planning for the national health program.

Education and Human Resources Development

A.I.D.'s program will continue efforts to reduce the impediment which ineffective management and public administration poses to development in Liberia.

- It is aimed at developing a more responsive and effective public service.
- It is helping to establish an institutional structure of rules to systematize the management of public service.

A.I.D. will continue assistance to the Liberian Institute of Public Administration. This institute is being developed into a self-sustaining Liberian in-service training institution to meet Liberia's needs for skilled managerial personnel of various levels capable of providing efficient government service and executing government development programs.

The Civil Service Development project will continue assistance in strengthening the Civil Service Agency.

Other Activities

A small PL 480 Title II World Food Program will be continued in FY 1977 through which grain flours, oil and

LIBERIA

other commodities are provided for a food-for-work reforestation project involving some 550 workers. A small maternal child feeding program is also under consideration for FY 1977.

In addition assistance for a new project to develop readily available sources of animal protein has been requested by the government. Funding for this project has not been included in the proposed budget.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost*	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76					
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>														
Agriculture Program Development	* 669-11-190-123	1972	1977	1,578	1,450	128	430	400	158	115	747	-	2,870	
Agricultural Cooperative Development	* 669-11-140-127	1977	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	490	415	905	
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>														
National Medical Center	* 669-51-540-054	1961	1977	9,019	8,112	907	560	1,121	346	120	301	-	10,000	
Lofa County Rural Health	* 669-11-530-125	1975	1978	795	24	771	567	575	763	107	693	424	2,586	
Health Management Planning	* 669-11-520-126	1976	1980	-	-	-	565	200	365	100	500	785	1,950	
Rural Health Delivery Training	* 669-11-563-129	1977	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	2,300	3,800	
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>														
Institute of Public Administration	* 669-11-770-122	1972	1978	1,075	952	123	550	581	92	149	610	639	2,300	
Civil Service Development	* 669-11-730-124	1974	1977	884	363	521	200	438	283	-	412	362	1,600	
							Total	2,872	3,315	2,007	591	5,253	-	-

*Detailed project narrative—See Table VI.

Country: LIBERIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Agriculture Program Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 77	747
NUMBER 669-11-190-123	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, P. 72	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To enhance the capability of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs (MPEA) to plan and monitor their rural development programs. These objectives will be achieved by providing technical advisors and participant training in rural development planning, statistics, and soils technology. This project is being coordinated with a UNDP/IBRD program which provides four advisors to the MPEA to help Liberians formulate and direct national development plans and programs.

Progress to Date: A.I.D. is providing five advisors from the USDA for the MOA and financing one rural development planner for the MPEA. The latter advisor is specifically concerned with the planning and coordination of MPEA inputs for integrated rural development programs. Working effectively with the MOA the five advisors have contributed to: preparation of a 71/75 Five-Year Agriculture Sector Plan and the 76/79 National Four-Year Plan; creation and training of an effective functional Planning and Evaluation Division, including an Agricultural Statistics Service, and the establishment of a Soils Division, all within the MOA. The foregoing divisions have completed the design of 24 development projects for GOL FY 76 consideration; established for the first time a rational pricing mechanism for coffee, cocoa, and palm products within the Liberian Produce and Marketing

Corporation; conducted the 2nd annual national rice survey, and various physical and socio-economic surveys of ongoing and proposed project areas for the purpose of project design and evaluation.

To date 17 long-term and five short-term participants are either in training or have returned to resume their duties at the MOA. Approximately 85 participants have received short-term training in Liberia.

FY 77 Program: FY 77 funds are required to fund 40 MM of technical services to continue to assist the MOA plus 12 MM of short-term service in agricultural planning and economics and in classification and mapping soil sciences (\$380,000); training in the U.S. for 13 continuing and three new long-term participants and a seminar to provide training for 20-40 trainees (\$207,000); office/survey equipment and materials (\$10,000), and other costs (\$10,000). Under the MPEA element, FY 77 funds are requested for 12 man/months for one rural development planner (\$60,000) and US training for eight long-term participants (\$80,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	1,578	1,450	128		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	430	400		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	328	328	-	79	79	-	440	440	
Estimated through 6/30/76	2,008	1,850	158	Participants	82	-	82	22	-	22	207	80	287	
Estimated Transition Quarter	115	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	20	-	20	14	-	14	10	-	10	
Proposed FY 77	747	-	2,870	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	
				Total Obligations . .	102	328	430	36	79	115	227	520	747	

Country: LIBERIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Agricultural Cooperative Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	FY 77 490	
NUMBER 669-11-140-127		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Goal: To increase small farmer productivity and income.

Purpose: To develop a workable plan for utilizing agricultural cooperatives in increasing the participation of the small farmer in the country's development, and provide initial training for a cadre of government and cooperative personnel.

Background: The cooperative movement in Liberia has experienced a renaissance in the past four years with some 65 large and small marketing and credit cooperatives presently in existence. Development of this aspect of the Liberian agriculture sector will enable the small farmer to be reached. This project will focus on a selected number of cooperatives and will consist of an in-depth examination of the cooperative movement and a quantification of factors which must be enhanced to maximize benefits to small farmers. This examination will consist of membership and beneficiary analyses, plan construction and identification of pricing/marketing alternatives. Concurrent with this effort, existing Ministry of Agriculture cooperative managers will be trained in various aspects of audit, credit, marketing and extension. Curricula for training coop managers and members will be written and tested and a training program organized.

Major Outputs: (Cumulative)

	FY 77,	FY 78	FY 79
1. Trained Ministry and Coop Managers	60	145	250
2. Trained cooperative membership	500	1,250	2,250
3. Curriculum and training material tested		X	
4. Studies of coop membership and practives	X		
5. Coop outreach to small farmers		X	

Host Government and Other Donors:

Government of Liberia - Contribution to project costs (\$226,000)
 International Development Association - Lofa County/Bong County Integrated Rural Development
 Food and Agricultural Organization - two cooperative experts
 Peace Corps - 12 volunteers working in coops development

FY 1977 Program: Funds are requested to provide 18 months of contract financing for three technicians with skills in cooperative management, communications, and training plus six MM of short-term advisory services (\$400,000); LT training for four participants (\$48,000); training materials, vehicles and small equipment (\$37,000); and local cost support (\$5,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	400	To be selected
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	48	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	37	
Proposed FY 77	490	415	905	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	
				Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	400	490	

Country: LIBERIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE National Medical Center NUMBER 669-51-540-054	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 301	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, P. 73	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen and improve the effectiveness of the National Medical Center as the key Government of Liberia institution which will serve as the nucleus for Liberia's national health delivery system. The U.S. Indian Health Service provides advisory staff for the Center and the training of personnel.

Progress to Date: The JFK National Medical Center admitted its first patients July 1, 1971, and had a six-month average in-bed census of 100 and an average of 80 Out Patient Department (O.P.D.) visits per day. Currently the average daily in-bed census is approximately 288 and the average daily O.P.D. visits is approximately 1,800 including emergencies.

As originally constituted, the Medical Center comprised two hospitals (JFK/NMC 275 beds; Maternity Center 100 beds) and a 125 student medical services training school (Tubman National Institute of Medical Arts - TNIMA). The Center has expanded to include: four hospitals (JFK 309 beds; Maternity Center 100 beds, Catherine Mills Rehabilitation Center 75 beds; John R. Roberts T.B. sanatorium 160 beds), an expanded TNIMA and National Medical Supply Depot. Not only has the composition of the Center grown, but its program has grown in scope and size to include a medical internship for 16 students, residencies in six specialties, nurse anesthetist training, X-ray technology training, laboratory technician training, and physician assistant training. With the exception of the intern-

ship and residency program, the training programs are being staffed by returned participants.

In 1973 the various units of the Center complex began to receive referral cases from the rural areas. In 1975 about 50% of the patients of the NMC's four hospitals were referred from outlying rural clinics and hospitals. Through sending its staff out to rural hospitals and clinics, the NMC also is becoming the central hub for an integrated health delivery system for all of Liberia, with a new accent on preventive medicine.

The staff of advisors provide technical assistance and preceptorship training to the NMC's staff and personnel sent from the Ministry of Health and Welfare for training and experience. The U.S. advisors also provide technical backup and support to the AID Lofa County Rural Health Project.

Over the life of this project 99 Liberians have been sent to the U.S. and other African countries for training; 30 have been trained in top management; 10 in middle management; and 55 in technical areas. In addition, commodity support (parts) has been provided, primarily for the U.S.-made hospital equipment.

FY-1977 Program: FY 1977 funds are requested for 60 man-months of I.H.S. PASA services (\$291,000); final financing of long-term training for two participants (\$5,000); and other costs (\$5,000) to complete this project.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	9,019	8,112	907		Estimated FY 76		Estimated Transition Quarter		Proposed FY 77					
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	560	1,121		U.S. Technicians ...	-	503	503	-	78	78	-	291	291	Indian Health Service of the U. S. Public Health Service
Estimated through 6/30/76	9,579	9,233	346	Participants	53	-	53	42	-	42	5	-	5	
Estimated Transition Quarter	120	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 77	301	-	10,000	Other Costs	4	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	5	
				Total Obligations ..	57	503	560	42	78	120	10	291	301	

Country: LIBERIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Lofa County Rural Health	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, P. 74	FY 77 693	
NUMBER 669-11-530-125		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To establish an effective integrated health/family planning delivery system which will provide more accessible, expanded and improved preventive and curative health and family planning services to the people of Lofa County and which will at the same time be appropriate for replication in other rural counties. This project will contribute to a comprehensive integrated rural development program in Lofa County in conjunction with other multi-sectoral efforts being undertaken by the Government of Liberia, in collaboration with the IBRD and AID. A second phase of the Lofa County Rural Health project will involve expansion of the prototype health and family planning delivery systems developed in Lofa County to other counties.

Progress to Date: Under an agreement with the Indian Health Service, 75 man-months of I.H.S. PASA services in health administration, supply and logistics, teachers training and family planning started in Liberia in February 1975. The compilation of baseline data was begun in early 1975 and existing Lofa County Rural Health facilities have been evaluated. Support commodities have begun arriving in country. A number of participants have been selected for training. A logistical system for ordering, storing and distributing supplies has been planned. The evaluation of the suitability of available facilities for physician assistants training is well under way and work with Liberian counterparts in devel-

oping curriculum has begun.

FY 1977 Program: FY 1977 funding will provide 75 MM of Indian Health Service PASA services and one direct-hire technician plus nine MM of short-term advisory services, (\$463,000); two continuing long term participants and six new long term participants (\$100,000); equipment and supplies including vaccines and family planning materials and one vehicle (\$130,000). Within these totals are \$200,000 of Population funds for family planning technical advice, materials, vehicles and training.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Through 6/30/75	795	24		771	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	567	575			39	307	346	19	59	78	63	400	463	Indian Health Service of the U.S. Public Health Service	
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,362	599	763		8	-	8	10	-	10	100	-	100		
Estimated Transition Quarter	107	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		213	-	213	19	-	19	130	-	130		
Proposed FY 77	693	424	2,586		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
				Total Obligations	260	307	567	48	59	107	293	400	693		

Country: LIBERIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Health Management Planning	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE Section 113 Notification transmitted 12/16/75	FY 77 500	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976
NUMBER 669-11-520-126		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980	

Goal: To improve the quantity and quality of health service delivery through improved utilization of health resources.

Purpose: To institute effective health planning; evaluation and manpower development in the Ministry of Health to include public and private health sector resource allocation within a national health plan; identification of the health impact on non-health sector; and collection, analysis, interpretation and translation into policy of information and data on health sector development.

Background: A.I.D. collaboration with the Government of Liberia is currently evident in areas of health care such as the JFK Center and Lofa County Rural Health. However, one of the bottlenecks to effective implementation of these projects and to optimum utilization of the Government of Liberia resources is the absence of planning and managerial capacity in the Ministry of Health itself.

This project is geared to installing the capacity in the Ministry which will allow the Government of Liberia to obtain more value per health dollar spent, to provide improved rural health services, and to set health sector goals more congruent with rural development needs.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative				
	FY 76	77	78	79	80
1. Annual health plan specifying objectives, approaches, resources applications		X	X	X	X
2. Analyses, recommendations on productivity/cost effectiveness of Health			X	X	X
3. Special management studies		X	X	X	X
4. Budget formulation process relating budget levels and program objectives		X	X	X	X
5. Manpower development planning		X	X	X	X
6. Reliable data collection, tabulation, analysis system					X
7. System to follow-up recommendations with actionable plans, proper execution		X	X	X	X
8. Six trained Liberian health planners				X	X
9. Design, location and staffing plans for 45 rural posts and 15 clinics	5	15	25	35	45
		CLINICS	0	3	7
10. Executed projects resulting from planning recommendations					X

FY 1977 Program: FY 1977 funds are requested for 42 MM of services in health planning, health management, statistical advisory services (\$300,000); short-term consultants (\$36,000); 10 participants (\$97,000) commodities (\$61,000); other costs (\$6,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 76	565	200		365	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/76	565	200	365	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	435	435	-	-	-	-	-	336	336	To be selected
Estimated Transition Quarter	100	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	97	
Proposed FY 77	500	785	1,950	Commodities	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	61	61	
				Other Costs	-	100	100	-	100	100	-	-	6	6	
				Total Obligations . .	-	565	565	-	100	100	-	-	500	500	

Country: LIBERIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Rural Health Delivery Training	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE --	FY 77 1,500	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER 669-11-563-129		FY: 1977	FY: 1981

Goal: To provide preventive and curative medical services to rural Liberians.

Purpose: To staff 45 rural health posts and 15 rural clinics with 390 trained Liberian medical, para-medical and supply personnel.

Background: With one of the highest infant mortality rates in the world, and with a large percentage of the population suffering from endemic debilitating diseases, health outreach is a top Government of Liberia priority. To meet its needs, the Liberian Government is adopting a rural health delivery system based on the Lofa County Rural Health project and has requested U.S. assistance in extending the system to the rest of the rural areas of the country which suffer from low or no medical attention. Under the Rural Health Structures loan, funds to construct and equip a network of rural health posts and clinics are being provided. This project will retrain existing personnel and train new para-medical personnel to staff and support the new centers. The supply system will be nationwide. An evaluation of the Lofa County Rural Health project and a pilot scheme under the Health Management Planning project will provide the additional data needed to implement this project in early FY 77. Further quantification of outputs will also result from the pilot efforts.

Major Outputs: (cumulative) FY 77 -78 -79 -80 -81

- | | | | | | |
|--|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. Trained para-medical and non-professional staff in rural clinics and posts. | 50 | 127 | 213 | 301 | 389 |
| 2. Logistical system delivering supplies to rural clinics and posts | | X | X | X | X |
| 3. Curative and preventive services delivered to rural poor | | X | X | X | X |
| 4. Rural Health posts being maintained | 20 | 60 | 120 | 180 | |

Government of Liberia and Other Donors: Government of Liberia - \$6.5 million for staff, medicines, vaccines. European Economic Community - county hospitals (still under negotiation). World Health Organization - various projects. Netherlands Government - village level health workers project \$400,000.

FY 1977 Program: FY 1977 budget will provide funding for 12 MM each for a medical trainer, supply and logistics expert, two family planning specialists, a sanitarian and one health educator plus 8 MM of short-term advisory services (\$576,000); LT training for four participants and ST training for 20 participants (\$187,000); vehicles, potable water equipment, family planning supplies (\$687,000) and other costs (\$50,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 76	Estimated through 6/30/76	Estimated Transition Quarter		Proposed FY 77	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	576	576	To be selected
	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	187	
	-	-	-	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	687	687	
	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	
Proposed FY 77	1,500	2,300	3,800	Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,500	

Country: LIBERIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE	Institute of Public Administration	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		Education and Human Resources Development	FY 77	610
NUMBER	669-11-770-122	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY 1976 Africa Programs, P. 75	FY: 1972	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop the Liberian Institute of Public Administration (LIPA) into a self-sustaining Liberian in-service training institution with the capacity for: carrying out middle and executive level training, plus seminars and special courses; and initiating research projects and providing consultancy service to key Ministries, to improve organization, management, and administrative procedures. In addition, services are provided to the Ministry of Finance on fiscal management.

Progress to Date: In the two years of its active existence, LIPA has mounted a varied program of training, consultancy, research and library development. This program has been conducted within the framework of the Institutional Development Plan presently being revised, that sets forth the work parameters of LIPA for 1974 through 76. Thirty training programs have been conducted throughout Liberia for over 800 participants, primarily middle managers in the civil service, but also for public corporations. These programs have covered the areas of rural development, project management, supervision, financial management, personnel administration, statistics, systems and procedures, and general management, all in response to priority training needs identified by LIPA in 1974.

LIPA has provided consultancy services to the Ministries of Finance, Health and Social Welfare, the Liberian Broadcasting

Corp., the Public Utilities Authority, and the Bureau of the Budget.

The research program has designed, monitored and evaluated work projects for the instructors in LIPA's staff development program. Sixteen participant trainees have entered Masters degree programs in the U.S. and Nigeria, eight having completed their program and returned to LIPA. Together with other post graduate training, these efforts have enabled the Liberian staff members to progressively assume command of the continuing LIPA training programs.

The Library, with 1,200 books, is actively used by LIPA professional staff and students. The Government of Liberia budget support has increased significantly as the result of a recent evaluation. The Tax Advisor to the Ministry of Finance has strengthened collection and reporting systems, contributing to a consequent rise in taxes collected.

FY 1977 Programs: FY 1977 funds are requested to fund 12 MM of service each for five Public Administration specialists and one tax administration specialist plus nine MM of short-term consultants (\$467,000); training for eight long-term and one short-term participants (\$90,000); teaching materials and supplies (\$39,000); other costs (\$14,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	1,075	952	123		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated FY 76	550	581		U.S. Technicians ...	-	416	416	-	106	106	-	467	467
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,625	1,533	92	Participants	-	96	96	-	23	23	-	90	90
Estimated Transition Quarter	149	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	38	38	-	10	10	-	39	39
Proposed FY 77	610	639	3,023	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	14	14
				Total Obligations ..	-	550	550	-	149	149	-	610	610

Country: LIBERIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Civil Service Development	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, P. 76	FY 77 412	
NUMBER 669-11-730-124		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Liberia establish a Civil Service Agency which can give inspiration and direction to improve management and personnel practices of all departments and offices of the Government. The project will enable the Civil Service Agency to have in operation a basic system of modern personnel administration adapted to Liberian conditions encompassing recruitment, testing and selection processes to place qualified personnel; a classification plan covering all civil service positions; personnel policies and procedures, a rational system for fixing compensation; a reliable and accurate system of personnel records; and an employee benefits program including a civil service retirement system. The Civil Service Agency will have an adequate number of trained staff, budget and organization to plan and implement the civil service improvement program as a continuing process. This A.I.D. project will assist the Government of Liberia to overcome a major impediment to Liberia's development efforts, an inadequate institutional structure for public administration.

Progress to Date: A job-related civil service testing program has been initiated with the development of seven new written tests. A total of 1,826 individual tests have been administered since the program's inception. A classification and pay plan has been prepared for some 3,000 clerical positions in the civil service, and civil service rules covering

classification, employee status and appeals have been drafted. Both are being submitted to the President for his review and approval. A personnel action notice system was installed whereby Civil Service Agency approval is required before changes can be made in the government payroll. A personnel roster has been established which now contains personnel information on 4,723 of the nearly 20,000 civil servants. A proposed civil service retirement law has been written and forwarded to the President. Civil Service Agency staff members currently are receiving classroom and on-the-job training in Monrovia. Seven Civil Service Agency staff members are in the United States in a training program leading to a Master's Degree in Public Administration. The Director-General of the Civil Service Agency has also received short-term training in the United States.

FY 1977 Program: FY 1977 funds will provide 48 MM of contract services concerned with classification, pay, training and contract support services (\$275,000); long-term training in U.S. in Public Administration for 10 participants scheduled to start training in FY 76 (\$120,000); office equipment (\$12,000) and other local support costs (\$5,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	884	363	521		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77				
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated FY 76	200	438		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	275	275	California State Personnel Board
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,084	801	283	Participants	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	120	120	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	
Proposed FY 77	412	362	1,858	Total Obligations . .	-	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	412	412	

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS
 Authorized as of 12/31/75
 (In thousands of dollars)

TABLE VII

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Re-payment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/75		
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
669-H-017A	Roberts International Airport	6/23/72	8/31/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	3,500	2,390	-	37
669-H-019	Rural Access Roads-Phase II	6/23/72	8/21/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	3,400	-	-	-
669-H-020	Highway Maintenance Equipment	2/16/73	2/26/73	10	40	2	3	US \$	4,400	1,936	-	1
669-H-021	Telecommunications Expansion Two-Step	6/15/73	6/27/73	5 10	30 40	3 1/2 2	3 1/2 3	US \$	8,500	1,461	-	15
669-T-022	Upper Lofa County Rural Development	6/25/75	11/10/75	10	40	2	3	US \$	5,000	-	-	-
669-W-023	Road Maintenance Equipment	6/25/75	11/29/75	10	40	2	3	US \$	4,000	30	-	-

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOANS

FY 1977
(In Thousands of Dollars)

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

TABLE VIII

TITLE	AMOUNT
Rural Access Roads Phase III	8,000
Rural Health Structures	2,500

Country: LIBERIA

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IX

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
Rural Access Roads Phase III	Food and Nutrition	8,000
	KIND OF LOAN Sector	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Goal: To increase small farmer's economic and social benefits.

Purpose: To construct a rural access penetration road into isolated areas of Lofa and Bong Counties (northeast of Monrovia) and three bridges required for completion of a similar road in Grand Bassa County.

Background: 75% of the total labor force, is engaged in agricultural activities, accounting for 25% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The A.I.D. program supports the Liberian Government's development priorities directed towards integrated rural development. This is the third phase of a planned multi-donor program for the construction of rural access roads. By giving isolated farm communities better access to markets and social service facilities, such roads contribute to increased food production and social benefits. It was earlier planned to undertake this project during the Transition Quarter. However, after a modification of the Government's own road building plans and a review of the feasibility studies carried out for the two roads, including various cost factors, this loan project has been revised. The government, itself, will now complete the renovation of the southern segment of the Brewerville-Konia road and the road construction along the Buchanan-River Cess route. This proposed loan will finance the new road construction of the northern 100-mile segment of the Brewerville-Konia road and three bridges required to complete the Buchanan-River Cess road.

Major Outputs:

1. 100 miles all weather laterite road, Brewerville-Konia (upper segment).
2. Three bridges along the Buchanan-River Cess Road in Grand Bassa County.

Government of Liberia and Other Donors:

Government of Liberia - Renovation of Brewerville-Konia segment of road. Construction (except bridges) of Buchanan-River Cess road.
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) - Other road projects in Liberia, \$27 million.
Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) - Road maintenance, technical assistance.

	<u>(\$000)</u>
<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	
Road Construction Contracts	7,400
Bridge Construction Contracts	<u>600</u>
Total	8,000

Country: LIBERIA

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IX

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
Rural Health Structures	Health and Population Planning	2,500
	KIND OF LOAN	INITIAL OBLIGATION
	Sector	FY: 1977

Goal: To provide preventive and curative medical services to rural Liberians.

FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
<u>77</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>81</u>

Purpose: To reconstruct, build and equip health posts and centers in seven rural Liberian counties in conjunction with the rural health training project.

Major Outputs: (Cumulative)

1. Equipped Health Posts	-	6	15	27	42
2. Health Clinics	-	2	5	9	14

Background: The Liberian Government is adopting the health service delivery system created in Lofa County Rural Health project as the model for the entire country. For this system to work, adequate health posts and clinics must be available for the services to be delivered in rural areas. The National Medical Center in Monrovia will serve as the central apex facility for the national system. The European Economic Community plans to assist in constructing an adequate county hospital system to serve as intermediate level institutions in the hierarchy of medical facilities. This project will provide the lower two levels of physical infrastructure for the system which presently do not exist or are in a state of advanced disrepair. The clinics and posts to be constructed under this loan will provide primary service to the rural areas.

Government of Liberia and Other Donors:

Government of Liberia - \$2,300,000
 European Economic Community - six county hospitals

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs: (\$000)

Construction	2,030
Equipment	470

The Rural Health Delivery Training project will retrain existing personnel and train new para-medical personnel to staff and support the posts and clinics. Under the Health Management Planning project a standard, tested design will be developed and the location of the facilities will be planned.

Liberia

TABLE X

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

(Millions of Dollars)¹

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1946- 1975	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1975	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	8.0	17.3	18.6	6.0	15.4	233.3	7.6	225.7
Loans	-	8.1	12.9	-	9.0	97.2	7.6	89.6
Grants	8.0	9.2	5.7	6.0	6.4	136.1	-	136.1
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	5.5	12.3	16.1	2.7	12.0	183.4	4.8	178.6
Loans	-	6.9	12.9	-	9.0	85.1	4.8	80.3
Grants	5.5	5.4	3.2	2.7	3.0	98.3	-	98.3
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.5	2.9	0.5	0.7	1.1	12.6	2.0	10.6
Title I - Total	-	1.2	-	-	-	4.4	2.0	2.4
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	1.2	-	-	-	4.4	2.0	2.4
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II - Total Grants	0.5	1.7	0.5	0.7	1.1	8.2	-	8.2
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.8	3.2	-	3.2
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	5.0	-	5.0
c. Other Economic Assistance	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.3	37.3	0.8	36.5
Peace Corps	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.3	28.7	-	28.7
Other	-	-	-	-	-	8.6	0.8	7.8
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(7.7)	(0.8)	(6.9)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.9)	(-)	(0.9)
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	0.6	2.4	0.2	0.1	1.9	13.5	1.1	12.4
Credits or Loans	-	2.0	-	-	1.8	4.9	1.1	3.8
Grants	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	8.6	-	8.6
a. MAP Grants	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	8.5	-	8.5
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	2.0	-	-	1.8	4.9	1.1	3.8
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	*	*	*	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	8.6	19.7	18.8	6.1	17.3	246.8	8.7	238.1
Loans	-	10.1	12.9	-	10.8	102.1	8.7	93.4
Grants	8.6	9.6	5.9	6.1	6.5	144.7	-	144.7
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	3.0	-	9.4	7.1	2.1	111.3	126.7	-15.4
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	3.0	-	9.4	7.1	2.1	111.3	126.7	-15.4
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Less than \$50,000.

^{a/} Six months only.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS			
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			
	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1946-75
TOTAL	4.5	6.7	69.3
IBRD - World Bank	2.9	4.0	30.8
Int'l. Finance Corp.	-	-	0.2
Int'l. Dev. Association	-	-	11.0
African Dev. Bank	0.7	2.0 ^{a/}	5.4
UN Development Program	0.9	0.7	18.4
Other UN	-	-	3.5
B. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES			
Donor	CY 1973	CY 1974	CY 1960-74
TOTAL	14.2	6.1	202.7
Germany	13.3	2.8	179.2
Japan	-	0.1	9.6
Italy	0.1	0.1	4.4
Sweden	0.1	*	2.7
U.K.	0.3	0.1	1.8
Canada	-	1.4	1.4
Other	0.4	1.6	3.6
C. ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1954-75
TOTAL	-	-	-
NO PROGRAMS			

Rwanda



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1975</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 - 1973</i>)	70 *
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	41
People Per Doctor	53,700
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	10
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	31
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1975 Annual Report.

RWANDA

Rwanda is one of the most underdeveloped of the 28 least Developed Countries in the world. It is characterized by:

- the highest population density of any African country;
- a land-locked situation;
- acute shortage of administrative and technical talent;
- few exportable mineral resources.

Significant economic support from international donors will be needed to bring about economic and social development.

Population growth is threatening to negate the country's economic progress. Food production is not keeping pace with population increases, even though over 90% of the population is engaged in agriculture.

- Nutritional deficiencies are being exacerbated.
- The intensity of land use is beginning to generate the negative effects of soil erosion, nutrient deficiency, and lower per unit productivity.

There is little alternative to dependence on improvement of agriculture. Mining is not an alternative. Rwanda has few mineral resources and the lack of access to the sea limits the economic feasibility of exploiting them. Industrial development will be limited because of few resources and a small market.

While donors appear prepared to make substantial financial resources available in coming years, the lack of governmental administrative and technical capability may deter the effective use of these resources, as well as those mobilized internally.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
<u>1975</u>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	705	705	-	-	-	-	-
Total	705	705	-	-	-	-	-
					Development Activities under Sec. 106		
<u>1976</u>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	343	293	-	50	-	-	-
Total	343	293	-	50	-	-	-
Transition Quarter							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	242	242	-	-	-	-	-
Total	242	242	-	-	-	-	-
<u>1977</u>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	215	115	-	100	-	-	-
Total	215	115	-	100	-	-	-

For all these reasons, a gradual deterioration in the already low quality of life for the average Rwandan may well follow 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 slowly build a better life for Rwandans.

The United States has made a special commitment to help those countries which, like Rwanda, are among the world's least developed. However, given the important role in Rwandan economic development which other donors - Belgium, the IBRD, the UNDP, the European Development Fund, the Federal Republic of Germany - are playing, U.S. assistance will aim primarily at stimulating new approaches to improving the agricultural productivity of small farmers and playing a catalytic role with other donors. Rwanda did benefit from A.I.D. assistance from independence in 1962 through FY 1968. That program was discontinued until FY 1975 in keeping with a U.S. policy determination to concentrate assistance on fewer countries.

FY 1977 Program

A.I.D. proposes \$215,000 in economic assistance to Rwanda in FY 1977. This will include \$115,000 for food production and nutrition and \$100,000 for education and human resource development.

Food and Nutrition

The prospect for serious food shortages continues to be a concern of the Government of Rwanda. This concern was highlighted during the floods in June and July, the results of which recently caused a serious food shortage. International food assistance was required to prevent widespread hunger and the United

States contributed to this international effort. Even in normal times, population pressures and deteriorating soil fertility pose serious problems. A.I.D. technical assistance efforts to provide long-term solutions to the problem include:

- improvement of food storage and marketing;
- training for blacksmiths to increase the availability of farm hand tools required for agricultural production.

Education and Human Resource Development

Rwanda continues to suffer due to a lack of trained personnel at all levels. To ameliorate this problem, A.I.D. will continue a participant training program to begin in FY 1976 which focuses on vocational training at institutions in other African countries and in the United States.

TABLE V

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: RWANDA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76				
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>													
Food Storage and Marketing	696-11-234-100	1975	TQ	616	46	570	293	684	179	242	-	-	1,151
Reduction of Food Waste	696-11-234-101	1975	1975	89	45	44	-	44	-	-	-	-	89
Farm Hand Tools	* 696-11-130-103	1977	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	85	200
<u>Education and Human Resource Development</u>													
Participant Training	* 696-11-610-102	1976	1977	-	-	-	50	10	40	-	100	-	150
							Total	343	738	219	242	215	

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

Country: RWANDA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Farm Hand Tools	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 77	115
NUMBER 696-11-130-103	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	-	FY: 1977	FY: 1978

Goal: To increase productivity of the Rwandan farmer.

Purpose: To relieve the shortage and improve the quality of hand tools in Rwanda and thus ameliorate a chronic constraint to Rwandan agricultural production. This project will assist in the reestablishment and refurbishment of a vocational education institution in Rwanda to develop a program for Rwandan trainees to learn blacksmith skills in order to fabricate and repair common farm hand tools.

Background: The use of manual labor to till fields still prevails in Rwanda. Thus the importance of farm hand tools and their production is of prime significance. At present most of these tools are imported. Imported hand tools are almost twice the cost of those that are produced locally and are not noticeably better.

The facility, still in existence, is equipped with administrative buildings, storage areas, staff housing, as well as a functionally divided workshop. Student living areas are adequate for only 10 to 15 trainees and must be expanded to meet the project goal of 30. It is currently being used at a marginal level, producing a few hand tools for the local area market. No formal instructions are being provided even though a qualified resident instructor is present.

A.I.D. will assist in reestablishing this Center by providing a part-time project technician to help develop the training curriculum, advise on new equipment needs, introduce new techniques of instruction and periodically monitor the project's progress. Financing will be provided for dormitory expansion as well as for new equipment and tools for the Center, and some local training costs. The Center is expected to be self-sufficient after the first year.

<u>Major Outputs:</u> (Cumulative)	FY 77	78
Reestablishment of existing Center	x	
Blacksmith training	x	x
Qualified blacksmiths	30	60

Host Country and Other Donors:
Government of Rwanda : Approximately \$120,000.

FY 1977 Program: The proposed budget covers nine man-months of short-term services of the contract project technician (\$45,000); tools, equipment and raw materials (\$55,000); and local construction costs (\$15,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	45	To be selected	
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	55		
Proposed FY 77	115	85	200	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15		
				Total Obligations . . .	-	-	-	-	-	70	45	115		

Country: RWANDA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Participant Training	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 77	100
NUMBER 696-11-610-102	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 85	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide training largely short term, for Rwandans in the United States and other African countries, or in United Nations-sponsored programs abroad. Many Rwandans charged with planning or implementing programs, or operating or repairing mechanical and electrical equipment, are inadequately trained to carry out their responsibilities. A.I.D. proposes to provide funding for approximately 165 man-months of training over a two-year period to help remedy this situation. Training will be given in such areas as project preparation and analysis, food storage and marketing, seed research and multiplication, forestry conservation and maintenance, park management, operation and maintenance of road repair equipment, paramedical operations, cost accounting, and care and repair of electrical equipment.

FY 1977: The proposed budget of \$100,000 is for approximately 17 short-term participants.

The Government of Rwanda has prepared a list of specific fields in which additional training is required. A.I.D. is cooperating with the UNDP, which is serving as coordinator for all short-term training being provided by international donors.

Progress to Date: Project implementation is expected to commence in the latter part of FY 1976.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
	-	-	-											
Estimated FY 76	50	10	-		50	-	50	-	-	-	100	-	100	
Estimated through 6/30/76	50	10	40	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	50	-	50	-	-	-	100	-	100	
Proposed FY 77	100	-	150	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations . .	50	-	50	-	-	-	100	-	100	

Rwanda

TABLE X

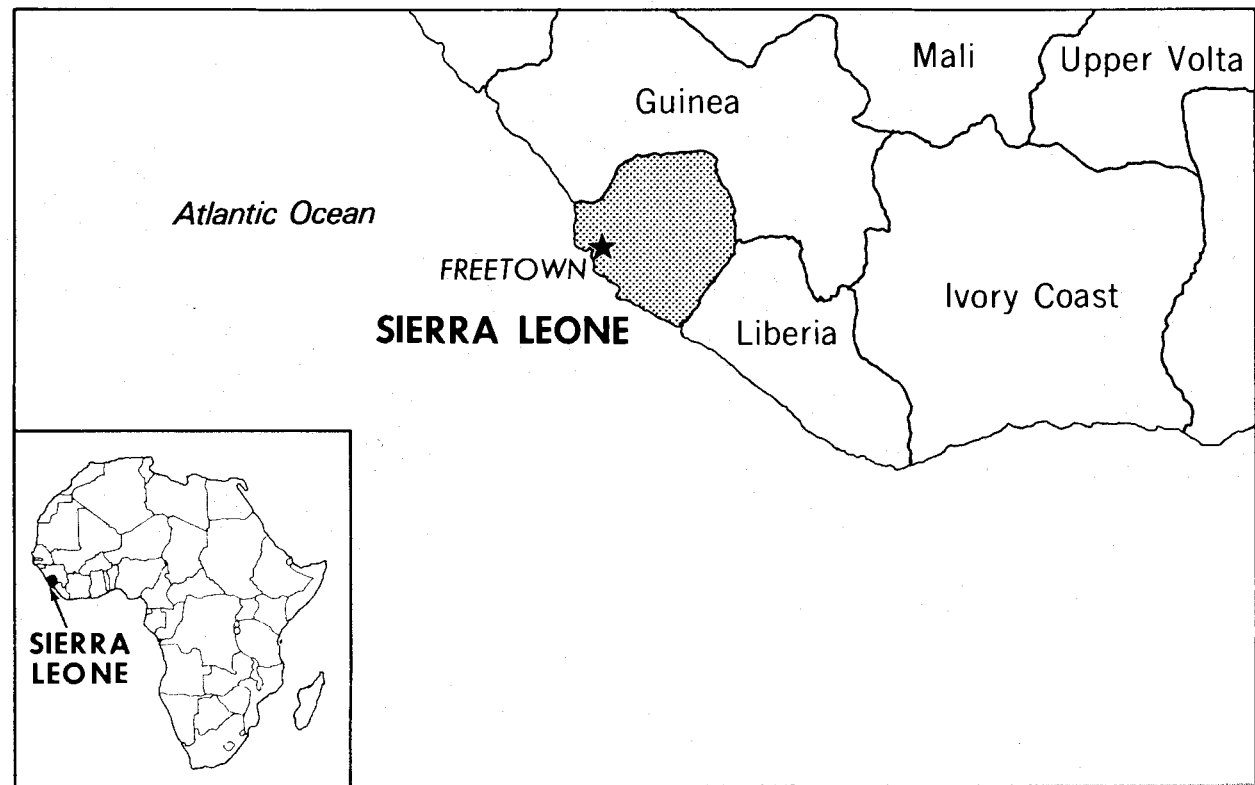
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

(Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1946- 1975	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1975	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST	ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS			
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975				A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			
									<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>	<u>FY 1946-75</u>	
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	2.9	11.7	-	11.7	TOTAL	11.5	11.6	100.4
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Int'l. Dev. Association	10.1	8.0	30.4
Grants	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	2.9	11.7	-	11.7	UN Development Program	1.1	1.0	11.0
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.8	3.8	-	3.8	Other UN	-	0.2	2.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EEC	0.3	2.4	56.5
Grants	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.8	3.8	-	3.8				
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1.1)						
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	2.1	7.9	-	7.9				
Title I - Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)				
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)				
Title II - Total Grants	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	2.1	7.9	-	7.9				
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	-	-	-	-	1.1	3.3	-	3.3				
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.0	4.6	-	4.6				
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	*				
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	*				
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)				
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)				
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL									B. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES			
Credits or Loans									<u>CY 1973</u>	<u>CY 1974</u>	<u>CY 1960-74</u>	
Grants									TOTAL	26.2	31.0	197.0
a. MAP Grants									Belgium	17.1	16.6	142.0
b. Credit Sales under FMS									France	3.1	5.3	14.2
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants									Germany	2.1	3.4	13.7
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks									Canada	1.4	3.0	12.6
e. Other Grants									Switzerland	1.9	1.8	10.4
									Other	0.6	0.9	4.1
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE									C. ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
Loans									<u>CY 1974</u>	<u>CY 1975</u>	<u>CY 1954-75</u>	
Grants									TOTAL	-	-	23
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants									China, People's Rep. of	-	-	22
a. Export-Import Bank Loans									USSR	-	-	1
b. All Other Loans												
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants									- NO PROGRAMS -			
a. Export-Import Bank Loans												
b. All Other Loans												

* Less than \$50,000.

Sierra Leone



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1975</i>)	3.0
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.4
Population in Urban Areas	15
(<i>Percent - 1975</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	75
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars - 1973</i>)	190*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	44
People Per Doctor	17,800
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	10
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	27
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1975 Annual Report.

SIERRA LEONE

The Sierra Leone economy has realized some GNP growth in recent years. However, a combination of increases in petroleum and other prices, declining exports and weak financial management have led to balance of payment difficulties and have made the mobilization of resources for rural development increasingly difficult.

Sierra Leone is beset with ills which apply in some measure to all developing countries.

- Three quarters of the population live in the rural areas but the agriculture sector is responsible for only 30% of the national income.
- Per capita income is estimated at between \$160 and \$190 but the poorest 40% of the population receive just over 10% of total personal income while the highest 5% earn nearly 30%.
- The status of health and nutrition is comparatively poor and medical facilities and staff are inadequate.
- The education system is not responsive to the country's development needs.
- Government ministries and offices in practically every development-related field reflect a lack of administrative capacity.
- The Government has a history of chronic budgetary problems; one-fourth of the recurrent expenditures go for debt service.

Sierra Leone is reasonably well endowed in natural resources.

- In addition to diamonds, the country has considerable holdings of bauxite, iron ore and rutile.
- In agriculture, there is considerable potential for the further development of cash and food crops,

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1975							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	640	640	-	-	-	-	-
Total	640	640	-	-	-	-	-
					Development Activities under Sec. 106		
1976							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transition Quarter							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	970	970	-	-	-	-	-
Total	970	970	-	-	-	-	-

SIERRA LEONE

notably coffee, cocoa, palm products, and rice.

- The economy is essentially dualistic -- an industrial sector with modernized mining enclaves co-exists with an agricultural sector that largely operates just above the subsistence level.

In recent years growth in agricultural production (about 3.1 percent annually) has lagged behind growth in other sectors and has barely kept pace with population increases (over 2.4 percent annually).

- Per capita agricultural income has remained stagnant reinforcing income inequalities that are pronounced even by African standards.
- Further deterioration in the low standard of living for the average Sierra Leonean threatens, unless development efforts are substantially increased and supported by appropriate policies and priorities.

Since the majority of people are rural and derive their subsistence directly from the soil, agricultural productivity is of central concern in the country's development.

The principal inhibitions to rural development are:

- low agricultural productivity;
- poor health and relatively high population growth;
- an educational system which is not development oriented;
- inadequate public administration capacity.

The U.S. role in Sierra Leone's economic development is and will probably remain limited as the UNDP, the European Economic Community, United Kingdom, the IBRD, West Germany, and China remain the primary donors.

- Between 1960 and 1968 an A.I.D. bilateral grant program provided approximately \$15 million for

projects in education, agriculture, rural development, health and human resources development and PL 480 food resources.

- A.I.D. bilateral assistance to Sierra Leone was phased out starting in FY 1968 along with a number of other African countries as part of the U.S. policy of concentrating assistance resources on a limited number of countries.
- Since the termination of regular bilateral programs, A.I.D. assistance has been limited to special Self-Help activities, a PL 480 Title II program, and participation by Sierra Leone in some regional programs.
- In FY 1975, a grant was made to CARE to construct 900 miles of feeder roads as part of A.I.D.'s increasing use of private and voluntary organizations as implementing agents.

The Government's increasing concern about development problems in which A.I.D. is interested and the need for technical resources has resulted in a proposed bilateral program.

- The government has displayed a new and genuine interest in assistance to the rural poor.
- The government has adopted a five-year development plan which reorders developmental priorities.
- Sierra Leone has the potential to become a net contributor to world food supplies.
- Sierra Leone is one of the African states designated as most severely affected by recent economic disequilibria.

FY 1977 Program

A.I.D. proposes to initiate a modest bilateral program in Sierra Leone in FY 1977 amounting to \$970,000 in grants for

SIERRA LEONE

technical assistance projects in the agricultural sector.

This assistance will improve Government planning and research to increase the income and well-being of the small farmer through greater production in the food crop and livestock subsectors.

Food and Nutrition

The past failure of Government rural development programs is due mainly to low and inefficient allocation of resources to agriculture, the most important sector of the economy. Agricultural production will determine the extent to which the country can employ and feed its growing population and meet the foreign exchange requirements of development.

The Government's 1975-79 development plan gives agriculture highest priority, projecting development expenditures of \$28 million a year for this sector.

Among deficient areas crucial to agricultural development, three stand out as desperately requiring attention:

- applied agricultural research;
- public administration, specifically management and planning by the Ministry and other loci of agriculture decision making;
- agricultural extension, specifically training and equipping Ministry staff.

Of these, the United Kingdom is designing a training program for agricultural personnel. A.I.D.'s proposed program addresses the remaining areas.

Until recent years, agricultural research in Sierra Leone was virtually nonexistent.

- There is virtually no technical information on how to raise the yields of Sierra Leone's main crops, except swamp rice.

-- There is no adaptive research to transfer the successful tree and crop technology of neighboring countries to local environments.

-- There is no significant work on livestock breeding.

A proposed A.I.D. FY 1977 project will help establish an agricultural research organization which will adapt existing low-cost food and livestock technologies to the needs of local farmers. The United States will join other donors in supporting an FAO-designed research institute consisting of four crop-specific field stations. A.I.D. will assist food production activities while other donors finance nonfood activities.

The internal management of the Ministry and government price policy have been criticized by domestic and donor sources alike.

-- Government policies to hold down agricultural prices through imports of rice and monopoly pricing of export crops have seriously reduced small-farmer incentives.

-- There is no established unit to make indepth analyses before recommendations on price and marketing policies go to the Cabinet for decision.

-- With only a small economics and statistics unit in the Ministry, lack of across-the-board planning and coordination are among the top constraints to rural development.

A proposed A.I.D. FY 1977 project will assist in establishing two agriculture policy planning units, a planning unit in the Ministry and a price-marketing analysis unit at the interministerial level to:

-- provide economic planning and evaluation services;

-- advise decision makers on agricultural policy questions.

TABLE V

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY

(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: SIERRA LEONE

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76				
<u>FOOD AND NUTRITION</u>													
CARE Rural Penetration Roads (PVO) <u>a/</u>	636-11-199-101	1975	-	640	100	540	-	373	167	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Research	* 636-11-110-102	1977	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	465	4,835	5,300
Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning	* 636-11-140-103	1977	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	505	1,995	2,500
				Total			-	373	167	-	970	-	-

a/ Additional funds, if approved, will be provided from the Africa Regional project, Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grant.

*Detailed project narrative—See Table VI.

Country: SIERRA LEONE

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Agricultural Research	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE --	FY 77 465	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER 636-11-110-102		FY: 1977	FY: 1981

Goal: To increase productivity and income of small farmers.

Purpose: To adapt existing low-cost food crop and livestock technologies to the use of small farmers by establishing by 1981 an agricultural research organization capable of (1) formulating national research policies and programs, (2) coordinating and conducting all research nationally, and (3) advising the Government and farmers in agricultural techniques.

Background: About 75-80 percent of Sierra Leone's people are in the small farm sector with average per capita income less than \$100/yr. Experience has shown that solid knowledge based upon applied field research is an absolute prerequisite for sustained and significant improvement in the yields and incomes of small farmers. Yet since independence this necessary agricultural research has stagnated in Sierra Leone. The Government recognizes the necessity of an applied research program to cover food crops (principally maize, millet, sorghum, beniseed, groundnuts, rice, cassava, sweet potato, yams, legumes), tree crops (principally cocoa, coffee, oil palm), livestock and forestry, and has proposed to establish an integrated national agricultural research institute (SLARI) consisting primarily of four crop-specific field stations. Estimated foreign exchange cost of the first five years is \$8 million, to be covered by all donors supporting this activity. The U.S. project will support food production

activities while other donors finance non-food activities such as tree crops and forestry research. This multi-donor project will provide technician advisors needed to develop and manage the field stations, trained counterparts to staff SLARI and the stations, and commodities to equip the stations to professional research levels.

Major outputs:

	FY-77	-78	-79	-80	-81
1. Establish SLARI	X				
2. Second rice phase at Rokupr station	X				
3. Regional station at Rokupr capable of all regional investigation, not only rice		X			
4. New regional Njala station (upland farming)					X
5. Reactivated Musaia station (livestock, horticulture)				X	
6. Reactivated Kenema station (treecrops, forestry) (other donor)				X	

Host Country and Other Donors: UNDP \$1,200,000. West African Rice Development Association \$500,000. Non-U.S. bilateral \$1,000,000. Sierra Leone \$3,000,000.

FY 1977 Program: The proposed FY 1977 budget provides for contract funding for 36 MM of services of a principal agronomist and a rice agronomist/breeder (\$210,000); long-term training for seven participants (\$84,000); and farm vehicles, workshop commodities, equipment & supplies (\$171,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS									PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES To be selected.	
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	210
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	84
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	171
Proposed FY 77	465	4,835	5,300	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	465	465

Country: SIERRA LEONE

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 77	505
NUMBER 636-11-140-103	PRIOR REFERENCE --	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Goal: To increase productivity and income of small farmers.

Purpose: To establish two agriculture policy units by 1980 (1) a Planning Unit in the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MANR) and (2) a Price-Marketing Analysis Unit at interministerial level. The agriculture economic planning and evaluation services will be provided through the MANR. The price-marketing unit will function at a higher level since its analyses and policy recommendations will affect a number of agencies, including MANR, concerned with pricing and marketing of agricultural products.

Background: Government activities bearing directly upon agricultural development are scattered among several key ministries with too little cooperation. MANR activities often are not internally planned. Lack of planning and coordination are among the top constraints upon rural development. Increased donor interest in Sierra Leone agriculture makes improved planning imperative. Furthermore MANR ability to apply economic analysis to project design and evaluation of ongoing activities is extremely limited.

Agricultural price and marketing policies are now determined by commodity agencies of the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The main criticism is that prices offered to small-farmer producers are far too low, creating serious production disincentives plus marketing diversions into Liberia.

No established unit makes in-depth analyses of facts and problems before recommendations about price and marketing policies go to Cabinet. This project would ameliorate these constraints, beginning with establishment of the price-marketing unit in FY 1977.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	-78	-79	-80
1. Economic analyses for design/evaluation of agriculture activities			X	X
2. Planned and strengthened MANR field programs and organizations including manpower			X	X
3. Controlled agricultural development budget			X	X
4. Coordinated agricultural policy/prices/marketing including info/statistics collection	X	X	X	X
5. Studies, advice to government on factors influencing outputs, prices, marketing		X	X	X

FY 1977 Program: The proposed FY 1977 budget provides contract funding for 60 MM of services of a price marketing economist, marketing economist, agricultural statistician, farm management economist, agricultural planner, and a research officer (\$360,000); long-term training for six participants (\$72,000); and equipment, supplies and vehicles (\$73,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-								To be selected.			
Estimated FY 76	-	-												
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-		U.S. Technicians . .	-	-	-	-	-	-		360	360	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-		72	72	
Proposed FY 77	505	1,995	2,500	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	73		-	73	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
				Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	432	505	

Sierra Leone

TABLE X

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

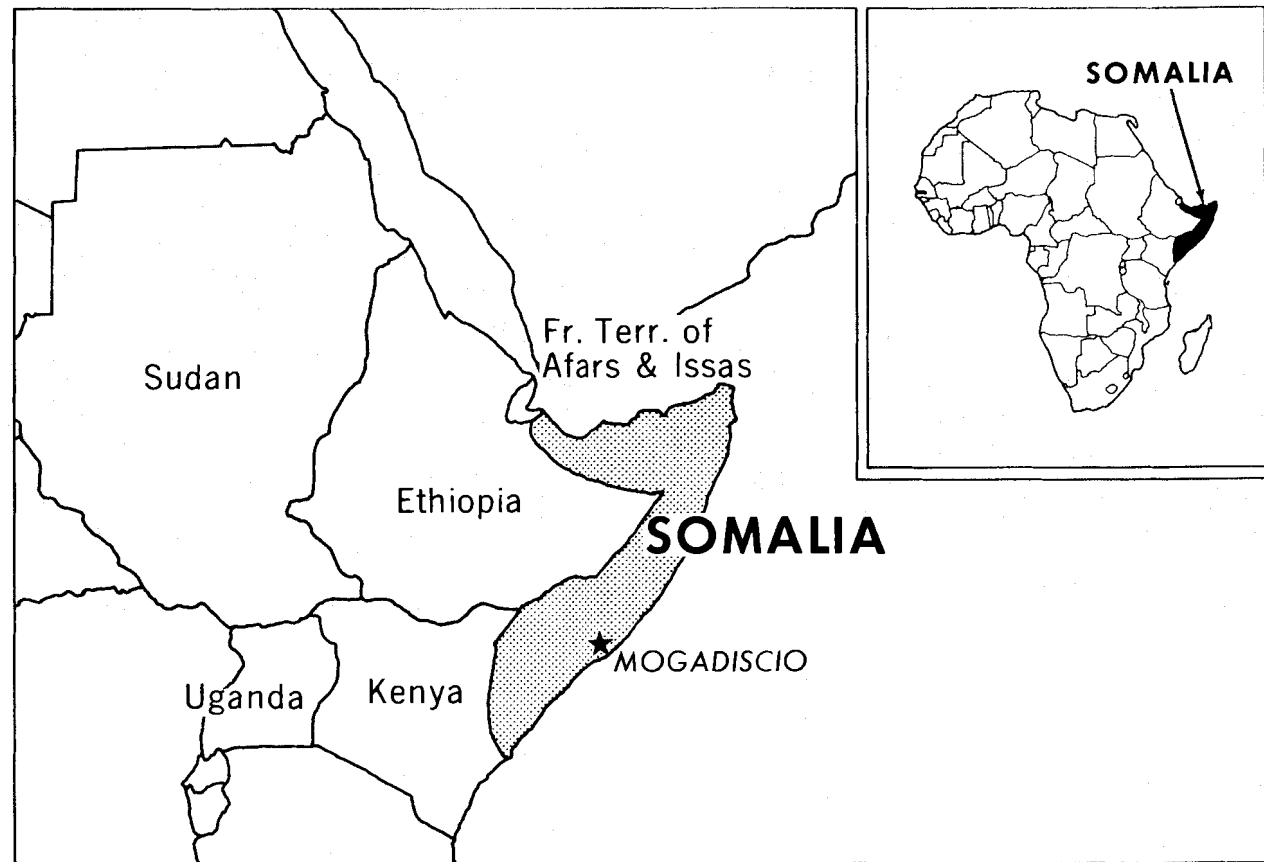
(Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS						REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1975	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL 1946- 1975		
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	2.8	3.5	2.3	2.8	4.6	49.4	1.0	48.4
Loans	0.2	-	-	-	-	2.6	1.0	1.6
Grants	2.6	3.5	2.3	2.8	4.6	46.8	-	46.8
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	12.1	-	12.1
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	12.1	-	12.1
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-	-
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	1.4	2.1	0.9	1.2	2.2	16.8	1.0	15.8
Title I - Total	0.2	0.5	-	-	-	2.6	1.0	1.6
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	0.2	0.5	-	-	-	2.6	1.0	1.6
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-	-
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.2	2.2	14.2	-	14.2
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.7	-	0.7
Voluntary Relief Agencies	1.1	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.9	13.5	-	13.5
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7	20.5	-	20.5
Peace Corps	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7	20.5	-	20.5
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-	-
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-	-
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	1.9	-	-	-	8.0	20.8	4.9	15.9
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	1.9	-	-	-	8.0	20.8	4.9	15.9
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS			
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			
TOTAL	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1946-75
	1.0	5.5	45.0
IBRD - World Bank	-	2.3	13.7
Int'l. Dev. Association	-	- a/	10.8
African Dev. Bank	0.5	2.4	7.5
UN Development Program	0.5	0.5	11.0
Other UN	-	0.3	2.0
B. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES			
Donor	CY 1973	CY 1974	CY 1960-74
TOTAL	8.6	7.1	93.9
U.K.	2.5	1.0	61.4
Germany	5.1	1.5	22.7
Canada	0.1	4.3	5.3
Other	0.9	0.3	4.5
C. ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
TOTAL	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1954-75
	-	-	58
China, People's Rep. of	-	-	30
USSR	-	-	28

a/ Six months only.

Somalia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1975</i>)	3.2
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.4
Population in Urban Areas	28
(<i>Percent - 1975</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	82
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars - 1973</i>)	90*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	41
People Per Doctor	15,600
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	7
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1975 Annual Report.

SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Somalia has performed creditably in pursuing a policy of growth and equity, but it remains a poor country with a simple and largely non-monetized economy whose population depends on subsistence from livestock and agriculture.

Severe drought conditions have plagued Somalia in the last three years.

- Rangelands are denuded of vegetation,
- Water supplies have been drastically affected,
- Livestock losses have been high,
- Nomadic life has been deeply affected,
- Agricultural production has declined.

A.I.D. contributed almost \$10 million in support of drought relief programs in Somalia in FY 1975 and is proposing to resume a development relationship in 1976.

A.I.D.'s development relationship with Somalia had been interrupted pursuant to Sections 620(a) and (n) of the Foreign Assistance Act pertaining to ships of registry trading with North Vietnam and Cuba. Those sections were removed from the Act during FY 1975 and no longer bar U.S. development assistance. Somalia's status as a Relatively Less Developed Country and demonstrated commitment to economic and social progress suggest that resumption of development programs would be appropriate.

Although the failure of rains in the three-year period is the immediately identifiable cause of the present situation in certain rural areas, the problem relates also to a longer standing deterioration of nomadic rural areas.

The principal objective of Government is the rehabilitation and development of the agricultural resource base in the country together with the limitation of future adverse impacts caused by recurrent droughts.

Opportunities to be realized in Somalia's dryland areas consist primarily of:

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
<u>1975</u>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	625 a/
Grants	625	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	625	-	-	-	-	-	625
						Development Activities under Sec. 106	
<u>1976</u>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Transition Quarter							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>1977</u>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-

a/ FY 1975 funding was provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

- improvements in grazing conditions, soil conservation, rational water development;
- expansion and improvement of crop farming leading to a gradually increasing mixed livestock and crop production.

With livestock, range management and conservation are the most pressing needs. The appropriate course seems to be to:

- provide water only in relationship to the carrying capacity of grazing areas;
- improve the grazing areas through better soil and water management;
- organize seasonal movements to optimize pasture availability.

Rehabilitation can serve as the appropriate link between the chronic problems occasioned by drought and development. Various bilateral and multilateral agencies have already given aid in support of such programs. A.I.D. support in FY 1976 may take the form of PL 480 Title II food-for-work programs related to drought rehabilitation needs and some initial project activity. In FY 1977, A.I.D. may be able to contribute to necessary development schemes as part of the Government's Drought Rehabilitation Program or complementary to that program.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76				
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>													
Somali Republic Relief and Rehabilitation Program	649-F-XXX	1976	1976	-	-	-	4,000	-	4,000	-	-	-	4,000
Development Project	649-F-XXX	1977	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	2,000
							Total	4,000	-	4,000	-	2,000	

*Detailed project narrative—See Table VI.

Country: SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Development Project	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	FY 77	2,000
NUMBER 649-F-XXX		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Since A.I.D. is in the process of re-establishing a development relationship with Somalia, the nature of the FY 1977 program is not fully defined.

The character of Somalia's economy has been determined by its harsh, mostly arid climate. Rainfall is lower and more irregular than in any other area of sub-Saharan Africa outside the Kalahari Desert; groundwater resources are limited and often brackish, and the threat of drought is ever present. It is largely a subsistence economy, although livestock, hides and skins have long been exported and cash crops - bananas - were introduced in colonial times. The Somali are chiefly a nomadic, pastoral people. About two-thirds of the million inhabitants are pastoralists, some of whom also practice subsidiary cultivation. The remainder are engaged in sedentary agriculture or occupied in commerce, industry, fishing or Government service.

Since the beginning of the 1970s, successive years of prolonged periods of abnormally low rainfall culminated in a year of severe drought during 1974 in the Somali Democratic Republic. The effects of the famine which accompanied the drought have been particularly severe in a country with the make-up of Somalia, where nomads constitute more than three-quarters of the estimated national population of three million. Livestock and livestock products, moreover, provide not only the backbone of the domestic economy but also provide some

65% of Somalia's export earnings. The drought not only reduced yields from rain-fed agricultural crops, but resulted in large-scale livestock deaths, compelling nomadic peoples normally completely dependent on their animals to enter the 22 refugee camps established by the Somali Government.

With the drought now broken, the Government has turned to rehabilitation. The principal objective of the Government's rehabilitation program is the restoration and development of the agricultural resource base in the country together with the limitation of future adverse impacts caused by recurrent droughts, overgrazing in rangelands and poor agricultural practices in crop areas.

In support of and as a contribution to the rehabilitation program, a number of projects have been outlined by the Somali Government. These include agricultural settlement, substantial expansion of rain-fed agricultural production, rangeland development, and strengthening of the extension and research services. The rehabilitation effort is supported by non-formal education and human resource development activities. The rehabilitation area offers the most promising area for moving A.I.D. programs from relief to the overall development effort. The Congress will be specifically notified with regard to project development as discussions with the Somali Government progress.

a/ Cost component breakdown to be determined.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	-	-	-		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77				
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 77	2,000	-	2,000	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	
				Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	

Somali Republic

TABLE X

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

(Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS						REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1975	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL 1946- 1975		
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	0.3	-	-	-	5.2	81.2	1.7	79.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	16.7	1.7	15.0
Grants	0.3	-	-	-	5.2	64.5	-	64.5
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.3	-	-	-	0.6	62.5	1.5	61.0
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	16.0	1.5	14.5
Grants	0.3	-	-	-	0.6	46.5	-	46.5
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	-	-	-	-	4.6	13.2	0.2	13.0
Title I - Total	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.2	0.5
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.2	0.5
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II - Total Grants	-	-	-	-	4.6	12.5	-	12.5
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	-	-	-	-	4.6	11.8	-	11.8
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	0.7
c. Other Economic Assistance	*	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	5.5
Peace Corps	*	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	5.5
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Grants)	(*)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
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								

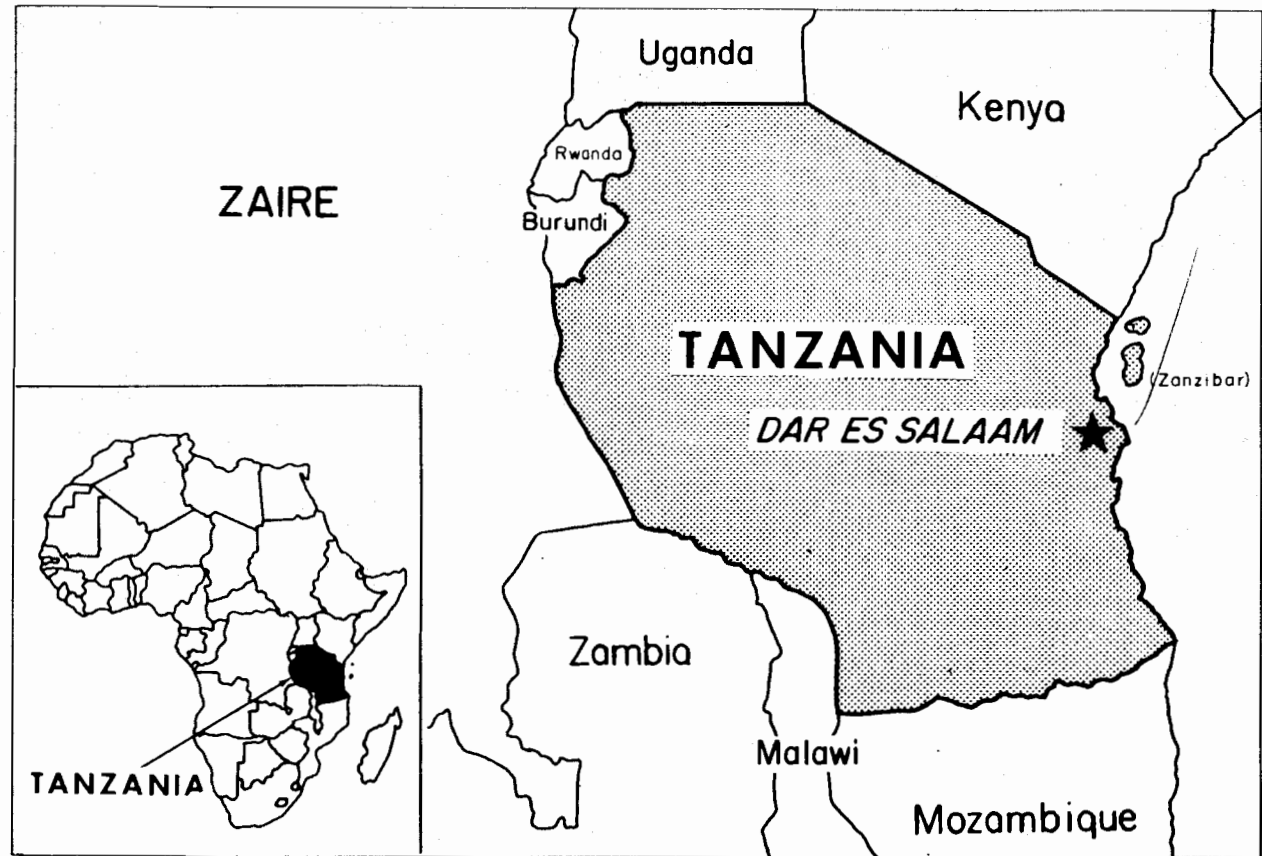
ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS			
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			
TOTAL	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1946-75
	12.9	27.5	140.5
Int'l. Dev. Association	10.0	8.0	52.5
African Dev. Bank	-	- a/	2.5
UN Development Program	1.7	-	2.5
Other UN	0.5	1.0	5.7
EEC	0.7	18.5	77.3
B. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES			
Donor	CY 1973	CY 1974	CY 1960-74
TOTAL	16.9	13.6	212.2
Italy	12.5	5.2	146.7
Germany	1.7	2.6	35.7
U.K.	0.5	0.3	17.5
France	2.1	5.2	11.5
Other	0.1	0.3	0.8
C. ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
TOTAL	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1954-75
	1	62	291
USSR	-	62	153
China, People's Rep. of	1	-	133
Eastern Europe	-	-	5

* Less than \$50,000.

a/ Six months only.

Tanzania

Tanzania



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1975</i>)	15.5
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	3.0
Population in Urban Areas	7
(<i>Percent - 1975</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	86
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars - 1973</i>)	120*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	44
People Per Doctor	21,300
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	15-20
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	20
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1975 Annual Report.

TANZANIA

The high priority Tanzania gives rural development re-inforces the focus of A.I.D. programs.

- Tanzania's two principal goals are equalizing standards of living and poverty eradication.
- These objectives permeate its development policies. Development of the rural sector is the cornerstone of the country's strategy where small-holder agriculture is the livelihood of over 80% of the people.
- But Tanzania has the problems of high population growth, land pressure and increasing food demands. To maintain the present ratio of one acre of cultivated land per capita by 1992, when the population will reach 21 million, will require a 64% expansion of cultivated area.

Although potential for agricultural growth exists, the annual agricultural production increase of 2.4% during the period 1968-1974 failed to match annual population growth.

- Poor performance has resulted in part from several years of widespread drought.
- Other factors are involved:
 - ** For too long the Tanzanian Government invested too much in social infrastructure as compared with that invested in immediately productive agriculture and industrial activities.
 - ** For too long there was inadequate attention given to questions of food prices and their effect on farmers' willingness to produce.
- Poor rains and stagnant agricultural production resulted in food imports of over \$400 million in the 18-month period of March 1974-September 1975.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1975							
Loans	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	4,322	2,513	511	-	-	-	1,298 a/
Total	16,322	14,513	511	-	-	-	1,298 a/
						Development Activities under Sec. 106	
1976							
Loans	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	7,254	3,344	958	-	-	-	2,952 a/
Total	19,254	15,344	958	-	-	-	2,952 a/
Transition Quarter							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,275	2,035	240	-	-	-	-
Total	2,275	2,035	240	-	-	-	-
1977							
Loans	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	5,899	4,444	1,455	-	-	-	-
Total	15,899	14,444	1,455	-	-	-	-

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

TANZANIA

The annual average in the late 1960s was \$20 million and only \$50 million in 1972.

-- Pressed by the urgent need to increase agricultural production, Tanzania sought to stimulate production during 1975 by:

** raising the producer price of wheat, corn and rice to near the world parity level;

** initiating major shifts in public investment to the agricultural and industrial sectors.

-- With more adequate rainfall during the past crop year and higher investment levels in sectoral programs, agricultural production is expected to return to 1972 levels but still requiring the importation of foodstuffs totaling about \$50 million.

FY 1977 Program

A.I.D. assistance to Tanzania is concentrated in the food crop, livestock and health sectors, with emphasis on the small producer and rural poor.

-- In FY 1977, A.I.D. will continue its program shift to include not only institution-building activities but also increasing involvement in production at the farm level.

-- Ongoing efforts in institutional infrastructure will be linked with operations at the farm level, particularly through the Food Crop Production project and agricultural sector lending. The total FY 1977 agricultural program request is \$14.4 million, including a \$10 million sector loan.

-- The Maternal Child Health and Family Planning project will help Tanzania to expand its rural health care system. The FY 1977 request is

\$1.5 million.

-- A.I.D. also will continue implementation of the rural access roads and livestock holding grounds recovery programs in the drought-stricken Arusha Region and expand the PL 480 Title II feeding program.

-- The PL 480 Title I program is proposed at a level of \$6.1 million. The sales agreement will cover foodstuffs, principally corn and sorghum.

Food and Nutrition

A.I.D. will aim at increasing production of food crops and livestock. Increased availability of inputs and information to small farmers will be stressed. Improved marketing of crops and livestock is important. Greater capacity for training of middle-level agricultural workers and small farmers is needed.

Three ongoing projects and one new project are directed at food crop production: Agricultural Research, Seed Multiplication, Agricultural Marketing and Food Crop Production.

-- The Agricultural Research project helps select and develop high-yielding varieties of food crops, primarily corn and legumes for varying 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 relationship with Tanzanian institutions. A proposed new effort will be 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

TANZANIA

corn seed. In 1975, an estimated 2,700 acres were planted. With A.I.D. assistance, one additional foundation seed farm is planned in late FY 1976 to serve the lowland ecological zone. When this farm is in full production a fourth farm may be established for the high altitude ecological zone.

- Agricultural Marketing Development is a project to assist the National Milling Corporation (NMC) in pricing, marketing, accounting and grain 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.
- A Food Crop Production project will be tied closely to the major corn crop campaign being initiated by Tanzania, supported by A.I.D., IBRD, Swiss and Dutch loans, and will assist Government to help farmers regain and expand food production.

In the Livestock sector two complementary projects are underway: Masai Livestock Development and Livestock Marketing Development.

- Masai Livestock Development is a project to help establish ranching associations on Masai tribal lands. This involves the introduction of improved animal husbandry, range management and marketing practices. The effort promises to increase production and marketing, and bring the Masai more fully into the Tanzanian economy.
- Livestock Marketing and Development is another project aimed at assisting the Tanzania Livestock Marketing Company to establish and operate over 100 primary and secondary livestock markets, develop planned stock routes to the large markets and construct holding grounds for consolidating

trail herds. This 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.

- The 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 are loaned by the Bank to cooperative unions, societies, villages and individual small farmers for the procurement of agricultural inputs, construction of crop storage facilities, purchase of farm equipment, and farm-to-market transport.
- Agricultural Manpower Development is a project to strengthen two of the Ministry of Agriculture's training institutes. One of these specializes in training personnel on food crop production and general agriculture matters, the other trains livestock technicians. The project will help meet the need for trained professional and sub-professional technicians in the Ministry and parastatal organizations handling food and other agricultural products. The project will be supplemented with an experimental subactivity in small farmer training. This addition is based on the belief that a carefully directed effort is required to permit the smallest producer to become a participant in new techniques and technologies.

An Agriculture Sector Loan of \$10 million will continue support of Tanzania agricultural production and rural development initiatives begun with a similar loan in FY 1975 and a follow-on loan in FY 1976.

- Given the severe budgetary problems of the

TANZANIA

Tanzanian Government, critical agricultural production and rural development programs cannot be funded at anywhere near their possible levels of achievement.

- The A.I.D. sector loan will assure funding does take place and important programs are effectively implemented.
- The FY 1977 sector loan will support Tanzanian investment programs in livestock and crop production and infrastructural improvement, including grain storage facilities and access roads. Also, the loan will help fund an integrated rural development program for an important agricultural region of Tanzania. Modest support will be included for a Government of Tanzania program to collect and properly utilize baseline and monitoring data for agricultural policy, planning and implementation purposes.

Population Planning and Health

Tanzania recognizes the value of combining family planning and health programs and has emphasized 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 centers.
- A.I.D. financing also provides technical assistance in:
 - ** planning, curriculum development, and training

for instructors incountry and abroad,

** supplies and equipment for the training centers.

- A.I.D. will provide operating cost financing for the training centers on a yearly decreasing scale when the centers are in operation. As part of a program to introduce nutrition education into the maternal child health and family planning effort, A.I.D. will provide approximately \$6 million in PL 480 Title II foodstuffs, including \$1.2 million under Catholic Relief Services auspices.

Drought Assistance

- Tanzania has had generally adequate rainfall during the past crop year, and no emergency drought assistance is contemplated. Implementation is underway on the \$4.2 million A.I.D.-financed program for the construction of rural access roads and livestock holding grounds in the Masai lands.

TANZANIA

Five Year Supply Situation for Corn
(Metric Tons)

Source: Tanzania National Milling Corporation

	<u>7/71-6/72</u>	<u>7/72-6/73</u>	<u>7/73-6/74</u>	<u>7/74-6/75</u>	<u>7/75-6/76</u> (Estimate)
Beginning Stocks	37,000	12,000	48,000	46,000	90,000
Marketed Tanzanian Production	43,000	114,000	97,000	25,000	70,000
Commercial Imports	<u>92,000</u>	<u>79,000</u>	<u>161,000</u>	<u>290,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
<u>Total Supply</u>	172,000	205,000	306,000	361,000	210,000
Marketed Consumption	<u>160,000</u>	<u>157,000</u>	<u>260,000</u>	<u>271,000</u>	<u>270,000</u>
Surplus or Deficit	12,000	48,000	46,000	90,000	(60,000)

TABLE V

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

Project Title	*	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
					Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76				
<u>FOOD AND NUTRITION</u>														
Seed Multiplication	*	621-11-130-092	1970	1979	1,689	1,277	462	385	484	363	210	522	714	3,520
Masai Livestock Development	*	621-11-130-093	1970	1979	2,152	1,351	801	825	967	659	158	633	1,124	4,892
Agricultural Marketing Development	*	621-11-150-099	1971	1979	1,144	646	498	108	357	249	56	320	157	1,785
Agricultural Research	*	621-11-110-107	1971	1982	964	450	514	274	428	360	15	800	1,807	3,860
Agricultural Credit	*	621-11-140-117	1974	1977	2,237	531	1,706	312	1,144	874	786	179	-	3,514
Agricultural Manpower Development	*	621-11-190-119	1974	1980	920	138	782	1,145	569	1,358	150	797	2,438	5,400
Livestock Marketing and Development	*	621-11-130-122	1974	1979	1,030	229	801	155	755	201	330	1,093	1,792	4,400
Food Crop Production	*	621-11-110-126	1976	1980	-	-	-	140	-	140	330	100	1,000	1,570
Dairy Production Assistance - Heifer Project International (PVO) ^{a/}		621-15-130-129	1975	-	152	-	152	-	143	9	-	-	-	-
<u>POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH</u>														
Manpower Training Program for Maternal and Child Health Aides	*	621-11-580-121	1973	1981	4,740	1,287	3,453	958	2,826	1,585	240	1,455	2,607	10,000
Total								4,302	7,673	5,798	2,275	5,899		

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

^{a/} Additional funds, if approved, will be provided from the Africa Regional project, Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grant.

Country: TANZANIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Seed Multiplication NUMBER 621-11-130-092	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 93	FY 77 522	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970 FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To help Tanzania become self-sufficient in the multiplication of improved and high-quality seed for cereal and food legume crops and to make these available to farmers.

A.I.D. provides assistance in establishing (1) four foundation seed farms, locating one in each of the major altitude and environmental cropping areas of Tanzania and each multiplying research breeder seed adapted to specific zones, and (2) legal and organizational procedures for a certified seed distribution system. The U.S. advisory team's work is coordinated with the A.I.D.-assisted Agricultural Research project and the Tanzania Seed Company (TSC), a parastatal organization producing certified seed for small farmers. Land clearing and cultivation equipment for the seed farms is being provided under the A.I.D. Agricultural Projects Support loan.

Progress to Date: Two seed farms have been established and have expanded their operations. The first has increased the amount of land for planting from 500 acres in 1971 to 2,000 acres in 1976. In 1975, the farm produced 50,000 bushels of corn seed, 15,000 bushels of milling corn and 7,000 bushels of sorghum. This is an increase from 10,000 total bushels in 1973, the first year of farm operation.

Severe drought again in 1974 and insufficient rain in 1975 in the area of the second farm have continued to limit its seed output, but irrigation is a possibility. All seed is graded and bagged by A.I.D.-financed equipment and (1) sold to the TSC, (2) reserved for next year's planting, or (3) sold for milling if not up to standard. The Tanzanian Seed Act is now law. Regulations covering certification, inspection and testing standards, and procedures were issued in 1975. A central seed laboratory now under construction is expected to be in operation in 1976.

A third seed farm will begin operations in late FY 1976. The decision on establishing the fourth and final farm will be made after the operations of the first three are evaluated in late 1977. Ten U.S.-trained participants are working on the project.

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. proposes \$522,000 to finance: six long-term contract technicians (72 man-months totaling \$371,000); six long-term participants (72 man-months totaling \$50,000); commodities such as project vehicles and spare parts, emergency supplies and spare parts for seed production and processing equipment (\$60,000); and other costs such as vehicle operation and maintenance (\$41,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES Experience, Incorporated								
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS													
	Estimated FY 76	2,074	1,711		363	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77						
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total			
Through 6/30/75	1,689	1,227	462															
Estimated FY 76	385	484			Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total					
Estimated through 6/30/76	2,074	1,711	363	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	261	261	-	194	194	-	371	371					
				Participants	17	-	17	10	-	10	50	-	50					
Estimated Transition Quarter	210	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	51	-	51	-	-	-	50	10	60					
				Other Costs	53	3	56	4	2	6	35	6	41					
Proposed FY 77	522	714	3,520	Total Obligations . .	121	264	385	14	196	210	135	387	522					

Country: TANZANIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Masai Livestock Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Program, p. 94	FY 77 633	
NUMBER 621-11-130-093		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve livestock production and marketing in the two districts of Masailand in north central Tanzania. The Masai tribesmen are among the lowest income in Tanzania. Their life style is built around, and consequently influenced by, their livestock. Frequent and prolonged drought in the area makes cattle raising difficult. The objective of the project is to integrate gradually the Masai into a settled existence while encouraging modern methods of livestock production.

To implement the project, A.I.D. provides a nine-man team whose members work closely with Tanzanian counterparts in developing skills through on-the-job training. Some of these will be recommended for further formal degree training in the United States. A land use study utilizing satellite imagery complements the work of the team by providing a basis for district-wide planning. The study also provides information useful in the drought recovery and rehabilitation road construction program assisted by four U.S. technicians.

The increase in total estimated project cost over the FY 1976 Congressional Presentation level is requested to (1) expand technical services, participant training and commodity support to better meet project requirements as requested by the Tanzanian Government, and (2) costs of U.S. technical services anticipated under a possible new contrac-

tual arrangement with a U.S. university.

Progress to Date: The 26,000 square mile Masailand area has been divided into 21 ranching associations for administrative and development purposes. Three range management plans have been completed and two are in process. Development of a permanent source of water for livestock is ahead of schedule, with 21 dams built in 1975. A dormitory, offices and classrooms for a livestock training center have been completed with Tanzanian Government funds. The Masai continue to accept new ideas such as cattle dipping and medication. A herd census and social indicators are being developed and studied by the team sociologist as a basis for evaluating project progress. The project is scheduled for evaluation in early 1976. Construction of access roads and holding grounds financed through the drought program is scheduled for completion in 1978.

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. proposes \$633,000 to finance: nine long-term contract technicians (108 man-months totaling \$461,000); a PASA statistician to establish a data storage system (three man-months totaling \$12,000); 53 man-months of participant training (\$35,000); commodities, including vehicle replacement (\$75,000); and other costs (\$50,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
	Estimated FY 76	Estimated FY 76	Estimated FY 76		Estimated FY 76		Estimated Transition Quarter		Proposed FY 77				
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
	2,152	1,351	801										
	825	967		U.S. Technicians ..	-	586	586	-	138	138	-	473	473
	2,977	2,318	659	Participants	94	-	94	16	-	16	35	-	35
	158	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	75
	633	1,124	4,892	Other Costs	145	-	145	4	-	4	50	-	50
				Total Obligations ..	239	586	825	20	138	158	160	473	633

Near East Foundation
Earth Satellite Corporation

Country: TANZANIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Agricultural Marketing Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 95	FY 77 320	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
NUMBER 621-11-150-099		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979	

Project Target and Course of Action: To help Tanzania (1) establish agricultural marketing and processing institutions for handling adequate supplies of basic foodstuffs, and (2) improve market operations for food grains and oil seeds produced in rural areas.

A.I.D. technical assistance is provided to the National Milling Corporation (NMC), a parastatal organization responsible for procurement, storage, processing and distribution of agricultural products for domestic consumption. Assistance is also given to the General Agricultural Products Export Corporation (GAPEX), a parastatal responsible for cooking oils. Three U.S. technicians work with NMC on financial management, storage and transportation, and planning and economic analysis; one is assigned to GAPEX to expand and improve the supply and marketing of oil seed crops.

Coordination is maintained with other donors, including UNDP and FAO in cooperative training, SIDA in silo construction, and IBRD in food crop pricing policies.

Progress to Date: The major test of this project was the 1974 drought which significantly reduced crop yields and required the importation of 300,000 metric tons of food. A.I.D. technicians played an important role in planning and implementing the delivery and transport of the off-shore

foodstuffs to deficit food areas. This enabled the NMC to avert famine. To improve the efficiency of the NMC, the project also provided short-term consultants in quality and pest control, procurement and distribution, and storage and transport systems. The project is scheduled for evaluation in mid-1976. Twenty participants have been trained under this project. An additional seven are now in training in the United States and Kenya.

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. proposes \$320,000 to finance: four long-term contract technicians (51 man-months totaling \$254,000); 72 man-months of long-term participant training (\$50,000); commodities such as office supplies, equipment and training aids (\$14,000); and other costs (\$2,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
Through 6/30/75	1,144	646	498		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Agricultural Cooperative Development International			
Estimated FY 76	108	357		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	58	58	-	56	56		-	254	254
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,252	1,003	249	Participants	50	-	50	-	-	-		50	-	50
Estimated Transition Quarter	56	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-		14	-	14
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-		2	-	2
Proposed FY 77	320	157	1,785	Total Obligations . .	50	58	108	-	56	56		66	254	320

Country: TANZANIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Agricultural Research	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 96	FY 77 800	
NUMBER 621-11-110-107		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1982

Project Target and Course of Action: To increase Government of Tanzania capability to (1) determine agricultural research priorities and implement programs, (2) improve crop varieties, (3) produce breeder seed, and (4) recommend suitable cultural practices to farmers.

The project concentrates on corn and legumes. A proposed new component covers research on sorghum and millet, two important drought resistant crops. The inclusion of sorghum and millet in the research program accounts for the planned two-year project extension and the increase in total project cost over last year's estimate. An A.I.D. contract with the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, and in cooperation with the Maize and Wheat Research Institute, finances five research scientists, and two are being added in FY 1977 for the work on sorghum and millet.

Progress to Date: A.I.D. contract technicians work with small farmers in testing food legume varieties, carrying out corn research, producing breeder seed, developing agronomic inputs for recommended food crop production practices, and training activities. Corn research emphasizes up-grading accepted varieties in which the breeder seed is provided by the A.I.D.-assisted Seed Multiplication project. These experiments have identified a superior low-altitude variety with increased resistance under traditional cultural

practices.

Village research trials utilizing quality seed and improved agronomic practices are being conducted with small farmers at the local level. These trials have provided valuable feedback on small farmer preferences for improved varieties and their response to recommended cultural practices. They have also provided the Tanzanian Government a good measure of production potential for food crops. These village trials will increase from 46 in 1975 to 100 in 1976. The small farmer technology package will include fertilizer recommendations which take into account rainfall and soil fertility. An evaluation is planned for March 1976.

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. proposes \$800,000 to finance: seven long-term technicians (78 man-months totaling \$394,000) and two consultants (6 man-months totaling \$27,000); 138 man-months of short-term (\$94,000) and 132 man-months of long-term (\$94,000) participant training; commodities such as vehicles and spare parts (\$70,000); and other costs, including housing and vehicle operation (\$121,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES										
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS															
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77									
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total						
Through 6/30/75	964	450	514																	
Estimated FY 76	274	428		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	139	139	Participants	3	54	57	Commodities	37	6	43	Other Costs	25	10	35	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,238	878	360																	
Estimated Transition Quarter	15	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost																	
Proposed FY 77	800	1,807	3,860	Total Obligations . .	65	209	274		5	10	15		171	629	800					

Country: TANZANIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Agricultural Credit NUMBER 621-11-140-117	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 97	FY 77 179	
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB) as a rural credit institution, and increase food crop production and farmer income.

The TRDB with a \$2,250,000 A.I.D. capital grant approved in FY 1974 has established the Small Farmer Food Crop Production Loan Fund. During the transition quarter A.I.D. will approve an additional \$750,000 for the Loan Fund, raising its level of support to a total of \$3 million. Loans are made in-kind directly to small farmers and cooperative villages or through cooperative unions and societies. These funds are used by farmers cultivating up to 40 acres to obtain agricultural inputs for food crop production, construct small storage facilities, buy farm equipment, and transport food crops to market. A credit and operations officer and financial management officer advise the Bank's Departments of Finance and Operations.

UNDP is also providing technical advisory services to the TRDB. Other donors are the IBRD (\$66 million), the International Coffee Organization (\$1.5 million), and West Germany (\$14 million).

Progress to Date: A.I.D. has disbursed \$500,000 to TRDB for relending to the Arusha Regional Cooperative Union. With these funds, the Cooperative is providing seed and

diesel fuel to wheat farmers for the 1975-1976 crop season. A.I.D. is now reviewing the Bank's request for a second tranche of \$500,000 from the approved capital grant. The credit and operations officer is helping the Bank's Operations Department develop policy and procedures for rural lending programs, including loan application evaluation, improved collection procedures, personnel training and decentralized operations. The financial management officer assists the Financial Department in improving financial planning, control and reporting. Two TRDB staff have received short-term training in the United States in agricultural capital projects analysis. One participant began long-term training in January 1976. In addition, two long-term and two short-term participants are scheduled for training using FY 1976 funds.

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. proposes \$179,000 to finance: two long-term technicians (24 man-months totaling \$110,000); 48 man-months of long-term participant training (\$34,000); commodities, including office and training equipment, materials and supplies (\$5,000); and other costs including an evaluation study (\$30,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	2,237	531	1,706								Agriculture Cooperative Development International			
Estimated FY 76	312	1,144												
Estimated through 6/30/76	2,549	1,675	874	U.S. Technicians ...	-	-	-	-	30	30		-	110	110
Estimated Transition Quarter	786	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	32	-	32	6	-	6		34	-	34
				Commodities	15	-	15	-	-	-		5	-	5
				Other Costs	265	-	265	750	-	750		30	-	30
Proposed FY 77	179	-	3,514	Total Obligations ..	312	-	312	756	30	786	69	110	179	

Country: TANZANIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Agricultural Manpower Development	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 77	797
NUMBER 621-11-190-119	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 98	FY: 1974	FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To (1) help Tanzania plan better agricultural training programs, (2) upgrade the quality of training of agricultural extension agents at two Ministry of Agriculture Training Institutes (MATIs), and (3) provide U.S. degree training for Tanzanians in teaching and leadership positions in food crop production and livestock.

The project is being expanded in FY 1976 to include a farmer training and production component. Through this activity A.I.D. will help four MATIs (1) develop a data collection and analysis capability designed to increase the relevance of small farmer and rural extension training programs, (2) conduct small farmer training programs, and (3) train extension agents in new approaches to technology transfer to small farmers. The one-year project extension and the revised estimated total project cost reflect the small farmer training and production component.

Progress to Date: The West Virginia University team leader is assisting the Ministry's Manpower Development Division in planning training programs for Ministry and MATI staff. The animal production specialist is teaching courses in animal health, nutrition and livestock management to MATI students planning careers as extension agents in livestock production. During March 1976 a library services consultant will assist

the Ministry, the two MATIs supported by this project, and the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Dar es Salaam in improving library services and staff training. The remaining seven contract staff are expected in Tanzania by mid-1976. Teaching and demonstration equipment for the MATIs is being provided through the A.I.D. Agricultural Projects Support loan, and the loan-funded houses for the U.S. staff are under construction. Pending their completion, alternative housing has been arranged for the contract staff expected on board by mid-1976. The project is scheduled for evaluation in late 1977. Sixteen participants are in U.S. training.

IBRD is providing loan funds for equipment and additional construction at four MATIs. The Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) provide technical assistance to one MATI.

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. proposes \$797,000 to finance: nine long-term technicians (108 man-months totaling \$447,000) and two man-months of consultant services (\$10,000); 401 man-months of participant training (\$261,000); commodities, including three vehicles (\$32,000); and other costs, including an evaluation study (\$47,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/75	920	138	782											
Estimated FY 76	1,145	569												
Estimated through 6/30/76	2,065	707	1,358	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	572	572	-	69	69	-	457	457	
Estimated Transition Quarter	150	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	21	271	292	-	-	-	-	261	261	
Proposed FY 77	797	2,438	5,450	Commodities	93	54	147	-	-	-	32	-	32	
				Other Costs	13	121	134	-	81	81	37	10	47	
				Total Obligations . .	127	1,018	1,145	-	150	150	69	728	797	

Country: TANZANIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Livestock Marketing and Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Program, p. 99	FY 77 1,093	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER 621-11-130-122		FY: 1974	FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To (1) establish an effective and efficient livestock marketing system, and (2) achieve self-sufficiency in livestock production for domestic consumption with an exportable surplus. The project will help increase the earnings of traditional and small-producer families and improve nutrition levels for urban consumers.

Although Tanzania has one of the largest livestock populations in Africa, suitable husbandry and marketing services have not been developed for increased livestock production. This project, in cooperation with an \$18.5 million IDA credit, will help improve livestock marketing.

A.I.D. is financing a livestock sub-sector analysis and nine U.S. advisors: (1) six technicians assist the Tanzania Livestock Marketing Company (TLMC) in developing and implementing a national livestock marketing system, including markets, stock routes, holding grounds and market news service, (2) one advisor assists the Livestock Development Authority (LIDA) in improving fiscal management operations, and (3) a range specialist and a water development technician help LIDA implement the IDA credit for construction of marketing infrastructure and development of government and small-holder ranches. A long-term heavy equipment advisor is being provided at LIDA request starting in FY 1977.

Progress to Date: For the first time, auction sales at zonal markets have been organized and competitive cattle buying is carried out by private and TLMC buyers, permitting individual sellers the best offering price. Field work for the livestock subsector analysis is complete and a preliminary draft report is due by July 1976. Extensive range surveys have been made for the major livestock regions. Evaluations have been completed of the holding, grazing and managerial capacity of five national ranches, two small-farmer ranches and a dairy farm. Water surveys are being carried out for holding grounds, sales facilities and ranching areas in central and northern zones. Construction of fire lanes and bush clearing work have begun on five holding grounds. Preliminary reports have been prepared on pricing structure of cattle purchased by TLMC for contract sale.

The project is scheduled for evaluation in 1976.

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. proposes \$1,093,000 to finance: 10 long-term technicians (150 man-months totaling \$839,000) and four consultants (12 man-months totaling \$66,000); 77 man-months of participant training (\$50,000); commodities such as training materials, equipment and project vehicles (\$100,000); and other costs, including local supplies and services (\$38,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	1,030	229	801										
Estimated FY 76	155	755											
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,185	984	201	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	73	73	-	280	280	-	905	905
Estimated Transition Quarter	330	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	39	39	-	50	50	-	50	50
Proposed FY 77	1,093	1,792	4,400	Commodities	10	10	20	-	-	-	55	45	100
				Other Costs	21	2	23	-	-	-	30	8	38
				Total Obligations . .	31	124	155	-	330	330	85	1,008	1,093

Texas Agricultural and Mechanical University

Country: TANZANIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Food Crop Production	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 77	100
NUMBER 621-11-110-126	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 100	FY: 1976	FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the welfare and incomes of small-scale corn farmers through helping Tanzania achieve self-sufficiency in corn production. This will be accomplished over the next five years through a National Corn Program designed to increase production 250,000 tons above the 1966-1973 annual average of 660,000 tons.

Progress to Date: In collaboration with the World Bank and A.I.D., Tanzania is designing production plans for its 13 principal corn-growing regions. The first phase of the National Corn Program began in late 1975 prior to the start of the principal planting season with the provision of seed, fertilizer, pesticides, transport, storage and access to markets in more accessible areas of the corn-producing regions. The Program covers over 350,000 acres of the country's 875,000 acres of corn lands. In addition to technical support, the Program requires a capital budget of about \$40 million. Principal capital donors are the World Bank, which is providing \$18 million this year, supplemented by selective A.I.D. support totaling \$6 million under the FY 1975 Agricultural Sector Loan and \$4 million under the planned FY 1976 sector loan.

A.I.D. is providing through this project a five-man technical advisory team to be assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture National Corn Program Coordinating Unit. Team

members are to work directly with Tanzanian regional and district level officials in the design of technological packages and delivery of fertilizer, seeds and related inputs. Requirements for additional U.S. technical assistance and supporting services may be indicated as the Program progresses and is evaluated. Participants are being selected.

IBRD is also providing an extension specialist and a financial expert for the Program.

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. proposes \$100,000 to finance: five long-term technicians (15 man-months totaling \$75,000); 28 man-months of participant training (\$20,000); and local project support costs (\$5,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES										
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS															
	Estimated FY 76	Estimated through 6/30/76	Estimated Transition Quarter		Proposed FY 77	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77								
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total					
	-	-	-																	To be selected
	140	-		U.S. Technicians ..	-	58	58	-	220	220	-	75	75							
	140	-	140	Participants	-	-	-	20	-	20	20	-	-	20						
	330	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	52	52	20	-	20	-	-	-	-						
Proposed FY 77	100	1,000	1,570	Other Costs	-	30	30	70	-	70	5	-	-	5						
				Total Obligations ..	-	140	140	110	220	330	25	75	100							

Country: TANZANIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Manpower Training Program for Maternal and Child Health Aides	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 101	FY 77 1,455	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1981
NUMBER 621-11-580-121		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	

Project Target and Course of Action: To help Tanzania improve and expand a national rural health, nutrition and family planning delivery system as an integral part of the country's development. The Tanzanian medical system focuses on the rural population, stressing the use of paramedics and low-cost technology.

A.I.D. is constructing and equipping 18 Regional Training Centers and 50 out-stations to train 2,300 Maternal and Child Health Aides (MCHAs) by 1981. They will provide comprehensive MCH care at rural health centers (RHCs) and dispensaries. The A.I.D. contract with Loma Linda University will provide two nurse educators and an MCH physician who will help design and implement the integrated MCH program. A.I.D. will also provide commodities and medical equipment to upgrade the RHCs and dispensaries as well as finance participant training and recurrent costs on a decreasing scale, with the Tanzanian Government assuming full support in the sixth year of operation.

Due principally to construction delays, the project is being extended to FY 1981. Inflation in construction costs, higher wage levels, and the inclusion of contraceptives in the program account for the increased estimated total project cost.

Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Switzerland and UNICEF are helping to construct and equip the training institutions, RHCs and dispensaries to provide manpower and facilities for comprehensive rural health services.

Progress to Date: Six of the 18 training centers opened in September 1975, with 160 village midwives now attending a seven-month training course. The remaining 12 centers will be sufficiently complete and equipped so that all 18 can be opened for about 550 trainees to enter the first regular 18-month session in May 1976. The MCHA curriculum provides for 12 months of study at the training center and a six-month field internship at an RHC. Ten participants, including six nurses, started one-year training programs in the U.S. between June and September 1975. Equipment for the 700 RHCs and dispensaries will arrive starting January 1976. A three-month in-country training program for 30 professional registered nurses to serve as principals and nurse-tutors of the training centers started in January 1976.

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. proposes \$1,455,000 to finance: a contract team of one doctor and two nurses (44 man-months for \$168,000) and two consultants (five man-months at \$28,000); 108 man-months of long-term (\$79,000) and seven man-months of short-term (\$17,000) participant training; commodities, including classroom equipment (\$20,000) and contraceptives (\$565,000); and other costs, including recurrent operating costs for 18 MCHA Training Centers (\$578,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	4,740	1,287	3,453											
Estimated FY 76	958	2,826												
Estimated through 6/30/76	5,698	4,113	1,585	U.S. Technicians ...	-	114	114	-	35	35	-	196	196	
				Participants	54	-	54	-	-	-	96	-	96	
				Commodities	40	-	40	-	-	-	585	-	585	
Estimated Transition Quarter	240	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	750	-	750	205	-	205	578	-	578	
Proposed FY 77	1,455	2,607	10,000	Total Obligations ..	844	114	958	205	35	240	1,259	196	1,455	

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS
 Authorized as of 12/31/75
 (In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

TABLE VII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Re-payment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/75		
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay- ments	Interest Collected
621-H-017	Agriculture Projects Support II	6/29/73	6/30/73	10	40	2	3	US\$	2,600	891	-	2
621-T-018	Agriculture Sector Loan I	5/24/75	6/21/75	10	40	2	3	US\$	12,000	6,000	-	-

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

Balance FY 1976 and Transition Quarter (1/1/76 - 9/30/76)

(In Thousands of Dollars)

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

TABLE VIIa

TITLE	AMOUNT
Agriculture Sector Loan II (FY 1976)	12,000

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOANS

FY 1977

(In Thousands of Dollars)

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

TABLE VIII

TITLE	AMOUNT
Agriculture Sector III	10,000

Country: TANZANIA

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IX

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
Tanzania Agriculture Sector Loan III	Development Loan	10,000
	KIND OF LOAN	INITIAL OBLIGATION
	Sector	FY: 1977

Goal: To improve small farmer welfare by increasing production and income.

Purpose: To increase food production.

Background: The first two sector loans are helping Tanzania regain self-sufficiency in cereal grain production by providing modern farm inputs and improved research and extension services.

The third loan will expand programs into livestock, regional development, grain storage, and institutional and research infrastructure. Texas A&M University is conducting a livestock sector study which will identify programs to increase output and improve beef cattle marketing and provide feeder roads for better access to milk collection centers. Since 90% of the national herd is owned by small producers, the livestock program will mainly benefit the poor majority. Regional development programs are receiving an increasing share of investment and are providing services more relevant to local needs. These programs also stress crop and livestock production, transport, small scale irrigation and village storage. The storage requirements of the National Milling Corporation and regional cooperatives are currently under study by A.I.D. and IBRD and capital assistance to construct storage facilities will be required.

Major Outputs	FY 77	(cumulative)		Total
		FY 78	FY 79	
Feeder roads in Kms	50	125	225	400
Regional grain storage (000 metric tons)	40	60	100	200
Buildings				
Constructed-				
Edu. Center (as yet not designed)	X	X	X	X

Major Outputs	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	Total
Probable sorghum production project (000 M/Ts)	10	25	50	85

Host Country and Other Donors

Host Country Share of local costs.
IBRD, Sweden, UK Funding undetermined shares.

AID Financed Inputs (\$000)	FY 77
Construction Equipment	3,000
Construction Material	4,300
Production Inputs (Fertilizer/seed)	2,700
TOTAL	10,000

Tanzania

TABLE X

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

(Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1946- 1975	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1975	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	5.7	3.1	8.8	8.8	39.9	134.6	2.6	132.0
Loans	0.8	-	2.6	-	19.6	36.1	2.6	33.5
Grants	4.9	3.1	6.2	8.8	20.3	98.5	-	98.5
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	3.1	1.9	7.2	6.2	16.3	64.4	2.6	61.8
Loans	0.8	-	2.6	-	12.0	28.5	2.6	25.9
Grants	2.3	1.9	4.6	6.2	4.3	35.9	-	35.9
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-
2.6	1.2	1.6	2.6	2.6	23.6	60.7	-	60.7
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	-	-	-	-	7.6	7.6	-	7.6
Title I - Total	-	-	-	-	7.6	7.6	-	7.6
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
2.6	1.2	1.6	2.6	16.0	53.1	-	-	53.1
Title II - Total Grants	0.6	-	0.4	0.8	13.6	32.1	-	32.1
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.4	21.0	-	21.0
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	9.5	-	9.5
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	9.5	-	9.5
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
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 ASSISTANCE

NO PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS			
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			
TOTAL	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1946-75
TOTAL	53.1	98.2	337.3
IBRD - World Bank	26.0	54.0	122.2
Int'l. Finance Corp.	-	-	3.9
Int'l. Dev. Association	23.5	37.7	167.6
African Dev. Bank	-	4.0 ^{a/}	8.2
UN Development Program	2.8	-	26.6
Other UN	0.8	2.5	8.8
B. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES			
Donor	CY 1973	CY 1974	CY 1960-74
TOTAL	82.6	135.4	608.3
U.K.	3.7	3.5	196.1
Sweden	32.2	34.7	120.5
Germany	9.7	14.1	75.6
Canada	11.1	31.6	63.8
Denmark	7.4	18.8	42.5
Italy	0.8	0.1	28.5
Norway	6.9	10.8	27.7
Netherlands	7.2	10.8	25.8
Other	3.6	11.0	27.8
C. ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
TOTAL	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1954-75
TOTAL	75	-	364
China, People's Rep. of	75	-	331
USSR	-	-	20
Eastern Europe	-	-	13

* Less than \$50,000.

^{a/} Six months only.

Zaire



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1975</i>)	21.2	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars - 1973</i>)	90 *
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.4	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	44
Population in Urban Areas	26	People Per Doctor	26,000
(<i>Percent - 1975</i>)		Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	20
Labor Force in Agriculture	78	Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	52
(<i>Percent</i>)		(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1975 Annual Report.

ZAIRE

Zaire has experienced serious short-term fiscal problems caused by a decline in copper prices and a need for improved financial management.

- Foreign exchange reserves are virtually non-existent.
- Debt service requirements have increased.
- Deficit budgetary spending has become necessary.

Zaire is engaged in efforts to reestablish fiscal stability.

- Austerity measures have been taken to:

- ** tighten budgetary controls;
- ** introduce import restrictions;
- ** improve debt service management.

- Responsibility for resource allocation and economic planning has been centralized in the Office of the Presidency.
- The Government has already agreed in principle to implement IMF recommendations for financial reform and is expected to sign a major stabilization program agreement with the IMF soon.

The United States has organized a coordinated package of approximately \$60 million designed to assist Zaire to overcome its financial problems.

- \$20 million Export-Import Bank credits;
- about \$20 million PL 480, Title I and CCC commodity credits;
- \$20 million A.I.D. Commodity Import Program Loan proposed under Security Supporting Assistance in

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
<u>1975</u>							
Loans	637	637	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	882	554	328	-	-	-	-
Total	1,519	1,191	328	-	-	-	-
					Development Activities under Sec. 106		
<u>1976</u>							
Loans	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Grants	3,343	-	593	-	-	-	2,750 ^{a/}
Total	23,343	-	593	-	-	-	22,750
<u>Transition Quarter</u>							
Loans	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	750	750	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8,750	8,750	-	-	-	-	-
<u>1977</u>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	4,035	1,375	2,160	500	-	-	-
Total	4,035	1,375	2,160	500	-	-	-

^{a/} Security Supporting Assistance

ZAIRE

FY 1976.

FY 1976 Security Supporting Assistance Program

The proposed Commodity Import Program Loan would provide essential spare parts, industrial and agricultural equipment.

Technical assistance grant programs, in an amount of \$2.7 million, are being continued and expanded.

FY 1977 Program

In FY 1977, A.I.D. does not expect to provide further Security Supporting Assistance, but will emphasize technical and development assistance programs in food and nutrition and population planning and health categories.

- A grant program of \$4 million, including \$500,000 in population funds, is proposed.
- Programs in Food and Nutrition and Population Planning and Health are being continued and expanded.

Food and Nutrition

Food production has been outstripped by population growth.

- Once self-sufficient in food crops, increasing quantities of food must now be imported by Zaire.
- Malnutrition is endemic.

The Government gives high priority to food production.

Current development planning emphasizes agriculture. Measures under way to relieve some of the major constraints to agricultural production include:

- training additional Zairois in agricultural disciplines and techniques;

- improving and opening the country's rural transportation system;
- distributing high-yielding variety seeds and technology;
- reclaiming exhausted soils through expanded use of fertilizer;
- expanding and strengthening research and extension services.

A.I.D. is helping to improve agricultural performance by assisting efforts to increase food production and combat malnutrition.

- In FY 1977 these activities will require grants of \$1.4 million.

A.I.D. will assist the Planning Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture through the Agricultural Economic Development Planning Project, the second phase in a planning system initiative. The project is essential to prepare for increasing levels of Zaire and other donor financing devoted to problems of food production and the needs of small farmers.

A.I.D. will continue to support efforts to assist fishing cooperative expansion and technical development in the Kivu Region. Fish provide the most important source of protein to inhabitants of the area and this project will increase the volume and marketing of the fish catch.

Support for the National Maize Program through the North Shaba Rural Development project will be continued. This program, to be started in FY 1976 with a \$750,000 grant and followed in the Transition Quarter with an \$8 million loan, is designed to accelerate production and eliminate costly imports. The North Shaba Region is a pilot-area in this countrywide program and is receiving intensive assistance.

ZAIRE

-- Emphasis is on:

- ** introducing improved agricultural inputs and technology;
- ** supporting rural transportation infrastructure;
- ** developing institutions;
- ** providing training on a phased basis.

-- Support by ancillary social services, i.e., health, nutrition and education, is included in the project.

A.I.D. will also continue to assist the National Health Council develop a national nutrition program. Malnutrition is a major concern because of the gap between protein needs and available food supplies.

-- A contract team is preparing to assist the Government to determine the causes of malnutrition and prescribe the means to improve the nutrition of the rural population.

-- The measures which are identified will be tested for replication on a countrywide basis.

Population Planning and Health

Rapid population growth has impeded the Government's ability to establish and maintain adequate national health programs.

- Disease is widespread.
- Mortality and morbidity rates remain high, especially for children.
- The high rate of population growth generates increasing requirements for jobs, food, and schools as well as social services.

-- At least 70% of the rural population does not have access to health services.

The Government has decided to incorporate all health services, including family planning, into a health delivery system based on geographic health zones.

-- The recently formed National Health Council is responsible for developing plans and administrative procedures to implement the integrated low-cost delivery system.

A.I.D. will assist Zaire to develop and deliver health services built around a geographic health zone concept.

-- In FY 1977, these activities will require \$2.2 million, including \$500,000 of population funds.

A.I.D. will continue an Endemic Disease Control Project.

-- Assistance will be provided to strengthen the ability of the Government to control malaria and measles.

-- Emphasis will be placed on implementation through the new health zones.

A.I.D. will continue to assist the Government to improve the delivery of health services through the Health Systems Development Project.

-- Zairian personnel will be trained in health administration.

-- Technical assistance will be provided to improve administrative support systems, including logistics, statistics, and supply management.

-- Project activities will support Zairian efforts to establish its health zones concept.

A.I.D. will initiate a new project; Basic Family Health Services.

ZAIRE

- Pilot health zones will be developed and strengthened.
- Child health and family planning services will be provided.
- Low-cost health services will be provided in the health zones.
- Local currency generations will be available for use in joint Zaire-A.I.D. development activities.

Education and Human Resources Development

Ineffective public administration is a major constraint to development in Zaire. Inadequate numbers of properly trained people limit Government's ability to administer development programs, particularly in rural areas.

- Expanding population, nationalization of the private sector, and replacement of expatriates in the Government has placed heavy demands on the limited number of available educated and trained Zairians.
- No effective program exists in the Government to train public service personnel in the administration of development programs.

A.I.D. will assist the Government to initiate a new planning and management training project.

- In FY 1977, these activities will require \$500,000.
- Upper- and middle-level cadre from Government Departments will receive short-term job-related training.

Other Activities

Until Zaire can meet its domestic food requirements, food-grain imports will be a heavy burden. PL 480, Title I is being considered for FY 1977 to help ease this burden.

- The PL 480 Title I program will be valued at \$8 million.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: ZAIRE

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976 **			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76				
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>													
Planning and Management Services	660-11-740-050	1973	1976	689	424	265	500	465	300	-	-	-	1,189
Nutrition Planning	*660-11-560-055	1975	1979	101	-	101	700	500	301	250	300	1,926	3,277
Fishing Cooperatives Expansion	*660-11-180-056	1976	1977	-	-	-	250	100	150	-	150	-	400
Rural Development-North Shaba	*660-11-199-059	1976	1981	-	-	-	750	100	650	500	250	700	2,200
Agriculture Economics Development	*660-11-560-052	1977	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	675	2,312	2,987
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>													
Maternal Child Health/Family Planning	660-11-531-049	1972	1976	1,461	686	775	593	250	1,118	-	-	-	2,054
Health System Development	*660-11-530-057	1976	1977	-	-	-	150	40	110	-	525	-	675
Endemic Disease Control	*660-11-510-058	1976	1979	-	-	-	400	100	300	-	490	1,456	2,346
Basic Family Health Services	*660-11-530-067	1977	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,145	2,855	4,000
<u>Education/Human Resources Development</u>													
Development Manpower Training	*660-11-790-068	1977	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	1,996	2,496
*Detailed project narrative-See Table VI.							Total	3,343	1,555	2,929	750	4,035	

**FY 1976 to be funded from Security Supporting Assistance except for the with population funds.

Maternal Child Health/Family Planning Project which is funded

Country: ZAIRE

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Nutrition Planning	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 SSA CP, p. 96	FY 77	300
NUMBER 660-11-560-055		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Zaire to formulate a national strategy for combatting problems of malnutrition, the country's single greatest cause of morbidity and mortality. The program will have its greatest impact on the nutritional needs of infants, preschool children, and pregnant women who, due to the insufficient intake of protein and other nutrients, are particularly affected, especially in the rural areas. This project will help the Government establish a framework for both the planning and implementation of programs to reduce malnutrition at the community and national levels.

Two U.S. nutrition planners will work with the newly established National Health Council to design data systems needed for comprehending nutrition-related problems and developing policy guidelines. Concurrently, the Council will form program development teams of approximately five members each with appropriate experience and/or educational background. The teams will work with four U.S. contract specialists in public health, sanitation, agriculture, endemic diseases control and medical economics. They will develop program activities to include identification of action agents, e.g., community, government departments, private donor, etc.; specific interventions such as fortified food distribution and potable water sources; detailed cost estimates; time-phased

plans for implementation; and an evaluation procedure and system for continuous feedback.

Three to five specific areas will be identified for the collection of baseline data on determinants of nutritional status, morbidity, and mortality. This field experience will be used by the Council as inputs to its data bank and to help design a cost-effective and realistic program for national nutrition improvement.

Progress to Date: One Zairian participant, who has recently returned from academic nutrition training in the U.S., has now been named head of the national nutrition effort. Agreement has been reached on the U.S. contract team and final negotiations for a contract were underway as of January 1976.

FY 1977 Program: FY 1977 funding of \$300,000 will finance the continued contract costs of a team of six technicians plus short-term consultants (\$200,000); 25 man-months of participant training in nutrition, statistics, biochemistry, etc. (\$35,000); medicines, lab equipment, training aids and vehicles (\$60,000); and support costs of survey teams and publication of their results (\$5,000).

It is estimated that the Host Government's support costs for this nutrition program will amount to \$1.1 million.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	700	500	301		Estimated FY 76 *			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	700	500		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	515	515	-	150	150	-	200	200	Community Systems Foundation
Estimated through 6/30/76	801	500	301	Participants	58	-	58	20	-	20	35	-	35	
Estimated Transition Quarter	250	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	85	35	120	75	-	75	60	-	60	
				Other Costs	7	-	7	5	-	5	5	-	5	
Proposed FY 77	300	1,926	3,277	Total Obligations . .	150	550	700	100	150	250	100	200	300	

* FY 1976 Program to be funded from Security Supporting Assistance.

Country: ZAIRE

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Fishing Cooperatives Expansion	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 SSA CP, p.97	FY 77 150	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER 660-11-180-056		FY: 1976	FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To revitalize a fishing cooperative (COPELAZ) using modern artisanal fishing techniques which will (1) result in improvement in the quality and availability of fish in eastern Zaire; and (2) provide more employment and increased income for Lake Tanganyika fishermen. Fish products are a major source of protein among much of Zaire's population - which is already protein deficient. Lake Tanganyika is a major source of fish products but could be better exploited. Present fishing technology and marketing systems are weak and do not adequately respond to nutritional needs.

COPELAZ was formed in 1973 with government help to combine and revitalize two earlier fishing cooperatives by providing technical assistance and credit to its membership to improve fishing methods and augment production. Approximately 250 members are now in the cooperative. It's membership is expected to increase as the functioning of COPELAZ improves. While comprising only a small percentage of the fishermen in the area, COPELAZ fishermen bring in a sizeable portion of the current catch; but they could do even better.

Under this project, COPELAZ should double its fish catch within two years and improve fish processing and marketing through an expansion of its services. The project will provide facilities and advisory services for COPELAZ to move

from a traditional fishing system to one using modern artisanal techniques and promoting steady growth. At the same time, the project will serve as a test of whether similar approaches can be used with other fishing groups.

Progress to Date: A.I.D.'s participation in the project will begin in late FY 1976. A.I.D.'s role will be carried out in conjunction with several Zairian organizations and other donors. The Zaire Government is participating through its rural self-help program. At the same time, Zaire's trade union movement is providing COPELAZ with two cooperative specialists. The ILO will provide training facilities and programs for fishermen already members or seeking to join COPELAZ.

FY 1977 Program: Funding of \$150,000 will be used to establish nutritional baseline data to measure the impact of the project (\$5,000); to provide short-term services of one technician to select simple technology fishing gear which can be used by cooperative members (\$5,000); and to finance procurement of this simple but improved fishing gear (\$140,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 76	250	100		-	Estimated FY 76 *			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/76	250	100	150	U.S. Technicians	-	105	105	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	To be selected
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 77	150	-	400	Commodities	145	-	145	-	-	-	140	-	140		
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5		
				Total Obligations	145	105	250	-	-	-	145	5	150		

* FY 1976 Program to be funded from Security Supporting Assistance.

Country: ZAIRE

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Rural Development - North Shaba	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 98, FY 1976 SSA CP	FY 77 250	
NUMBER 660-11-199-059		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1981

Project Target and Course of Action: To increase the income of small farmers in the North Shaba region (in eastern Zaire) primarily by helping to increase maize production.

Zaire is re-emphasizing its top priority goal of achieving self-sufficiency in agricultural production. Because of increasing food grain imports the Department of Agriculture is now designing specific projects to ease this burden.

Key prerequisites for improving the lives of the rural population, mostly small farmers, are the rehabilitation of the local transportation network and the provision of technical inputs which increase productivity and the improvement of social services.

The Government has decided the best approach to this problem is through a series of integrated rural development projects. North Shaba has been chosen as one such area because: There are adequate soils; the area is close to major transportation links needed for marketing; and there is a lack of population pressures on the land.

Zaire has requested A.I.D. and other donor assistance in developing a program involving maximum participation of small farmers in maize production.

It is estimated that this project, in conjunction with an A.I.D. loan and Government contributions, will result in a doubling of production by 4,000 farm families participating in the first phase of this program.

Progress to date: The Government of Zaire actively participated in special design efforts in the field, and in organizing support by other Government Departments and multilateral donors including the UNDP and IBRD.

FY 1977 Program: The proposed FY 1977 budget of \$250,000 is based on preliminary budget estimates of \$150,000 for continuing costs for six contract technicians; training of 3 long-term and 3 short-term participants both in third countries and in the U.S. (\$50,000); commodities, including training equipment, agricultural supplies and construction equipment (\$45,000); and other costs (\$5,000) for seminars, publications and project related support costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES To be selected				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	750	100	-		Estimated FY 76 *			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	750	100	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	490	490	-	310	310	-	150	150	
Estimated through 6/30/76	750	100	650	Participants	150	-	150	80	-	80	50	-	50	
Estimated Transition Quarter	500	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	90	-	90	105	-	105	45	-	45	
Proposed FY 77	250	700	2,200	Other Costs	20	-	20	5	-	5	5	-	5	
				Total Obligations . .	260	490	750	190	310	500	100	150	250	

*FY 1976 Program to be funded from Security Supporting Assistance.

Country: ZAIRE

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Agriculture Economics Development	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 77	675
NUMBER 660-11-560-052	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	-	FY: 1977	FY: 1981

Goal: To increase agricultural production by facilitating agricultural development and growth in Zaire.

Purpose: To help the Department of Agriculture (DOA) to be better able to develop and implement agricultural strategies by improving the DOA planning organization.

Background: Zaire's per capita agricultural production has declined significantly in the past five years, especially in the area of basic food crops. Food imports have correspondingly increased. Past efforts toward agricultural development have largely been individual projects which were not generally focused into an overall Government agricultural development program. While these individual programs are critical to getting initial increases in food production, there is also a serious need for the Government to develop an overall integrated agricultural economics program that will focus these disparate activities into a public sector agricultural strategy. This project will assist the Government to develop and implement such an agricultural policy.

Major Outputs: (Cumulative)

	FY				
	78	79	80	81	82
National agr statistical system in place	x				
Public sector agr strategy		x			
Modern agr budget system		x			
DOA Research Bureau doing project design, eval., budget					
No. staff trn'd in various specializations	5	10	20	30	40
Opns divisions and field offices of DOA					
Research Bureau fully operational					x

Host Country and Other Donors:

- Government of Zaire: \$1.03 million project support for local costs and international travel
- France : 3 advisors assigned to research bureau
- Belgium : 1 advisor assigned to research bureau
- IBRD, UNDP, FAO, FAC, FED : various programs which impact on agriculture

FY 1977 Program: The proposed budget of \$675,000 covers \$395,000 for one year funding of 6 long-term technicians and 9 mm of short-term service; \$238,000 for 190 mm of long-term academic training in agricultural economics, agronomy and statistics; \$25,000 for commodities for surveys, calculators, and vehicles; and \$17,000 in other costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	To be selected			
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-					
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-					
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		-	-	-	-	-	-				
Proposed FY 77	675	2,312	2,987	Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	280		395	675	

Country: ZAIRE

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Health System Development	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 525	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 101 FY 1976 SSA CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977
NUMBER 660-11-530-057			

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the Zaire Government in its efforts to develop a comprehensive, low-cost integrated, national health delivery system. It will aim at strengthening Government's overall institutional capacity. Emphasis will be given to upgrading the ability of the Government to support the newly created system of geographic health zones.

The project will provide planning to improve the organization and management of health care, including personnel planning. Vital statistics reporting will be improved. Attention will be given to problems of logistics and equipment maintenance. Supply management systems will be improved. Planning for the geographic health zones will be started. Zairian personnel will be trained in health administration and placed in responsible positions, including health centers in the initial health zones.

A.I.D. will provide technical services including a project manager in health administration and short-term consultant services; long- and short-term training in planning and administration; and commodities/equipment to support both the management improvement efforts and the initial efforts to establish health zones.

Progress to Date: A National Health Council (NHC) has been established by Presidential decree. The NHC has been assigned overall responsibility to strengthen the national

health organization. The Government has recently approved the concept of geographic health development zones, the actual structure of which will be planned with support from this project. Direct support for the actual implementation of the initial geographic health zones will be provided under the proposed Basic Family Health Services Project (660-11-530-067). Project implementation is expected to begin during the second half of FY 76.

FY 1977 Program: The proposed budget of \$525,000 provides funds for one long-term technician (\$90,000) and 28 MM of short-term technician services (\$140,000). The long-term technician will be a Health Administrator and short-term technicians will possess a variety of specific health skills. Long-term (\$36,000) and short-term (\$14,000) training will be given in public health planning and administration to six participants. Commodities required include basic equipment, medical supplies, and health delivery vehicles (\$200,000). \$45,000 is proposed for other costs in local support of the project.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 76 *			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77		
Estimated FY 76					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected		
Estimated through 6/30/76	150	40	110	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	95	95	-	-	-		230	230
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	20	-	20	-	-	-		50	50
Proposed FY 77	525	-	675	Commodities	35	-	35	-	-	-		200	200
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-		45	45
				Total Obligations . .	55	95	150	-	-	-	295	230	525

* FY 1976 Program to be funded from Security Supporting Assistance

Country: ZAIRE

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE	Endemic Disease Control	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		Population Planning and Health	FY 77	490
NUMBER	660-11-510-058	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		P. 100 FY 1976 SSA CP	FY: 1976	FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the Government of Zaire reduce morbidity and mortality caused by endemic diseases by strengthening the institutional capacity for monitoring and controlling communicable diseases. This project will

(1) establish model malaria control programs in the Kinshasa area and in one nearby rural area (2.5 million people);

(2) establish a measles control program immunizing children 6 months to 3 years old in Kinshasa and 15 major rural areas (4.6 million people total with 500,000 children in program);

(3) extend and integrate these and other endemic disease programs into the health delivery systems of five development zones (1.0 million people) in conjunction with the Health Systems Development project (660-057) and the Basic Family Health project (660-067);

(4) develop a cadre of Zairian health workers competent to deal with problems of endemic diseases and environmental health; and

(5) develop an epidemiological capability within the Department of Health for assessing, monitoring and evaluating endemic disease problems and programs.

Progress to Date: In preparation for the measles element of the program, 12 mobile immunization teams are now in place and 4 more will be organized by the Government in early 1976. The preliminary plan for a measles immunization program has been drafted. Under another project the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta is furnishing a consultant to review plans and design an evaluation system.

A national malaria service has been established. WHO/UNDP have agreed to furnish technical expertise to perform a base line survey during the 4th quarter of FY 1976. Implementation of this project is expected to begin in the second half of FY 1976.

FY 1977 Program: The proposed budget of \$490,000 will finance contract costs for 2 technicians plus short-term consultants (\$180,000); training for 3 long-term and 5 short-term participants in the U.S. and third countries (\$58,000); commodities including medicine, spray equipment and supplies, laboratory equipment, training aids and vehicles (\$200,000); and other costs such as support costs for survey teams and other miscellaneous items (\$52,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 76 *			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77		
Estimated FY 76					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-		-	230	230	-	-	-	-	180	180
Estimated FY 76	400	100		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated through 6/30/76	400	100	300	Participants	50	-	50	-	-	-	58	-	58
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	120	-	120	-	-	-	200	-	200
Proposed FY 77	490	1,456	2,346	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	52
				Total Obligations . .	170	230	400	-	-	-	310	180	490

* FY 1976 Program to be funded from Security Supporting Assistance.

To be selected.

Country: ZAIRE

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Basic Family Health Services	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Population Planning and Health	FY 77	1,145
NUMBER 660-11-530-067	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	-	FY: 1977	FY: 1979

Goal: To improve general family health and stabilize population growth.

Purpose: To assist the Government in the development of a pilot integrated health care system. Specifically, the project will assist in the establishment of two urban and three rural health zones. These health zones will provide integrated preventive medicine services, primarily to poorer elements of the population. The five pilot health zones are expected to lead to a model upon which the entire national health system would be restructured.

Background: The National Health Council (NHC) has developed a plan to deliver health services through the development of a regionalized health care delivery system using rural and urban health development zones. This project is designed to provide the human resources and equipment necessary for establishing pilot models which will serve as a basis for planning and eventually expanding the system on a nationwide basis. Emphasis will be placed on reducing general morbidity and mortality while concurrently encouraging the use of family planning services. Health care centers will be established and equipped, personnel trained and assigned, and health care management systems developed.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	All Years
Establishment of operating integrated health care centers:		
-urban		2
-rural		3
Assignment of health care staff:		
-M.D.'s		15
-Nurses		300
-Auxiliary Personnel		600
Development of health care management systems	X	X
Trained professional personnel		150

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Zaire : 200 trained health personnel; train 915 health personnel; \$1.9 million for operating expenses

Multilateral : WHO, UNDP and IBRD are active in the Health sector and are expected to be involved in activities which support the project.

FY 1977 Program: The proposed budget provides \$1.145 million (including \$500,000 in population funds). This includes one year funding of 5 long-term technicians and 12 MM of short-term service (\$460,000); 2 long-term participants (\$25,000); commodities (\$455,000 for drugs, contraceptives, health kits, audio-visual, etc.) and other costs (\$205,000 for renovating existing health infrastructure).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-											To be selected
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-											
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-											
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost											
Proposed FY 77	1,145	2,855	4,000	Total Obligations							685	460	1,145	

Country: ZAIRE

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Development Manpower Training	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Dev.	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	FY 77 500	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER 660-11-790-068		FY: 1977	FY: 1981

Goal: Improved Zairian planning and management of development projects.

Purpose: To assist the Government Planning Service in fostering coordinated personnel training in project planning and management.

Background: Prior to the independence of Zaire all positions related to the planning and management of its development were occupied by expatriates. In spite of an expanding educational system and donor training programs the country does not yet have enough middle and upper level manpower who possess the skills required to plan and manage development projects. Zaire continues to rely heavily on expatriate talent. The Government wants to focus on training Zairians so they can be truly responsible for preparing their own economic policies, plans and program. A.I.D. assistance will help the Planning Service to develop structures and procedures to produce coordinated training programs to meet this need for personnel from all Government Departments.

Major Outputs: (cumulative) (cont'd)

	FY-77	-78	-79
Zairians trained in 2 mos. problem solving courses in Africa	8	20	36
Zairians trained in 2 mos. in-service seminars in Zaire	60	120	180

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Zaire \$1.2 million for personnel, training support and commodities.
 IBRD Manpower Training Programs for Government
 UNDP specialists in selected disciplines which
 ILO will complement this project.
 Ford Fdn.
 Rockefeller Fdn.

FY 1977 Program: An Inter-Departmental Working Group and project management unit will be organized. The proposed budget includes one year funding for two long-term trainer/advisors and 12 MM of short-term services (\$240,000); funds to train 10 long-term and 14 short-term participants in U.S. and third countries (\$170,000); commodities including training materials, and office supplies (\$65,000); and other costs including local training (\$25,000).

Major Outputs: (cumulative)

	FY-77	-78	-79
Zairians trained at PhD level	-	-	4
Zairians trained at MA level	-	8	15
Zairians trained in 4 mos. problem solving courses in U.S.	6	18	36

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
	Through 6/30/75	-	-	
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed FY 77	500	1,996	2,496	

Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
	Estimated FY 76 *			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77		
	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	240
Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	-	170
Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	65
Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25
Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	240	500

To be selected

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS
 Authorized as of 12/31/75
 (In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: ZAIRE

TABLE VII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/75		
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
660-H-011	Water Transport	5/30/70	11/30/70	5	30	2	3	U.S.	10,000	5,616	-	64
660-H-013	Civil Aviation	1/10/73	5/25/73	10	40	2	3	U.S.	2,000	1,731	-	31
660-T-014	Water Transport Improvements	11/26/74	6/23/75	10	40	2	3	U.S.	637	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
 Balance FY 1976 and Transition Quarter (1/1/76 - 9/30/76)
 (In Thousands of Dollars)

COUNTRY: ZAIRE

TABLE VIIa

TITLE	AMOUNT
Rural Development - North Shaba ^{a/} (Transition Quarter)	8,000
<p>^{a/} Section 113 Notification to be transmitted.</p>	

Zaire

TABLE X

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

(Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1946- 1975	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1975	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	15.4	5.5	9.2	4.5	3.5	451.7	30.6	421.1
Loans	12.0	2.0	4.7	-	0.7	160.4	30.6	129.8
Grants	3.4	3.5	4.5	4.5	2.8	291.3	-	291.3
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	13.4	2.0	3.6	1.1	1.6	296.4	13.8	282.6
Loans	12.0	-	2.0	-	0.7	93.2	13.8	79.4
Grants	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.1	0.9	203.2	-	203.2
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(251.8)	-	-
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	1.4	2.3	3.2	0.5	0.4	146.7	16.8	129.9
Title I - Total	-	2.0	2.7	-	-	108.2	16.8	91.4
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	2.0	2.7	-	-	34.7	13.4	21.3
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	73.5	3.4	70.1
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(32.5)	(3.4)	(29.1)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(41.0)	(-)	(41.0)
Title II - Total Grants	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	38.5	-	38.5
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	0.5	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	17.3	-	17.3
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	21.2	-	21.2
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.6	1.2	2.4	2.9	1.5	8.6	-	8.6
Peace Corps	0.6	1.2	2.4	2.9	1.5	8.6	-	8.6
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	13.6	2.4	6.5	3.9	3.8	57.3	0.8	56.5
Credits or Loans	13.2	2.0	6.2	3.5	3.5	28.5	0.8	27.7
Grants	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	28.8	-	28.8
a. MAP Grants	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	27.1	-	27.1
b. Credit Sales under FMS	13.2	2.0	6.2	3.5	3.5	28.5	0.8	27.7
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	*	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	1.7
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	29.0	7.9	15.7	8.4	7.2	509.0	31.4	477.6
Loans	25.2	4.0	10.9	3.5	4.2	188.9	31.4	157.5
Grants	3.8	3.9	4.8	4.9	3.1	320.1	-	320.1
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	13.7	0.4	42.4	118.7	56.4	231.5	9.3	222.2
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	13.7	0.4	42.4	113.3	56.4	226.1	7.0	219.1
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	5.4	-	5.4	2.3	3.1

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS			
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			
TOTAL	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1946-75
TOTAL	35.1	147.8	557.4
IBRD - World Bank	-	100.0	221.6
Int'l. Finance Corp.	-	-	0.8
Int'l. Dev. Association	10.0	26.0 _{a/}	98.0
African Dev. Bank	3.3	-	5.8
UN Development Program	1.9	0.3	34.4
Other UN	-	-	6.5
EEC	19.9	21.5	190.3

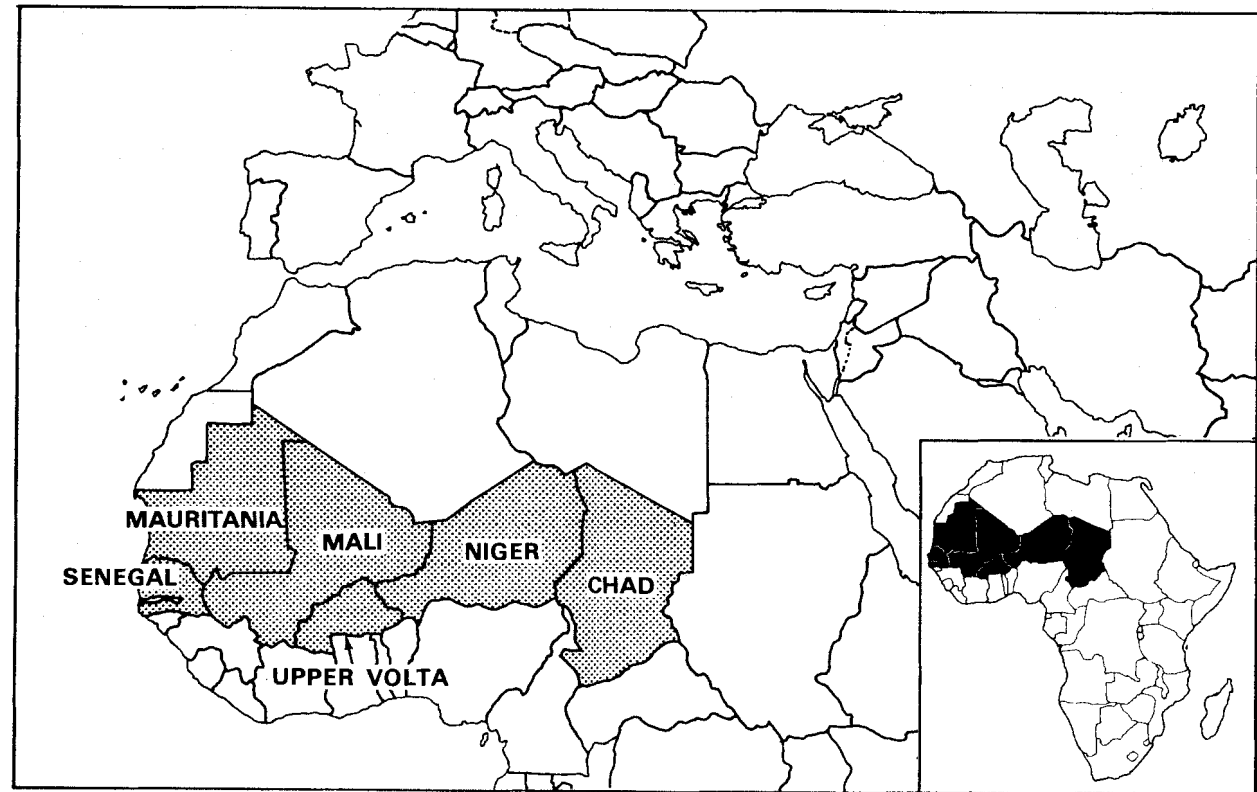
B. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES			
Donor	CY 1973	CY 1974	CY 1960-74
TOTAL	191.3	166.6	1,259.1
Belgium	86.8	101.9	950.2
Italy	81.7	13.2	118.9
France	8.4	23.1	56.8
Germany	7.1	13.5	44.8
Japan	0.7	0.8	43.7
Canada	3.0	9.2	16.9
Other	3.6	4.9	27.8

C. ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
TOTAL	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1954-75
TOTAL	-	-	100
China, People's Rep. of	-	-	100

* Less than \$50,000.

_{a/} Six months only.

Sahel Countries



POPULATION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY	POPULATION				ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA				
	Total (mid-1975 millions)	Annual Growth Rate (percent)	Percent Urban (1975)	Labor Force in Agricul- ture (percent)	Per Capita GNP-1973 [*] / (dollars)	Life Expectancy (years)	People per Doctor	Literacy Rate (percent)	Students as % of 5-19 Age Group (Primary & Secondary)
Chad	4.0	2.0	14	91	70	38	64,800	5-10	14
Mali	5.6	2.3	13	91	70	38	39,600	5	12
Mauritania	1.2	2.1	11	85	190	38	17,600	1-5	10
Niger	4.6	2.8	9	91	90	38	42,100	5	7
Senegal	4.4	2.5	28	76	270	40	14,300	5-10	25
Upper Volta	6.0	2.0	8	89	70	29	59,600	5-10	7

* - Estimates in IBRD 1975 Annual Report.

SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

Overview

The experience of the United States in providing assistance to the Sahel during the recent great drought (1967-1973) is the principal factor behind the U.S. assistance program being proposed for that region today.

-- The drought ravaged what is perhaps the world's poorest area:

- ** displacing millions of persons;
- ** killing thousands and permanently harming many thousands more, particularly infants;
- ** reducing livestock holdings by up to 40%.

With Congressional encouragement and support, the United States played a major role in the Sahelian relief effort (1972-1974), one of the most difficult and expensive rescue operations in history. Logistical problems were unprecedented.

** The United States contributed \$165,000,000 of food and transport services to the Sahel (1973-1975), about 40% of the total donated by the world community, plus \$40.6 million in other emergency and short-term recovery assistance.

The great drought exposed to international attention the essential developmental problems of the Sahel.

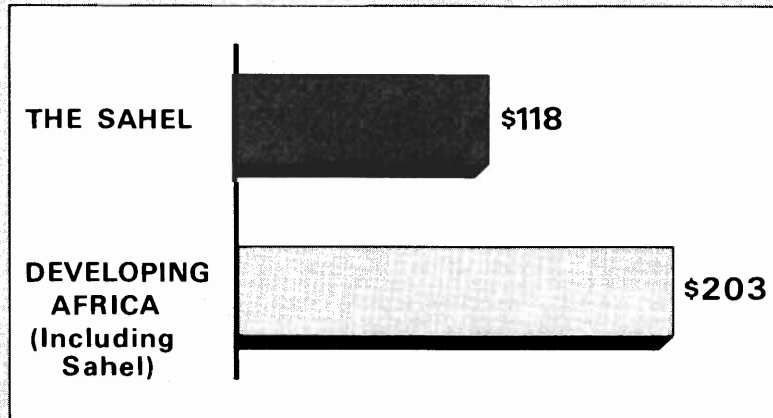
-- The drought, it is now generally agreed, did not represent a permanent adverse shift in the world's weather pattern. Even so, the potential for severe drought in the Sahel has been and will continue to be a major factor with which any development plan for the region must reckon.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
<u>1975</u>							
Loans	15,770	2,000	-	-	13,770	-	-
Grants	45,330	1,734	2,342	418	3,034	310	37,492
Total	61,100	3,734	2,342	418	16,804	310	37,492
						Development Activities under Sec. 106	
<u>1976</u>							
Loans	27,500	27,500	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	45,828	11,231	3,090	1,045	4,754	-	25,708
Total	73,328	38,731	3,090	1,045	4,754		25,708
Transition Quarter							
Loans							
Grants	5,127	3,942	1,000	185	-	-	-
Total	5,127	3,942	1,000	185	-	-	-
<u>1977</u>							
Loans	13,100	13,100	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	50,871	30,438	6,693	1,340	12,400	-	-
Total	63,971	43,538	6,693	1,340	12,400	-	-

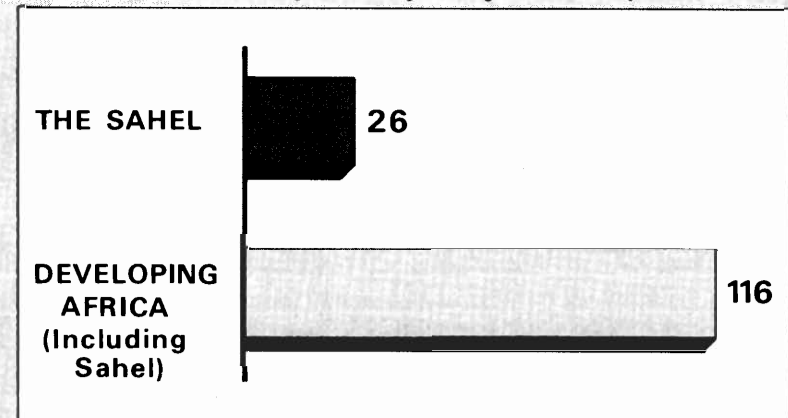
a/ Drought funds from Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

THE SAHEL IN THE AFRICAN CONTEXT: POOREST OF THE POOR

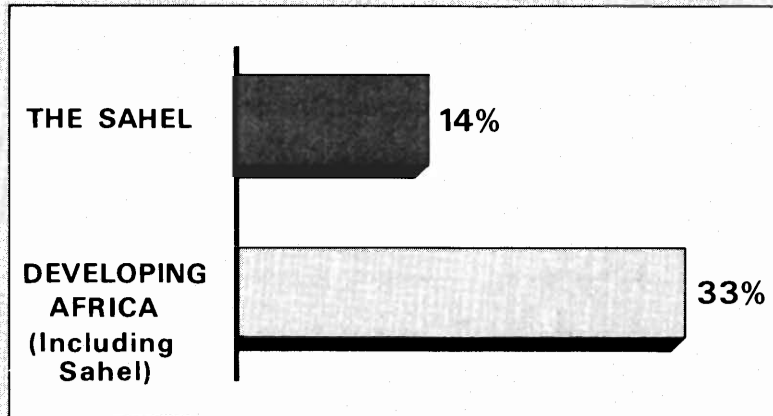
**GNP PER CAPITA
(1972)**



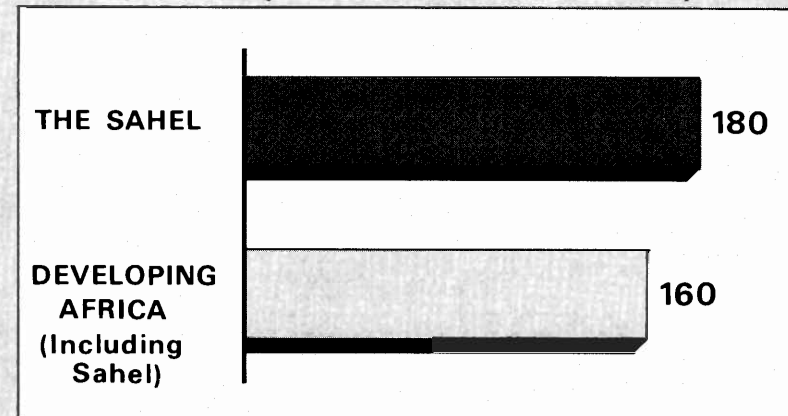
**ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION
(KWH per Capita per Year)**



**PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
As Percent of 5-14 Age Group**



**INFANT MORTALITY
(Deaths per Thousand Live Births)**



- Sensitive interrelationships in the Sahel between the factors of food production (between soils and water, for example) make mandatory a comprehensive systems approach to long-term planning for the area.
- Interdependence between the inland states (Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad) and their coastal neighbors for the use of the major drainage systems and for transport, markets, food and labor, makes a regional approach to planning essential, embracing the entire Central and West African area.

U.S. Assistance Planning in the Region

Seasoned by the drought relief experience, the U.S. assistance program being developed for the Sahel and contiguous areas is essentially two-fold.

- The idea of a long-term comprehensive program for the Sahel, supported by the Congress, is under active discussion with the Sahelians and the international donor community.
 - ** Section 494B of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended directs A.I.D. to submit to the Congress by April 30, 1976 a proposal for developing this comprehensive long-term program for the Sahel.
 - ** It is anticipated that the chief objective of U.S. participation in such a long-term program should be to so transform Sahelian agricultural capacities as to permit the region to achieve regional self-sufficiency in basic food production by 1985, with overall economic self-sufficiency by the end of this century.
- At the same time as this long-term transformation process is being developed, the United States is beginning to implement a medium-term development/

protection program in the region. This medium-term program is designed to help the Sahelians improve food production, protection, storage and distribution, and to provide interim safeguards for Sahelian lives and properties against drought, pests, and disease. It will also lay the necessary groundwork for the long-term transformation program now under discussion.

To assist in framing the development/protection program, A.I.D. assigned three multidisciplinary teams to visit the Sahel and contiguous French-speaking areas in October-November 1974.

Their recommendations formed the basis for the U.S. Development Assistance Program (DAP) to the region, 1976-1980. This program will concentrate U.S. energies in four complementary sectors.

- For food crops, U.S. assisted activities will:
 - ** assist the development and use of low-cost, low-risk on-farm technologies (improved seeds and farm implements, animal traction, etc.);
 - ** strengthen the links between the international agricultural research community (e.g., the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Ibadan) and the production-oriented, applied research capacity in the individual countries.
- For livestock, U.S. projects will help to:
 - ** maximize the Sahel's comparative advantage in breeding and rearing cattle in conjunction with utilization of higher rainfall areas farther south for fattening cattle prior to slaughter;
 - ** encourage the increased use of animal traction to raise the low level of power and fertilizer currently used on farms.

-- In rural health, the United States will:

- ** enable host governments to avoid the unhealthy environmental side effects of rural development (particularly irrigation) projects, where water-borne diseases may severely affect the rural population;
- ** assist host governments to reorient their existing health programs towards preventive services for the rural majority. These services will include health education, maternal and child care, nutrition, sanitation and potable water.

-- In the human resources sector, U.S. assisted activities will be designed to:

- ** increase the skills and management capabilities of rural producers, particularly with regard to food production;
- ** encourage higher level managerial and technical training programs aimed at breaking bottlenecks to greater agricultural production.

-- Population and nutrition programs represent essential areas in which A.I.D. hopes to become increasingly involved as the long-term planning process continues. Population and nutrition activities will be linked to the health program, particularly through maternal and child care services. Country-level Title II programs, in addition to food-for-work activities, will continue to concentrate attention on nursing mothers and weaned infants.

Implementing the U.S. Program

To implement a flexible development/protection strategy in the medium-term, which may also prepare the way for long-term transformation programs, A.I.D. proposes to balance

a multidonor, regional approach with bilateral area-specific programs.

Subregional Programs

A.I.D. plans to support the medium-term development/protection activities through subregional organizations, as well as through bilateral programs. The subregional institutions will assume a larger importance when the long-term transformation program gets underway.

-- A prototype subregional development authority is the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River (OMVS), serving Senegal, Mauritania, and Mali since 1972. The OMVS has put together an integrated basin development plan in which some 20 donors and international organizations have begun to participate. The plan will require investments over a period of at least 25 years to achieve its goals.

- ** Initial A.I.D. programs with the OMVS are planned to include: assistance and training to the recently restructured OMVS Secretariat; additional assistance for OMVS agronomic research programs; a two-year comprehensive environmental assessment of the OMVS integrated development plan; and the development of selected irrigated perimeters outlined in the development plan (see the OMVS Grant Activity Data).

-- The Niger River Commission (NRC) since 1963 has served the nine states which form the catchment area for the Sahel's most important surface water resource. The nine members have authorized the NRC to seek financial and technical assistance to ensure the planned development of the waters and resources of the Basin.

- ** A.I.D. initially will work with other donors

to assist the NRC in drawing up an indicative plan for the Niger Basin. The Plan will seek to provide a conceptual framework for charting complementary water-related development projects in an area populated by some 40 million persons (see Niger River Development Planning Project).

-- The Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), formed in 1964 by Chad, Niger, Cameroon, and Nigeria, acts to recommend, coordinate and evaluate surveys and projects affecting this vast fresh water basin system. By special designation, LCBC may also carry out specific projects.

** Since 1969, the United States has assisted the LCBC with staff advisors, telecommunications and road links between Cameroon, Chad and Nigeria, and a model livestock production project (see Lake Chad Livestock and Mixed Agriculture Project).

** A.I.D. is currently reviewing for funding purposes a proposal to develop a Lake Chad Basin water system model which would assist the LCBC to play a more active role in the planning and assessment of development proposals which may affect the delicate ecological balance of the Basin (see Lake Chad Basin Planning Model).

-- The Entente Fund, not directly involved with a major water resource, nevertheless serves the mutual development interests of five states in the region: Niger, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Togo and Benin (formerly Dahomey).

** A.I.D. proposes to strengthen current U.S.-funded programs through the Entente Fund in livestock and in the extension of credit to small and medium-sized African entrepreneurs, while beginning a fresh activity with the

Fund in cereals production and marketing.
(See "Entente" Grant Activity Data).

In addition to the support of activities through regional and sub-regional organization, A.I.D. requests funds in FY 1977 to continue various regional projects:

- for the application of research and technologies to questions shared by countries throughout the region (West Africa Remote Sensing, Development Studies of the Sahel/Sudano Zone);
- for combatting disease which cuts across national borders (Onchocerciasis Vector Control);
- for starting activities which later may be taken over by national governments and institutions (e.g., Sahel Crop Protection, Training for Project Design and Management, Strengthening Health Delivery Systems).

Bilateral Programs

In addition to support of these regional and subregional activities, A.I.D.'s medium-term development/protection program carries much larger and more significant country-level programs in the Sahel than any A.I.D. has undertaken before.

- Following the DAP analysis, A.I.D. concluded that bilateral programs are a necessary complement to regional activities, since nearly all on-the-ground improvements in agriculture, health, and education/training depend to some degree on national policies and field staff.
- Within the bilateral context, A.I.D. will test out a new program format to ensure the retention of a quick response capability to pressing local needs and opportunities.

** This Accelerated Impact Program (A.I.P.), a

programming method derived directly from U.S. experience in the Sahelian relief operation, will ensure more rapid review and implementation of small-scale local activities not exceeding \$500,000 and 12-24 months duration (see A.I.P. Grant Activity Data).

A.I.D. programs in the seven Central and West Africa countries of greatest U.S. involvement will be briefly described (see Program Summary, Table I). The countries are presented in alphabetical order.

Cameroon Program Summary

The Cameroon is a non-Sahelian country, still poor by world standards, which is making a determined effort to achieve self-sustaining growth.

- Cameroon's population is 6.4 million, within an area of 183,568 square miles;
- GNP per capita was \$220 in 1973, of which 37% came from the four-fifths of the population engaged in agriculture;
- life expectancy is 41 years;
- literacy is 10%-15%.

The three major principles of the Cameroonian Development Plan coincide with A.I.D. directions and strategy:

- reducing regional income disparities;
- developing human resources by adapting the education system to national realities;
- assuring both preventive and curative medical services to all Cameroonians.

The recent Sahelian drought affected only North Cameroon where there were short harvests and some cereal

shortages in the early 1970s. Normal rains and harvests returned in 1974. U.S. drought assistance to Cameroon was limited.

FY 1977 Program

The major share of new A.I.D. assistance from FY 1975 through FY 1977 will go to North Cameroon as part of an integrated rural development strategy for the area. This poorest section of Cameroon contains over a million people within a limited area. Approximately 90% of the population is engaged in agriculture, of which 70% focus on small plots of cereals. The others are primarily livestock herders. The area is the focus of governmental development efforts aimed at reducing regional income disparities.

In Food and Nutrition, three ongoing and two new projects are being undertaken as the initial agricultural portion of the North Cameroon integrated rural development program. Activities addressed include:

- production-related training for small-scale farmers (Centers for Training Farm Families);
- rationalized livestock production (North Cameroon Livestock and Agriculture Development, \$1,000,000);
- production and distribution of improved sorghum and peanut seeds (North Cameroon Seed Multiplication grant, \$300,000);
- and the construction of physical infrastructure (North Cameroon Area Development loan, \$4,500,000);
- a regional project, the National Advanced School of Agriculture, is helping through the establishment of an Agricultural Economics Faculty at the University of Cameroon to develop agricultural manpower resources in every adjoining country as well as in Cameroon.

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

REGION: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

COUNTRY	Total			Food and Nutrition			Population Planning and Health			Education and Human Resources Development			Development Activities under Sec. 106			Other Programs		
	1976	TQ	1977	1976	TQ	1977	1976	TQ	1977	1976	TQ	1977	1976	TQ	1977	1976	TQ	1977
Cameroon																		
Loans	-	-	4,500	-	-	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	819	1,035	2,250	500	1,035	1,300	-	-	750	-	-	-	319	-	200	-	-	-
Chad																		
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	2,483	-	-	1,783	-	-	300	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali																		
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,100	1,650	6,850	1,100	1,150	5,900	-	500	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania																		
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	700	750	-	700	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger																		
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	300	-	2,405	300	-	2,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal																		
Loans	-	-	3,600	-	-	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	500	1,300	-	-	800	-	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper Volta																		
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	613	-	2,700	613	-	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Countries (Guinea, C.A.R.)																		
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	868	-	1,600	868	-	1,000	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional																		
Loans	27,500	-	5,000	27,500	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	16,420	1,242	30,533	7,850	1,057	14,100	3,090	-	3,593	1,045	185	640	4,435	-	12,200	-	-	-
Total Loans	27,500	-	13,100	27,500	-	13,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Grants	20,120	5,127	50,871	11,231	3,942	30,438	3,090	1,000	6,693	1,045	185	1,340	4,754	-	12,400	-	-	-

In Population Planning and Health, A.I.D.-funded activities will attempt to extend both curative and preventive services into rural areas. A complex of three ongoing bilateral and regional projects provide:

- academic and practical training in preventive medicine and community health for physicians and nurses (University Center for Health Sciences);
- in-service training for paramedical personnel of Cameroon and neighboring countries (Regional Public Health Training);
- an area-wide expansion of basic health services in North Cameroon (North Cameroon Rural Health Services);
- a new project which will develop and expand upon concepts and approaches in rural health education initiated in the first two projects listed above (Practical Training for Health Education grant, \$700,000).

In Education and Human Resources Development,

- a new project is proposed to expand governmental knowledge of the social aspects of rural development in Cameroon, especially North Cameroon, and to disseminate this knowledge to those concerned (Social Sciences Analysis and Training grant, \$200,000, see Additional Program Requirements section);
- a regional project through the Pan-African Institute for Development (PAID) trains government officials throughout the Central and West African Region in practical concepts of project design and evaluation. (Training for Project Design and Management).

Regarding Other Development Problems, a small grant project, Cameroon Low Income Housing, was commenced in FY 1976 to develop and implement housing programs for low income

groups in Yaounde and Douala. It is being undertaken in conjunction with a \$10,000,000 housing guaranty for sites and services schemes.

Chad Program Summary

Chad is the largest land-locked nation in the world without rail access to the sea. Its 4,000,000 population, divided between Saharan Muslims and animistic and cloistered southerners, is characterized by:

- 90% employment in agriculture and livestock raising;
- annual per capita income of only \$70;
- a literacy rate between 5% and 10%;
- a life expectancy of 36 years for men and 41 years for women.

Chad's development efforts have been hampered by numerous obstacles:

- geographic isolation, over 1,000 miles from the nearest port;
- inadequate transportation and communications infrastructure;
- limited natural resources;
- lack of well-established political and administrative institutions;
- inadequate revenues to finance public investment;
- lack of effective control over substantial areas in the northern and central-eastern regions because of unrest among local populations.

The drought was severe in the Sahelian part of Chad but adequate rains in 1975 and 1976 have brought a return to more normal conditions.

- The donor community provided 45,000 metric tons of emergency food in 1973-1974 (about 20,000 metric tons from U.S. surplus).
- Despite the enormous difficulties encountered in organizing food distribution under local conditions, these supplies provided relief to hundreds of thousands of drought victims.
- In the post-drought period, A.I.D. is funding two food production projects:

** Lake Chad Irrigated Agriculture provides a research element in support of an IBRD/French-financed canal irrigation scheme and also tests a low-lift pumping system which may have extensive replicability for irrigated agriculture on the Lake's shores;

** Chad Range and Livestock Development to offer advisory planning services and training in range management for both government cadres and traditional herders.

Chad's military government which took power in April 1975 is seeking to be more responsive to the needs of the population.

Although the country lacks a formal development plan, priority attention is being given to agricultural and livestock production, a reform of the educational system, and improved health conditions.

FY 1977 Program

In Food and Nutrition, the main purpose of U.S. assistance will be to enable Chad better to exploit its potential for

agricultural development in the rainfed areas of the south and on the borders of Lake Chad and its affluents.

- A.I.D. will provide advisory services and staff training to various government ministries and offices engaged in the planning and execution of agricultural production programs (Agricultural Institutional Development grant, \$750,000).
- A.I.D. will contribute further support through the Range and Livestock project grant, \$1,033,000.

In Population Planning and Health, U.S. assistance will initially be limited to the development of health policies and plans so as to achieve a better allocation of very limited resources in meeting the country's most pressing health problems, particularly those of rural populations (Rural Health Planning and Management grant, \$300,000).

In Education and Human Resources Development, the United States will join with other donors in seeking to devise an educational system which will assure a supply of trained Chadians in vital areas of the national interest, including rural producers. (Comprehensive Human Resource Development grant, \$400,000).

Mali Program Summary

Although Mali is one of the world's ten poorest nations, the country's agricultural potential (including livestock) is considered good.

- Of Mali's 5.6 million people, 90% are engaged in agriculture. Per capita GNP is \$70.
- Of the country's 465,000 square mile area, over half is arid or semi-arid.
- Nevertheless, Mali is a country of hardy, energetic and intelligent people, endowed with

irrigation potential from the Niger and Senegal Rivers and associated water tables.

The drought seriously affected Mali, reducing agricultural production and livestock herds by 40%. The United States played a major role in emergency and in rehabilitation efforts.

- Massive food relief needs were met.
- R&R project support was undertaken to stimulate agriculture, save livestock, and improve the distribution of food relief supplies.
- U.S. medium-term activities have concentrated heavily on helping Mali to revitalize its livestock sector.

FY 1977 Program

In Food and Nutrition, A.I.D. will emphasize national production programs which maximize the productivity of herders and small farmers, as consistent with care of soil and range resources.

- Various A.I.D. initiatives will assist the livestock sector in range management, animal health and marketing, and tsetse eradication (Mali Livestock Sector grant, \$1,100,000).
- An A.I.D.-funded land-use resource inventory will identify alternative use capabilities for Mali's central and western regions to serve as a basis for planning future agricultural and livestock activities (Mali Land-Use Inventory grant, \$800,000).
- U.S. assistance will help to increase wheat, sorghum, and rice production and better dry-land management practices in two important locations, Mopti and Gao (Mali Crop Production grant,

\$2,250,000).

- Another grant will assist persons most seriously affected by the drought around Gao, Timbuctou, and Mopti to rebuild part of the basic agricultural and community infrastructure necessary for re-settlement (Mali Food for Work grant, \$750,000).
- A.I.D. will support the expansion of facilities needed to train additional agricultural extension agents for work at the grass roots level (Mali Agricultural Officers Training grant, \$1,000,000).
- A \$7.7 million Title I program for 10,000 MT of wheat and 20,000 MT of rice is planned for Mali. The program will complement the agricultural projects described above by generating local currency for indigenous development activities.

In Population Planning and Health, the United States will support a program to improve rural health and to expand paramedical and family planning training (Mali Rural Health grant, \$950,000).

Mauritania Program Summary

Mauritania is critically weak in administrative capacity, productive land, and infrastructure.

- Lack of trained manpower and basic data limit Mauritania's capacity to carry out development projects.
- Over 50% of the country is desert and only one-third is usable for livestock and some agriculture.
- There are limited port and rail facilities and all-weather roads.

Over two-thirds of the Mauritanian people are engaged in nomadic livestock herding. Another quarter are sedentary

farmers deriving meager livelihoods from archaic methods of cultivation.

Until recently, the Mauritanian Government has placed primary emphasis on the industrial and mining sectors.

- Per capita income is approximately \$500 in the modern sector (primarily mining) and \$50 in the traditional sector.

The drought has had disastrous effects on Mauritania.

- Many cattle died or were slaughtered due to the lack of pasture.

- Crop failures were widespread.

Approximately \$2.9 million in A.I.D.-financed recovery and rehabilitation (R&R) projects are underway in Mauritania. Short-term program emphasis has been on:

- the strengthening of food distribution systems;
- increasing vegetable and cereals production;
- construction of grain storage;
- animal health;
- transportation improvements;
- grain protection while in transit.

FY 1977 Program

Because of Mauritania's acute environmental limitations, and the country's serious lack of administrative and technical manpower, A.I.D. is taking a deliberate step-by-step approach in assisting the Mauritanian Government. The following is additional to the OMVS program described earlier.

In Food and Nutrition, because most of the rural people of Mauritania are involved in livestock, A.I.D. is now in the process of gathering data to initiate a range and livestock development project which should eventually involve some 100,000 people (Mauritania Range and Livestock Development grant, \$750,000).

In Education and Human Resources, A.I.D. has begun investigations for a project to start in FY 1978 which would help establish a capability for the training of higher level agriculture personnel.

Niger Program Summary

Niger, with a per capita GNP of \$90 and a literacy rate of 5%, is three quarters desert.

- Seventy-five percent of the total population of 4.5 million people live in the Niger River Valley and in a narrow band extending eastward from the Niger River along the southern border.
- As a landlocked country located 600 miles from the nearest port, Niger is fully dependent on a marginal road and rail system for its imports and exports.
- The long distances between major population centers limit the economic and administrative integration of the country.

Since approximately 90% of the population is engaged in agriculture and livestock raising, the development strategy of the Government of Niger focuses on the agricultural sector. The National Plan for increasing agricultural and livestock productivity encompasses two levels of concentration:

- creation of national institutional capabilities and technology for increasing productivity and incomes;

- regional productivity operations which are implemented along geographic lines and form the vital link to the farmer/herder.

Niger was very seriously affected by the drought and continues to require limited emergency food assistance. During the drought crisis (1973-1975), the United States provided:

- 188,000 metric tons of foodgrains;
- \$1.3 million in nonfood assistance for medical supplies, transport costs, and animal feed.
- Crop destruction by pests and spotty rainfall in some areas reduced 1975 harvests, making U.S. food assistance required during 1976.
- The major U.S. activity in the aftermath of the drought in Niger is the Niger Cereals Production Project, designed to develop improved varieties of millet and sorghum, a recommended package of cultural practices, and an agricultural extension and cooperation-credit infrastructure.

FY 1977 Program

In Food and Nutrition, with the return to more normal weather conditions, A.I.D. will direct resources toward fundamental programs required in Niger to raise the level of food production.

- A package of agricultural practices being developed with A.I.D. funds will be transmitted to farmers through strengthened extension and cooperative programs (Niger Cereals grant, \$1,000,000). This project will operate on a nationwide basis, feeding into regional integrated rural development efforts supported by a range of donors.
- A second activity, in the Niamey Department,

involves U.S. support to one of these regional rural development efforts. The project aims at developing locally effective cooperative and extension-based delivery systems which will provide technical services and agricultural inputs to small food producers and mixed-farming units (Niamey Department Rural Development grant, \$640,000).

- Another project, in the Agadez area, will test and implement range and management techniques suitable to traditional herders and the fragile Sahelian environment (Niger Range and Livestock grant, \$1,300,000).

In Population Planning and Health, the United States will help to strengthen the capability of the Government of Niger to deliver health services to the rural population.

An American Voluntary Agency will construct health facilities and develop training and supervision programs for rural health workers in the Diffa Department (Niger Rural Health Services Development).

Senegal Program Summary

The Senegalese Government has made progress in its effort to move away from the country's dependence on a single export crop.

- Great agricultural diversity exists geographically in Senegal, with rice cultivation possible in the southern region and along the Senegal River, cereals in the central coastal area, and cattle in the eastern regions.
- The productive use of livestock remains relatively low.

Approximately 76% of the population derives its income from agriculture.

- Peanut production accounts for about half of total

agricultural production and provides about 80% of total export earnings.

- Cereals, mainly millet and sorghum, are important food crops.

In the industrial area, expansion has been gradual.

- There is hope that the next four years will see an expanded industrial sector based on several large projects.
- Tourism, fishing, and phosphate mining have been the most important growth sectors in the economy.

Senegal has not been as seriously affected by the drought as other Sahelian States.

- Even before the drought, however, Senegal imported substantial quantities of grain because of the relatively developed urban/commercial sector and export-oriented agricultural production system combined with inadequate domestic food production.
- The drought exacerbated the almost continuous decline of Senegal's budgetary resources since Independence as expenditures have increased while revenues have remained even or declined.

As a response to drought needs, A.I.D. undertook a \$2.0 million recovery and rehabilitation (R&R) program, the objective of which was to promote innovative small agricultural production activities in drought-affected northern Senegal to provide a bridge to longer-term development schemes being planned.

In addition to Emergency and R&R programs, A.I.D. launched a \$6.5 million program of a medium-term nature to:

- increase the production of cereals, principally

millet, in the densely populated farming area of central-western Senegal;

- provide a model for an integrated approach to livestock development and range management in eastern Senegal, a model which may be expanded to other parts of Sahelian Senegal.

FY 1977 Program

The following activities are proposed in addition to the OMVS program cited previously.

In Food and Nutrition, A.I.D. requests funds to begin new projects in food production and storage.

- A.I.D. will assist the Government of Senegal to begin to exploit the great potential for irrigated crops along the Senegal River. Consistent with the larger OMVS development plan, these bilateral pilot projects will concentrate on the development of small irrigated perimeters (Small Irrigated Perimeters grant, \$800,000).
- The Government of Senegal has recently decided to buy and store large quantities of locally produced foodgrain as a buffer against future droughts and as an incentive to cereals production. A.I.D. will support this effort by participating in a program of storage construction and related training (Senegal Grain Storage loan, \$3,600,000).
- A Title I program is planned in Senegal to help ease a balance of payments problem and to assist the country recover from the recent drought. The \$9.7 million program will provide 30,000 MT of rice.

In Population Planning and Health, A.I.D. will assist the Government of Senegal to establish a network of primary

health facilities in central-western Senegal as a means of helping to establish preventive medical services in the rural areas (Senegal Rural Health Services Development grant, \$500,000).

Upper Volta Program Summary

Upper Volta also ranks as one of the world's least developed countries. Per capita GNP is only \$70 and the literacy rate 5%-10%. Problems include:

- high population density relative to arable land in the central Mossi Plateau area;
- large portions of fertile land uninhabitable due to the presence of onchocerciasis (river blindness);
- limited and low quality road network.

The development strategy of the Government of Upper Volta aims to:

- increase productivity in the agricultural and livestock sectors;
- eradicate onchocerciasis from fertile river valleys and resettle populations in these areas;
- insure that both men and women share in the benefits of development.

In Upper Volta, 11 independent and self-accounting regional development organizations (ORDs) have been established to stimulate rural development on a decentralized basis.

- ORDs are responsible, within the framework of national rural development policy, for planning and carrying out development programs within their areas.

Although confined to the rural areas in Upper Volta, the drought nevertheless had severe effects due to the country's acute poverty and its high density of settlement on arable land. The United States played a major role:

- During the emergency, the United States contributed foodgrains (67,000 metric tons), measles vaccines (464,000 doses), and animal feed and veterinary medicines (worth \$281,000).
- In the aftermath of the drought, the United States funded activities to increase agriculture and livestock production in the remote Eastern ORD, along with a program to extend the benefits of seed multiplication research and training to Voltaic farmers.

FY 1977 Program

In Food and Nutrition, A.I.D.-funded activities will aim to raise the productivity, incomes, and quality of life of the rural populations.

- A program to upgrade and repair feeder roads in the Eastern ORD will provide access to markets for farm produce (Eastern ORD Rural Road Construction grant, \$1,500,000).
- Another U.S.-assisted program will seek to improve the viability of agriculture and village life in newly resettled onchocerciasis-free areas, by helping to establish village enterprises utilizing low-level technology, such as blacksmith shops (Oncho-free Area Village Development Fund grant, \$500,000).
- A.I.D. will assist a scheme to increase the productivity of raising and marketing village livestock through improved methods (Village Livestock grant, \$400,000).

In Education and Human Resource Development, A.I.D. will fund an activity which will help women adapt to changes introduced by new agricultural technology, increasing women's incomes as well as the time available to them for non-subsistence activities (Women's Roles in Development grant, \$300,000).

Progress Toward Longer-Term Solutions in the Sahel

Concurrent with the effort to formulate a coherent U.S. assistance strategy for the Sahel with contiguous areas, including the regional, sub-regional, and bilateral programs cited in foregoing sections, new institutions have begun to take form which may attract and coordinate the new quantum of resources required for the protection and transformation of the region.

- At the height of the drought emergency (1973), the Sahelian states plus Gambia formed the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). After the drought ended in 1974, the seven governments determined that the CILSS should be strengthened in the post-drought era to coordinate development efforts.
- As final relief efforts were terminating, traditional and nontraditional aid donors to the Sahel met in Paris in January 1975 to discuss institutional forms for coordinating long-term assistance efforts.
- The Heads of the Sahelian states plus Gambia agreed at the CILSS Summit in Nouakchott, December 1975, to meet periodically with these donors and interested OPEC participants for joint discussion of requirements and assistance strategies. This regular forum of donors and recipients is to be named the "Club des Amis du Sahel". The first meeting of the Club des Amis is scheduled for March 1976 in Dakar, Senegal.

-- Through the "Club des Amis du Sahel", donors and Africans may consider such ideas as the establishment of a special Sahel development investment fund. The purpose of such a fund would be to mobilize the far greater quantities of capital which are required for the long-term transformation of the real but latent production capacities of the region. A.I.D. will present recommendations related to these long-term development programs in the Agency's April 30th report requested by the Congress.

-- The Congress has authorized \$5,000,000 under Section 494B of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended to assist in the development of a long-term comprehensive development program for the Sahel. A.I.D. will make the bulk of this amount available to support the planning efforts of the CILSS and of the Club des Amis du Sahel (through the Sahel Regional Aid Coordination and Planning project).

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY

(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE V

(Page 1)

COUNTRY: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76				
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>													
<u>Regional Programs</u>													
Grain Prod. & Marketing (Niamey Area)	625-11-150-161	1968	1978	987	672	315	700	200	815	-	-	2,473	4,160
West Africa Regional Poultry	625-11-130-508	1970	1974	890	859	31	-	31	-	-	-	-	890
Livestock Marketing and Production	625-11-130-523	1970	1975	616	508	108	-	108	-	-	-	-	616
Central Africa Livestock & Meat Mktng	625-11-130-803	1971	1976	1,043	696	347	725	800	272	-	-	-	1,768
Nat'l Advanced School for Agriculture	625-11-110-530	1971	1976	1,321	1,205	116	310	326	100	-	-	-	1,631
Central Veterinary Laboratory	* 625-11-190-610	1973	1978	740	551	189	200	250	139	20	400	200	1,560
Water Resources	* 625-11-120-712	1973	1978	620	292	328	365	400	293	122	400	793	2,300
Reg'l Onchocerciasis-Free Area Plng.	* 625-11-190-912	1976	1977	-	-	-	1,000	200	800	215	800	-	2,015
Entente Food Production	* 626-11-130-203	1976	1978	-	-	-	790	200	590	-	3,000	2,890	6,680
Entente Livestock Phase II Grant	* 626-11-130-204	1976	1977	-	-	-	3,500	100	3,400	-	740	-	4,240
Sahel Reg'l Aid Coord. & Planning	* 625-11-995-911	1976	1980	-	-	-	b/	-	-	-	3,500	b/	3,500
Sahel Water Data Network & Management	* 625-11-120-917	1976	1982	-	-	-	260	70	190	-	1,500	2,500	4,260
Sahel Crop Protection	* 625-11-130-916	TQ a/	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	700	1,600	3,000
West Africa Remote Sensing	* 625-11-190-913	1977	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	2,645	3,395
Lake Chad Basin Planning Model	* 625-11-120-XXX	1977	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	700	1,250
Lake Chad Livestock & Mixed Agr.	* 625-11-130-XXX	1977	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	3,800	5,000
OMVS/Mauritania Dieri Soil Crop Res.	* 628-11-110-XXX	1977	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	560	927	1,487
				Total									

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

a/ Prior funding provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

b/ Additional funding being requested under Section 106 Development Activities.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY

TABLE V

COUNTRY: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

(In thousands of dollars)

(Page 2)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76				
<u>Cameroon</u>													
North Cameroon Seed Multiplication	* 631-11-130-202	1976	1980	-	-	-	500	165	335	-	300	849	1,649
North Cameroon Livestock & Agr. Dev.	* 631-11-110-XXX	TQ	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,035	1,000	7,965	10,000
<u>Central African Republic</u>													
Seed Production Center	* 676-11-130-201	1976	1978	-	-	-	263	170	93	-	200	40	503
<u>Chad</u>													
Range and Livestock Development	* 677-11-120-201	1977 ^a	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,033	1,467	2,500
Agricultural Institution Development	* 677-11-110-XXX	1977	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	1,450	2,200
<u>Guinea</u>													
Agricultural Production and Training	* 675-11-130-201	1976	1980	-	-	-	605	-	605	-	800	3,306	4,711
<u>Mali</u>													
Crop Production	* 688-11-130-202	1976 ^a	1980	-	-	-	1,100	750	350	-	2,250	5,525	8,875
Food for Work	* 688-11-995-204	TQ	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	750	4,960	6,360
Land Use Capability Inventory	* 688-11-120-205	TQ	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	800	650	1,950
Livestock Sector	* 688-11-130-203	1977 ^a	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	5,235	6,335
Agriculture Officers Training	* 688-11-110-207	1977	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,323	2,323
<u>Mauritania</u>													
Range and Livestock Development	* 682-11-120-201	TQ ^a	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	750	1,350	2,800
				Total									

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

^{a/} Prior funding provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

COUNTRY: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY

(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE V

(Page 3)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76				
<u>Niger</u>													
Range and Livestock Development	* 683-11-130-202	1976	1978	-	-	-	300	150	150	-	765	390	1,455
Cereals Production	* 683-11-130-201	1977	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	4,024	5,024
Niamey Department Rural Development	* 683-11-130-XXX	1977	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	640	-	640
<u>Senegal</u>													
Small Irrigated Perimeters	* 685-11-130-XXX	1977	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	345	1,145
<u>Upper Volta</u>													
Village Livestock Development	* 686-11-130-203	1976	1978	-	-	-	613	60	553	-	400	987	2,006
Eastern ORD Rural Roads	* 686-11-312-XXX	1977	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	474	1,974
Onchocerciasis Area Village Dev.	* 686-11-121-XXX	1977	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	2,320	2,820
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>													
<u>Regional Programs</u>													
Regional Public Health Training	625-11-540-510	1969	1975	2,461	1,987	474	-	474	-	-	-	-	2,461
University Center for Health Sciences	* 625-11-550-531	1972	1978	2,736	1,249	1,487	1,060	1,204	1,343	-	693	107	4,596
Strengthening Health Delivery Systems	* 625-11-590-904	1973	1979	2,417	1,001	1,416	1,030	1,500	946	-	1,900	6,687	12,034
Onchocerciasis Control	* 625-11-510-908	1974	1979	2,000	950	1,050	1,000	700	1,350	-	1,000	2,000	6,000
<u>Cameroon</u>													
N. Cameroon Rural Health Svc. (PVO)	b/ 631-11-590-201	1975	-	212	-	212	-	100	112	-	-	-	212
Practical Trg. in Health Education	* 631-11-540-XXX	1977	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	1,290	2,040
<u>Central African Republic</u>													
Ouham Province Rural Health	* 676-11-590-XXX	1977	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	743	1,343
							Total						

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

a/ Prior funding provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

b/ Additional funds, if approved, will be provided from the Africa Regional project, Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grant.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY

(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE V

(Page 4)

COUNTRY: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76				
<u>Chad</u> Rural Health Planning & Management	* 677-11-590-XXX	1977	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	288	588
<u>Mali</u> Rural Health Services Development	* 688-11-590-208	TQ	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	950	1,250	2,700
<u>Senegal</u> Rural Health Services Development	* 685-11-590-XXX	TQ	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500	900	1,900
<u>Education & Human Resources Development</u>													
<u>Regional Programs</u>													
Regional Textbook Center	625-11-691-329	1969	1971	421	395	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	421
Pan African Institute for Development	625-11-690-521	1971	1975	720	536	184	-	184	-	-	-	-	720
Training for Project Design and Mgt.	* 625-11-790-905	1973	1977	622	490	132	585	479	238	185	640	-	2,032
OMVS Management & Staff Support	625-11-755-620	1976	1978	-	-	-	460	-	460	-	-	1,520	1,980
<u>Chad</u> Comprehensive Human Resource Dev.	* 677-11-690-XXX	1977	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	2,802	3,202
<u>Upper Volta</u> Women's Roles in Development	* 686-11-690-XXX	1977	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	698	998
<u>Section 106 Development Activities</u>													
<u>Regional Programs</u>													
Reg'l Road Maintenance & Improvement ^{b/}	625-11-610-180	1963	1976	5,637	4,267	1,370	815	1,515	670	-	-	-	6,452
*Detailed project narrative—See Table VI.											Total		

b/ Previously under Selected Development Problems.

c/ Previously under Selected Countries and Organizations.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY

TABLE V

COUNTRY: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

(In thousands of dollars)

(Page 5)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76				
Support to Regional Organizations <u>c/</u>	625-11-755-506	1968	1975	647	425	222	-	183	39	-	-	-	647
Lake Chad Basin Telecommunications	625-12-225-501	1970	1976	1,027	93	934	200	-	1,134	-	-	-	1,227
Accra-Lome Telecommunications <u>b/</u>	625-12-225-172	1971	1976	212	40	172	85	130	127	-	-	-	297
Studies and Surveys <u>b/</u>	625-11-995-906	1972	1975	546	284	262	-	262	-	-	-	-	546
Entente African Enterprises <u>b/</u>	625-15-920-717	1974	1976	720	183	537	510	537	510	-	-	-	1,230
Dev. Studies of Sahel-Sudano Zone <u>b/</u>	* 625-11-995-907	1976 ^a	1980	-	-	-	700	50	650	-	500	1,500	2,700
Lake Chad Basin Roads <u>b/</u>	625-12-310-914	1976	1976	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Niger River Development Planning <u>c/</u>	* 625-11-755-915	1976	1979	-	-	-	75	-	75	-	1,000	1,725	2,800
Sahel Reg'l Aid Coord. & Planning	* 625-11-995-911	1976	1980	-	-	-	1,050	250	800	-	2,200 ^d	2,750	6,000
Accelerated Impact Program	* 625-11-995-910	1977 ^a	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,500	Continuing	
<u>Cameroon</u> Cameroon Low Income Housing	* 631-11-830-203	1976	1978	-	-	-	319	52	267	-	200	100	619
							Total	20,120	11,626	18,406	5,127	50,871	

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

a/ FY 1974 and FY 1975 funding provided from special Sahel emergency appropriations.

b/ Previously under Selected Development Problems.

c/ Previously under Selected Countries and Organizations.

d/ Additional funding being requested under the Food and Nutrition category.

TITLE Central Veterinary Laboratory NUMBER 625-11-190-610	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 400	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 142	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To enable the Malian Livestock and Animal Health Service to meet its requirements for major cattle disease vaccines; this project has supported the establishment of a Central Veterinary Laboratory (CVL) near Bamako. The CVL has been a major element in the Sahelian drought recovery effort, providing vaccines to increase animal disease resistance in this particularly vulnerable period. With the drought over, the CVL will be more critical than ever, participating in the animal health protection effort of the Mali Livestock Sector. The Livestock Sector provides Mali with a prime opportunity for fuller participation in furnishing beef to the expanding urban markets of West Africa.

The project strengthens CVL's capacity to meet vaccination production needs. It provides technical assistance in the management of the Laboratory, increasing its efficiency and output. Professional and technical staff are trained. The Laboratory's equipment maintenance and repair capability is being bolstered. Research is being carried out through the joint efforts of a UN-provided immunologist and a U.S.-financed microbiologist who, with their Malian counterparts, are seeking to improve the quality and shelf-life of locally-produced vaccines. Financing for procurement of spare parts and supplies to complement the equipment maintenance and repair program is provided.

Progress to Date: The CVL continues to produce increasing

quantities of vaccines including rinderpest, pleuropneumonia (CBPP), blackleg, pasteurilla, anthrax and poultry. The Malian Government has requested CVL's active participation in the planned New Lands activity of the Mali Livestock Sector project wherein tsetse infected lands will be opened to new grazing.

Outputs in Vaccine Production (Cumulative) (000 units)

	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976 Projections
Rinderpest	4,833	9,000	14,208
CBPP	1,007	3,071	5,651
Blackleg	797	1,416	2,190
Pasteurella	362	638	983
Anthrax	9	9	17
Poultry vaccine (new initiative)	-	-	1,000
TOTALS	7,008	14,134	24,049

FY 1977 Program: Funds (\$400,000) will be used to provide 12mm of direct-hire veterinary advisory services (\$70,000), 24mm of contract microbiologist services (\$150,000), and 12mm of mechanical engineering advisory services (\$60,000); one long-term participant for 12 months and one short-term participant for six months in the U.S. (\$25,000); commodities consisting of laboratory equipment, reagents, and supplies (\$60,000); and other costs, including local labor (\$35,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	740	551	189											
Estimated FY 76	200	250			83	50	133	20	-	20	70	210	280	Personal Services Contract
Estimated through 6/30/76	940	801	139	U.S. Technicians . . .	19	-	19	-	-	-	25	-	25	
Estimated Transition Quarter	20	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	26	-	26	-	-	-	60	-	60	
				Commodities	22	-	22	-	-	-	35	-	35	
Proposed FY 77	400	200	1,560	Other Costs	150	50	200	20	-	20	190	210	400	
				Total Obligations . .										

Country: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Water Resources	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 77	400
NUMBER 625-11-120-712	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 152	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the utilization of water supplies for agricultural development in West Africa through assistance to the Inter-African Committee for Hydrology Studies (CIEH), an African regional organization with headquarters in Ouagadougou, Upper Volta. The assistance will help CIEH to gather and analyze existing information and to identify gaps in existing information and recommend studies for closing them. The assistance will also develop CIEH capacity to prepare action programs to utilize water resources and serve as a dissemination center for water related information.

Water supplies in many regions of Africa have been over-exploited, and in many cases ecological deterioration has made the land less able to support human and animal populations. CIEH was founded in 1960 by 13 African states to lay the basis for an orderly, long-range program to provide water for growing human and animal populations and to develop programs to halt the encroachment of the desert.

Progress to Date: A technical team consisting of a hydrologist, a land use planner and a documentalist/librarian is locating, cataloging and preparing preliminary analysis of existing documentation on water resources books, reports, studies and maps on water resources and water management in the region. It is also identifying additional studies to fill gaps in the information needed to develop an integrated regional program. Supplying of documents and information to

member states continues actively. Studies and project proposals based on them are being identified and presented to the donor community for possible financing. The design for a technical planning office, which will prepare an overall action program for water development of the Savannah region, has been completed. The three contract technicians, in addition to the above are providing on-the-job training for middle-level technicians in their respective fields. At a more senior level, a librarian is receiving 18 months of training in the United States. Recruitment efforts continue to find and hire senior, African counterparts for the hydrologist and land use planner. Financial support for CIEH continues to be provided by member countries and France.

FY 1977 Program: Funds are requested for the services of five technicians (adding a hydrologist-planner and a second documentalist), \$300,000; long-term academic training in the United States in hydrology, land use planning and library science for four participants, (\$40,000); equipment for both the Documentation Center and the Technical Planning Office for purchase of documents and maps and their storage and retrieval, (\$35,000); and other costs, (\$25,000) to provide for technical meetings, seminars and short-term advisory missions bringing African experts to CIEH.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	620	292	328		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated FY 76	365	400			-	254	254	-	103	103	-	300	300
Estimated through 6/30/76	985	692	293	U.S. Technicians	-	55	55	-	-	-	-	40	40
Estimated Transition Quarter	122	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	15	11	26	-	19	19	5	30	35
Proposed FY 77	400	793	2,300	Commodities	25	5	30	-	-	-	17	8	25
				Other Costs	40	325	365	-	122	122	22	378	400
				Total Obligations									

Tippetts-Abbett
McCarthy-Stratton
(TAMS)

TITLE Regional Onchocerciasis-Free Area Planning	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 77	800
NUMBER 625-11-190-912	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 153	FY: 1976	FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide African governments with assistance in planning economic development programs in areas now free of onchocerciasis (river blindness).

In 1974, A.I.D. joined 17 other donors in pledging a total of \$53 million for a six-year program to reduce the incidence of onchocerciasis in seven West African countries severely affected by the disease. (See Grant Activity Data for "Onchocerciasis Control".) The exploitation of approximately 26,000 square miles of relatively fertile valleys will have a major economic impact on total national production of food crops, export crops, and livestock in the affected areas.

Settlement of these river valleys will require major donor financial and technical assistance and sophisticated project planning if the agricultural potential of the valleys is to be realized in ways that are socially acceptable to the local populace and do not lead to degradation of soil and water resources. Following detailed discussions with cooperating African governments and other donors, A.I.D. has agreed to provide the following assistance for planning oncho-free area development: a) analyses of Earth Resource Technology Satellite (ERTS) tapes and other data for application in land use, ground water and climatological studies for the region; b) special studies dealing with problems of common concern to participating African governments such as the control of bilharzia in settlement zones and non-formal education

options for these areas; c) studies to determine the feasibility of specific resettlement and area development investment projects with a view towards their being financed by A.I.D. and other donors. The studies will be prepared for the concerned national governments and regional planning organizations such as the Interstate Council for Drought Recovery (CILSS), the African Development Bank and the Entente Fund. The preparation and use of these studies for planning and designing investment programs will be carried out in cooperation with FAO, UNDP, IBRD and other donors. Participating governments will contribute to local costs and provide institutional and logistical support for the studies.

Progress to Date: FY 1976 funds will finance a contract for the collection and analysis of ERTS data on the onchocerciasis area. Interim quarter funds will be obligated for a feasibility study of a resettlement project and a water management or similar study of common concern to three or four of the participating African governments.

FY 1977 Program: Funds are requested to carry out three special studies on such common concerns as measures to control bilharzia, cost-effective health delivery systems and non-formal education options for the cleared areas as well as three feasibility studies of investment programs for the development of resettled areas. The special studies will require \$380,000 and the feasibility studies \$420,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES										
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS															
	Estimated FY 76	200	800		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77									
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total						
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-																	To be selected.
Estimated FY 76	1,000	200		U.S. Technicians ...	-	1,000	1,000	-	215	215	-	800	800							
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,000	200	800	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Estimated Transition Quarter	215	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Proposed FY 77	800	-	2,015	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
				Total Obligations . .	-	1,000	1,000	-	215	215	-	800	800							

TITLE Entente Food Production	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 154	FY 77 3,000	
NUMBER 626-11-130-203		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To promote the national capacity of the Entente States (Ivory Coast, Togo, Benin (Dahomey), Niger and Upper Volta) to design and implement rural productivity projects and thereby increase the level of efficiency and reliability of food production by small farmers. The Entente countries have recently begun to promote a policy of expanding domestic food production. This policy reflects the increasing burden of growing food import requirements resulting from the slow rate of growth in the food production sector despite growing populations, the unprecedented rate of inflation of world food prices, and the Sahel drought. The technical assistance grant aspect of the project will facilitate Entente regional coordination for the promotion of small farmer food production policies and technical training for host country personnel to develop the skills necessary to implement these policies. Capital assistance grant funds will be utilized primarily by the interior Entente states, namely Upper Volta and Niger which were gravely affected by the Sahelian drought, for sub-project implementation. (Loan funds for sub-project implementation, primarily for the Entente Coastal states, are described in the Loan Activity Data under the title Entente Food Production). These sub-projects will enable small farmers to increase the production of staple food crops, including fruits and vegetables, primarily for domestic consumption.

is expected to be signed in the third quarter of FY 1976. It provides two full-time U.S. advisors in agricultural production and credit to the Entente Fund Secretariat to assist member governments in the analysis and design of agricultural production activities as well as short-term consultants for specialized design and analysis requirements. The grant funds will also finance training for Entente country agricultural officials in sub-project preparation. The Entente member countries have responded to the project by proposing sub-projects for financing under either the loan or capital grant segment of the project. The Entente fund will assist in completing feasibility studies and final design. Loan funds of \$3 million authorized in FY 1976 will finance the first tranche of sub-projects. The second tranche will be financed by loan and capital grant funds in FY 1977.

FY 1977 Program: In FY 1977, \$3 million in capital grant funds will be required to finance capital sub-projects. The grant will be made to the Entente Fund for sub-granting to selected Entente States (primarily Upper Volta and Niger).

Progress to Date: A technical assistance grant for \$790,000

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES										
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS															
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77									
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total						
	-	-	-																	To be selected.
Estimated FY 76	790	200		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	450	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Estimated through 6/30/76	790	200	590	Participants	-	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Proposed FY 77	3,000	2,890	6,680	Other Costs	-	140	140	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000		
				Total Obligations . .	-	790	790	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000		

Country: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Entente Livestock Phase II Grant	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 143	FY 77 740	
NUMBER 626-11-130-204		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To increase the efficiency and productivity of the livestock sector in the Entente countries (Ivory Coast, Togo, Benin (Dahomey), Niger and Upper Volta) while increasing the income of the rural poor; to support the development of viable national livestock institutions and the Entente Livestock Community (ELG), a regional livestock organization.

The livestock sector performs a key function in the economies of the Entente countries. It represents the major source of livelihood for a large proportion of the population and provides an essential source of protein for all the Entente countries. In the face of the growing demand for meat in the region, which was aggravated by the substantial herd losses sustained by the drought in the Sahel, the policies of the Entente governments have placed increasing emphasis on the reconstitution of herds and the increased production of meat.

Progress to Date: Technical assistance to the Entente Fund Secretariat and national livestock institutions will provide for the identification, implementation and evaluation of a series of small herder-oriented livestock production projects in the Entente countries. Technical assistance grant funds will also be provided for training and seminars.

FY 1976 technical assistance and capital grant (\$3.5 million) and loan (\$4.5 million) funds will be authorized in the third

quarter of FY 1976. Sub-project proposals for livestock production and marketing are being prepared by the Entente countries which will be designed against criteria which increase the productive capacity of the large number of small livestock producers and thereby increase the income of the rural poor. The proposals will be reviewed for their technical and administrative feasibility; sub-project implementation will begin in FY 1977. A complementary element of this project is research assistance. An extensive study of the livestock sector in the Entente countries has been initiated by the Center for Research on Economic Development (CRED) at the University of Michigan. The CRED study will provide an analytical framework for decision-making in the livestock sector as well as assist in the design and evaluation of A.I.D.-financed sub-projects. CRED researchers are already in place in Upper Volta and the Ivory Coast, and one will be in place in Niger early in CY 1976.

FY 1977 Program: The FY 1977 grant requirement is \$740,000, of which \$302,000 is for the CRED study; \$438,000 is for technical assistance to the Entente Fund (one long-term advisor-12mm at \$60,000, contributing costs of an African advisor-24mm at \$12,000, short-term consultants-25mm at \$175,000, training and seminars in Africa-\$191,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
Estimated FY 76					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
	-	-	-											
	3,500	100		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	325	325	-	-	-	-	-	247	247
				Participants	65	-	65	-	-	-	-	191	-	191
	3,500	100	3,400	Commodities	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	3,078	12	3,090	-	-	-	-	-	302	302
Proposed FY 77	740	-	4,240	Total Obligations . .	3,163	337	3,500	-	-	-	191	549	740	

Country: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Sahel Water Data Network and Management	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 144	FY 77 1,500	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976 FY: 1982
NUMBER 625-11-120-917			

Project Target and Course of Action: 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. Because water resources are so limited in the region and their conservation and proper use so critical to agricultural, livestock and rural development, prudent water management must focus not only on ground water resource development, but also on timely and accurate collection and analysis of meteorological and surface water data. In the area of ground water hydrology, A.I.D. assistance is being provided to the Inter-African Committee for Hydrology Studies (CIEH) in Ouagadougou.

The present project will operate on both the national and regional levels to complement the CIEH program. At the national level, assistance will be provided to help governments to develop meteorological and hydrological services and data collection networks, to transmit water data daily to national centers, and to disseminate this information for agricultural planning purposes more effectively. At the regional level, the project will help develop a capacity to process and interpret weather-water data for the Sahelian zone as a whole. African meteorologists will be trained to help build an ability to provide long-term weather forecasting.

of the U.S. Department of Commerce studied existing meteorological and hydrological services in the Sahel. NOAA also reviewed a proposed multi-donor program being sponsored by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) and the Permanent Interstate Committee against the Drought in the Sahel (CILSS). As a result of its studies, NOAA strongly endorsed the multi-donor program and recommended that U.S. assistance to the program should finance consultants, training, equipment and construction costs for part of the proposed regional center. Also during 1975, with UNDP and Dutch financing, the WMO/UNDP/CILSS project began with the establishment of the regional training school in temporary quarters. Architectural plans have been prepared for the permanent center in Niamey, Niger with construction expected to begin during the second half of 1976. Equipment has been purchased for the seven national programs and experts have already been appointed to six of the seven recipient countries. Most recently, in January 1976 an international conference was held in Geneva to review project progress and establish a mechanism for project co-ordination.

FY 1977 Program: FY 1977 funds (\$1,500,000) will provide telecommunications equipment (\$700,000), data processing, air conditioning, and other equipment (\$300,000), and financing for some of the construction of the Regional Center (\$500,000).

Progress to Date: During FY 1975, at the request of A.I.D., the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-										
Estimated FY 76	260	70											
Estimated through 6/30/76	260	70	190	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	160	160	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
				Other Costs	60	-	60	-	-	-	-	500	500
Proposed FY 77	1,500	2,500	4,260	Total Obligations . .	60	200	260	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,500

To be selected.

Country: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Sahel Crop Protection	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 145	FY 77 700	
NUMBER 625-11-130-916		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: T. Qtr.*	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the present limited capability of the Sahel States to control common annual crop pests. The project purpose is to establish in each participating Sahel country a viable plant protection organization to demonstrate to farmers efficient methods of pest control which will lead to increased agricultural production and farmer income. Emphasis is on protection of food crops. A regional headquarters office will be established to coordinate and initiate appropriate regional activities on an intra and inter-regional basis with FAO, OCLALAV (Organization for Control of Locusts and Birds), OICMA (International Organization for Control of African Migratory Locust), and other agencies involved in pest control activities.

A plant protection specialist stationed in each cooperating country will provide leadership and technical guidance in developing a national plant protection organization through: establishment of sound management practices, including staffing, planning, budgeting and evaluation; identification and provision of professional and practical training needs; and development of effective survey, extension, and control systems.

Project activity will continue for approximately four years. Long-term needs would be assessed at the end of this period.

The primary benefits of the project will go to small farmers.

As food crop production of cash crops also improves, governments will benefit through reduced food import costs and possible export of crop surpluses.

U.S. assistance will be complemented by close collaboration with other international donors such as FAO, and the Canadian and French aid agencies.

A survey team visited the Sahel to investigate the present status of environmental conditions, host country organizational structure, and needs as they pertain to crop protection. A.I.D. has assigned a direct hire project officer to manage and monitor the project. USDA has assigned four crop protection specialists to the project.

FY 1977 Program: Funding will provide five USDA PASA advisors for 12 man months each (\$330,000); continuing four long-term and 20 new short-term participants (\$128,000); vehicles, sprayers, laboratory equipment, entomological supplies, pesticides (\$155,000); and other costs such as vehicle operation, maintenance and repair costs, local labor and contractual support costs, and local construction materials (\$87,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	390	390	-	330	330	U.S. Department of Agriculture
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-		-	-	-	140	-	140	128	-	128	
Estimated Transition Quarter	700	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		-	-	-	-	160	160	155	-	155	
					-	-	-	-	10	10	87	-	87	
Proposed FY 77	700	1,600	3,000	Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	140	560	700	370	330	700	

*FY 1976 funding was provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

Country: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE West Africa Remote Sensing	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 77	750
NUMBER 625-11-190-913	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 1977	FY: 1981

Goal: To develop capacity in Africa to use remote sensing (satellite) data for better planning of development programs.

Purpose: To participate in a multi-donor program to convert an existing tracking station in Ouagadougou into a facility able to receive and process Landsat remote sensing, and to provide training in the interpretation of the data and its utilization in development planning.

Background: Satellite data have great potential for applications in land utilization planning, analyzing soil resources, determining mineral and water resources, and analyzing vegetation and topography. To be most effective, however, there is need for receiving and processing facilities within the regions where the data are to be applied.

The Economic Commission for Africa is seeking to coordinate development of satellite receiving and processing stations for maximum efficient coverage. Receiving stations already planned or constructed will provide coverage for most of Africa except West Africa. A French satellite tracking station exists in Ouagadougou and has technical capacity to be converted into a Landsat station. This activity proposes U.S. participation with other donors in a comprehensive program to develop this potential Landsat facility and to provide processing, interpretation and training facilities so that Africans can utilize the information coming from the station in development planning.

Major Outputs (cumulative):	FY 1977	1978	1979
African staff trained	2	4	6
African data users trained	45	90	135
Imagery computer processing and data tapes	X	X	X
Image interpretation and analysis	X	X	X

Host Country and Other Donors:

- UN E.C.A. - Technical study \$100,000
- UNDP/FAO - Training support \$100,000 per year
- France - Facilities valued at \$1.0 million, \$300,000 for conversion of facilities
- Participating African governments - User fees \$400,000 per year

FY 1977 Program: Funds are requested for five technicians and three short-term consultants (\$355,000); long-term training for nine African staff members (\$90,000); commodities for processing, interpreting and user assistance (\$212,000); and other costs including operating support of the center and on-the-job training and seminars (\$93,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 76	Estimated through 6/30/76	Estimated Transition Quarter		Proposed FY 77	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	355	355	To be selected
	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	90	
	-	-	-	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	212	
	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	93	
Proposed FY 77	750	2,645	3,395	Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	567	750	

Country: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Lake Chad Basin Planning Model	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 77	550
		INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER 625-11-120-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE -	FY: 1977	FY: 1979

Goal: To achieve the most rational and best utilization of the Lake Chad Basin's resources through development which preserves and enhances the environment, both social and physical, and ameliorates the life of the people of the basin.

Purpose: To enhance the capacity of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) and its member states to plan sound projects and programs in the basin particularly, but not limited to, those that relate to the use of water.

Background: The Lake Chad Basin is an unusual hydrogeologic basin of 2,450,000 square kilometers covering parts of seven 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. However, development of lake and basin resources must take into account the special climatic and hydrogeologic situation and the fragile ecology peculiar to the basin. Among other things, development of the area must be undertaken in a way which does not damage the major fish resources of Lake Chad. This project involves using the data from numerous available physical and socio-economic studies of the Basin and synthesizing these with updated and new information to produce digital simulation models to assist decision-making on resource allocation planning and specific project feasibility.

Major Outputs(Cumulative)	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79
Seminars held to increase understanding by key policy makers of member states of need for comprehensive basin planning	1	3	-
Number of inter-related digital computer simulation models completed and tested	-	3	7
Number of LCBC staff trained in theory and operation of planning models and related subjects	1	5	6
Computer capability installed at LCBC	-	-	X

Host Country and Other Donors:

LCBC - Contributing staff, facilities, and support costs, \$75,000

UNDP/FAO - Preparing Basin water strategy which is directly complementary to modeling techniques \$291,000.

FY 1977 Program: FY 1977 funding will be required for approximately 100 man-months of contractor model design services in the U.S. and overseas (\$505,000); one long term participant for 12 man-months and one short-term participant for four man-months (\$18,000; and other costs, including local support and an orientation seminar (\$27,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES									
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS														
	Estimated FY 76	Estimated through 6/30/76	Estimated Transition Quarter		Proposed FY 77	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77							
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total				
	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	To be selected.
	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	505	505					
	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	18					
	-	-	-	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	27					
Proposed FY 77	550	700	1,250	Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	505	550					

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 77	FY 78
Lake Chad Livestock and Mixed Agriculture	Food and Nutrition	1,200	
NUMBER	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
625-11-130-XXX	-	FY: 1977	FY: 1980

Goal: To increase the living standards of people in the project area (Assale, Chad - Serbewel, Cameroon) consistent with equitable benefit distribution and most beneficial land use.

Purpose: To increase livestock and agriculture production efficiency through the introduction of improved systems of production and management while efficiently utilizing and improving the natural resource base.

Background: In FY 1971, at the request of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), A.I.D. initiated a pilot integrated livestock project in a zone made up of the contiguous districts of Assale (Chad) and Serbewel (Cameroon). The project was jointly undertaken with UNDP/FAO and the French Assistance Program (FAC). It addressed the principal economic activity of that region and was consistent with national priorities. A recent evaluation of the project revealed substantial progress in the establishment of producer associations among the livestock raisers, the development of the local infrastructure of the livestock services, the institution of regular programs of animal health services, and the development of stock water facilities for more rational range use. It also found that the animal population in the pilot zone exceeded the bearing capacity of the range, which had undergone further deterioration as a result of the drought. The evaluation recommended that a follow-on project be undertaken beginning in FY 1977. The thrust of this Phase II project is to be on (1) strengthened marketing facilities and increased animal offtake, (2) institution of a range management plan and (3) assistance in

food crop production to achieve a decreased reliance on livestock as a source of income.

Major Outputs (Cumulative):	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	Years
Decrease herd size by about 3%	X	X	X	X
Increase annual herd offtake from 10.4% to 14%	X	X	X	X
Producer associations operative	-	4	8	10
Integrated livestock/agriculture production system in demonstration resource areas	-	-	7	8

Host Country and Other Donors:

LCBC - Provides overall coordination and direction UNDP/FAO Provides project director and funding for various project activities

France - Provides staff and other project support.

Cameroon and Chad - Provides livestock and agricultural services, staff and facilities in respective countries.

FY 1977 Program: FY 1977 funding is required to cover 36 man-months services for two long-term technicians and seven man-months for 3 short-term consultants (\$273,000); 24 man-months of long-term training for two participants (\$25,000) and 60 man-months third-country training for six participants (\$26,000); commodities including vehicles, construction and fire fighting equipment, and seed and other agricultural inputs (\$324,000); and other costs including access roads, firebreaks and range seeding (\$552,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	273	273		
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	25	26	51		
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	324		
Proposed FY 77	1,200	3,800	5,000	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	552	552		
				Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	-	-	25	1,175	1,200		

To be selected.

TITLE OMVS/Mauritania Dieri Soil Crop Research NUMBER 628-11-110-XXX	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 560	
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1981

Goal: To help achieve a higher and more secure standard of living for the rural poor in Mauritania and to assist with the realization of the agricultural potential of the Senegal River Basin, while protecting the Basin from further environmental deterioration.

Purpose: Identify a means of increasing the standard of living of the rural poor in Mauritania's Kaedi Region and similar areas by identifying more productive plant species and farming practices for both food and feed crops.

Background: The majority of Mauritania's 1.2 million people eke out a meager livelihood on the dry grass steppes of the dieri, or sandy upland soil, in the country's southern portion, about 300,000 square kilometers of which is natural pastureland good only for livestock grazing and poor quality food crop production. The Mauritanian Government is stressing rural development in its new Five-Year Plan. However, to date most agricultural research has been on the heavier soils found on the banks of the Senegal River. This project, conducted through the Senegal River Basin Development Organization (OMVS), will help the Government realize its goals by conducting research in ways to improve agricultural production on the dieri soils.

Major Outputs (cumulative):	FY 77	78	79	80	81
Improved forage species identified	-	-	1	5	15
Improved food crop species identified	-	-	-	1	4
Improved farming practices identified	-	1	5	15	-
Qualified personnel returned from training	3	9	20	34	51

Host Country and Other Donors:

OMVS/Mauritania - Land for research, selected support facilities, duty-free entry of project commodities, and candidates for training.

FY 1977 Program: Funding (\$560,000) will provide for 54 man-months of services of an agronomist, irrigation engineer, and farm management technician (\$210,000) and three man-months of related consultant services (\$21,000); 24 man-months of long-term training for two participants (\$20,000) and 6 man-months of short-term training for 3 participants (\$16,000); commodities including farm and irrigation equipment, vehicles, seeds and fertilizer (\$177,000); and other costs including some construction and operating costs (\$116,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 76	-	-		-	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	231	To be selected.	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	36		
Proposed FY 77	560	927	1,487	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	177		
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	116		
				Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	560	560		

TITLE North Cameroon Seed Multiplication	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 300	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 146	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980
NUMBER 631-11-130-202			

Project Target and Course of Action: To establish and institutionalize a self-sustaining system for production, distribution, and use of improved peanuts and sorghum seed in Northern Cameroon in order to meet the needs for improved seed of up to 205,000 farmers planting up to 430,000 hectares of sorghum and up to 100,000 farmers planting up to 73,000 hectares of peanuts. The project is intended to assist the Government of Cameroon in achieving two of its priority objectives--the expansion of agricultural production and the reduction of income disparities between regions of the country. Northern Cameroon is a relatively less advantaged area in which subsistence agriculture still plays a prominent role.

A.I.D. is providing a three-member assistance team, consisting of two agronomists and an extension specialist, to help the Cameroon Government carry out a two-stage project. The first stage includes testing and multiplication of appropriate proved varieties of seeds developed elsewhere. The second includes the extension of the use of these varieties, together with improved cultural practices and seed and grain protection measures throughout the project area.

The variety testing and seed multiplication will be located initially at Government stations in Maroua and Sanguere and at a Young Farm Families Training Center operated by the International Union for Child Welfare in Dadjamka. One of the A.I.D. agronomists will be attached to the Maroua station, the second will alternate between the Sanguere and

the Dadjamka locations; and the extension specialist will be attached to the Provincial Agricultural Office so as to help the extension service promote the use of new seeds and practices throughout the province. Appropriate processing and field equipment will be provided and Cameroonians will receive training in the United States and on-the-job in order to replace the A.I.D. technicians.

Progress to Date: Final project design and authorization was completed during the first half of FY 1976. Final design resulted in the substitution of peanuts for millet as use of the former is being extended throughout the area whereas millet is more confined to certain areas. Peanuts contain greater nutritive value, cash crop potential, and are favored by the Government. Earlier intentions to carry out project activities in Chad were dropped because of administrative and technical considerations. The first technician (direct-hire) has arrived and will commence operations shortly.

FY 1977 Program: FY 1977 funds will cover 36 man-months of services of three technicians (\$210,000) and two man-months of consultant services (\$14,000); 12 man-months of long term training for one participant and three man-months short term training for another (\$16,000); commodities including processing equipment and fertilizers (\$30,000); and other costs including vehicle operation and maintenance and local labor (\$30,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-										
Estimated FY 76	500	165			110	24	134	-	-	-	210	14	224
Estimated through 6/30/76	500	165	335	U.S. Technicians ..	23	-	23	-	-	-	16	-	16
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	168	-	168	-	-	-	30	-	30
Proposed FY 77	300	849	1,649	Commodities	175	-	175	-	-	-	30	-	30
				Other Costs	476	24	500	-	-	-	286	14	300
				Total Obligations ..									

Personal services contracts

TITLE North Cameroon Livestock and Agricultural Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 147	FY 77 1,000	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: T. Qtr.
NUMBER 631-11-110-XXX		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1981	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Cameroon in arresting and reversing the drought exacerbated progressive deterioration of land and vegetation in North Cameroon. This will involve increasing production and income from agriculture and livestock. Basic living conditions of the rural poor of North Cameroon will be improved through measures addressing health and human development.

Studies by A.I.D. and others indicate that this heavily populated poorest area of Cameroon has significant potential for increased agricultural production. The project involves a comprehensive approach to the situation, introducing range management and soil conservation techniques such as rotational grazing, water resource management, re-seeding and other erosion control measures. Mixed crop production and herding activities will be encouraged. Government institutional capacities will be developed.

Progress to Date: From May to October 1975, a joint US/French financed land resource survey team analyzed the character of the land resource base, factors bearing on its degradation, and the human and infrastructure setting of the region. A second joint US/French identification and design team presented initial pre-feasibility proposals for change in December. Follow-on design efforts are scheduled to be completed by April.

The Cameroon Government has established a provincial committee to combat the effect of the drought in the north under the authority of the Ministry of Economy and Plan.

The "Integrated Rural Development" project title contained in the FY 1976 presentation has been changed. Discussions with the Government indicate the variety of Cameroonian organizations active in the area favor a series of projects over the single multi-sector project under the earlier title. The A.I.D. programming approach, addressing the needs of the area as a whole, will be continued.

Transition quarter funding (\$1,035,000) will be used for 120 man-months of a five man contract livestock production team (\$865,000), 40 man-months of short-term training in the United States (\$48,000); commodities, including three vehicles (\$32,000) and other costs associated with technician support and seminars (\$90,000).

FY 1977 Programs: FY 1977 funding includes 60 man-months for continuation of five long-term technicians (\$480,000); 35 man-months for 12 short-term consultants (\$270,000); 96 man-months of long-term training for eight participants and 36 man-months of short-term training for six participants (\$140,000); commodities including demonstration materials, training aids, and office equipment and supplies (\$50,000); and other costs (\$60,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-											To be selected.
Estimated FY 76	-	-												
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	865	865	-	750	750	
Estimated Transition Quarter	1,035	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	48	48	-	140	140	
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	32	32	-	50	50	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	90	90	-	60	60	
Proposed FY 77	1,000	7,965	10,000	Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	1,035	1,035	-	1,000	1,000	

Country: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Seed Production Center (Central African Republic)	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 77 200	
NUMBER 676-11-130-201	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	FY 1976 African Programs, p. 148	FY: 1976	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To establish and institutionalize a seed production and multiplication capacity at the Grimari Agricultural Station for the principal food and oilseed crops in the Central African Republic. This project supplements three ongoing projects of the UNDP in the fields of seed production, applied agronomic research, and agricultural extension. It will add a new dimension to these activities by developing a capability for seed processing treatment, storage and protection.

AID assistance through this project provides the services of an agricultural engineer for a period of two years to establish a seed laboratory for determining the viability and germination quality of seed produced at the UNDP supported Seed Production Center at Grimari. He is also responsible for establishing a cadre of local mechanics and training them in operations and maintenance of the agricultural machinery which AID is also providing the Center. Equipment for the laboratory and the seed treatment and storage facilities will be provided along with periodic consultant services in seed processing and agricultural training. Two Central Africans will be trained in seed processing at a U.S. institution.

Finally, AID will collaborate with the UNDP by providing

technical experts to evaluate the project after two years and design a follow-on project to encompass seed distribution to rural farmers, seed legislation, and pricing policy.

Progress to Date: Three project technicians (United Nations Development Program) are currently on board; the AID agricultural engineer is expected to arrive during the third quarter of FY 76. Breeder seeds have already been selected and plantings started for peanuts and rice. Selected corn varieties will be ready for multiplication in FY 1977.

FY 1977 Program: FY 1977 funds are requested for 12 man months for one long-term technician (\$78,000) and 10 man months for short term consultants (\$79,000); supplemental agricultural machinery (\$28,000); and other costs (\$15,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	Estimated FY 76	170	93		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/76	263	170	93	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	73	73	-	-	-	-	157	157	Personal Service Contracts.
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	38	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 77	200	40	503	Commodities	132	-	132	-	-	-	28	-	28	
				Other Costs	20	-	20	-	-	-	15	-	15	
				Total Obligations . .	190	73	263	-	-	-	43	157	200	

TITLE Chad Range and Livestock Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 77 1,033	INITIAL OBLIGATION *
NUMBER 677-11-120-201	-	FY: 1977	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1981

Goal: To assist Chad to prevent further loss and degradation of animal pasturage and water resources and to establish a balanced and zonal restructuring of the livestock industry.

Purpose: To introduce the concepts and practice of range management and animal husbandry to the Government of Chad, the livestock service and traditional herders.

Background: Livestock and agriculture account for approximately 45 percent of Chad's GNP. During the recent Sahelian drought, Chad lost about 40 percent of its cattle herds. As livestock production is vital to the Chadian economy, the government in its latest development plans had designated the livestock sector as one of its principal priorities. This project is in response to a Chadian request for assistance in the introduction of concepts of improved animal husbandry and utilization of animal pastures and water resources to traditional herders.

Host Country and Other Donors:

UNDP/FAO - Providing services of three technicians to the Livestock Unit (LDU).

IBRD - Funding LDU operating costs.

Chad - Facilities and staff will be made available by applicable agencies.

FY 1977 Program: FY 77 funds will cover 84 man-months service of four long term technicians (\$590,000) and 7 man-months services of two short-term consultants (\$50,000); long-term training for two participants and short term training for five participants (\$54,000); commodities including vehicles and a mobile audio-visual unit (\$60,000); and other costs including construction of training center and local operating and contract costs (\$279,000).

Major Outputs(Cumulative):	All Years			
	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	Years
Courses in range management in two training centers	-	-	X	X
Qualified Chadian professors trained	-	-	-	4
Chadians cadre trained	-	16	32	44
Herder training center established	-	X	X	X
Part time herder extension agents trained	-	15	30	75

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS											
	Estimated FY 76	Estimated through 6/30/76	Estimated Transition Quarter		Proposed FY 77	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77				
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	640	-	640	To be selected.
	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	54		
	-	-	-	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	60		
	-	-	-	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	53	-	279		
Proposed FY 77	1,033	1,467	2,500	Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	693	1,033			

*FY 1975 and FY 1976 funding was provided under The Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

TITLE Agricultural Institution Development (Chad) NUMBER 677-11-110-XXX	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)			
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	FY 77 750		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION	
		FY: 1977	FY: 1981		

Goal: To help Chad attain basic self-sufficiency in food grains and an improved standard of living for the small farmer.

Purpose: To help Chad develop an agricultural institutional infrastructure capable of responding at least minimally within Chad's budget constraints, to the development needs of the agricultural sector.

Background: Chad's major development potential lies in its considerable land and water resources. However, exploitation of these resources requires the substantial intervention of governmental services to motivate, guide, and support developmental undertakings. Chad does not have an operational plan for agricultural development. Its agricultural institutions are handicapped by lack of effective organization and staff. This project aims at relieving these bottlenecks by providing advisory services and training to (1) develop planning units in the Ministries of Agriculture and Land Development and strengthen the Agricultural Statistics Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, (2) organize an adaptive research capability for providing input packages in support of production programs, and (3) retrain the Chadian extension service, currently primarily engaged in cotton production schemes, to increase their effectiveness in introducing improved practices for food crop production.

Major Outputs: (Cumulative)

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81
Number of personnel trained in agricultural planning, extension and research skills	-	6	12	18	20
Sector plan updated and number of projects prepared for donor funding	1	3	6	9	12
Research plan developed and number of specific activities underway	-	4	10	18	26
Number of extension agents undergoing retraining	50	200	350	500	650

Host Country and Other Donors:
UNDP/FAO-Establish unit in Directorate of Agriculture for programming and evaluation of projects; establishment of Agriculture Statistics Division in Ministry of Agriculture; support of Ministry of Agriculture Training Office.
FED-assistance for research and multiplication of seeds
Chad-Provide budget support for offices and agencies receiving aid.

FY 1977 Program: Funding is required in FY 1977 for two long-term contract technicians for 48 man-months(\$320,000) and five short-term consultants for 20 man-months(\$140,000); five long-term participants for 60 man-months(\$60,000) and six short-term participants for 24 man-months(\$30,000); commodities including vehicles, audio-visual and training aids, and office equipment and supplies(\$95,000); and other costs for local contractor and training programs (\$105,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	460	460	To be selected.
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	90	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	95	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	20	105	
Proposed FY 77	750	1,450	2,200	Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	480	750	

TITLE Guinea Agricultural Production and Training	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 800	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 149	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980
NUMBER 675-11-130-201			

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Guinea increase the production of food crops through strengthening of its agricultural education, research and extension program. Guinea has great agricultural potential and was at one time a net exporter of food crops. However, it has become a net importer in order to feed its population of over 5 million, most of whom are dependent upon subsistence agriculture. The country has the physical resources potential to enable it to re-attain a level of self-sufficiency.

In its current Five-Year Plan (1974-78) Guinea has designated the development of the agricultural sector as its top priority. It has allocated a major portion of its annual development budget for increasing agricultural production and has requested U.S. Government assistance in this area.

The project is assisting the Government of Guinea in the development and strengthening of the Education/Research/Extension complex at the National Faculty of Agronomy and National Agriculture Research Institute at Foulaya and the regional vocational school of agriculture at Faranah. These schools, the major agricultural institutions in Guinea, have very limited resources, and U.S. assistance to them will serve to upgrade agricultural training throughout the country. A.I.D. will also assist in the development of a model farm in Faranah, which will

serve as a local farmer demonstration center and training site for agricultural students. The 110 hectare farm will enable local farmers to participate in applied research, demonstration and practical training needed to increase food output. Along with the two agricultural institutions, the model farm will provide a basic framework for the Government of Guinea in its efforts to incorporate applied research, demonstration and practical training in the development of the agricultural sector. As the project was developed, it was realized that the original time frame (3 years) and funding levels were inadequate, and the project has therefore been expanded.

There will be four technicians on the model farm demonstration site. Short-term consultants will provide assistance in curriculum development, in the installation of laboratory equipment and expertise in the areas of nematology, pathology and international research linkages. The U.S. will also finance training of participants and certain construction and commodity costs.

FY 1977 Program: Funding (\$800,000) will provide 20 mm of technical assistance (\$125,000); seven long-term participants (\$75,000); commodities such as laboratory equipment and educational supplies (\$150,000); and other costs including construction and operating costs (\$450,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-											To be selected.
Estimated FY 76	605	-												
Estimated through 6/30/76	605	-	605	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	108	108	-	-	-	-	125	125	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	30	-	30	-	-	-	75	-	75	
				Commodities	445	-	445	-	-	-	150	-	150	
				Other Costs	22	-	22	-	-	-	450	-	450	
Proposed FY 77	800	3,306	4,711	Total Obligations . .	497	108	605	-	-	-	675	125	800	

Country: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Mali Crop Production	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 77 2,250	
NUMBER 688-11-130-202	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 136	FY: 1976 *	FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To increase food production with the eventual goal of self-sufficiency. As a result of the severe drought which has devastated Mali, self-sufficiency in food production has become the highest development priority of the Government. The technologies of new crops and varieties, the better adapted crop cultural calendars, and the application of fertilizers and other technical improvements which can be applied at an increasing rate will permit Malian peasant farmers to assure themselves of adequate food supply, even in years in which rainfall is less than optimal.

The project can be divided in two activities (1) to expand "Operation Mils" in the Mopti Region of Mali where agricultural extension work in sorghum and millet with improved seed, credit, rudimentary equipment and animal traction is being coupled with rural infrastructure activities; and (2) to increase small scale irrigation in the Riz-Sorgho area near Gao, Mali, for the production of sorghum and rice.

The Operation Mils activity began in 1973 using counterpart generated by sale of U.S. grain under the Regional Grain Stabilization Program. The proposed activity expands the earlier work. The Riz-Sorgho portion supplements an existing IBRD financed activity, which would reduce the chronic deficit in the Gao area by about 65%.

Progress to Date: Operating and financial plans for the project's first year have been completed and the project fund has been established. Thirty agricultural agents have been recruited. Vehicles, capital, expendable and operational materials are being procured and plans and projects made for longer term procurement. Improved seeds have been provided for the first year's operations and intensive work has begun with pilot farmers. In essence, the operational infrastructure for the project has been firmly established.

FY 1977 Program: Funds totaling \$2,250,000 will be utilized for 24 man-months for one agricultural advisor and 6 man-months of short-term TDY services for one well-digging supervisor (\$180,000), participant training for 5 short-term participants (20 man-months) in the U.S. (\$40,000); commodities, including agricultural equipment, pumps, vehicles, well-digging equipment and road renovation equipment (\$830,000); and other costs including dike construction and operational costs (\$1,200,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through-6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through-6/30/75	-	-	-											
Estimated FY 76	1,100	750		U.S. Technicians ..	-	160	160	-	-	-	-	180	180	To be selected.
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,100	750	350	Participants	18	-	18	-	-	-	40	-	40	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	522	-	522	-	-	-	830	-	830	
				Other Costs	400	-	400	-	-	-	1,200	-	1,200	
Proposed FY 77	2,250	5,525	8,875	Total Obligations ..	940	160	1,100	-	-	-	2,070	180	2,250	

*FY 1975 funding was provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

Country: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Mali Food For Work	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 137	FY 77 750	
NUMBER 688-11-995-204		INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: T. Qtr.	FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To help many of those Malians who deserted their arid and semi-arid lands during the drought period to reestablish themselves through involvement in food for work programs leading to labor intensive rural and agricultural infrastructure construction. These people, congregated in camps along the Niger River during the height of the drought, have been unable to reestablish themselves in their areas of origin due to the lack of capital, the lack of food stocks to carry them over the reestablishment stage, and general degeneration of community and land structures during their absence. Although the Government has made short-term relief efforts, this project is necessary as a vehicle for rebuilding the basic social infrastructure necessary for permanent resettlement.

The project complements and will be coordinated with a much smaller on-going project sponsored by the World Food Program. The Government of Morocco, where a similar project was highly successful, is expected to cooperate in training personnel for project implementation.

The project began as a pilot phase running through June 1976, with funds from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974 and existing in-country PL480 food grains. This phase employed about 3,000 persons. Recovery activities included reconstruction of irrigation and canal systems; construction of wells, cisterns and sanitary facilities; farm-to-market road clearing and construction; reforestation; construction

of schools, hospitals, clinics and centers for orphans and the elderly; and village infrastructure rehabilitation. From July 1976 through June 1980 the project will employ an average of 4,800 persons per year in an expansion of the type of activities implemented in the pilot phase. The pilot project evaluation, performed in Jan/Feb. 1976 strongly affirms the positive benefits of this type of assistance project on the lives of the drought-area rural poor.

The Government is providing technicians, managers, administrators, transportation, some local materials and commodities and participants valued at about \$600,000 over the life of the project.

FY 1977 Program: Funds (\$750,000) will provide cash to pay laborers on work projects (\$480,000) which will be supplemented by PL480 inputs of six pounds of sorghum per person per work day (1,730 metric tons); third country short-term training (transportation and per diem) in project/activity implementation and management for 15 participants for two months each (\$20,000); and commodities, including hand tools, construction materials, minor machinery and vehicles (\$250,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands) ¹										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-											
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-											
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-											
Estimated Transition Quarter	650	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost											
Proposed FY 77	750	4,960	6,360											
				Total Obligations	-	-	-	650	-	650	750	-	750	

TITLE Mali Land Use Capability Inventory	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 800	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 138	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY:T. QTR.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978
NUMBER 688-11-120-205			

Project Target and Course of Action. To provide the Government of Mali with an inventory of its land resources, classed and sub-classed according to alternative use capabilities. The project is an integral component of Mali's long-term development planning process and will serve as a valuable tool for on-going and proposed projects in the food production and livestock sectors. A.I.D. funding provides for the services of survey technicians, commodities, and local support costs. FAC will also participate in providing technicians.

The project will also provide training of Malian counterparts in soil and vegetation survey procedures, gathering yields, interpreting data, and in resource planning. The counterparts will be provided with classroom instruction and will work closely with the contract team. Through observation and on-site experience, the Malians will learn field procedures and the bases of data interpretations. The counterpart training component will permit the Government to do project design level planning using the planning resources developed in producing the national land use capability inventory. This capability will be located in the Office of Land-Use Planning which is presently being established in the Ministry of Rural Development.

Initially, the project will establish and map distinct resource areas in Mali. The information learned about soils, vegetation and surface water will provide a planning base

for establishing resource development as well as areas of greatest potential priorities for the Government. This inventory will be accessible to all technicians, development planners and potential donors. Access to these documents will reduce duplication of projects and improve research techniques.

The final outputs for this project will be (1) a complete large scale land-use potential map of the non-desert portion of Mali, (2) 17 Malians trained in various aspects of land-use planning and (3) an institutional capacity within the Government of Mali to use land-use planning to proceed to actual project design.

FY 1977 Program. Funds (\$800,000) will provide: one soil scientist, one range ecologist and one land use planner at 24 man-months each (\$420,000); three long-term participants for 36 man-months in the U.S. (\$45,000); commodities, including vehicles, Landsat imagery, range radio equipment and field housing (\$70,000); and other costs including helicopter rental, cartographic/printing services and soil analysis (\$265,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	—	—	—										To be selected
Estimated FY 76	—	—	—										
Estimated through 6/30/76	—	—	—										
Estimated Transition Quarter	500	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost										
Proposed FY 77	800	650	1,950										
				Cost Components									
				U.S. Technicians . . .	—	—	—	—	420	420	—	420	
				Participants	—	—	—	28	—	28	45	—	45
				Commodities	—	—	—	20	—	20	70	—	70
				Other Costs	—	—	—	32	—	32	265	—	265
				Total Obligations . .	—	—	—	80	420	500	380	420	800

TITLE Mali Livestock Sector	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 77 1,100	INITIAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER 688-11-130-203	-	FY: 1977	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Goal: To support the overall economic and social development objectives of the Government of Mali by increasing meat production for internal consumption and for export.

Purpose: To make a measurable impact toward restoration and improvement of one of Mali's most productive sectors, livestock, within a period of three to five years, and of the quality of life of those dependent upon the sector for their livelihood,

Background: Following the disastrous effects of the Sahelian drought on Mali's Livestock Sector, A.I.D. provided \$7,000,000 in Special Sahel Appropriation funding to assist the Government of Mali in reestablishing the sector as a food resource while also preserving and maintaining rangeland and improving the human capacity to manage activities in the sector. The project is tailored to the Malian 5 Year Plan and is comprised of three major sub-activities: (1) the Sahel grazing activity; (2) training and communications; and (3) Phase I of the New Lands activity.

Funds requested here are to be used to commence Phase II of the New Lands activity which will include eradication of tsetse flies permitting the opening of new land for cattle grazing activities. These new lands will help reduce cattle pressure on the drier Sahel pasture lands. Approximately 400,000 hectares will be involved, capable of supporting a minimum of 50,000 persons. Total clearance of the new lands area will take three years.

In addition, A.I.D will finance a three-year study of small ruminants, to assist Mali in designing appropriate small ruminant development projects.

<u>Major Outputs</u> (cumulative)	FY77	FY78	FY79
1. Fly eradication operations	30%	80%	100%
2. Land Development	10%	45%	100%
3. Small Ruminants Study	30%	60%	100%
4. Trained Participants	15%	50%	100%

Host Country and Other Donors:

(1) The Malians will provide technical, administrative and field personnel, participants and some vehicles (about \$300,000). (2) Other donors participating: (A) International Development Association (IDA) loan (\$13,300,000). (B) European Development Fund subsidy (\$4,700,000). (C) French development assistance and UNDP financing in technical assistance (no totals yet available). Saudi Arabia and the IBRD are also expected to participate in the sector.

FY 1977 Program Funds in FY 1977 (\$1,100,000) will be used to finance 36 man-months of fly eradication specialists (\$210,000); three man-months of short-term small ruminant expert services (\$20,000); land clearing, fly eradication and survey equipment and other commodities (\$375,000); 105 man-months of participant training(\$70,000) and other costs (\$425,000), including helicopter rentals (\$190,000) research activities (\$30,000) and operational costs (\$205,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES										
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS															
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77									
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total						
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	230						
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	70						
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	-	375						
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	425	-	425						
Proposed FY 77	1,100	5,235	6,335	Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	870	230	1,100						

TITLE Agricultural Officers Training (Mali)	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 77	1,000
NUMBER 688-11-110-207	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	-	FY: 1977	FY: 1978

Goal: To enable the Government of Mali to implement effective rural development programs in the agricultural sector, leading to increased production.

Purpose: To finance the construction and improvements of two Agriculture Apprenticeship Centers (CAA) which will, with appropriate technical assistance, enable greater numbers of government agriculture officers to be trained and a higher level of skills developed in extension methodology and practical agricultural techniques.

Background: Grass-roots level agricultural training has been identified by the Government and A.I.D. as a critical restraint to production. The present project is intended to provide facilities and technical assistance to expand trained manpower which will be used in existing rural regional agricultural development projects. Graduates will be utilized in government service as extension advisors and technicians to improve the production and marketing capabilities of the small rural farmer, thereby strengthening the Malian ability to meet their food production needs.

Major Outputs: (cumulative) FY 77 FY 78

- | | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| 1. Centers renovated and enlarged | 1 | 2 |
| 2. Increase from present annual capacity of 90 to | 140 | 220 |
| 3. Number of instructors retrained | 15 | 35 |

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will contribute technical architectural, engineering and construction supervision services. Also the Malians will contribute land, existing infrastructure and existing educational capacity. The Government input will be valued at about \$100,000. The International Labor Organization (ILO) has completed two projects during the past decade designed to train CAA teachers and to prepare a blueprint to expand the Malian training capacity. The Swiss Government appears willing to contribute technical assistance to maintain the quality of ILO trained personnel through periodic re-training.

FY 1977 Program: Funds (\$1,000,000) will be utilized to construct and renovate one CAA (\$800,000) and provide for 18 man-months of contract technical assistance for one training advisor (\$105,000) and eight man-months of short term technical assistance (\$45,000). Commodities (\$50,000) will be provided to equip the center.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	150	To be selected.	
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	50		
Proposed FY 77	1,000	1,323	2,323	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	800		
				Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	850	150	1,000		

Country: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Mauritania Range & Livestock Development	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 77 750	
NUMBER 682-11-120-201	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 139	FY: T Qtr.*	FY: 1981

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop in south-eastern Mauritania (Selibaby) an area for increased sedentary and nomadic livestock production. The project will redress some of the drought damage inflicted on livestock production, which has fallen by as much as one-half. The project complements similar A.I.D. activities being undertaken in the adjacent areas of Mali and Senegal.

The project can be divided into two major groupings of activities: (1) a range development scheme including fire-breaks, shallow wells and water catchments, mineral supplements, and a rotational grazing scheme to prevent overgrazing in the vicinity of the wells and catchments; and (2) an animal nutrition and health program which would not be restricted to the project area, but would be provided to all livestock raisers in the district. The program would take preventive action against livestock losses by reducing the high death rates from disease and nutritional deficiencies.

The activities under this project are expected to lead to benefits such as milk production increases, appreciable increases in the offtake percentage of animals for market, rejuvenation of herds by age and sex restructuring and increased fertility and reduced calf mortality. Project benefits will accrue directly to some 20,000 sedentary and nomadic herdsmen and result in increases in cash income and human nutrition. The cattle of an additional 80,000 persons will also receive animal health services.

Limited activities were carried out under this project with funds from the Special Sahel Appropriation to increase the effectiveness and resources of the livestock service of the District of Selibaby. An animal scientist and a sociologist are gathering information about livestock conditions and problems in the Selibaby District and the socio/economic characteristics and interrelationships of the groups in the project-related areas. Due to the sociological complexity and varied tribal livestock practices, these studies are essential to assure that the project responds to the real desires and needs of the area population.

FY 1977 Program: Funding (\$750,000) will provide a contract project manager, one new contract technician and continue one contract technician for 12 months (\$210,000); train 15 short-term participants (\$56,000); provide commodities such as veterinary supplies, mineral supplements, veterinary laboratory equipment, vehicles, camping equipment, fire fighting equipment, land clearing equipment and tools (\$270,000); and other costs, including construction of surface water catchments, continuation of a village level training program, vehicle maintenance and operating costs, and vaccination corral construction (\$214,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	120	120	-	210	210	To be selected.
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-		-	-	-	56	-	56	56	-	56	
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-		-	-	-	324	-	324	270	-	270	
Estimated Transition Quarter	700	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		-	-	-	200	-	200	214	-	214	
Proposed FY 77	750	1,350	2,800		-	-	-	580	120	700	540	210	750	
				Total Obligations										

*FY 1976 funding was provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

Country: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Niger Range and Livestock	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 77	765
NUMBER 683-11-130-202	PRIOR REFERENCE Sec. 113 Notification to be Transmitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop methods of optimizing livestock production in the pastoral zone of Niger while preserving rangeland and water resources, and to develop a national institutional capacity to carry out these programs. Through the introduction of tested range management and animal husbandry practices, the project foresees a reduction of the calf mortality rate, increased calving rate and a more rapid weight gain, sufficient to permit an increase of cattle offtake from 240,000 head to 420,000 head in 1980.

The first phase of the project to be started in FY 1976, will more clearly define the project area, the resources available therein and the types of new practices which can be expected to succeed. These studies will include a "site resource inventory" to identify the range and water resources available in the specific project area, estimate the maximum grazing capacity and provide additional data on the existing population and herd and their migratory patterns. This information will provide the basis for establishing the range management program to be implemented in the project area in a latter phase. Simultaneously, a series of herder seminars will attempt to anticipate herder response to the new techniques while allowing the herders themselves to participate in the project at the beginning design stage.

Funds provided in the first phase will finance training of

livestock personnel and extension agents in order to strengthen range management and animal husbandry capabilities at the national level and at the project site. The first phase of the project will develop and test, on a limited scale, range and herd management techniques suitable to the Sahelian ecology and adaptable to the nomadic social environment.

Progress to Date: A project feasibility and design document has been submitted to A.I.D. and the Government of Niger for review and comment. A synthesis of the studies on the livestock sector in Niger and in the Sahel is in preparation. Surveys of herd management and composition have begun. These include the systematic marking of cattle, recording of their weights and movements as well as fluctuations in herd size. FY 1976 funds of \$300,000 will be used to finance the site resource inventory of the project area and the series of herder seminars scheduled to begin in April 1976.

FY 1977 Program: Financing is requested for a livestock expert and a range management expert (48mm) and four short-term consultants (12mm) (\$375,000); long-term training for three technicians (36mm) and short-term training for 10 technicians (50mm) in the United States and third countries (\$85,000); procurement of commodities (\$55,000) and other costs including those of pilot operations (animal health services) in the project area (\$250,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	-	-	-		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	300	150		U.S. Technicians ..	-	135	135	-	-	-	-	375	375	To be selected
Estimated through 6/30/76	300	150	150	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	85	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	130	-	130	-	-	-	55	-	55	
Proposed FY 77	765	390	1,455	Other Costs	35	-	35	-	-	-	250	-	250	
				Total Obligations ..	165	135	300	-	-	-	390	375	765	

TITLE	Niger Cereals Production	FUNDS	Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
				FY 77	1,000
NUMBER	683-11-130-201	PRIOR REFERENCE	-	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1977*	FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop national institutional capabilities in four areas: research, seed multiplication, agricultural extension, credit and cooperatives. These national infrastructures will form the basis of support for a number of donor financed development projects aimed at increasing food production. Ultimately, the project is aimed at achieving a production and distribution capability that can provide sufficient cereals at reasonable prices to feed Niger's population, even under adverse ecological conditions.

Through assistance to INRAN, the Niger agricultural research institute, the project will develop superior varieties of millet and sorghum plus a recommended package of cultural practices. The project will also establish a system for the production of pure foundation seed and the controlled multiplication of this seed for use by farmers. This will entail the establishment of a seed farm for the production of foundation seed and five seed multiplication centers.

The diffusion of research results in the form of a package of cultural practices and the distribution of seed will be provided through the development of a well-organized agricultural extension service which will conduct demonstrations, training and monitor the use of selected seed, fertilizers, insecticides, etc. The project also supports the development of the Credit and Cooperative Union of Niger to deliver agricultural production inputs and its capacity to market

agricultural outputs. Finally, the project will provide both long-term academic and short-term practical training in order to provide a pool of qualified Nigerien technicians to continue the work of the project.

Progress to Date: The project was initiated with Special Sahel Appropriation funds in FY 1976. Since the signing of the project agreement in September 1975, a substantial amount of mobilization has taken place in order to have the several components of the project ready for the 1976 planting season. The site for the foundation seed farm has been determined and preparation of the site will begin early in 1976. Two of four research sub-centers have been located (Niamey and Maradi), as well as two seed multiplication farms. Construction plans are being reviewed and engineering estimates prepared. Procurement of commodities has begun and steps taken to purchase the major portion over the next six months. Five participants began MS degree study in the United States mid-January.

FY 1977 Program: Funds are requested in 1977 to provide additional funds for contractor costs and for construction. While the contractor's cost proposal has not yet been negotiated, it is estimated that \$700,000 is needed to fund the 8-man contract team for 72mm into FY 1978. An additional \$300,000 is required for construction of offices, storage and research facilities.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
	-	-	-									To be selected.		
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	700		700	
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimate ¹ Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	300	-		300	
Proposed FY 77	1,000	4,024	5,024	Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	300		700	1,000

* Drought Funds from Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

TITLE Niamey Department Rural Development (Niger)	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 77 640	
NUMBER 683-11-130-XXX	-	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Goal: To strengthen the agricultural society of Niger, ending dependence upon imported foods; improve the economic conditions and performance of the farm community in supporting a viable and ecologically secure way of life.

Purpose: Upgrade the quality of life of people living in the Niamey Department by providing them the tools required to increase food production and to implement social changes necessary to improve their living conditions.

Background: The development priority of Niger is to assure an adequate supply of locally grown food for its people. A.I.D. has responded to this priority with the Niger Cereals Production Project (NCP) which builds the institutions required at the national level and the technology necessary to increase food production. This project will draw on technology developed in the NCP and deliver it directly to the farmer through cooperatives, extension services and improved technical services.

While specifically addressing the means of increasing grain production and other food production possibilities (irrigation and farmer cattle raising) which give the farmer alternatives and a hedge against future years of drought, it will also meet other development needs such as health, water supply, reforestation, rural roads, adult literacy training which, in toto, work to improve the quality of life of the small farmer.

Outputs: The first phase of the project will encompass one year and will involve extensive study of the project area

and of the technology required to implement the various components of the project. The studies will include a sociological investigation of the anticipated responses of farmers in the project zone to the proposed innovations; a study of the cooperative and extension systems; credit availability; the feasibility of on-farm cattle raising; the economics of irrigated farming in the low-land areas; and requirements for additional village access roads and village water supplies as well as others. These investigations will lead to the design of second, implementation phase of this activity.

Host Country and Other Donors: The studies will be financed by A.I.D. The contribution of the Government of Niger will be in the form of counterpart personnel. Other donor activity in the project area includes:

- Germany Experimental Livestock Breeding Station
- Canada National Plant Protection Program
- FED Animal Vaccines
- CARE Village Development and Irrigation

FY 1977 Program: FY 1977 financing of \$640,000 is requested to finance one long-term technician to direct the initial phase of the project (24mm - \$150,000); short-term consultants (24mm - \$160,000); vehicle and commodity support for the study teams (\$45,000); local support costs (\$35,000); and funds to begin training of local personnel in cooperative development and extension (\$250,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	-	-	-		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	160	310	To be selected.
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	45	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	285	-	285	
Proposed FY 77	640	-	640	Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	160	640	

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 77	
Small Irrigated Perimeters (Senegal)	Food and Nutrition	800	
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER 685-11-130-xxx	-	FY: 1977	FY: 1980

Goal: To increase cereal production in the Senegal River Basin region of Senegal.

Purpose: To introduce improved crop production practices for both irrigated and dry land crops to farmers along the Senegal and Faleme Rivers.

Background: Under the auspices of the Senegal River Basin Development Organization (OMVS), a plan for the Senegal River Valley is being developed which will ultimately bring into production some 420,000 hectares of land in an irrigated, double cropping system. In the meantime, various food production projects are being initiated to prepare farmers for eventual participation in irrigated farming. This project will develop small scale irrigated perimeters cultivated by cooperative groupings of families in 16 villages. The introduction of the new technology will serve the local farmers for later participation in additional and expanded projects and will give experience to planners on how irrigation techniques can best be adapted to local conditions.

Major Outputs:	FY 77	End of Project
No. of irrigated perimeters (5 to 20 hectares)	2	10
No. of farmers participating	210	900
No. of women directly participating	50	300
No. of development demonstrations	6	20
No. of population receiving information on new seeds and farm management	4,000	10,000

Host Country and other Donors:

"The War on Want" (an international voluntary organization) is currently implementing a similar project on which A.I.D. will build and expand.

Host Country - providing land, salaries of administrative infrastructure, limited equipment, and marketing services.

FY 1977 Program: Funding (\$800,000) will provide three IVS type contract technicians (\$60,000); commodities (\$590,000) including construction materials (\$222,000), vehicles (\$46,000), equipment and tools (\$12,000), and pumps (\$310,000), and other costs (\$150,000) including spare parts, fuel, and local hire employees.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-								To be selected.			
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-											
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	60		60		
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	590		590		
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	150		150		
Proposed FY 77	800	345	1,145	Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	-	740	60	800		

Country: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Village Livestock Development (Upper Volta)	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 77	400
NUMBER 686-11-130-203	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 140	FY: 1976	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop village livestock farming in the Sudanian and Sahelian zones of Upper Volta. The ultimate goals will be to improve management of range resources and other feed supplies and reduce the risk of ecological damage; to increase livestock productivity and the income of livestock producers; and, in the process, to increase government revenues and foreign exchange earnings.

Agriculture, the most important sector of Upper Volta's economy, contributes 40% of the GNP, 60% of export earnings and employs 95% of the population. Livestock contributes 25% of agricultural production and 40% of total exports. Total livestock production comprises 30% cattle/beef, 22% sheep/goats, 4% pigs, 21% milk and 14% poultry. Target groups for project activities are the sedentary farming and sedentary livestock producing family units within the Regional Development Organizations (ORD's) of Kaya, Fada and Koupela. Special attention will be given to the major constraints on the capability of the land to support both crop and livestock production while paying particular attention to elements that lead to overstocking.

Two project zones will be selected in each of the ORDs. Each will concentrate on a particular aspect of village

livestock. One village center or village cluster will be chosen in each ORD for farm fattening and related activities. Controlled grazing activities through the organization of a grazing association will be carried out in one village and examination of range burning practices will be conducted in another. A pasture reserve will be established in one of the ORDs to test relations between sedentary and nomadic herders and the most effective means of sharing available water and grass resources. Selected packages for improved animal health, nutrition and animal management will be developed at each of the six project sites. This activity is essentially a pilot effort which, depending on the results achieved, may be expanded later.

Progress to Date: The first obligations for the activity will be made late in FY 1976. Government of Upper Volta's contribution to the project will be \$560,000. French assistance will be provided through their budgetary support of the central livestock service.

FY 1977 Program: Funds are requested to continue the services of three contract technicians and provide four short-term consultants (\$280,000); to provide training in the United States for 2 long-term participants for third-country training and in-country seminars (\$50,000); commodities will total (\$54,000) and other costs (\$16,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)											PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 76	613	60			Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/76	613	60	553	U.S. Technicians ..	-	324	324	-	-	-	-	280	280	To be selected.	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	40	-	40	-	-	-	50	-	50		
				Commodities	-	232	232	-	-	-	-	54	54		
				Other Costs	17	-	17	-	-	-	16	-	16		
Proposed FY 77	400	997	2,000	Total Obligations ..	57	556	613	-	-	-	66	334	400		

TITLE Eastern ORD Rural Roads (Upper Volta)	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	FY 77 1,500	
NUMBER 686-11-312-XXX		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Goal: To increase rural farm income by promoting access to markets and improving access of rural population to local and national agricultural, health and education services.

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 of his produce to markets.

Background: The direct beneficiaries of this activity will be the rural population of the Eastern ORD in villages served by the roads. As most of the people are engaged in farming, the roads will provide a ready means of moving produce to Fada N' Gourma to be marketed there or transported elsewhere in the country on the Fada-Ouagadougou road. Under present conditions the roads in question are impassable throughout the rainy season (four months) and passable only with difficulty in many places all year.

Three roads have been proposed for work under this activity. Two of the tertiary roads are in the intensive areas covered by the A.I.D. Eastern ORD Integrated Rural Development project. Improvement of the roads will closely complement the other A.I.D.-financed assistance in these areas. The third road is the ORD's top priority for road upgrading because it

passes through or near 45 villages with a population of about 22,500. If restraints on agricultural production caused by lack of access to markets could be removed, production for sale and consumption would increase, thereby raising income levels for farmers and benefiting the whole community through increased economic activity.

<u>Major Outputs (cumulative):</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>
Kilometers repaired or upgraded	46	92

Host Country and Other Donors:

Upper Volta - Operating personnel salaries and support costs \$47,000 per year.

IDA/IBRE - A rural road building/maintenance program largely for the western part of the country \$7.5 million.

ILO - Combined training/implementation program in eastern region for workers on rural roads, wells and other water resources, \$327,000.

FY 1977 Program: Funds are requested to: Contract for the services of a road engineer (\$80,000); equipment for road repair, maintenance and upgrading (\$720,000) for one road brigade; and other costs (\$700,000) for support, operating, repair and maintenance costs of the road brigade for the first year of operation.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77				
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-												
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-												
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-												
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost												
Proposed FY 77	1,500	474	1,974	Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,420	80	1,500	To be selected.

TITLE Onchocerciasis Area Village Development (Upper Volta)	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 77	500
NUMBER 686-11-121-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	-	FY: 1977	FY: 1979

Goal: To assist in improving life in resettlement villages in areas freed of river blindness.

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.

Background: The multi-donor Onchocerciasis (river blindness) Control program is reducing this disease in fertile river valleys. Migration into these cleared areas has begun. The Upper Volta Government is planning programs for this resettlement.

The Volta Valley Authority (AVV) is the responsible agency for this resettlement program. Thirteen villages are already established and another 120 planned, involving 4,650 families. Current AVV programs emphasize introduction of new agricultural practices. However, little is now being done to provide for other economic and social needs such as artisan services (blacksmiths) or social facilities (dispensaries).

This project will help establish a fund to finance establishment of simple, income-producing enterprises. These activities will, in turn, provide funds and knowledge for improvement of social facilities in the villages.

Major Outputs (cumulative):	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
- on-the-job training for AVV extension agents	50	125	200
- 3rd country training for AVV extension agents	7	14	21
- on-going information system to monitor project effects	X	X	X

Host Country and Other Donors: The French, European Economic Community, German and Dutch aid agencies are planning to assist resettlement programs through the AVV.

Upper Volta - villagers will provide up to 25% of total investment in each local enterprise financed through the village Development Fund.

FY 1977 Program: Funds are requested to finance one rural development specialist for two years and seven short-term consultants (\$186,000); short and long-term grant for training in third countries (\$12,000); commodities, vehicles and mobile team equipment and training aids (\$40,000); and other costs for the village development fund, research contracts and local support costs (\$262,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)											PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter				Proposed FY 77		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	186	To be selected.
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	40	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	237	25	262	
Proposed FY 77	500	2,320	2,820	Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	289	211	500	

TITLE University Center for Health Sciences	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 160	FY 77 693	
NUMBER 625-11-550-531		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: This project associates A.I.D. with a multi-donor effort to train doctors, nurses, and paramedical staff as an integrated team. Training is focused on preventive and community medicine relevant to rural health needs in Cameroon and neighboring countries. The A.I.D. component of the program focuses especially on combined family planning and maternal/child health care. A.I.D. funding includes: assistance in construction of those portions of the University's new community health complex relating to out-patient care, as well as pediatrics and maternity hospitalization; the provision of 4 U.S. faculty members for 4 years each at the University Center for Health Sciences (CUSS); advanced training of Cameroonian health personnel in the U.S. and elsewhere and scholarships for other Central Africans to attend the Center.

Progress to Date: The technical assistance, provided through a contract with Harvard University, includes four technicians who have effectively developed the maternal and child health training program at the center. This includes curriculum development, the initiation of research activities, and the establishment of regular preventive and curative services. These services include family planning, prenatal, post-partum well-child, high-risk maternity, nutrition and immunization clinics. The A.I.D. input is helping to insure the family health, preventive medicine and rural

outpatient emphases for training given at the Center. All physicians and most of the nurses graduated by the center have been assigned to rural posts. Qualified, trained technicians are returning to Cameroon at a rate that will permit the replacement of A.I.D. contract technicians by the end of FY 78. Hospital construction is progressing satisfactorily. The A.I.D. supported out-patient department was completed in December 1975 and the maternity and pediatrics sections will be ready in December 1976.

FY 1977 Program: FY 1977 funds will cover 36 man-months of contract technical services (\$270,000), two long-term and six short-term participants for a total 30 man-months (\$37,000), and the A.I.D.'s share of final hospital construction costs (\$386,000). During FY 77 \$293,000 of the \$693,000 total will be provided through Title X Population Funds.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS									PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77					
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total		
Through 6/30/75	2,736	1,249	1,487												Harvard University	
Estimated FY 76	1,060	1,204		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	579	579	-	-	-	-	270	270			
Estimated through 6/30/76	3,796	2,453	1,343	Participants	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	37	37			
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Proposed FY 77	693	107	4,596	Other Costs	-	457	457	-	-	-	-	386	386			
				Total Obligations . .	-	1,060	1,060	-	-	-	-	693	693			

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 77	1,900
Strengthening of Health Delivery Systems	Population Planning and Health	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY: 1973	FY: 1979
NUMBER 625-11-590-904	FY 1976, Africa Programs p. 161		

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen the health delivery systems of 20 governments of West and Central Africa. This activity addresses the major constraints to improving and extending health services to the rural population, while at the same time the project hopes to preserve the gains achieved under A.I.D.-assisted regional programs to control specific diseases. The initial thrust is toward the development of senior and middle-level manpower to staff existing health institutions, especially the Regional Health Training Center at Lome and Lagos, the Organization for Cooperation and Coordination in the Control of Endemic Diseases in West Africa (OCCGE), and the Organization for Control of Endemic Diseases in Central Africa (OCEAC). Manpower thus trained will also form a base for strengthening the capabilities of national Ministries of Health in the planning, management, and training related to health delivery systems.

In support of these activities, A.I.D. is providing: consulting services to the various Ministries of Health in the fields of planning, management, logistics, and statistics; training in areas of health planning and health care, family planning, community and environmental health; and commodities.

A.I.D. assistance is being coordinated with that of WHO, The French Cooperation Agency (FAC), UNICEF, and others. The project will also complement and strengthen individual A.I.D.

health programs being planned in several countries participating in this regional activity.

Progress to Date: Nineteen participating governments, WHO, and A.I.D. have signed the project agreement and established a representative coordinating committee as well as the committee's management unit. The first member of a three-member long-term technical assistance contract team has been selected and is about to arrive at post in Abidjan. Project training activities underway include completion of a health planning course of two months' duration for 26 participants, courses planned and underway at Lagos (in English) for medical officers, managers, nurses, and midwives. Similar in-service courses in French are in process at Lome, Togo for 120 health professionals. Approximately 1,250,000 doses of measles vaccines have been ordered and delivered.

FY 1977 Program: FY 1977 funding is for 174 worker-months of short-term technical services (\$836,000); 120 man-months of long-term participant training for 10 in the United States and short-term training for 90 in third countries (\$330,000); commodities such as medical supplies, vaccines, training materials and books (\$630,000); and other costs related to local travel, supplies, local salaries and operations (\$104,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/75	2,417	1,001	1,416											
Estimated FY 76	1,030	1,500												
Estimated through 6/30/76	3,447	2,501	946											
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost											
Proposed FY 77	1,900	6,687	12,034	Total Obligations	848	182	1,030	-	-	-	1,050	850	1,900	

American Public Health Association

TITLE Onchocerciasis Control	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 77 1,000	
NUMBER 625-11-510-908	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 162	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To support an international effort to control onchocerciasis (river blindness) in the Volta River Basin. Onchocerciasis is a parasitic disease that often leads to blindness. It is transmitted by black flies that breed in fast flowing rivers. The largest endemic areas are in tropical Africa, particularly in the Volta River Basin. It is estimated that one million people suffer from the disease as a result. If this disease can be controlled, the economic loss due to retreat of the population from the heavily infested fertile river valleys can be reversed by resettlement and development of the river areas.

Seven African governments (Ivory Coast, Togo, Benin (Dahomey), Upper Volta, Niger, Ghana and Mali) are participating in a program to control the disease. The coordination of actions by the sponsoring agencies (WHO, IBRD, FAO and UNDP) is through the Inter-Agency Steering Committee. The large-scale control program will require about 20 years. It is now in its first phase which covers six years, 1974-1979. All contributions to the control program are on a grant basis, including that of A.I.D. The Steering Committee has obtained the agreement of all donors that untied grants are imperative for a program of this size and scope. Program funds provide for monthly aerial treatments of breeding sites with larvicides, continuous epidemiological studies, research on the parasites and larvicides as well as on drugs

for human treatment, a training program, and general operating expenses.

Progress to Date: The second formal meeting of the Joint Coordinating Committee was held in Paris in December 1975 and dealt with the status of the control program and economic development planning for the onchocerciasis zone (A.I.D. participation in the latter is described elsewhere in the C.P.) The vector control operations and entomological surveillance are proceeding on schedule in the Phase I geographical area (Western Upper Volta, Southeastern Mali and Ivory Coast). Spray operations for the first year applied 69 thousand litres of insecticide using over 2,000 helicopter and 400 fixed-wing aircraft flight hours. For the Phase II area (Eastern Upper Volta and Ghana) preparations for the start of control operations have been made, including the purchase of equipment and supplies, and the recruitment and training of personnel.

FY 1977 Funding: Grant funding of \$1.0 million is requested in FY 1977 for continuing support of the Onchocerciasis Control Program. A.I.D. contributions are not tied to specific budget items.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	2,000	950	1,050											
Estimated FY 76	1,000	700												
Estimated through 6/30/76	3,000	1,650	1,350	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
				Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	1,000			
Proposed FY 77	1,000	2,000	6,000	Total Obligations . .	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	1,000			

TITLE Practical Training in Health Education (Cameroon) NUMBER 631-11-540-XXX	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 750	
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Goal: To increase the ability of the rural population to participate in development activities by providing comprehensive health education services.

Purpose: To develop and implement practical training/education activities responding to the needs of the rural population in the project zone and for use by health institutions and organizations in their village and upper level health worker training programs.

Background: Cameroon's health priorities are to "direct the focus of services to preventive medicine directed at the rural population, to increase both the quality and quantity of health manpower development, and to promote medical research and data collection." The Ministry of Health is emphasizing health education and this project has been incorporated into the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1976-1980). In-service training will be given by the three project technicians to existing health workers in 788 villages. These health workers will (a) provide instruction in basic health and (b) establish local councils concerned with self-help efforts in improving the village health environment. Instruction in curriculum development, public health measures and management skills will be provided to technical middle level personnel from 21 African countries who will also participate in the village level program to assure that academic programs

reflect the reality of African village life.

<u>Major Outputs (Cumulative):</u>	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
Village Health Committees Formed	150	374	591	788
Primary School Teachers Trained	128	256	384	512
Nurses, Public Health students and field-workers trained	190	380	578	776

Host Country and Other Donors:

- Cameroon - materials and institutional support \$1,238,000
- Peace Corps - 24 volunteers \$526,000
- UNICEF - motorcycles/latrine materials \$117,000
- WHO - Health Education Program at University \$314,000
- IBRD - water sealed latrines \$234,000
- CIDA - support to University Health Education Program \$165,000

FY 1977 Program: FY 1977 funds will cover 70 man-months of technical services of three long-term advisors (\$485,000); 12 man-months of short-term training in health education for four participants (\$18,000); 3 vehicles and audio-visual and education materials (\$73,000); and other costs including 32 man-years of scholarships for students from the various participating countries to attend training programs at African regional institutions in Cameroon (\$174,000). In FY 1977, Population Funds will provide \$150,000 of the total \$750,000, with \$35,000 of this for family planning supplies.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES																																																																																
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		OBLIGATIONS																																																																															
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77																																																																									
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total																																																																							
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-	To be selected.																																																																																
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-																																																																																	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost																																																																																	
Proposed FY 77	750	1,290	2,040																																																																																	
				<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cost Components</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>U.S. Technicians</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>485</td> <td>-</td> <td>485</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Participants</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>18</td> <td>-</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commodities</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>35</td> <td>38</td> <td>73</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Costs</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>174</td> <td>-</td> <td>174</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Obligations</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>35</td> <td>715</td> <td>750</td> </tr> </table>									Cost Components												U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	485	-	485	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	18	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	38	73	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	174	Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	715	750
Cost Components																																																																																				
U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	485	-	485																																																																									
Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	18																																																																									
Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	38	73																																																																									
Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	174																																																																									
Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	715	750																																																																									

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE Ouham Province Rural Health (Central African Republic) NUMBER 676-11-590-XXX	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 600	
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Goal: To facilitate more active participation by the rural population in the development efforts of their communities.

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79
Administrative/Planning Training Unit	X	X	X

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.

Host Country and Other Donors:

- WHO - Continued support Ouham Endemic Disease Center, estimated \$450,000.
- Peace Corps - Provision of personnel (864 m/m and motorcycles (23), estimated value \$786,000).
- Central African Republic - Provision of personnel, commodities, training costs and other costs such as the construction of new health centers, estimated \$1,321,000.

Background: In response to a Government of Central African Republic request, an A.I.D.-funded team analyzed the possibility of developing a national low-cost integrated rural health system, in accordance with government's stated priorities. They concluded that the provincial level management infrastructure necessary to guide the expansion of the existing health system into the rural provinces generally did not exist. This project is designed to improve the infrastructure in one pilot province through concentrating on the planning and managerial weaknesses of the existing health systems. Technical assistance also will be provided to related national health offices but with emphasis on supporting activities in the pilot province.

FY 1977 Program: FY 1977 funding is required for an institutional contract covering 48 man-months for a two-man team (\$280,000); 24 man-months of long-term study to the M.P.H. degree for two participants and 28 man-months of short-term training for seven participants (\$62,000); commodities including vehicles, maintenance materials, and health center equipment and supplies (\$140,000); and other costs including local personnel, local travel, and contractor local costs (\$118,000). Of the total FY 1977 funding of \$600,000, \$100,000 will be provided from Title X, Population Funds.

<u>Major Outputs (Cumulative):</u>	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79
Trained mechanics	5	10	15
Existing workers trained	75	150	225
New pharmacies established	5	15	25
Village Health Committees	10	20	30

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77				
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280	280	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	62	
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	105	140	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	118	
Proposed FY 77	600	743	1,343	Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	565	600		

TITLE Rural Health Planning and Management (Chad)	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 300	
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979
NUMBER 677-11-590-XXX			

Goal: To extend basic health services to a larger proportion of the Chadian population through development of an increasingly efficient and self-sufficient national health system.

Purpose: To develop within the Chadian Ministry of Health an ongoing capacity to plan health sector strategy, to design projects for the improvement of health services and to develop improved systems of health service management.

Background: Chad's need for improved health care is overwhelming: infant mortality is estimated at 160/1000 per year, and the average life expectancy is 41 years for women and 35 years for men. The Chadian Government has identified health as one of its priority sectors of concern and has pledged to increase the Ministry of Health's share of the national budget from 3% to 10%. Chad recognizes the need for more effective planning of health programs in order to ensure that priorities are best defined and that limited resources are most efficiently utilized. This project is directed at meeting this need and, additionally, will provide assistance in the development of projects suitable for donor consideration. The project will be supplemented by the regional Strengthening of Health Delivery Systems project (625-904) under which certain consultant services will be provided and training programs offered.

Major Outputs (cumulative):

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
Development of national health plan	-	-	X	X
Specialists trained	2	6	8	11
Studies leading toward project proposals completed	1	3	5	8
Paramedical personnel trained	-	-	20	70

Host Country and Other Donors:

WHO - provides a representative to Chad who will work closely with activities undertaken in this project and with inputs provided through project 625-904

FAC, FED, ADB and Switzerland - have significant health sector programs in Chad

Chad - provides personnel and facilities in support of project

FY 1977 Program: Funds in FY 1977 will be utilized for 24 man-months services of one long-term U.S. technician and two man-months services of one U.S. consultant (\$155,000); 36 man-months of long-term training for three participants and eight man-months training for four short-term participants (\$60,000); commodities including a vehicle and office equipment for the planning unit (\$40,000); and other costs for vehicle maintenance, local training and logistic support (\$45,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 76	Estimated through 6/30/76	Estimated Transition Quarter		Proposed FY 77	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	155	To be selected.
	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	60	
	-	-	-	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	40	
	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	15	45		
Proposed FY 77	300	288	588	Total Obligations . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	270	300		

TITLE Mali Rural Health Services Development	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 155	FY 77 950	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980
NUMBER 688-11-590-208		FY: T.Qtr.	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in the training and upgrading of Malian paramedical personnel and in the development of a significantly more effective rural health delivery system. The major problems adversely affecting the health of the Malian population are communicable diseases and nutrition deficiencies. Accurate evidence regarding the extent of problems is presently unavailable because of inadequate disease reporting and statistical data on morbidity and mortality. The Malian Government has realized that its health delivery system cannot function effectively without periodic retraining and re-equipping of personnel at all levels, which is necessary to keep staff assigned to remote areas up-to-date on new methods and techniques. This project will assist the Government in training personnel and developing the managerial, supply and facilities capability needed for the rural areas.

The project will include: a rural training service component aimed at village level health care; refurbishing, renovation and equipping rural health service facilities; provision of selected commodities and supplies, including initial provision of drugs and surgical supplies; participant training in administration, planning, supervision, disease surveillance and reporting; and maternal/child health, family planning and nutrition training and commodities through three pilot clinic/training centers which the Government proposes to establish. Retraining programs will consist of preventive

services, nutrition, environmental sanitation, maternal and child care, and family planning. The final outputs of this project will be (1) functioning logistical supply/inventory capacity in the Ministry of Health, (2) three functioning training/MCH clinic facilities and (3) rejuvenation of 100 village level dispensaries and maternities through retraining of paramedical personnel and provision of supplies and equipment. The improvements in the quality of service will benefit the rural population. Benefitting especially from improved maternal child health and community development centers will be pregnant women, mothers, infants and children. **FY 1977 Program:** Funds (\$950,000) will provide: one training specialist, one community health specialist and one family planning advisor at 18 man-months each (\$315,000) and six short-term health consultants for a total of 14 man-months (\$85,000); three new and three continuing long-term participants in the United States for a total of 72 man-months (\$75,000) and 10 short-term participants in Africa and the United States for 40 man-months (\$40,000); commodities, including training materials, text books, equipment, supplies, vehicles and office supplies (\$180,000); family planning supplies and commodities (\$95,000); and other costs, including vehicle maintenance, gasoline, oil, local administrative assistance and operation expenses for training sessions (\$160,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	80	-	80	115	-	115	
Estimated Transition Quarter	500	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	80	-	80	275	-	275	
				Commodities	-	-	-	95	-	95	160	-	160	
Proposed FY 77	950	1,250	2,700	Other Costs	-	-	-	255	245	500	550	400	950	
				Total Obligations	-	-	-	255	245	500	550	400	950	

TITLE Senegal Rural Health Services Development	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		Population Planning and Health	FY 77 500
NUMBER 685-11-590-xxx	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 157	FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Senegal develop and expand the preventive medicine element of its general health program and to extend services to rural areas.

Senegal faces enormous health problems and at present cannot provide all its people with even minimal preventive and curative services. Much of the rural population does not have access to those basic services that have been established for some time in the urban areas. Even those health facilities which exist in rural areas are under-staffed and inadequately supported.

Now, however, the Government is prepared to make significant efforts to improve rural health care. This involves steps to assure that every existing health post is fully operational and plans to increase coverage to 200,000 additional rural inhabitants per year.

A.I.D. will contribute to the training and organizational components of the Senegalese program in order to accelerate expansion of health services in rural areas. Such services as maternal and child health, family planning, health and nutrition education, communicable disease control, sanitation, and potable water supply will be emphasized. Innovations in organization and in-service education activities will be encouraged through provision of technical advisory and consultative services, support of modernized training activities, and preparation of trainers in existing institutions.

Coordination of A.I.D. inputs with those of the World Health Organization (WHO), the French assistance program and other assistance agencies will be carried out in order to conserve the limited external assistance resources and influence their direction toward optimum results.

Regional training facilities and programs of WHO, A.I.D. and other resources within Africa will be utilized as much as possible. The Government of Senegal will fund the recurrent costs of the secondary health posts, the rehabilitation and construction costs of primary posts, the maintenance of village health posts, the salary of a project coordinator and the livelihood of village health workers for a total of \$3 million.

Canada will provide \$900,000 for a program that includes training of personnel and rehabilitation of health posts. UNICEF will finance mobylettes for village health workers and mobile teams. The Dutch will furnish some technical assistance. The Peace Corps will supply IOPVCs.

FY 1977 Program: Funds (\$500,000) will provide three short-term contract technicians three months each (\$45,000), three continuing long-term U.S. and 20 short-term third-country participants (\$110,000); health commodities and training materials (\$270,000); and other costs such as vehicles, fuel, maintenance costs and well-drilling costs (\$75,000); Title X Population Funds are included for training and related materials (\$160,000) plus \$40,000 for family planning commodities.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	Estimated FY 76	Estimated through 6/30/76	Estimated Transition Quarter		Proposed FY 77	Estimated FY 76		Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	300	300	-	45	45	To be selected.
	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ...	-	-	-	70	-	70	110	-	110	
	-	-	-	Participants ...	-	-	-	-	65	65	200	70	270	
	500	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	-	-	-	-	65	65	-	75	75	
	500	900	1,900	Other Costs ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 77	500	900	1,900	Total Obligations ...	-	-	-	70	430	500	310	190	500	

Country: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Training for Project Design and Management NUMBER 625-11-790-905	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 77	640
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 165	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Pan African Institute for Development (PAID) carry out a research and training program for African Governments to upgrade the skills of their cadres engaged in the development process. PAID comprises: (1) two branch schools (one anglophone and one francophone) for the training of middle-level officials in the design and implementation of development activities, particularly at the local level; (2) a Center for Project Design and Management (CPM) which trains senior level officials in the methodology of project design and management; and (3) a Center for Applied Research, which examines various development processes in Africa and prepares relevant material to guide the training programs.

In response to requests from African governments, PAID now proposes to establish two new centers to meet more directly the needs of the Sahelian area and East-South Africa and, with already existing facilities, offer a comprehensive range of training, consulting and research services.

PAID receives support from a number of bilateral and multilateral donors and from the Ford Foundation. A.I.D. project activities have been directed primarily toward the CPM in support of its series of short-term regional seminars held in different localities in Central West Africa. A.I.D. provides technical assistance, U.S. and third country training, scholarships at the Institute and support for operating costs.

Progress to Date: The Center has successfully implemented two series of regional seminars in which 200 senior African administrators attended. The keen interest in principles of project management and methodology has resulted in requests from several African countries for CPM to expand its present regional series format to include national seminars. One series of national seminars is being planned on an experimental basis. PAID's two middle level training institutes have graduated 710 students and have a current total enrollment of 170. PAID has developed a professional staff and consultant pool of 40 persons, 21 of whom are Africans. The quality of African centered instructional programs and materials continues to improve.

FY 1977 Program: FY 1977 funds will cover five man-months for four short-term U.S. technicians (\$30,000); 20 man months of short-term participant training in the U.S. and Africa for ten PAID staff members (\$20,000); supplies and equipment to support PAID's central administration service (\$30,000); and other costs (\$560,000), including 180 man-months of middle-level student training (\$90,000); seminar participant cost (\$160,000); CPM staff and local contract instructors (\$250,000); and operational costs, such as preparation and reproduction of case materials, local purchase of publications, supplies and material, (\$60,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES Personal Services Contract
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/75	622	490	132											
Estimated FY 76	585	479												
Estimated through 6/30/76	1207	969	238	U.S. Technicians	-	48	48	-	20	20	-	30	30	
Estimated Transition Quarter	185	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	15	-	15	-	-	-	20	-	20	
				Commodities	12	-	12	-	-	-	30	-	30	
				Other Costs	-	510	510	-	165	165	-	560	560	
Proposed FY 77	640	-	2,032	Total Obligations	27	558	585	-	185	185	50	590	640	

Country: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Comprehensive Human Resource Development (Chad) NUMBER 677-11-690-XXX	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	FY 77 400	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 1977	FY: 1980

Goal: To shape national training and management systems so that they may directly support the social and economic development of all the people of Chad.

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.

Background: Chad's educational system must be considered one of the weakest in Africa today. The general absence of sufficient trained manpower to meet development requirements represents a major constraint to the country's economic development. Chad recognizes the deficiencies in the human resource base and the need for a comprehensive system of functional education. Under the guidance of the National Institute of Education Sciences, it is undertaking a national education reform. This project addresses certain elements of the reform through assistance to: (1) the introduction of adult education within the structure of the rural primary school systems, (2) in-service training by the Center of Study and Training for Development to rectify Chad's chronically poor state of development administration, and (3) the proper regulation of skills training through manpower planning by the Human Resources Division of the Ministry of Finance and Planning.

Major Outputs: (Cumulative)

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
Number of adult education facilities constructed	-	10	20	20
Civil servants completing in-service training	50	180	280	310
Number of adult teachers trained	-	10	30	40
Number of adults being trained	-	-	1,200	3,600

Host Country and Other Donors:

- UNDP/UNICEF/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 Plan for the development of national sector plans
- Chad - Contributing personnel and facilities to this project

FY 1977 Program: The FY 1977 program covers 36 man-months of service for two long-term technicians (\$240,000) and 3 man-months for 1 short-term consultant (\$24,000); 18 man-months of training in Africa for 6 participants (\$6,000); procurement of vehicles (\$24,000); and other costs consisting of organization of training courses, employment of enumerators for manpower data gathering, operation and maintenance of vehicles and contractor local costs (\$106,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES																																																										
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		OBLIGATIONS																																																									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77																																																			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total																																																	
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>U.S. Technicians</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>264</td> <td>264</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Participants</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>6</td> <td>-</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commodities</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>24</td> <td>-</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Costs</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>91</td> <td>15</td> <td>106</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Obligations</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>121</td> <td>279</td> <td>400</td> </tr> </table>									U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	264	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	15	106	Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	279	400
U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	264																																																					
Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6																																																					
Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24																																																					
Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	15	106																																																					
Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	279	400																																																					
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-																																																											
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost																																																											
Proposed FY 77	400	2,802	3,202	Total Obligations ... - - - - - 121 279 400																																																										

To be selected.

Country: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Women's Roles in Development (Upper Volta) NUMBER 686-11-690-XXX	FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 300	
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Goal: To increase the participation of women in national development.

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.

Background: Women in Upper Volta play major roles in agriculture and livestock production. The Government of Upper Volta has recently assigned 50 women extension agents to pilot villages in each of the ten regional development organizations (ORDs) and plans to train an additional 100 in the next three years. The proposal is based on the concept that improving the economic status of women improves health, nutrition, and education for her family. Plans call for reaching 840 families in 8 villages in areas where the average family size is 10 persons. Basic studies will be financed in four ethnic areas to identify promising types of modifications in women's roles and obtain base line data for evaluation, up-grading and training for extension personnel. A micro project fund for stimulating income generating and time-saving activities for women and a simple information system to monitor effects of micro projects on families and villages are being designed.

Major Outputs (Cumulative):

	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
--Women extension agents receive up-graded training	50	150	300
--Income generating micro projects initiated by village women	15	35	60
--Training given to extension agents in micro project specific villages on project activity	20	60	120
--Baseline data and studies on women's roles for 4 ethnic groups	X	X	X

Host Country and Other Donors:
 FAO-Support for National Community Development Program
 FED/IBRD/UNDP/FAO and A.I.D. - Ongoing integrated rural development projects in the four ORDs which this activity will complement.
 Upper Volta - Support by the Extension Service and the ORDs in addition to village labor and local materials, \$260,000.
FY 1977 Program: Funds are requested for a project advisor (12mm) and 6mm of short-term consultant services (\$92,000); in-country and third-country training for 20 members of the Domestic Economy Service (\$65,000); commodities including audio visual materials and training equipment (\$15,000); other costs for local research studies, micro project and local support costs (\$218,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	92
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	65
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	15
Proposed FY 77	300	698	998	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	40	128	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	132	300	

To be selected.

TITLE Development Studies of the Sahel-Sudano Zone	FUNDS Sec. 106 Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 166	FY 77 500	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980
NUMBER 625-11-995-907		FY: 1976 *	

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this activity is to achieve a clearer understanding of some of the primary impediments to development in the Sahel-Sudano zone. Wherever possible, project funds will be used to assist African governments and organizations to conduct the necessary studies and research. In this way, the project will act to strengthen the capacities of local African institutions to carry out development studies in the public interest. Although the bulk of these studies will deal primarily with the Sahel, the high rainfall coastal states to the south are also of concern because of the importance of coastal markets, transport routes, and cultural linkages with their Sahelian neighbors.

Progress to Date: Project activities began in FY 1974 utilizing the special Sahel emergency appropriation. Although a number of smaller studies were financed with Disaster Relief funds, by far the largest, \$970,000 was the review of alternative development strategies in the Sahel-Sudano zone, carried out by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Beginning in FY 1976 with regular funds, this project has supported three principal activities: (1) an investigation by the International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC) into West Africa's potential to develop a fertilizer industry; (2) a study of the food production policies of the

Sahelian government and (3) research into waterborne disease potential and prevention in the development of the Senegal River Basin.

FY 1977 Program: A sum of \$500,000 is requested for FY 1977. Of this total, \$400,000 will be used to finance U.S. technicians to complete the fertilizer study coordinated by IFDC. Following the broad overview accomplished under Phase I, a five-man team will arrive in West Africa in late 1976 to carry out intensive country-specific investigations leading to the development of a basic fertilizer industry in one or more locations in the Sahel. The balance of the funds requested (\$50,000 for U.S. technicians, \$50,000 for other costs, including African institutions) will be committed to proposals being developed by U.S. and West Africa authorities in the fields of social science and human resources. These investigations will attempt to determine, for example, what may be done to strengthen indigenous social and economic mechanisms which protect people against drought, and what should be done in the case of large-scale, long-term project investments to assure maximum equity of returns among recipients.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77		
Estimated FY 76					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total			
Estimated through 6/30/76	700	50	650	U.S. Technicians	-	600	600	-	-	-	450	450	International Fertilizer Development Center (Muscle Shoals, Ala)
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 77	500	1,500	2,700	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Others to be selected.
				Other Costs	-	100	100	-	-	-	50	50	
				Total Obligations	-	700	700	-	-	-	500	500	

* FY 1975 funding was provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

TITLE Niger River Development Planning	FUNDS Sec. 106 Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 172	FY 77 1,000	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER 625-11-755-915		FY: 1976	FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To place in operation the process of planning the integrated development of the Niger River Basin by fortifying the institutional base, the Niger River Commission (NRC), and by financing a first phase of planning studies. The NRC has a mandate from its nine member countries to play a coordinating role in the development and exploitation of the resources of the Basin and to undertake necessary steps to formulate an Indicative Plan for Water Resources Development in the Niger Basin.

The Indicative Plan will serve as a framework for coordinating all of the development projects in the Basin. One of the early tasks of the indicative planning process will be an assessment of the adequacy of current studies coverage and the formulation of a phased program of studies to fill the gaps. The A.I.D. project will finance training of Africans in order to give the NRC the staff capability to assess available studies. A.I.D. will also finance an initial series of studies essential to the indicative planning process. The vast experience of the United States in river basin development will be available to the NRC through an institutional contracts.

Progress to Date: As a first step in the indicative planning process, both the IBRD and UNDP have financed studies on the possibilities of development of the Niger River Basin. Both reports support the indicative planning objec-

tive and recommend technical assistance to the NRC for this purpose. To that end, the UNDP plans to finance a team to carry out an in-depth study of the general areas of possible Commission activity and to propose a definitive scope of work for the Indicative Plan to be presented to the Council of Ministers.

A.I.D. participation would be coordinated with other donors and would include financing of planning studies and training of technical staff. A major study required early in the planning process is an environmental impact statement. Others include the potentials for irrigation of flood plains and fishing. Major A.I.D. inputs do not begin until FY 1977. To the present, assistance has been limited to a Development Planner/Economist, financed under a separate program.

With FY 1976 funding, six participants will study in the United States for Masters Degrees in hydrology, hydrological engineering and water resources management.

FY 1977 Program: FY 1977 funds will finance the services of the Development Economist/Planner for two years (\$170,000) consultants to the Commission's technical meeting (\$10,000); an environmental impact study of the entire river basin (\$700,000); the second year of long-term training of six technicians (72 mm - \$60,000); short-term training for an additional six participants (4-wk study tour-\$35,000); and documents for the NRC Documentation Center (\$25,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
	75	-		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	880	To be selected.		
Estimated FY 76	75	-	75	Participants	75	-	75	-	-	60	35		95	
Estimated through 6/30/76	75	-	75	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	25	-		25	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
Proposed FY 77	1,000	1,725	2,800	Total Obligations . .	75	-	75	-	-	-	85		915	1,000

Country: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Sahel Regional Aid Coordination & Planning	FUNDS	Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		Sec. 106 Development Activities	FY 77	5,700
NUMBER 625-11-995-911	PRIOR REFERENCE	Sec. 113 - Notification to be Transmitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
			FY: 1976*	FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this project is to ensure the coordination and planning by and among donor organizations and Sahelian states required to achieve growth and long-term transformation in the Sahel. Towards this end, the project will offer support to three organizations: (1) the Secretariat of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), which increasingly will coordinate the development efforts of the six Sahel countries plus Gambia; (2) the Secretariat of the United Nations Sahelian Office (UNSO), which helps coordinate the medium-term programs of the UN agencies with those of other donors and with the Sahelian governments, and (3) the Secretariat of the Club des Amis du Sahel, which will bring together regularly in one forum the Sahelians, neighboring states, and the principal donors to consider the long-term transformation of the Sahel. Major emphasis under this project will be given to achieving comprehensive planning in major basin areas, including land-use surveys of the drainage networks, to complement and reinforce indicative planning for the Niger River and Lake Chad systems. A total of \$5.0 million is proposed for this purpose as noted below.

Progress to Date: A.I.D. initiated support to UNSO in April 1974. In FY 1976 under this project A.I.D. assigned one full-time senior development officer to serve as Deputy Director of UNSO. A.I.D. also has assigned a senior development

officer to the Secretariat of the Club des Amis, with additional funds to permit the secretariat to prepare for the first meeting of the Club and to conduct follow-up activities. In FY 1976 A.I.D. is making available the first increment of U.S. technical assistance to the CILSS Secretariat and is funding a series of design studies for potential project activities requested by both CILSS and UNSO on behalf of the Sahelian states.

FY 1977 Program: Of the total sum requested in FY 1977 (\$5,700,000), \$200,000 is identified for U.S. technician costs and \$30,000 for participant training, both primarily in support of the CILSS Secretariat. A portion of other costs funding (\$470,000) is proposed for further support of the Secretariats of the CILSS and of the Club des Amis, including conference costs, operational support, and project design. The balance (\$5,000,000) is proposed under this activity, through the Food and Nutrition appropriation (\$3,500,000) and Section 106 (\$1,500,000). This balance will assist the Club des Amis, CILSS, UNSO, and A.I.D. itself in developing plans for the long-term comprehensive development program for the Sahel. This action is in keeping with the intent of Sec. 494B of the Foreign Assistance Act as amended which authorizes \$5.0 million in FY 1976 for comprehensive Sahelian planning.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 76	1,050	250		Estimated through 6/30/76	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
				U.S. Technicians . . .	100	200	300	-	-	-	-	200	200	To be selected.	
				Participants	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	30	30		
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
				Other Costs	-	720	720	-	-	-	-	5,470	5,470		
Proposed FY 77	5,700	2,750	8,450	Total Obligations . .	100	950	1,050	-	-	-	-	5,700	5,700		

*FY 1975 funding was provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

Country: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Accelerated Impact Program	FUNDS Sec. 106 Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE --	FY 77 8,500	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER 625-11-995-910		FY: 1977 *	FY: Continuing

Goal: To provide a vehicle for the implementation of small-scale activities not requiring the extensive design of more technically complex, high-dollar value, development programs.

Purpose: The objectives to be addressed by the "Accelerated Impact Projects" are the development of low-cost agricultural technology; the expansion of income of small, primary producers; the promotion of rural public health measures; and the enhanced capability of the rural populations to prepare themselves to carry out productive activities relative to the above.

Background: A.I.D. has built on the successful experience of the Sahel Drought Recovery and Rehabilitation (R&R) Program to create this simplified design review, approval and implementation process. To be eligible for funding under this program, proposed activities must meet specific criteria. For example, they must be within areas of interest to A.I.D.'s long-term development scheme for the region; they must be relatively small but in no case exceeding \$500,000, and no longer than 24 months in duration; and they must constitute distinct activities having clearly identifiable inputs, outputs and an attainable purpose within the limited timeframe. \$20.7 million was obligated to implement 77 distinct R&R activities over a two-year period. In FY 76 \$5.3 million has been programmed for the six Sahelian states.

Major Outputs: Outputs are a function of each accelerated impact project 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.

Host Country and Other Donors: To be eligible for funding under this program, 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 agencies will be negotiated as part of each Activity Implementation Letter.

FY 1977 Program: In FY 1977 the program has been extended to all countries in the Central West Africa Regional area plus limited use in other relatively less-developed countries in Africa beyond the Sahel. \$8.5 million is requested for programming individual, small-scale activities which will be proposed by the recipient governments: \$3,000,000 for local-purchase commodities and \$5,500,000 for other costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)									PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77	
Through 6/30/75					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-		
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-		
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		-	-	-	-	-	3,000	3,000	
Proposed FY 77	8,500	-	-	Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	8,500	8,500	

* FY 1976 funding was provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

Country: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Cameroon Low Income Housing	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Sec. 106 Development Activities	FY 77	200
NUMBER 631-11-830-203	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 170	FY: 1976	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Cameroon formulate and develop sound shelter policies for low-income groups and strengthen the institutions which have been charged with implementing the policies. This includes initiating sites and services programs capable of continuing after A.I.D. inputs have been stopped.

The activity is being undertaken in the content of a need for approximately 26,000 new urban housing units a year in Cameroon, of which at most 10% has been met through regularized construction programs. Much of the remainder has been met through squatter settlements. The project approach draws upon the considerable private initiative and private savings investment represented in the squatter settlements. Simultaneously, it guarantees legal tenure, regularizes construction, and provides for those services such as access to water, roads, storm drainage, and street lighting which can be provided as a normal municipal responsibility by the Government. The project is being undertaken in conjunction with a \$10 million housing investment guaranty, already authorized, which will provide funds for government development of sites and for construction loans to individual owner-builders.

A.I.D. will fund the services of two contract technicians for three years each to work with the Ministry of Equipment, Housing, and Lands in developing sites and services programs, policies and procedures under which the programs will operate, and establishing an organizational unit with capability to

carry on low income housing programs after A.I.D. inputs cease. The unit will be charged with setting up criteria and procedures for site occupancy, procedures for home construction loan management, standards for control of self-help home construction, staff training, and establishment of a tax supported national fund for urban infrastructure. Initially, the unit will use the funds provided under the related A.I.D. housing investment guaranty to lay out services to lots capable of providing shelter for up to 50-60,000 persons.

Progress to Date: Both the technical assistance project and the housing investment guaranty have been designed and authorized in final form. During the course of the design preparation it was determined that, because of varying circumstances in the two countries, the Gabon portion of the project mentioned in the FY1976 presentation would be dropped while the Cameroon portion would be extended from two to three years. Thus the total of six project man years remain unchanged. Final project agreement negotiations are in process.

FY 1977 Program: FY 1977 funds will continue funding services under contract of the 2 technicians for 26 man-months, (\$186,000); short term training in the U.S. of 2 participants for 5 man-months (\$8,000); and contract other costs (\$6,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77				
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
	-	-	-								To be selected.				
Estimated FY 76	319	52		U.S. Technicians	-	288	288	-	-	-		-	186	186	
Estimated through 6/30/76	319	52	267	Participants	6	-	6	-	-	-		8	-	8	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 77	200	100	619	Other Costs	-	25	25	-	-	-		-	6	6	
				Total Obligations	6	313	319	-	-	-	8	192	200		

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS

Authorized as of 12/31/75

(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE VII

COUNTRY: Sahel & Central & West Africa Programs

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Re-payment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/75		
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
688-H-003A	Central Veterinary Lab (Mali)	4/12/68	7/24/68	10	40	2	2 1/2	US \$	855	570	-	24
698-H-011	Entente Livestock	2/25/71	5/12/71	10	40	2	3	US \$	6,000	2,909	-	42
625-H-002	Parakou-Malanville Road (Dahomey)	5/31/72	7/28/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	8,000	3,015	-	-
625-H-005	Bridge & River Port Construction (Gaya, Niger)	6/23/72	1/4/73	10	40	2	3	US \$	525	41	-	-
625-H-006	African Enterprises Promotion	6/27/72	3/9/73	10	40	2	3	US \$	7,500	6,606	-	110
625-H-007	Mali Highway Development (Bamako-Bougouni Road)	2/27/73	6/1/73	10	40	2	3	US \$	9,000	-	-	-
625-W-008	Parakou-Malanville Road (Dahomey)	3/4/74	3/22/74	10	40	2	3	US \$	4,000	17	-	-
625-W-009	Dahomey-Cotonou Bridge/Dam	6/27/74	9/12/74	10	40	2	3	US \$	10,900	-	-	-
625-T-011	African Enterprises Promotion II	6/28/75	12/9/75	10	40	2	3	US \$	2,000	-	-	-
625-W-012	African Enterprises Promotion II	6/28/75	12/9/75	10	40	2	3	US \$	8,000	-	-	-
625-W-013	Gabon Access Roads	6/30/75	-	10	40	2	3	US \$	5,000	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
 SAHEL & CENTRAL & Balance FY 1976 and Transition Quarter (1/1/76 - 9/30/76)
 COUNTRY WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS (In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VIIa

TITLE	AMOUNT
Senegal River Basin Development (OMVS) <u>a/</u> (FY 1976)	20,000
Entente Livestock Phase II Loan (FY 1976)	4,500
Entente Food Production (FY 1976)	3,000
<u>a/</u> Section 113 Notification to be Transmitted.	

SAHEL & CENTRAL &
COUNTRY: WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOANS
FY 1977
(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VIII

TITLE	AMOUNT
Entente Food Production	5,000
North Cameroon Livestock and Agriculture	4,500
Senegal Grain Storage Construction	3,600

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
Entente Food Production	Food and Nutrition	5,000
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Goal: To increase per capita food availability in the Entente states by increasing production and yields of basic staple food crops; to reduce dependence on food imports, improve the nutrition of the population and to increase the income of rural poor.

Purpose: To increase the level, efficiency and reliability of food production by small farmers over the medium to long term.

Background: Increased food and agricultural production is a major development priority in each of the Entente countries (Ivory Coast, Togo, Benin (Dahomey) Niger and Upper Volta). The Entente countries have recently begun to promote a policy of expanding domestic food production. This policy reflects the increasing burden of growing food import requirements resulting from the slow rate of growth in the food production sector despite growing populations, the unprecedented rate of inflation of world food prices, and the effects of the Sahel drought.

Phase I of this project will provide financing for technical assistance to the Entente countries beginning in the third quarter of FY 1976 to plan and design food production projects (See Grant Activity Data for project of same title). Phase II provides financing of sub-projects. FY 1976 Loan funds of \$3 million will be authorized in the third quarter of FY 1976 to finance the first tranche of sub-projects, primarily those in the Ivory Coast. Sub-project proposals have been submitted by the Entente governments and are being reviewed for financing out of FY 1977 capital grant funds of \$3 million (primarily for Niger and Upper Volta which were gravely affected by the Sahel drought) and loan funds of \$5 million for Ivory Coast, Togo and Benin. Over the life of the project (1976-1978) any one Entente state will be limited to 25 percent of total loan (\$10 million) and capital grant (\$5 million) funds for sub-project implementation.

Outputs: The major project output will be the identification, design, implementation and evaluation of a series of small-farmer oriented food production projects in the Entente countries, e.g., integrated rural development projects which emphasize food production, provision of credit for farm implements, support for farm implement manufacture or domestic fertilizer production, seed multiplication, training, etc.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Entente Fund: Local costs related to project management team and training and procurement essential for the provision of technical services.

Entente Member Countries: Approximately 20% of sub-project costs.

AID Financed Inputs: Loan funds of \$5 million are requested in FY 1977 to finance sub-projects. The loan will be to the Entente Fund for relending to its member countries.

SAHEL & CENTRAL &

Country: WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IX

TITLE North Cameroon Livestock and Agriculture	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 4,500
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Goal: To assist the Cameroon Government to arrest and reverse the progressive deterioration of the physical resources base in north Cameroon by introducing improved systems of management and production techniques. The systems and techniques are to promote increased agricultural production by small farmers and livestock production at the highest level sustainable by the land base.

Purpose: To facilitate the development of agricultural and livestock infrastructure in north Cameroon, primarily feeder roads, water development, storage, and marketing programs. To support production oriented agricultural and livestock activities, agricultural or rural development services not necessarily geographic - specific (such as credit), and resettlement/integrated rural development projects.

Background: This is a supportive activity to a grant project and emanates from the same Cameroonian request of June 1974 concerning means to modernize the traditional livestock sector in north Cameroon. Following discussions with the Cameroon Government, a joint US/French resource inventory was undertaken, followed by a multi-donor project identification and design team which is still at work to provide the basis for and the first step toward integrated, coordinated and multi-donor development of north Cameroon. Cameroon also has created a development authority for north Cameroon to develop, coordinate, and oversee economic and social development activities.

Major Outputs (Cumulative):	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81
1. Rural roads (kms.)	x	40	190	290	390
2. Ponds	x	15	30	45	60
3. Area cleared from Tse Tse (1,000 ha.)	x	300	900	1200	1200
4. Pilot feed lots	x	x	1	2	2
5. Dipping vats	x	14	21	28	28
6. Training centers	x	x	1	2	2
7. Livestock stations	x	x	20	40	60

FY 1977 Program:

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$000)
1. Heavy machinery	1,000
2. Construction	2,500
3. Chemicals and animal health supplies	500
4. Livestock credit fund	500
Total	4,500

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
Senegal Grain Storage Construction	Food and Nutrition	3,600
	KIND OF LOAN	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977
	Project	

Goal: To assist the Government of Senegal in commercialization of food grains and to establish adequate and reliable buffer stocks of food grains for drought relief.

Purpose: To increase the storage capacity of ONCAD (National Office for Cooperation and Development Assistance) for food grains, provide technical assistance and training in the utilization of existing and planned storage facilities by ONCAD, and reduce the loss of grain stored by ONCAD.

Background: The Senegalese, due to the recent severe drought, have been impressed with the need to promote increased cereals production and develop adequate storage facilities, assure commercialization of the increased crops, and create buffer stocks. To maintain the momentum already begun by ONCAD in the planned commercialization of food grains, they have proposed the construction of an additional 180,000 MT of storage space. The units will be of one and two thousand metric ton (MT) capacity located throughout the rural areas. The first phase is to be 60,000 MT of which the Government of Senegal will build 300,000 MT by December 1976. A.I.D. proposes by means of this loan to finance the 30,000 MT balance on a fixed amount reimbursement method.

Major Outputs:

	<u>End of Project</u>
Number of storage warehouses to be constructed for a total 30,000 MT capacity:	
Nbr. 1,000 MT capacity warehouses	6
Nbr. 2,000 MT	12
Trained Personnel.	
MS Degree	1
U.S. certificate	10
Local short-term	715

Host Country and Other Donors:

West Germany - considering a proposal of 30,000 MT of storage space under a second phase.

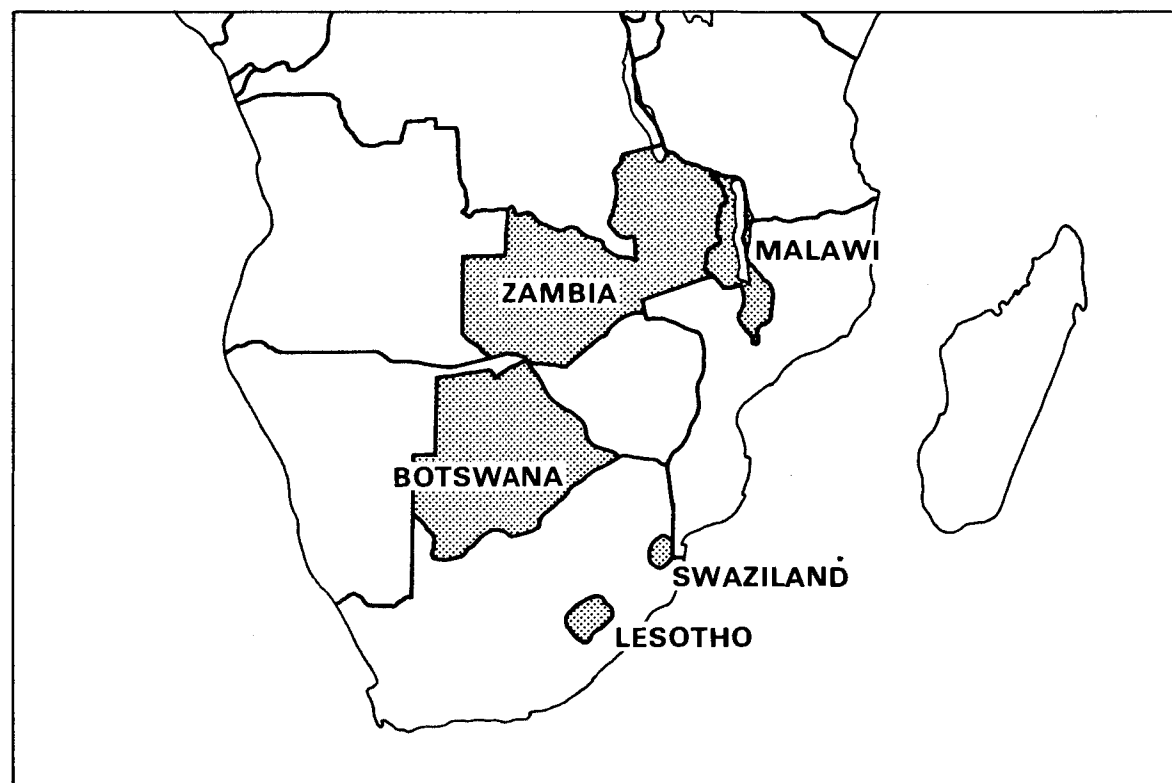
Government of Senegal - \$3.0 million to cover local costs and construction of 30,000 MTs warehouse space.

FY 1977 Program: USAID will obligate the entire amount of \$3.6 million under a FY 1977 loan agreement, for construction of grain storage warehouses, technical assistance and training.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs (obligations in \$000)

	<u>FY 1977</u>
Construction of Warehouses	3,100
Personnel	
36 mm of Technical Assistance	200
Training	
Overseas	100
In-Country	200

Southern African Countries



COUNTRY	POPULATION				ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA				
	Total (mid-1975- millions)	Annual Growth Rate (percent)	Percent Urban (1975)	Labor Force in Agriculture (percent)	Per Capita GNP-1973*/ (dollars)	Life Expectancy (years)	People per Doctor	Literacy Rate (percent)	Students as % of 5-19 Age Group (Primary & Secondary)
Botswana	0.6	1.8	11	91	240	56	15,900	20	37
Lesotho	1.0	2.2	3	89	120	46	21,400	59	52
Malawi	5.0	2.3	6	88	110	41	38,100	22	23
Swaziland	0.5	3.1	14	82	300	44	7,200	36	53
Zambia	4.9	3.1	37	69	390	46	14,000	15-20	50

* - Estimates in IBRD 1975 Annual Report.

SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

The Southern Africa programs cover the five countries of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Malawi and Zambia. All five countries have a number of common characteristics:

- They are composed primarily of rural agrarian populations dependent largely upon subsistence agriculture. Traditional cultivation and husbandry practices have limited agricultural productivity. They also suffer from critical manpower constraints, ill-adapted educational systems, poor health services (particularly in rural areas), and high rates of population growth.
- Modernization and changes in these conditions have been severely limited by administrative and managerial incapacity.
- Inefficient and inappropriate cropping and grazing practices have aggravated the deterioration of land resources, especially in Lesotho and, to a somewhat lesser extent, in Botswana.
- Much of the unskilled and semi-skilled male labor force, particularly in the cases of Lesotho and Malawi, is employed outside the home countries, mostly in the mines of South Africa.
- All five are landlocked, hence are heavily dependent on neighboring countries, particularly for access to and use of port facilities.
- With the partial exception of Zambia, they are economically weak and three are listed among the poorest and least developed in the world by the United Nations. Zambia had shown promising economic growth in recent years through its copper resources; however, the country is now facing serious economic problems as a result of low copper prices in the world market and transportation difficulties resulting from the Angola hostilities and closing the Rhodesia border.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
<u>1975</u>							
Loans	1,000	1,000	--	--	--	--	--
Grants	4,071	1,831	215	2,025			
Total	5,071	2,831	215	2,025	--	--	--
					Development Activities under Sec. 106		
<u>1976</u>							
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grants	5,633	3,763	400	1,470			
Total	5,633	3,763	400	1,470	--	--	--
Transition Quarter							
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grants	829	400	300	129			
Total	829	400	300	129	--	--	--
<u>1977</u>							
Loans	10,000	10,000	--	--	--	--	--
Grants	7,509	2,901	2,258	2,350			
Total	17,509	12,901	2,258	2,350	--	--	--

- One of the countries, Lesotho, is an enclave within the Republic of South Africa and three of them are part of Southern Africa common market, customs and monetary arrangements dominated by the Republic.
- Four of the countries have common borders with either Mozambique or Angola; two of them have common borders with Rhodesia and Namibia (South West Africa).

Developments in Mozambique and Angola, as well as political changes in Rhodesia and Namibia, will have far reaching effect on the entire Southern Africa area.

The prevailing political uncertainties in the region have not kept the five countries from pursuing their individual efforts towards national development. Hence, A.I.D. and other donors have been encouraged by the continued determination and commitment on the part of the five governments to increase development in those areas that benefit the majority of the people.

FY 1977 Program

The proposed A.I.D. programs for FY 1977 in grant assistance and loans are in the fields of rural development, food production, education and human resources development, and health and population training.

The amounts proposed are \$7.5 million in grants and \$10 million in loans.

Food and Nutrition

Each of the five countries within the Southern African programs has substantially different problems and constraints affecting development in the area of food and nutrition.

- Lesotho and Malawi, and to a lesser degree Botswana and Swaziland, are affected by an overall problem of temporary emigration to the South African mines of the potentially most effective

agricultural workers and managers. The result of this emigration is underutilization of the land base and constraints to prompt decision making regarding choice of crops to be planted, area to prepare for cropping and practices to follow. Southern African food and nutrition programs have taken into account the significant role women play and should have in decision making, and both ongoing and new projects have identified the need to provide training and skill transfer opportunities both to rural women and to women in the civil service.

- All countries face a serious constraint in the shortfall of students qualified to go forward for technical or professional training. Rural development programs still are often staffed with larger numbers of operational expatriates than is desired by the host governments. As a result, A.I.D. food and nutrition projects in the area have a strong participant component. In addition, in-service training of local staff is provided for in all activities.

- A third general constraint, except for Zambia, is the land/climate resource base itself. Lesotho, with only 20% of its land base arable and with an erratic climate and heavy human/animal population is most seriously affected. Botswana, although lightly populated, has but a few areas with sufficient rainfall for satisfactory crop production. Its arid semi-desert and desert areas are best suited for livestock but even so are subject to periodic droughts where massive losses of stock occur. Malawi, while agriculturally rich, has many drought-prone areas. Also heavy population pressures on the best of the arable land base is adversely affecting productivity. Swaziland will soon experience serious constraints in available arable land, where at present nearly half of the arable land is held by expatriate farmers or ranchers.

Southern African food and nutrition projects are tailored to the individual country's needs and constraints as follows:

- In Lesotho, A.I.D.'s program will:
 - ** in conjunction with the IBRD, continue to support a major rural development effort (12,000 families). The A.I.D. inputs will focus on land and water conservation and the development of appropriate new farming systems for smallholders;
 - ** continue to assist with the establishment of a Land and Water Development Division and provide extensive training for local staff;
 - ** provide specialized short-term skills and training in livestock, farm management, irrigation and agricultural extension.
- In Swaziland, the A.I.D. program will:
 - ** complete assistance to the rural development area project, focusing on land development and highland livestock production;
 - ** undertake a new project in support of smallholder rural cooperatives as a means of improving access to farm inputs and to market outlets for their product.
- In Botswana, A.I.D. proposes to:
 - ** continue the development of prototype ranching systems for organized groups of smallholders;
 - ** assuming satisfactory conclusion of a feasibility and design study, loan finance the construction of a new abattoir in the northern part of the country;
 - ** initiate a new project to improve production

of cereal grains including the development of supporting institutional capability;

- ** continue staffing assistance and training for the Ministry of Agriculture's Planning Office.

- In Malawi, A.I.D. will continue assistance for the expansion of the University of Malawi's Bunda College of Agriculture in order to permit this institution to train the requisite numbers of rural development specialists at both technical and professional levels.

Population Planning and Health

Although the countries of Southern Africa are not overly populated, the rate of population growth is a concern because of the limited agricultural resource base.

- As part of Botswana's national family planning program, A.I.D. is cooperating in the training of a cadre of personnel to provide services in rural and urban health facilities.
- Lesotho is beginning its final year of participation in an A.I.D. regional health project of integrated maternal and child health and family planning services in rural areas. With A.I.D. assistance, the Government is developing for early implementation a more comprehensive program intended to incorporate the foregoing activity while upgrading the knowledge and skills of nurses, subprofessional health personnel, and persons involved in planning and managing a national health services delivery system.
- In Swaziland, a health project being developed and soon to be implemented with A.I.D. support will train nurses and auxiliary health workers, institutionalize a training capability, and strengthen planning and administration of Swazi health services.

Education and Human Resources Development

A major constraint to development in all five countries, in all sectors and at all levels, is the shortage of skilled personnel. This shortage is a critical factor in every development effort and is a primary consideration in the design of A.I.D. projects. A.I.D.'s approach to this problem is manifold.

- Focus is on middle and high level technical, managerial and planning needs.
- Training is done on-the-job, through short and long-term participant programs, and through support for development of more relevant educational systems.
- Special consultants assist U.S. field technicians with on-site courses.
- Each grant project has a significant training component.
- A regional project provides U.S. operational technicians to the governments of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland to meet immediate needs for key development personnel. During the U.S. incumbent's period of service, a local counterpart is trained to replace him. This training because of its specialized nature is usually done in the United States.
- In Swaziland, A.I.D. is assisting the Government to establish a cadre of professionals who will revise the national primary education curriculum to put greater emphasis on preparing Swazi youth to become more productive in a rural society.

A.I.D. assisted the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland since 1969, but the University is undergoing reorganization following a political decision by Lesotho to withdraw from the regional institution. A.I.D. is seeking new ways to assist the three

countries in this area, depending upon administrative, academic, and political decisions made by the countries regarding the future of the regional university.

TABLE V

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY

(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76				
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>													
Swaziland Rural Development	690-11-130-024	1972	1976	1,202	856	346	198	344	200	-	-	-	1,400
Botswana Range Management/Livestock Development	* 690-11-130-015	1973	1978	791	361	430	555	319	666	-	200	404	1,950
Thaba Bosiu Rural Development (Lesotho)	* 690-11-120-031	1973	1978	1,467	814	653	390	673	370	400	500	1,043	3,800
Botswana Rural Manpower Development (PVO) ^{a/}	690-11-410-059	1975	-	155	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and Water Resources Development (Lesotho)	* 690-11-620-048	1975	1981	903	-	903	400	783	520	-	625	972	2,900
Bunda Agricultural College (Malawi)	* 690-11-110-054	1976	1980	-	-	-	1,445	110	1,335	-	750	1,805	4,000
Cooperatives and Marketing (Swaziland)	* 690-11-140-055	1976	1980	-	-	-	435	-	435	-	426	1,839	2,700
Crop Production and Marketing (Botswana)	* 690-11-150-056	1976	1981	-	-	-	340	-	340	-	400	1,160	1,900
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>													
Botswana Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning	* 690-11-540-032	1973	1978	799	469	330	400	389	341	-	500	400	2,099
Health Manpower Training (Lesotho)	* 690-15-540-058	Transition Qtr.	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	558	1,100	1,958
Swaziland Health Manpower Training	* 690-15-540-062	1977	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,186	2,386
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>													
University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland	690-11-660-004	1969	1976	1,846	1,712	134	40	100	74	-	-	-	1,886
Southern Africa Development Personnel and Training	* 690-11-720-030	1973	1978	2,420	1,002	1,418	840	960	1,298	129	1,250	361	5,000
Swaziland Curriculum Development	* 690-11-620-009	1975	1981	841	75	766	90	458	398	-	600	1,708	3,239
Development Training for Southern Africans	* 690-11-690-063	1976	1977	-	-	-	500	75	425	-	500	-	1,000
							Total	5,633	4,211	6,402	829	7,509	

*Detailed project narrative—See Table VI.

a/ Additional funds, if approved, will be provided from the Africa Regional Project, Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grant.

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Botswana Range Management and Livestock Development NUMBER 690-11-130-015	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 185	FY 77 200	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973 FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To Assist the Government of Botswana rural development efforts by developing prototypes of small stockholder range and livestock community management units. The prototypes will be replicated by the government throughout small livestock holder areas and contribute directly to Botswana's goal of promoting growth of the livestock industry on a sustained basis, while providing an opportunity for small farmers to participate more equitably in the development of this industry.

Much of Botswana is more suited to livestock production than other forms of agricultural production due to low rainfall patterns and the existence of large open land areas. About 70 percent of all rural families own cattle, but most of them in numbers too small to provide an adequate income. Traditional methods of livestock management have led to overgrazing and have not been conducive to adoption of efficient husbandry techniques.

A.I.D. provides six technical experts in the range, livestock and water resources fields who advise in implementation of project activities such as: assessing and demonstrating the most suitable carrying capacity of the range; formulating systems of using water and forage resources for optimum livestock production; and demonstrating how to bring rangeland into maximum economic production by reduction of constraints such as insects, diseases, brush encroachment, inadequate water supply, overgrazing and erosion.

Progress to Date: Extensive field studies have been completed and sites selected for three A.I.D. prototype ranches at Selebalo, Tsetsebjue, and Tlhabala. Firebreaks have been constructed, commodities purchased, physical improvements started and agreements reached on disbursement of funds to permit loans to farming units. The pilot sites have different organizational plans ranging from a Commercial Co-operative to a syndicate of farmers with a Management Committee to supervise the operations and carry out grazing rules. The A.I.D. funded Range Research Laboratory was dedicated and one of the team members has computerized research records.

FY 1977 Program: The proposed budget includes: 7 M/M of consultancies (\$35,000); three continuing long-term participants in the U.S. (36 M/M) and five new starts (60 M/M) in Africa (\$54,000); commodities (\$30,000), and ranch costs (\$81,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)											PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter				Proposed FY 77		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	791	361	430											
Estimated FY 76	555	319												
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,346	680	666	U.S. Technicians	-	538	538	-	-	-	-	35	35	Near East Foundation
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	17	-	17	-	-	-	54	-	54	
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	81	
Proposed FY 77	200	404	1,950	Total Obligations	17	538	555	-	-	-	165	35	200	

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Thaba Bosiu Rural Development (Lesotho)	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 186	FY 77 500	
NUMBER 690-11-120-031		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: This project was developed by the IBRD in conjunction with A.I.D. and other donors to support the Lesotho Government's priorities for agricultural development designed to improve the standard of living through improved agricultural production and related public services. It directly affects 12,000 small holder families in a 300,000 acre dry land farming river catchment area. As a result of project inputs (fertilizer, seeds, technology, credit, etc.) and the establishment of a system of input delivery and marketing, a potential 50% increase in crop production on the affected area is possible. The IBRD is the major donor (\$5.6 million credit) and provides overall project leadership. A.I.D.'s contributions to date have focused on inputs such as the soil and water conservation aspects of the project and include technical staff, training, commodities and operational costs for the construction of prototype conservation facilities. These inputs help implement soil erosion measures essential to providing a suitable environment for increased agricultural production and income.

Progress to Date: By the end of FY 1976, two-thirds of the project area will have ready access (within about five miles) to local Village Distribution Points (VDP's) where production inputs and credit are available and where marketing services can be found. In areas selected for prototype conservation measures, land use plans and conservation structures have been designed and installed with the direct involvement of the rural people affected and consistent with traditional

land tenure systems. Broad-based terraces, diversion ditches, grassed waterways, and village and field roads have been constructed. Soil types have been analyzed and a soil handbook has been drafted. Heavy gullied and abandoned arable land has been rehabilitated. Both the IBRD and A.I.D. are revising their projects based on evaluations performed by both agencies. IBRD is now designing an expanded project based on the success of the present activity. A.I.D. is amending its project to more closely focus on the testing of systems of integration of crop and livestock production with sound conservation management, farmer education, and motivation.

FY 1977 Program: Funding is provided for four man-years of long-term technical assistance and consultancy services (\$193,000); 120 M/M of continuing long-term participant training and 12 M/M for one long-term start (\$87,000); and other costs (\$220,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Through 6/30/75	1,467	814		653	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	390	673			-	185	185	-	190	190	-	193	193	Near East Foundation	
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,857	1,487	370	U.S. Technicians . . .	88	-	88	-	-	-	87	-	87		
Estimated Transition Quarter	400	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	70	-	70	-	-	-		
				Commodities	117	-	117	140	-	140	220	-	220		
Proposed FY 77	500	1,043	3,800	Other Costs											
				Total Obligations . .	205	185	390	210	190	400	307	193	500		

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Land and Water Resources Development (Lesotho) NUMBER 690-11-620-048	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 187	FY 77 625	
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1981

Project Target and Course of Action: To increase the Government's capacity to administer a long-range national conservation program aimed at saving Lesotho's rapidly dwindling soil resources.

The project is designed to develop and institutionalize an effective national conservation service within the Ministry of Agriculture. As Lesotho has no professional conservationists, eight U.S. conservation technologists representing a range of conservation expertise are being assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture to initiate this process while African professional, middle-level and lower level personnel receive the academic, technical and practical training required to properly staff a soil conservation service. In addition, commodities essential to implementing the program are being furnished, including earth moving equipment, field and workshop maintenance equipment and tools, and survey and soils mapping instruments.

The project is closely related to other agricultural projects (particularly the A.I.D.-supported Thaba Bosiu project), most of which include conservation activities. It is expected that during the project period the Soil Conservation Division will have assumed leadership of all conservation activities in Lesotho.

Progress to Date: Six of the eight U.S. technicians are on board and nine trainees have departed. (Training is coordinated with A.I.D. conservation training in the Thaba Bosiu project). Several systems of conservation practices have been developed and tested in area projects. These have been reviewed and the most appropriate are being introduced in new area development schemes.

By cooperating in this effort with other ministry divisions, mechanisms for coordinated action in land and water utilization are beginning to evolve. Techniques developed by the Thaba Bosiu project for working with farmers are being replicated in other areas. A test of labor-intensive methods of constructing conservation works is to be undertaken shortly. U.S. technicians are providing in-service staff development and training in the entire spectrum of conservation methodology - through contacts with farmers and chiefs, and at group meetings and discussions.

FY 1977 Program: Funding will be provided for eighteen man-months for each of five contract personnel plus three months of consultancies (93 M/M, \$388,000); nine continuing and five new long term participants plus four short-term trainees (180 M/M, \$125,000); heavy duty equipment (\$82,000), and other costs for local budgetary support (\$30,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	903	-	903		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	400	783		U.S. Technicians	-	103	103	-	-	-	-	388	388	Near East Foundation
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,303	783	520	Participants	128	-	128	-	-	-	125	-	125	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	64	-	64	-	-	-	82	-	82	
				Other Costs	105	-	105	-	-	-	30	-	30	
Proposed FY 77	625	972	2,900	Total Obligations	297	103	400	-	-	-	237	388	625	

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Bunda Agricultural College (Malawi)	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 188	FY 77 750	
NUMBER 690-11-110-054		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Malawi in developing the Bunda Agricultural College by strengthening its teaching staff through training in the U.S., providing U.S. technicians, and contributing to the capital development costs for construction and equipment.

The Malawi economy relies primarily on agricultural productivity which has been hampered by scarcity of trained agricultural manpower at all levels. Bunda, as the only training institution in this field, has been charged with the responsibility to expand its facilities on a priority basis to meet the country's basic needs.

Several donors have been providing assistance to Malawi in the area of agricultural development, thus increasing the need for training Malawians to replace expatriates. In addition, the Government is now planning a long range National Rural Development program which cannot be effectively implemented without adequate training of Ministry personnel.

Early in the 1960's A.I.D. provided capital assistance for some construction of Bunda as well as training of staff to develop the school to a diploma level institution. In subsequent years A.I.D. provided two U.S. instructors to assist the Agricultural Engineering department. However, the College has not been able to keep pace with expanding national needs.

Progress to Date: Although initial funds for this new project were provided in FY 1976, implementation has been delayed pending final approval of architectural designs and

refinement of project needs. As a result of these two factors, the estimated total cost has been changed from \$3,280,000 to \$4,000,000, with final obligation re-scheduled for FY 1980.

Construction is now scheduled to begin in November 1976; U.S. training for participants will start in September 1976, and the first U.S. technicians will arrive in Malawi during the latter part of 1976.

FY 1977 Program: Funding is provided for six long term senior staff positions (\$135,000). This funding, together with that provided in FY 1976, permits each technician to serve for 24 man-months. Three man-months of short term consultancies are also provided (\$15,000). Seven new and three continuing long term participants are funded for 12 man-months each (\$94,000). U.S. commodities are furnished to equip new laboratory and teaching facilities (\$273,000). Capital inputs in support of construction of student accommodations, a laboratory and classrooms, plus a sum for rural development seminars is included in other costs (\$233,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
Estimated FY 76					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected			
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,445	110	1,335	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	405	405	-	-	-		15	135	150
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	30	-	30	-	-	-		94	-	94
Proposed FY 77	750	1,805	4,000	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-		273	-	273
				Other Costs	1,010	-	1,010	-	-	-		233	-	233
				Total Obligations . .	1,040	405	1,445	-	-	-	615	135	750	

TITLE Cooperatives and Marketing (Swaziland)	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 190	FY 77 426	
NUMBER 690-11-140-055		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Swaziland in improving the institutional/service network needed to increase small farmer production and income by helping assure ready availability of essential supplies, access to credit, and participation in suitable marketing arrangements.

This project, building on related A.I.D., UNDP and U.K. efforts, will focus on providing skills and training for existing rural service institutions, which support Swazi development projects. These institutions will be, chiefly, the Central Cooperative Union (CCU) (to which all registered cooperatives belong), the Swaziland Development and Savings Bank (SDSB), which is the major source of credit for small farmers, and the Ministry of Commerce and Cooperatives which administers local producer/marketing cooperatives. Arrangements will be made between SDSB and CCU to facilitate the credit/purchase/production/marketing cycle for small farmers. Through the cooperatives, credit funds can be applied to bulk purchases of farm inputs.

A.I.D. will provide two senior marketing specialists, a senior economist to assist in evaluation of the project and the cooperative organizations, and eight intermediate level staff for direct support to district cooperatives and primary societies for field training of local cooperative staff. Participant training will be provided, as well as commodities and local costs for erection of warehouses, purchase of processing/cleaning equipment, and general funds for support

during the initial years for newly established local cooperatives.

Since the project will support rural institutions by providing technical assistance and training at the local level, it is anticipated that local action elements of rural development will be enhanced. Local training provided to cooperative members is expected to furnish opportunities for involvement and professional development of women members and officers of rural cooperatives.

Progress to Date: Basic planning and design of the project have been approved. Review of the basic planning resulted in the estimated U.S. life-of-project cost being increased from \$1.5 million to \$2.7 million for six additional, intermediate level technicians. The project title has been changed to more accurately reflect project focus. A small team of agricultural experts is now being put together to assist in the project's final design, scheduled for February-March 1976 approval.

FY 1977 Program: FY 1977 requirements include contract funding for two senior level and six intermediate level technicians and consultancies (8 M/Y, \$156,000); long term U.S. and third country participant training (8 M/Y, \$50,000); commodities (field vehicles for U.S. technicians, transport equipment, communication equipment, and project equipment \$90,000); local costs (housing for U.S. technicians, warehouse construction, and project support \$130,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated FY 76	435	-		U.S. Technicians	-	172	172	-	-	-	-	156	156
Estimated through 6/30/76	435	-	435	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	50
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	120	-	120	-	-	-	90	-	90
Proposed FY 77	426	1,839	2,700	Other Costs	143	-	143	-	-	-	130	-	130
				Total Obligations	263	172	435	-	-	-	270	156	426

To be selected

TITLE Crop Production and Marketing (Botswana)	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 189	FY 77 400	
NUMBER 690-11-150-056		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1981

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Botswana in the establishment of a Crop Production Division within the Ministry of Agriculture as the first step in the Government's program to increase the production of grains and pulses and improve the degree of self-sufficiency in its basic food crops. Since this project will focus on smallholders with less than five hectares of arable land, the beneficiaries will be from among the lowest income groups of Botswana.

Although livestock is the major agricultural activity in Botswana, crop production provides the means of livelihood for a majority of the population. In recent years Botswana has been a net importer of basic foodstuffs, and thus self-sufficiency in food grains has become a major aim of national policy. Under the prevailing semi-arid conditions of Botswana, this goal means improving production, processing and marketing of sorghum, millets and legumes.

This project is intended to develop and expand the national crop production and marketing program. It will develop a system of production for grains (sorghum) and pulses (e.g. beans, peas), focusing on variety screening, testing and selecting for adaptability to the Botswana environment. Also, it will develop a new Crop Production Division in the Ministry of Agriculture with strong training component, which will provide the essential technical linkage between the results of agricultural research and the Ministry's extension program, as well as furnish day-to-day technical backstopping for food

production programs, including harvest, post-harvest storage, handling and processing of crops.

A.I.D. will provide a U.S. crop improvement research technician to join a team of agronomists, soils technicians and agricultural engineers being sponsored by other donors (U.K., UNDP, and Near East Foundation). In addition, a two-man team consisting of a crop screening officer and a crop program and production officer will provide the core staff for the new Crop Production Division.

FY 1977 Program: Funding is provided for three contract technicians and consultancies (\$270,000); training for up to 10 participants (120 M/M) in both Africa and the United States (\$72,000); commodities covering research and extension equipment and supplies (\$20,000); local costs including project support, research support, and in-country training (\$38,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77		
Estimated FY 76					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
	-	-	-		-	136	136	-	-	-	-	270	270
Estimated through 6/30/76	340	-	340	U.S. Technicians . . .	10	-	10	-	-	-	72	-	72
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	72	-	72	-	-	-	20	-	20
Proposed FY 77	400	1,160	1,900	Commodities	122	-	122	-	-	-	38	-	38
				Other Costs	204	136	340	-	-	-	130	270	400
				Total Obligations . .									

To be selected

TITLE Botswana Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning Training NUMBER 690-11-540-032	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Population Planning and Health	FY 77	500
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 191	FY: 1973	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Botswana to develop a cadre of public health personnel capable of staffing both urban and rural health facilities, providing adequate preventive and curative health services, and coordinating health education to promote Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning (MCH/FP).

The project is geared to train 540 Botswana nurses through in-service training in MCH/FP for staffing of rural health facilities as well as to prepare an integrated curriculum in MCH/FP for use in the basic nurse-training schools. The project will train a selected tutorial staff to continue the use of integrated curricula, develop field training services, and establish a functioning health education unit with trained local staff capable of promoting MCH/FP and preventive health services. An effective post-natal FP service will be established in three Government of Botswana Training Hospitals.

In addition to A.I.D. support, the Government of Norway is providing funds for construction of health facilities and local operations support and the UNFPA is providing funds (\$600,000) for technical support, materials and equipment, and renovation of existing health facilities.

Progress to Date: An in-service training curriculum has been developed by a Meharry contract team and is being utilized in four training sites - Gaborone, Francistown, Serowe and

Lobatse. To date, 189 nurses have completed the 12-week in-service training course. The integrated curriculum for the enrolled nurses training school has been developed and approved. A refresher course for graduates of the program has been developed and implemented. Post partum family planning services have been established and are in operation in government training hospitals in the four field sites. Two participants have been enrolled in U.S. universities to obtain Bachelor of Science degrees in nursing, another is enrolled in a B.Sc. program in Health Education. Government of Botswana nurses have been training in MCH/FP at Meharry Medical College. One tutor received advanced matron training in Nairobi. A functioning Health Education Unit has been established in the Ministry of Health with the assistance of the Meharry Contract Health Educator. Health educational materials were developed with the assistance of the Health Educator and a Consultant.

FY 1977 Program: Funding is provided for 12 months' services each of a health educator, three public health nurse-tutors, and a project administrator/chief of party (\$300,000); two man-months of consultancy services (\$12,000); continued training for 12 long-term participants in the U.S. and Africa (\$108,000); commodities-local supplies, contraceptives and medical supplies (\$46,000); and other costs - technician housing rental costs, local support (\$34,000). Fifty percent of the total amount (\$250,000) is to be provided by population funds.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	799	469	330											
Estimated FY 76	400	389												
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,199	858	341	U.S. Technicians	-	297	297	-	-	-	-	312	312	Meharry Medical College
				Participants	-	60	60	-	-	-	-	108	108	
				Commodities	1	40	41	-	-	-	-	46	46	
				Other Costs	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	34	34	
Proposed FY 77	500	400	2,099	Total Obligations	1	399	400	-	-	-	-	500	500	

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Health Manpower Training (Lesotho)	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 558	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 192	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: TQ	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980
NUMBER 690-15-540-058			

Project Target and Courses of Action: To: (1) establish and institutionalize new cadres of health workers required for the rural component of Lesotho's national health services delivery system, and (2) upgrade the planning, administrative and management competence of the Ministry of Health to the level required to develop and maintain a national health services delivery system.

Three types of health personnel will be trained under this project: Registered nurses will be given higher-level paramedical training to enable them to practice some primary medical diagnosis and treatment as well as deliver preventive health services, including family planning, in rural areas.

Nurse assistants will be trained to perform some of the more routine nursing functions and permit nurses to take on higher-skilled paramedical duties.

Village health workers, based in their home villages, will be trained to ensure that the rural population will receive the full benefit of improved rural health services.

Additionally, technical assistance and training in planning and administration will be provided.

Initial nurse assistant training will be undertaken by the Private Health Association of Lesotho (PHAL). Village health worker training will be the responsibility of the Lesotho Government which will bear all operational costs of training. Other donors will provide funds for construction of rural clinics. About 125 nurse practitioners and about 150 nurse

assistants will be trained during the project. The number of village health worker trainees will be determined during the project.

Progress to Date: Basic planning for the project has been approved, based on an A.I.D.-funded review of the Lesotho health sector. The review resulted in increasing the estimated number of persons to be trained and in adding a planning/administration component to the project to improve Lesotho's capacity to support a rural health delivery system. Consequently, the estimated total cost of U.S. assistance has been increased from \$770,000 to \$1,958,000 and its scheduled final obligation date changed from FY 1978 to FY 1980. Final planning and design are scheduled for approval before July 1976.

FY 1977 Program: FY 1977 funding covers services of four long-term technicians (four man-years, \$323,000), and 11 man-months of consultancies (\$73,000); three long-term participants, four man-months of short-term training, and in-country training (\$70,000); commodities including office and training equipment (\$12,000) and contraceptives (\$60,000); other costs associated with logistics and administrative support (\$20,000). Total funds programmed for the project include \$320,000 in FY 1977 Population Funds.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ...	-	-	-	-	232	232	-	396	396	To be selected
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	70	
Estimated Transition Quarter	300	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	15	15	60	12	72	
Proposed FY 77	558	1,100	1,958	Other Costs	-	-	-	50	3	53	-	20	20	
				Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	50	250	300	60	498	558	

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Swaziland Health Manpower Training NUMBER 690-15-540-062	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 1,200	
	PRIOR REFERENCE --	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY:1981

Goal: To assist the Government of Swaziland in improving health services and expanding their coverage in order to increase services to the rural population.

Purpose: (1) institutionalize training capacity; (2) strengthen planning and administration of health services; and (3) train nurses and other auxiliary personnel.

Background: The Five-Year National Development Plan (1973-77) states the government's intention to undertake a major re-direction of the public health services in order to provide broadened and improved basic health services focusing on preventive care, including Family Planning, to the rural populace. During mid-1974, A.I.D. funded the short term services of a health planner. The consultant's findings and recommendations provided the basis for the government's ten year health plan which sets forth activities and resource requirements for implementation of a re-oriented health services policy. The health plan recognizes the dearth of properly trained manpower and the severe shortage of administrative and planning competence as critical constraints in realizing health sector objectives, and the Swazi Government has accordingly requested A.I.D. project assistance. A.I.D. support will include technical expertise (instructors, planners, health administrators); long and short-term training; and local costs for construction of a training facility.

Major Outputs: End of	FY78	FY79	FY80	FY81	FY82	FY83
1. Training facility constructed/equipped	3/4	X		(Cumulative)		
2. Relevant curricula/ training programs		X				
3. Trained trainers			4			
4. Trained planner/ statistician/ administrators			2		3	4
5. Trained nurses/ auxiliaries				60	90	110 130

Host Country and Other Donor Inputs: The Government of Swaziland is contributing \$845,000 for U.S. technicians, participant training and capital costs. The U.K. is expected to provide training/intern facilities at a rural health center. WHO is contributing to curriculum design and teaching (8-10 M/Y) and training nurse tutors (18-20 M/Y). Other donor assistance will be solicited for \$100,000 of lab equipment and instructional aids.

FY 1977 Program: Funding is for 3 long term technicians (72 M/M, \$333,000); 1 long term and 2 short term trainees (26 M/M, \$42,000), and other costs for training facility construction (\$750,000) and 3 houses for A.I.D. technicians (\$75,000). FY 1977 total includes \$240,000 in population funds.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES		
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
				Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-	Cost Components									To be selected
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	333	333	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	825	-	825	
Proposed FY 77	1,200	1,186	2,386	-	-	-	-	-	-	867	333	1,200	

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAM

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Southern Africa Development Personnel and Training NUMBER 690-11-720-030	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 1,250	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 194	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the countries of Southern Africa in overcoming the extreme shortage of trained manpower, which hinders the success of their development efforts, by providing selected operational personnel and related training.

A major constraint to effective planning and implementation of development activities by the three governments participating in this project (Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland) is the severe shortage of trained middle and higher level personnel with technical or general management skills. As an interim measure, while the countries' own capacity to meet these requirements is being developed, this project will provide U.S. personnel to fill critical government positions, in areas related to other A.I.D. activities or areas of concern, and specialized training opportunities for local personnel to prepare them to hold such positions.

Progress to Date: In Botswana, a U.S. technician serving as Deputy Permanent Secretary of Agriculture, has been instrumental in improving the efficiency of that Ministry. Three technicians were recently assigned to the Agricultural Planning Unit. A four-man tax team has had a significant impact on increasing personal and company tax collection (up 150%), improving administrative efficiency of the Department of Taxes, and training local staff. Another U.S. technician is teaching range management at the Botswana Agriculture College. In Lesotho, two U.S. conservation specialists have reoriented and revitalized the Ministry of

Agriculture's Conservation Division and assisted in developing a major project to institutionalize a strengthened conservation capability. Two additional conservation specialists have been added under this project. Recruitment of two educational specialists is planned to assist the Government of Lesotho produce low-cost instructional materials. In Swaziland positions in agricultural credit have been staffed by U.S. personnel under the project and training initiated for Swazi replacement personnel. A total of 28 participants from the three countries have received training in the U.S. and returned to assume responsible positions formerly held by expatriates.

FY 1977 Program: Seven continuing technicians for new two-year tours (\$630,000), two new technicians for two-year tours (\$180,000), completion of initial two year tours for six technicians (\$159,000), a continuing direct hire technician for one year (\$60,000); training for 15 continuing participants (14 M/Y, \$116,000), four new long-term participants (4 M/Y, \$40,000), and new short-term participants (\$60,000); and technician professional support costs (\$5,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES						
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated							
	2,420	1,002	1,418							
	Estimated FY 76	840	960							
Estimated through 6/30/76	3,260	1,962	1,298							
Estimated Transition Quarter	129	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 77	1,250	361	5,000							
OBLIGATIONS				Near East Foundation						
Cost Components	Estimated FY 76				Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77		
	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
U.S. Technicians	30	470	500		15	89	104	60	969	1,029
Participants	199	-	199	-	-	-	216	-	216	
Commodities	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Costs	136	-	136	25	-	25	5	-	5	
Total Obligations	370	470	840	40	89	129	281	969	1,250	

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Swaziland Curriculum Development	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 600	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 193	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1981
NUMBER 690-11-620-009			

Target and Course of Action: To establish an institutionalized Swazi capacity (the Primary Curriculum Unit) for developing primary curriculum. To accomplish this purpose, this project proposes to develop systems which will enable the Primary Curriculum Unit (PCU) to produce, distribute and evaluate teaching/learning materials for both formal and non-formal education. The PCU will also develop materials for the training of pre-and in-service teachers in the use of the new curriculum.

The Government of Swaziland gives high priority in its Second National Development Plan to changing its outmoded, academically-oriented education system to one that is culturally and economically relevant to the goals of national development. In a predominantly agricultural country, primary education constitutes the only contact the majority of Swazi youth will have with formal education. Consequently, the Swazi Government has committed itself to a reform of the primary curriculum that will serve the basic education needs of the majority of its population and promote agricultural productivity.

The major outputs of the project will be the full functioning PCU with a trained staff producing, distributing and evaluating curriculum materials for the entire primary school system in Swaziland. This will involve the training of up to 30 Swazis for various responsibilities within the PCU and its rural centers. Most training will be on-the-job or accomplished within Africa. Only five U.S. degree programs are

scheduled.

The IBRD will also assist this project and is expected to provide construction costs for the Primary Curriculum Unit and teacher training facilities in the rural areas. A number of other donors, i.e., the U.K., UNDP, and Canada are also expected to participate.

Progress to Date: The contract for this project was awarded to Eastern Michigan University in July 1975. By December five of the six education advisors had arrived in Swaziland to begin work in the PCU. Adequate temporary office space has been provided by the Swazi Government, and equipment purchased under the project has been set up and is engaged in preliminary, experimental production. The U.S. team follows the work of the PCU staff closely on a day-to-day basis and advises on its activities, thus providing informal but effective and continuous on-the-job training.

Sixteen pilot schools for the introduction of prototype materials have been selected and initial prototype materials prepared by the PCU staff are being readied for initial distribution and try-out.

IBRD-provided office furniture has arrived as well as three vehicles also specifically purchased for the PCU. IBRD architects' drawings for the permanent PCU building are in the final stages of development.
FY 1977 Program: Funds for six technicians (84 M/M) and four M/M of consultancies (\$505,000); two new and three continuing participants (4-1/2 M/Y, \$45,000); equipment for the production and evaluation of curriculum materials (\$50,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/75	841	75	766											Eastern Michigan University
Estimated FY 76	90	458												
Estimated through 6/30/76	931	533	398	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	56	56	-	-	-	-	505	505	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimate ¹ Total Cost	Participants	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	45	45	
				Commodities	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	50	50	
Proposed FY 77	600	1,708	3,239	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations . .	-	90	90	-	-	-	-	600	600	

TITLE Development Training for Southern Africans NUMBER 690-11-690-063	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 77	500
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	Sec. 113 notification to be transmitted	FY: 1976	FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide training opportunities at the post-secondary level in the U.S. and Africa for Southern African nationals. Most of this assistance is intended to be used for expanding educational opportunities for refugees and displaced Rhodesian Africans, and approximately one-third of the funds for black South African students. Fields of training to be emphasized include agriculture, education, health, rural development, public administration and economic planning. The project will offer educational opportunities for undergraduate and graduate work as well as non-degree and special academic courses. It responds to Section 105(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended by the International Development and Food Act of 1975 which concerns educational assistance to Southern Africa.

In view of the vast need for trained manpower in the Southern African area, a program is to be established to develop experienced administrators, technical experts and skilled workers. The program will produce students who will play key roles in their countries' development, will become familiar with and understand the U.S., and will have a high opinion of U.S. training resources. Applicants will be screened on the basis of their field of study and its relationship to development needs, educational qualifications, and their potential to contribute to the economic development of their countries.

Rhodesian African leaders have asked U.S. officials for a training program for Rhodesians. Some 15 qualified candidates

are ready for training as soon as funds are available, and it is estimated that a total of 90 Rhodesians and 30 Namibians and South Africans could be trained under this project which will probably be implemented under a contract. Hopefully, the first group of trainees will start this program in late FY 1976.
FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$500,000 which will include training for approximately 45 students in the U.S. (\$360,000) and 15 in Africa (\$75,000), and contractor costs including personnel, overhead, and related supplies and materials (\$65,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-	
Estimated FY 76	500	75		
Estimated through 6/30/76	500	75	425	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed FY 77	500	-	1,000	

Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77		
	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participants	-	435	435	-	-	-	-	435	435
Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Costs	-	65	65	-	-	-	-	65	65
Total Obligations	-	500	500	-	-	-	-	500	500

To be selected

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS

Authorized as of 12/31/75

(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE VII

COUNTRY: SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/75		
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
690-H-001	Botswana-Zambia Road	4/28/72	8/31/72	10	40	2	3	US\$	12,600	8,400	-	58
690-H-001A	Botswana-Zambia Road	6/11/73	6/13/73	10	40	2	3	US\$	4,000	-	-	-
690-H-002	Malawi Roads - Phase I	5/31/73	6/21/73	10	40	2	3	US\$	8,300	4,728	-	61
690-H-004	Zambia Program Loan	6/28/73	6/30/73	10	40	2	3	US\$	5,000	1,030	-	2
690-W-006	Malawi Roads - Phase II	6/26/74	7/31/74	10	40	2	3	US\$	11,400	718	-	-
690-W-007	Malawi Roads - Phase I	6/28/74	7/31/74	10	40	2	3	US\$	2,000	487	-	4
690-T-005	Small Farmer Agricultural Credit (Swaziland)	3/04/74	5/21/74	10	40	2	3	US\$	750	188	-	1
690-T-008	Northern Abattoir Design (Botswana)	6/30/75	9/19/75	10	40	2	3	US\$	1,000	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOANS

FY 1977

(In Thousands of Dollars)

COUNTRY: SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

TABLE VIII

TITLE	AMOUNT
Botswana Northern Abattoir	10,000

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
Botswana Northern Abattoir	Food and Nutrition	10,000
	KIND OF LOAN	INITIAL OBLIGATION
	Project	FY: 1977

Goal: To provide a viable financial and economic rate of return, increase foreign exchange earnings, and provide a more equitable distribution of income to approximately 9,000 traditional cattle herders in northern Botswana.

Purpose: To provide funds for the construction, construction supervision and procurement of meat processing equipment for a proposed abattoir with a capacity of 300-400 head daily. A Northern Abattoir Design Loan, authorized in FY 1975 and now underway, is preparing the architectural and engineering design services for the abattoir.

Background: A technical/economic feasibility study, funded by A.I.D. and completed in 1973, recommended establishment of meat processing facilities in northern Botswana to supplement existing facilities in Lobatse on the southern border of the country.

Livestock is a highly important industry to Botswana. The country is semi-arid and best suited to the raising of livestock. A large majority of the people own cattle, depending on livestock for a livelihood, though most of them are smallholders. In its planning policies the Government recognizes that the livestock industry must serve as the economic underpinning for rural improvement and as a basic industry for national development.

Most of the national herd of approximately 2 million is in the northern half of the country. In addition to the growing numbers of cattle held, the rate of off-take has been increasing as world market prices for beef have gone up and the small farmers become more cash-market oriented. While the Lobatse operations represent one of the more successful livestock enterprises in Africa, exporting to the UK, South Africa, and other African markets, Lobatse does not have the capacity to process all the cattle which will be coming to market. The

feasibility study team also concluded the slaughtering cattle in the area where they are produced would have a number of economic advantages, including increasing the return to the small farmer. It appears that with prospective commercial development of soda ash/salt deposits in northeastern Botswana, the Government is strongly favoring locating the abattoir near the village of Dukwe. This location would have the advantage of all the public service infrastructure which must be developed in Dukwe to support the soda ash operations if undertaken.

Major Outputs: The architectural and engineer design services will specifically determine outputs, but it is estimated that the plant will have a capacity of approximately 350 head per day, with adequate chilling and cold storage facilities. It will take a minimum of two years for construction after approval of the loan.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Botswana Meat Commission will finance all power and water requirements plus pre-operating expenses and supporting facilities for the staff who will maintain the electric generating capacity (estimated \$2.5 million). The Government of Botswana will provide housing for 300 laborers, 20 middle-level staff and 5 senior members as part of their contribution (estimated at \$2.3 million). A.I.D. has been the only donor involved in actively considering a loan for the abattoir.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ Thousands)
Construction costs	10,000

East Africa
Regional Programs

EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

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 an executive, 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 four corporations (Post and Telecommunications, Harbours, Railways, and East African Airways).
- The Community is the largest single employer in East Africa. It has approximately 80,000 employees in such diverse fields as medicine, industrial and agricultural research, customs, aviation, meteorology, transportation, information and research.

Consisting of three distinctly different developing nations each politically unique, the Community has reflected in its functions and impact the changing and differing national interests of its members.

- Despite occasional individual dissatisfactions with Community performance or political and economic differences, the three member states continue to recognize that common benefits can be derived from their association.
- These include a visible adherence to the principles of African unity and a realization that the Community can deliver certain common services, e.g., rail, air transportation, and

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
<u>1975</u>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	568	318	-	250	-	-	-
Total	568	318	-	250	-	-	-
					Development Activities under Sec. 106		
<u>1976</u>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,055	680	-	375	-	-	-
Total	1,055	680	-	375	-	-	-
Transition Quarter							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	165	100	-	65	-	-	-
Total	165	100	-	65	-	-	-
<u>1977</u>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,091	720	-	371	-	-	-
Total	1,091	720	-	371	-	-	-

EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

post and telecommunications more efficiently and economically than three national systems.

During the latter part of 1975, partner states agreed to a formal review of the structure and functions of the community.

- The partner states have stressed that the purpose of the review is to explore approaches which can make the community more responsive to the needs of member states.
- While a general consolidation of community functions is expected as a result of this review, it appears that anticipated changes will enable the community to become a more effective mechanism of regional cooperation.

A.I.D. assistance has been directed toward two goals.

- First, to assist the Community develop its own internal managerial capacity. An East African University scholarship and participant program trains personnel in East African and American universities who will work for the Community in basic managerial and technical disciplines. This component is, however, being phased out. Future training needs will be provided for under the Fisheries Research and Food Crops Research Project.
- Second, to assist in the development of selected Community service organizations. In particular, A.I.D. is supporting agricultural and fisheries research through the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization and the East African Freshwater Fisheries Research Organization. The Fisheries Research program aims at developing a systematic approach to fish farming in contiguous inland waters, which may become an important factor in providing reasonably priced sources of protein. Food crops research has contributed substantially to increased corn

production in the area, to the availability of corn breeding stock and to the dissemination of plant and agricultural management information.

FY 1977 Program

In FY 1977, A.I.D. proposes \$1.1 million in grant assistance to help the Community continue developing its capacity to carry out programs in food crops and fisheries research and to finance ongoing activities related to upgrading Community managerial capabilities. Emphasis will be placed on:

- Corn research involving such vital considerations as protein quality, disease resistance, and breeding methodology;
- Utilizing agro-meteorology as a basis for the design and development of cropping systems for the marginal rainfall areas of East Africa;
- Sugar cane research focusing on problems connected with varietal adaptability tests, diseases, and agronomic techniques;
- Continued support for the Plant Quarantine Station for East Africa.

The details of the projects that are being carried out to achieve these goals are discussed in the Grant Activity Data Section.

TABLE V

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76				
<u>Food and Nutrition</u> East African Food Crops Research	* 618-11-110-657	1972	1981	1,183	1,086	97	680	290	487	100	720	2,105	4,788
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u> East African Community Staffing and Management	* 618-11-790-649	1970	1979	1,461	1,114	347	375	250	472	65	371	1,964	4,236
Total							1,055	540	959	165	1,091		

*Detailed project narrative—See Table VI.

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE East African Food Crops Research NUMBER 618-11-110-657	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 - 720	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Program, P. 203	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1981

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the East African Community develop the institutional and technical capability to conduct food crop research in areas of common concern, e.g., agro-meteorology, and agronomy for such staples as maize, rice, sorghum, millet and legumes, This project is providing the facilities and trained manpower required for the institutionalization of basic food crop research as an integral element of the East African Community System. The benefits of Community research activities are being disseminated to area farmers of all economic levels. In one area of Kenya, the introduction of hybrid maize seed resulted in production increases of up to 300% for a substantial number of small land holders. Although the impact of community research is admittedly indirect, it forms the basis for agricultural improvements among a wide spectrum of farmers who benefit from such research through the agricultural extension services of member states.

activities, (4) the introduction of plant quarantine safeguards to more effectively control plant diseases and viruses and (5) the creation of a Community Plant Technology Office. Community food crop research activities receive substantial support from the United Kingdom, Canada, Denmark, the United Nations and the Ford Foundation. Donor inputs are, whenever possible, coordinated through the East African Consultative Group, member states themselves or other donors to ensure efficient resource utilization and to avoid duplication.

FY 1977 Program: Funding is required for 11 long term technicians and two consultants for 141 man-months (\$560,000); 138 man-months of training for 14 participants (\$140,000) and Laboratory and research equipment (\$20,000).

Progress to Date: Significant progress has been registered in (1) the development and adaptation of high yielding maize varieties which have increased production by an average of 25% for farmers of all economic levels; (2) the coordinated collection, evaluation and dissemination of community oriented plant and agricultural management information, (3) increased problem specific rice and sorghum research

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)											PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	1,183	1,086	97		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter				Proposed FY 77		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	680	290		U.S. Technicians ..	-	305	305	-	-	-	-	560	560	U.S. Department of Agriculture
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,863	1,376	487	Participants	73	-	73	50	-	50	140	-	140	
Estimated Transition Quarter	100	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	196	-	196	50	-	50	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 77	720	2,105	4,788	Other Costs	106	-	106	-	-	-	20	-	20	
				Total Obligations ..	375	305	680	100	-	100	160	560	720	

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE East African Community Staffing and Management NUMBER 618-11-790-649	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 77	371
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	FY 1976 Africa Program, P. 204	FY: 1970	FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen the East African Community and its constituent members through technical assistance and training in areas essential to the continued economic development of member states. The project also provides assistance in freshwater fisheries research and provides for the continued training of scholarship students who began their degree studies under this project.

Progress to Date: Since initiation of this project (1) the first stages have been completed of a four-year Freshwater Fisheries Research Project to explore possibilities for the effective exploitation and management of freshwater fish resources, (2) 72 participants have graduated from project-funded training programs and are now working for the Community, (3) a functioning Agriculture Statistics Section has been established, and (4) the operations of the Community's Legal Counsel Office have been streamlined and reorganized to facilitate and expedite the Community's legal functions.

Great Britain continues to provide the largest portion of technical assistance to the four Community Corporations, while the World Bank is the major source of capital assistance. A.I.D. assistance to the Community is closely coordinated with these donors, and the United Nations, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and Norway as well. Whenever

possible, the Consultative Group for East Africa is utilized for coordination purposes.

During 1975, Community Corporations provided essential services to the estimated 37 million inhabitants of the member states. The results of research activities conducted under this project will reach recipients of all economic levels through a broad range of programs initiated directly by member states.

FY 1977 Program: Funding is required for 5 technicians and consultants for 55 man-months of technical services (\$220,000); 16 man-months of participant training for 5 students (\$15,000); local scholarships for 78 students (\$111,000); and research and laboratory equipment (\$25,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	1,461	1,114	347		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	375	250		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	230	230	-	-	-	-	220	220	Near East Foundation
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,836	1,364	472	Participants	10	-	10	-	65	65	15	-	15	
Estimated Transition Quarter	65	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	20	-	20	-	-	-	25	-	25	
				Other Costs	115	-	115	-	-	-	111	-	111	
Proposed FY 77	371	1,964	4,236	Total Obligations . .	145	230	375	-	65	65	151	220	371	

Africa Regional Programs

AFRICA REGIONAL

FY 1977 Program

The Africa Regional Program attacks major problems common to most African nations. It complements efforts of A.I.D. bilateral programs and activities of other donors through support for selected institutions and regional organizations.

-- Heavy emphasis is placed on development of human resources to train manpower in important development areas.

** The training focuses on the needs of the rural and urban poor.

** Also, specialized training is supported in critical managerial and technical skills.

-- Significant major problems faced by growing numbers of African nations are also addressed.
Key efforts:

** expand agricultural research and production;

** promote selected economic and social programs through such Pan-African organizations as the Economic Commission for Africa;

** support regional programs concerned with family planning and child and maternal health activities;

** finance pilot efforts to test new development projects, ideas and concepts.

-- The Regional Program also provides support for a large number of individual but relatively small activities including funds

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
<u>1975</u>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	12,547	1,561	1,505	7,496	1,294	791	-
Total	12,547	1,561	1,505	7,496	1,294	791	-
					Development Activities under Sec. 106		
<u>1976</u>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	29,702	10,551	4,366	10,593	4,192	-	-
Total	29,702	10,551	4,366	10,593	4,192	-	-
<u>Transition Quarter</u>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	5,016	1,172	3,023	321	500	-	-
Total	5,016	1,172	3,023	321	500	-	-
<u>1977</u>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	29,897	11,523	4,135	10,839	3,400	-	-
Total	29,897	11,523	4,135	10,839	3,400	-	-

AFRICA REGIONAL

for special Self-Help efforts and for assistance to private voluntary organizations interested in helping rural people solve rural problems. In addition, support is provided for feasibility studies and special analyses as country-level requirements arise and are identified.

For all these programs, A.I.D. is requesting \$29,897,000 in FY 1977.

Food and Nutrition

Focus is on the development and use of technology to allow traditional African farmers to produce more and better quality food.

Regional food-grain production-research programs are a key in this effort:

- Emphasis will be placed on research on better varieties of rice, sorghum, millet, corn and grain legumes.
- Work carried out under this program will be coordinated with that of other international research organizations like the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture and the International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics.
- U.S. land grant colleges will be involved in these efforts.

Regional organizations are being helped to develop and disseminate research findings, such as:

- the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA) for rice research and production;
- the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC) of the Organization of African Unity, which works on other major cereals;

- the African Cooperative Savings and Credit Association (ACOSCA), which helps move the cooperative system forward in many countries;
- A new broad spectrum program on research and development on food-grains and farming systems for the semi-arid areas; most research to date has been concerned with wetter climates.

For these programs, A.I.D. is requesting \$11,523,000 in FY 1977.

Population Planning and Health

Programs are designed to help Africans solve major health and population problems.

- Support is given for regional programs and centers to train rural workers in child and maternal health care.
- Family planning courses are introduced into university curricula.
- Population and health elements are included in regular research programs.

Key activities include:

- population research grants and fellowships provided to scholars under the Regional Population Dynamics Program at the University of Ghana;
- family planning workshops for midwives, nurses, and medical students;
- training for health and population workers at the Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning Training and Research Center at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee. Trained personnel return to their countries to train others.

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- family planning and health consultants who, on request, provide information and guidance to help solve country-specific problems.

In the coming year assistance to regional programs will be continued to:

- train Africans concerned with population research, family planning, and maternal and child health care;
- extend family planning and maternal and child health care activities to more people.

For these programs A.I.D. is requesting \$4,135,000 in FY 1977.

Education and Human Resources Development

The main focus is on education and training programs which help African countries meet manpower needs.

- A newly designed major activity supports training for Africans at all educational levels from about 40 countries. It broadens the scope of the former Inter-African Scholarship Program and African Graduate Fellowship Program.

- ** This is done through specialized training to meet specific development needs.

- ** African and American institutions will implement the activity -- trainees will return home to fill specific jobs.

- Two programs attack the problems of the poor. They are:

- ** Accelerated Rural Learning which brings improved technology to villagers to increase their incomes.

- ** Women in Development which helps improve

the role of rural women in economic and social development.

-- Other key programs include:

- ** The African-American Labor Center which provides training in trade union management, vocational training for workers, and community service programs for worker's families;

- ** Education Advisory Services which provides for professional liaison and exchange among African scholars and U.S. and African universities and government institutions; rural development is stressed.

- ** African-American Scholars Council which conducts special studies on development and provides grants to scholars doing development research.

- ** Social Science Research which helps build African research capability at African universities.

For these programs A.I.D. is requesting \$10,839,000 in FY 1977.

Section 106 Development Activities

Development related activities of key African organizations are supported. They include:

- The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) which will receive assistance in A.I.D. priority areas, including regional approaches to:

- ** integrated rural development and agriculture;
- ** development of intermediate technology;

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- ** women's programs;
- ** utilization of satellite technology;
- ** training of selected ECA staff;
- ** specialized studies.

-- The African Development Bank which utilizes A.I.D. funds for feasibility studies to help African countries develop "bankable" projects.

** Emphasis is on projects in rural areas from least-developed countries.

** Continued assistance to the Bank is proposed since there is no legislative means to do this through the international financial institutions facility.

-- The African Training and Research Center in Administration for Development which provides training in project management and in design of agricultural and rural development projects.

-- The Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa which brings together scientists to determine the best means to reach the farmer with new methods and technologies.

For these programs A.I.D. is requesting \$3,400,000 in FY 1977.

TABLE V

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76				
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>													
Program Development and Support	* 698-11-999-135	1963	Cont.	684	441	243	5,272	4,875	640	371	4,989	Continuing	
Major Cereals Research	698-11-130-305	1970	TQ	2,896	2,568	328	540	550	318	200	-	-	3,636
Rice Research and Production	* 698-11-190-382	1975	1979	737	37	700	1,030	544	1,186	125	992	1,658	4,542
Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grant <u>a/</u>	* 698-11-995-386	1975	Cont.	-	-	-	3,509	325	3,184	476	4,057	Continuing	
Directed Agricultural Production Credit	* 698-11-140-391	1976	1979	-	-	-	200	15	185	-	225	882	1,307
Semi-Arid Food Grain	* 698-11-130-393	1977	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,260	5,240	6,500
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>													
Program Development and Support	* 698-11-999-135	1963	Cont.	94	34	60	826	634	252	108	800	Continuing	
Training and Research Center Development	698-11-580-373	1971	1976	3,389	2,705	684	410	849	245	-	-	-	3,799
Maternal and Child Health Extension	* 698-11-580-358	1971	1978	3,739	3,134	605	704	911	398	-	750	627	5,820
University Teaching of Population Dynamics	* 698-11-570-360	1971	1979	1,197	868	329	350	360	319	-	350	450	2,347
Special Population Activities	* 698-11-580-500	1971	Cont.	841	597	244	300	500	44	75	300	Continuing	
Family Planning Courses at Health Training Institutes	* 698-11-580-359	1971	1978	1,171	529	642	420	600	462	-	300	250	2,141
Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grant <u>a/</u>	* 698-11-995-386	1975	Cont.	-	-	-	556	64	492	1,640	1,100	Continuing	
Dental Health International (PVO) <u>d/</u>	698-11-540-396	1975	1975	84	-	84	-	84	-	-	-	-	84
Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning Nutrition Trng. and Dev.	* 698-11-580-392	1977	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	535	436	971
Smallpox Eradication	698-11-510-394	1976	TQ	-	-	-	800	400	400	1,200	-	-	2,000
							Total						

*Detailed project narrative—See Table VI.

TABLE V a

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY

(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76				
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>													
Program Development and Support	* 698-11-999-135	1963	Cont.	398	208	190	1,340	1,156	374	321	898	Continuing	
African Graduate Fellowship Program	* 698-11-660-062	1963	1978	11,512	9,694	1,818	2,150	1,927	2,041	-	1,915	1,015	16,592
African Labor Development	* 698-11-490-363	1965	1979	13,744	12,532	1,212	2,125	2,150	1,187	-	1,800	4,555	22,224
African Higher Education Program - Inter-African Scholarship Program	* 698-11-660-210	1967	1978	8,980	7,366	1,614	1,445	1,654	1,405	-	1,150	747	12,322
Educational Advisory Services	* 698-11-660-211	1967	1977	1,788	1,563	225	245	308	162	-	250	-	2,283
Education and Training Activities	698-11-680-186	1968	1976	6,773	6,090	683	730	682	731	-	-	-	7,503
Economic Development Research Organizations	* 698-11-995-400	1972	1977	1,308	762	546	410	617	339	-	386	-	2,104
Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grant ^{a/}	* 698-11-995-386	1975	Cont.	-	-	-	191	25	166	-	400	Continuing	
Ivory Coast Instructional Television Evaluation System	698-11-690-383	1975	1976	268	-	268	82	170	180	-	-	-	350
Accelerated Rural Learning	* 698-11-690-387	1976	1978	-	-	-	525	50	475	-	290	285	1,100
African Science Education	* 698-11-690-390	1976	1978	-	-	-	50	15	35	-	150	159	359
African Manpower Development	* 698-11-690-384	1976	Cont.	-	-	-	935	935	-	-	3,300	Continuing	
African Women in Development	* 698-11-690-388	1976	1979	-	-	-	365	50	315	-	300	600	1,265
<u>Sec. 106 Development Activities</u>													
Program Development and Support ^{b/ c/}	* 698-11-999-135	1963	Cont.	658	330	328	562	685	205	200	509	Continuing	
Regional Organization Development ^{c/}	* 698-11-995-154	1965	1978	1,847	1,181	666	255	550	371	-	200	275	2,577
Economic Commission for Africa ^{c/}	* 698-11-995-340	1969	1979	1,880	988	892	260	663	489	-	400	1,000	3,540
Total													

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE V a

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76				
<u>Sec. 106 Development Activities</u> (continued)													
African Development Bank <u>c/</u>	* 698-11-920-127	1968	1980	5,085	3,071	2,014	1,000	1,500	1,514	-	500	3,000	9,585
Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grant <u>a/ b/</u>	* 698-11-995-386	1975	Cont.	-	-	-	615	86	529	-	100	Continuing	-
Economic Analysis of Francophone Africa	* 698-11-995-395	1977	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	-	191
Self-Help Program <u>b/</u>	* Various	1965	Cont.	13,604	12,148	1,456	1,500	1,100	1,856	300	1,500	Continuing	-
Total							29,702	25,034	20,499	5,016	29,897		

*Detailed project narrative—See Table VI.

a/Prior year expenditures are reported under individual country programs.

b/Previously under Selected Development Problems

c/Previously under Selected Countries and Organizations

d/Additional funds, if approved, will be provided from the Africa Regional project, Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grant

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Program Development and Support NUMBER 698-11-999-135	FUNDS Various	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 7,196	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 216	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: This project enables A.I.D. missions in Africa and their host countries to obtain technical expertise needed to develop and design projects and to prepare analyses essential to develop and design projects and to prepare analyses essential to develop and carry out program strategies effectively. Specifically, this project finances feasibility and project design studies which includes assessment of environmental and social impacts of proposed activities; special analyses related to sector and country program development strategies; and, special technical expertise to review specific problems affecting development efforts. The project also funded selected participant training activities for key host country personnel who are involved in planning and managing A.I.D. related program activities.

Most activities financed utilize the services of short-term consultants and their associated costs. Participating Agency Service Agreements are utilized to obtain services of U. S. personnel from other agencies such as the Department of Agriculture.

While this activity is being presented on a region-wide basis, individual project proposals will be made by A.I.D.

missions. However, project funds will be obligated under the regional project. This project now combines activities previously financed through two regional projects, Regional Program Support and Feasibility Studies.

FY 1977 Program: To finance the cost of feasibility studies, special analyses, specialized short-term consultations on project design and implementation, participant training, and conferences involving both U.S. and host country personnel, \$7,196 is being sought in FY 1977. Current estimates by appropriation category for utilizing these funds follow:

Food and Nutrition	4,989
Population Planning and Health	800
Education and Human Resources Dev.	898
Sec. 106 Development Activities	<u>509</u>
	7,196

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES									
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/75	1,834	1,013	821										
Estimated FY 76	8,000	7,350											
Estimated through 6/30/76	9,834	8,363	1,471										
Estimated Transition Quarter	1,000	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost										
Proposed FY 77	7,196	-	-										
Cost Components				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected
U.S. Technicians				-	7,290	7,290	-	880	880	-	6,846	6,846	
Participants				410	-	410	75	-	75	250	-	250	
Commodities				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Costs				300	-	300	45	-	45	100	-	100	
Total Obligations				710	7,290	8,000	120	880	1,000	350	6,846	7,196	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Rice Research and Production	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 212	FY 77 992	
NUMBER 698-11-190-382		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA) to develop high yielding rice varieties to meet regional requirements, and to disseminate these varieties (and related cultural practices) to national governments for utilization by the West African farmer. Development efforts will include: (1) expansion and upgrading of mangrove rice research at the Rice Research Station at Rokupr, Sierra Leone; (2) training of African scientists to conduct research on rice, particularly at Rokupr and Mopti Rice Research Station, Mali; (3) establishment of a regional training center in Liberia to train key people from member States, including Guinea Bissau, in all aspects of rice production, processing and marketing, with emphasis on the training of trainers; and (4) establishment of a rice research facility at Mopti, Mali, with a strong outreach program to concentrate on improving deep water and floating rice varieties for the region.

With accumulated experience and growing stature as a new African regional organization, WARDA is attracting financial assistance from a growing array of donors including the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United Nations, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research, and Abu Dhabi. The Canadians are considering a request from WARDA to help finance

the establishment of a research station in Senegal to specialize on irrigated rice.

Progress to Date: In the past five years, WARDA has developed procedures to manage a dynamic research and development program. Current plans permit A.I.D. to support research of floating/deep water rice, which comprises 23% of the West African region devoted to rice culture. A research station will be established at Mopti, Mali, which is located in the principal floating/deep water rice area of the Niger River Basin. Exploitation of the Niger Interior Delta rice region will lessen the 1974 regional rice deficit of 594,000 metric tons. In addition, research staffing at Rokupr, Sierra Leone continues as well as construction and staffing at the Training Center in Johnsonville, Liberia.

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$992,000 as follows: U.S. Technicians including one-direct hire agricultural education advisor for the Training Center for 12 mm; one senior scientist and one extension advisor for Mopti for 12 mm each (\$155,000); 10 participants in the United States for 12 mm each (\$90,000); Commodities including U.S. farm, laboratory and training equipment (\$70,000); Other Costs including local staff and construction for Mopti (\$330,000), Rokupr (\$101,000), Training Center (\$235,000) and consultants for the Secretariat (\$11,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	737	37	700											
Estimated FY 76	1,030	544			25	53	78	-	-	-	50	105	155	West African Rice Development Association
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,767	581	1,186	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	90	90	
Estimated Transition Quarter	125	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	142	142	-	-	-	-	70	70	
Proposed FY 77	992	1,658	4,542	Commodities	-	782	782	-	125	125	-	677	677	
				Other Costs	25	1,005	1,030	-	125	125	50	942	992	
				Total Obligations . .										

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Various	FY 77	5,657
Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grant (OPG) NUMBER 698-11-995-386	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 215	FY: 1975	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. Projects will be geared to serve the poor majority.

PVOs (excluding universities and research organizations) have engaged in relief and development programs at the grass roots level for many years. A.I.D. is expanding its financing of programs developed by PVOs in recognition of past successes and potentially useful programs.

Expanded A.I.D. support for PVOs began in FY 1975 with the development of new program guidelines and a series of workshops with PVOs to discuss the program. Examples of projects proposed for funding in FY 1976 are a Farmer Association/Agri-Business project in Ghana which seeks to involve PVOs in stimulating agricultural production and rural enterprises in Ghana and a Community Development program for women in Mali which seeks to assist them to develop additional skills to improve their productivity.

Progress to Date. PVO projects were begun late in FY 1975 in nine different African countries by five different PVOs. Seven of the programs were in the agriculture sector and two in the health area. In Tanzania, Heifer Project International has delivered its first consignment of cattle under its grant

to improve the dairy industry and the cattle have been transported to holding areas for breeding purposes. In Kenya, a Care Incorporated project is assisting villages to secure adequate water resources. This project has already resulted in the improvement of village life for families affected by easy access to water supply. Other PVOs such as Catholic Relief Services and Dental Health International are engaged in projects focused on the training of village health workers.

FY 1977 Program. As PVO project proposals are received and approved, A.I.D. will allocate funds to the appropriate country or regional programs. Since at this time we cannot project the precise funding requirements of anticipated PVO projects, we are presenting the funds required in the category of other costs. Current estimates by appropriate category for utilizing these funds follow:

Food and Nutrition	\$4,057
Population Planning and Health	1,100
Education and Human Resources Development	400
Sec. 106 Development Activities	100
	<u>\$5,657</u>

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/75 *	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75 *	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated FY 76	4,871	500		U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated through 6/30/76	4,871	500	4,371	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated Transition Quarter	2,116	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 77	5,657	-	-	Other Costs	-	4,871	4,871	-	2,116	2,116	-	5,657	5,657
				Total Obligations	-	4,871	4,871	-	2,116	2,116	-	5,657	5,657

To be selected.

*Prior year expenditures are reported under individual country programs.

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Directed Agricultural Production Credit	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 214	FY 77	225
NUMBER 698-11-140-391		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Africa Co-operative Savings and Credit Association (ACOSCA) in developing economically viable national credit union organizations capable of increasing membership savings and channeling resources to agricultural production systems in Africa.

Through the Credit Union National Association (CUNA), U.S. agricultural credit advisors conduct pilot programs in selected rural areas of various countries to increase income of small farmers with land holdings between two and 10 hectares. Pilot programs are based on complementary technical and logistic services provided by host countries' Ministry of Agriculture (extension service and market information) and national credit union league (credit facilities and expertise) in cooperation with ACOSCA's and CUNA's specialized technical resources and seed capital under this project. Initially working with one local rural credit union and expanding to three credit unions in each host country by FY 1978, the CUNA/ACOSCA experts will help to: mobilize small farmer savings and channel up to 60% of member loans into directly productive agricultural activities; ensure review of all production loans by local agricultural extension agents; and maintain data on credit utilization, crop yields, and farm earnings among program participants. At the end of a three-year trial, an evaluation will indicate whether this "bottom-up" approach is applicable to

Africa. A.I.D. funds also will support ACOSCA's research/publications program and regional training programs.

Progress to Date: As of February 1976, the following has been accomplished: Cameroon: Three credit unions -- Banten, Mbangom, and Ntundip -- are participating in the pilot area, and serve a combined total of 586 members whose savings total nearly \$26,000. Members are now preparing new crop plans, after which funding will be approved and loan disbursements made. Lesotho: Members from two credit unions -- Phoqoane and Mazenod -- are utilizing production credit for the production of mohair yarn, peas, beans, potatoes, poultry, and swine. About \$4,200 has been provided to approximately 80 members. Ghana: A CUNA team visited Ghana in February 1976 to determine the feasibility of undertaking an additional pilot project.

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$225,000 for the services of three U.S. credit advisors and one U.S. credit expert for 48 mm (\$165,000); Participant Training in production credit for two long-term personnel (\$20,000); Commodities for demonstration purposes at training centers (\$10,000); and Other Costs including travel per diem, workshops, and modest amounts of "seed" capital (\$30,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 76	200	15		Estimated through 6/30/76	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
				U.S. Technicians . . .	-	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	165	165	Credit Union National Association
				Participants	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	
				Commodities	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	
				Other Costs	-	45	45	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	
Proposed FY 77	225	882	1,307	Total Obligations . .	-	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	225	225	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development NUMBER 698-11-130-393	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	FY 77 1,260	
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1981

Goal: Improved quality and quantity of basic food supplies in semi-arid African countries where major cereals and grain legumes are important food crops.

Purpose: Develop improved farming systems, technology and varieties/populations of millet, sorghum, dryland maize, cowpeas and groundnuts, and initiate adaptive research, field trials, and training programs for production specialists in semi-arid African areas.

Background: A.I.D. is currently assisting 16 Central/West African countries through support of food grain research under the Major Cereals Project (698-11-130-305), which terminates in the fall of 1976. The former project concentrated on research and training over a wide geographic area including higher rainfall areas. This new project will emphasize semi-arid crops of sorghum and millet, dryland corn varieties and the utilization of research results through expanded field trials by crop production officers. At a Conference in Ouagadougou, Upper Volta January 8 and 9, 1976, 14 country representatives, donor country and research organizations met and agreed on this new approach to relating research to food production.

Major Outputs: Pending fuller definition of outputs when planning is completed, this project will support expanded research to develop such crop characteristics as early

maturity, drought and disease resistance, and high nutritive quality. At least one technological package will be developed for trial in each participant country during the project life. The Accelerated Crop Production Officers will work with the national trials programs. In addition, a staff training program will be developed for the regional and national research centers.

Host Country and Other Donors: France and the United Kingdom support both central and national research trials; Canada and the United Nations Development Program support only central research; Host countries provide building, office space, land, personnel and budgetary support at a level of \$1 million annually.

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$1,260,000 to fund the following: U.S. technicians (\$890,000) including direct hire project manager for 12 mm, scientific staff at research centers for 180 mm, 12 Participants (\$105,000) for 12 mm each at U.S. universities; Commodities (\$100,000) to support breeding/cropping systems for research centers; and Other Costs (\$165,000) including travel, administrative support and publications.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)											PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter				Proposed FY 77		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	890	-	890	Scientific & Tech. Research Commission of OAU Intl. Crop Research Inst. for Semi-Arid Tropics Intl. Institute of Tropical Agriculture
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	-	105	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	
	-			Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	-	165	
Proposed FY 77	1,260	5,240	6,500	Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,260	-	1,260	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Maternal and Child Health Extension	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Population Planning and Health	FY 77	750
NUMBER 698-11-580-358	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 218	FY: 1971	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the quality of life of Africans by providing maternal and child (MCH) and family planning (FP) services. This project assists Africans to realize their aspirations for healthy mothers and children through basic maternal child health and family planning services in areas where they do not now exist. The project trains district and regional supervisory staffs in community development, teaching and health. In turn, they train local rural health workers and village volunteers.

Progress to Date: Phase I activities which encompassed pilot area activities have been successfully completed. Minimum health statistics and Knowledge-Attitude-Practices (KAP) data have been collected in the pilot zone. This baseline data collection is expanding and will be used in final project evaluation. MCH/FP services have been improved and expanded within the existing pilot area delivery system. Emphasis has been given to a new program of well-baby services as well as home visits to women in their first pregnancy. During the first six months of calendar year 1975, project health centers continued to extend MCH services. Health centers in Gambia dispensed MCH-related services with 2796 center visits and 8417 field visits; in Benin (Dahomey) there were 4227 health center visits and 4920 field visits; Lesotho had 10,224 center visits. In

addition to clinical services, health education/training sessions were also expanded. During the first six months of 1975, Gambia held 112 sessions for 1817 attendees; Benin held 99 sessions for 2477 attendees; Lesotho held 69 sessions for 3594 attendees. The Governments are continuing to support the MCH services and are actively planning to expand these activities to other geographical areas during Phase II.

Project activity in Lesotho will terminate in December 1976 and will be funded with FY 1976 funds.

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$750,000 to fund the following Phase II program activities in the Gambia and Benin: U.S. technicians (\$285,000), six contract technicians in the field (22 mm); two technicians (24 mm) and three part time staff (18 mm) at the U.S. institution; consultants (21 mm). Participants (\$30,000) for six persons for 18 mms. Commodities (\$240,000) - equipment, vehicles, materials and supplies, and contraceptives. Other costs (\$195,000) - local administrative support. Of the total FY 1977 funds required, \$350,000 will be provided from Population funds, of which \$150,000 is for contraceptives.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	3,739	3,134	605											
Estimated FY 76	704	911			Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	University of California at Santa Cruz			
Estimated through 6/30/76	4,443	4,045	398	U.S. Technicians	-	335	335	-	-	-		285	285	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	80	80	-	-	-		30	30	
				Commodities	104	110	214	-	-	-		150	90	240
				Other Costs	-	75	75	-	-	-		195	195	
Proposed FY 77	750	627	5,820	Total Obligations	104	600	704	-	-	-	150	600	750	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE University Teaching of Population Dynamics	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 219	FY 77 350	
NUMBER 698-11-570-360		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist selected African universities introduce interdisciplinary instruction and research in population into their regular curriculum and research programs. This project meets the need for knowledge of population dynamics of those concerned with development problems, e.g., economists, sociologists, political scientists, statisticians, public health experts and public administrators. These professionals need to be able to recognize the inter-relationship between population trends and other aspects of long-range social and economic development. Preparing Africans to meet this need requires inclusion of population dynamics as a part of university study programs.

University of North Carolina (UNC) continued to lead specialized technical assistance to expand and refine the Population Dynamics Program (PDP) Center and to assist in the selection of research and fellowship support. A special purpose library of population-related texts has been installed, eventually totalling 25,000 volumes.

FY 1977 Program: FY 1977 funding will be required to continue services of four U.S. technicians (42 mm) \$90,000; fourteen participants for short-term training (28 mm) (\$40,000); library publications (\$5,000); other cost support grant to University of Ghana (\$215,000).

This project promotes an interdisciplinary approach and reduces the academic insularity prevailing in African universities by assisting selected universities establish population centers and sponsor research in various aspects of population, introduce population subjects into existing courses, and encourage interdepartmental study. The focus will be on broadening the competence of those specializing in other fields, rather than producing population specialists.

Progress to Date: A population dynamics center to foster the use of many disciplines has been established at the University of Ghana near Accra. During FY 1976, the

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	1,197	868	329		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	350	360		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	80	80	-	-	-	-	90	90	University of North Carolina
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,547	1,228	319	Participants	-	40	40	-	-	-	-	40	40	
Estimated Transition Quarter	0	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	
Proposed FY 77	350	450	2,347	Other Costs	-	225	225	-	-	-	-	215	215	
				Total Obligations . .	-	350	350	-	-	-	-	350	350	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Special Population Activities	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p.221	FY 77 300	
NUMBER 698-11-580-500		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: 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 purposes, including equipment, supplies and services.

Assistance through this project to African countries, especially countries not eligible for regular bilateral A.I.D. assistance, is provided for family planning activities of a limited nature. Population funds are made available to countries upon request by the host government/institution/agencies and after review by the Embassy/USAID. 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.

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 Ministry of Health, Togo, was granted \$20,356 for printing and shipping 10,000 copies of a manual titled "Advice on Health for the African Family." This health education booklet for use by the general populace, as well as the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health, emphasizes techniques of health care, nutrition and family planning. Country-wide distribution of this manual will enhance the possibility of ameliorating the health status of mothers and children.

In Swaziland, \$50,000 was provided to assist the Ministry of Health in completing a rural health clinic in the Shiselwani District. This clinic, located in Zombodze South, is in the poorest district of the country, in a heavily populated area which is not served by any public or private health facility. The clinic serves as a regional center for child care and family planning.

FY 1977 Program: Funding will be required in FY 1977 (\$300,000) to continue to fund small discrete project activities as requested by various African countries, reviewed and recommended by A.I.D. field missions and U.S. Embassies, and approved by A.I.D. in Washington.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	841	597	244											
Estimated FY 76	300	500												
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,141	1,097	44	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Estimated Transition Quarter	75	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
				Other Costs	300	-	300	75	-	75	300			
Proposed FY 77	300	-	-	Total Obligations . .	300	-	300	75	-	75	300			

To be selected

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Family Planning Courses at Health Training Institutions	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Population Planning and Health	FY 77	300
NUMBER 698-11-580-359	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 220	FY: 1973	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: This project assists faculties of African Health Training Institutions to develop and implement family planning curricula within the context of family and reproductive health curricula. These African health institutions consist of medical schools, nursing and midwifery schools, and other allied health schools. Through this project, the University of North Carolina (UNC) will work with 20 medical schools and 35 nursing/midwifery/allied health schools to develop prototype curricula for all levels of personnel which can be adapted with minimal change to individual schools. Curricula will be developed through self instructional units. This curricula will provide health personnel with the latest information on maternal child health, reproductive health, and nutrition. It will stress the interdependence of family planning, maternal child health and nutrition in family health, and emphasize the simple preventive medicine techniques that improve health. This approach will update curricula that were formerly geared to curative institutional health care.

Progress to Date: This project is currently in the stage of developing self instructional units on family planning, family health to form prototype curricula for all levels of health personnel. Because of the complicated procedures involved in revising curricula in health institutions, this will not be attempted by faculties until a large block of coherent curricula exists. Fifty-two medical units, each

unit consisting of a single topic, and ninety-five nursing units have been completed to date. The University of North Carolina will now encourage participants to develop units to complete curricula. Active curricula change will be initiated when these prototypes exist.

FY 1976 activities included (1) two medical seminars for 50 physicians, (2) a West African seminar for 30 nurse educators, (3) an all-African medical seminar for 12 medical educators at Chapel Hill from seven medical schools to begin developing a prototype curricula for African medical schools. Thirteen medical schools located in Ghana, Liberia, Cameroon, Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Sudan and Zambia are involved in the project. Thirty major nursing schools from every Anglophone African country are also involved. Africa Health Training Institute Project (AHTIP) received endorsement from the Association of Medical Schools in Africa (AMSA) in 1974, and works for curricula change in medical schools through this professional body.

FY 1977 Program: FY 1977 funding will be required to finance three full-time technicians (36 mm), ten part-time technicians (15 mm) and twelve months consultant services (\$200,000); transportation costs for ten participants and costs for four seminars (\$50,000); equipment, supplies, unit reproduction costs, overhead (\$50,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES												
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS																	
	1,171	529	642		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77											
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total								
Through 6/30/75																						
Estimated FY 76	420	600																				
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,591	1,129	462																			
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost																			
Proposed FY 77	300	250	2,141																			
				Total Obligations ..	-	420	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300			

University of North Carolina

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE MCH/FP/Nutrition Training and Development	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	FY 77 535	
NUMBER 698-11-580-392		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Goal: To strengthen the capabilities of African countries to help their poor majorities achieve more manageable family size, improve child care and understand the importance of improved family size, care and nutrition.

Purpose: To increase the capabilities of selected African governments to plan and implement programs to provide integrated health services (maternal and child health, family planning and nutrition -- MCH/FP/N) to rural residents.

Background: Since 1970, A.I.D. has assisted in developing a Training and Research Center at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee and in establishing a cadre capable of providing training and consultant assistance in MCH/FP to African Nations. With the establishment of a MCH/FP Center on the campus, Meharry Medical College in association with other schools, has provided limited clinical and classroom training for African nurses and midwives to help their governments develop and implement needed MCH/FP programs. The existing institution-building project will terminate at the end of FY 1976. The new project will utilize the services of the Center more extensively. It will offer a series of comprehensive training courses both in the United States and in Africa in MCH/FP and in nutrition. It will emphasize: (a)

training of nutrition planning and teaching personnel; (b) training of nurse, nurse midwives, and instructors in MCH/FP/N; and (c) providing consultant and technical assistance for the development of integrated health delivery systems (MCH/FP/N).

Planned Outputs: Two MCH/FP training courses for 40 African nurses and nurse midwives, one refresher workshop for 25 nurses and midwives previously trained at the Center; two nutrition planning workshops for 40 professionals; three prototype training manuals to be developed; 24 mm of advisory services to African governments; and development of research proposals in MCH/FP/N in at least three African countries.

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$535,000 to fund the following: U.S. Technicians (\$125,000) including staff of 24 for 110 mm, consultants for 92 mm; Participants (\$286,000), including 80 students for 12 work-years each; Other Costs (\$124,000) including operational travel, supplies, printing, overhead and related costs.

An additional \$250,000 for the nutrition element of this project is being requested in the FY 1977 Congressional Presentation of the Bureau of Technical Assistance, Office of Nutrition.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	125	
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	286	286	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 77	535	436	971	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	124	
				Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	535	535	

Meharry Medical College

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE African Graduate Fellowship Program	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 223	FY 77 1,915	
NUMBER 698-11-660-062		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To respond to a critical African need for professionals trained at the graduate level in skills related to country development efforts.

The African Graduate Fellowship Program (AFGRAD) is a cooperative effort in which U.S. graduate institutions provide tuition-free scholarships, African governments fund student international travel and A.I.D. pays student maintenance and related costs. Candidates are nominated by their government to fill or upgrade development related positions in the academic or private sectors. A.I.D. also funds tuition and maintenance costs for qualified candidates of particular interest to their governments, whose academic records do not entitle them to tuition waiver (B+ average).

The African-American Institute continues to administer this project for A.I.D. from their New York office and through representatives located in field offices in Africa.

Progress to Date: Through June 30, 1975, 1,050 Africans from 33 countries received awards. Of the 707 students who completed the program, 642 have returned to Africa or are engaged in Africa related employment, a repatriation rate of over 90%.

There are 288 former AFGRAD students employed at 35 African universities, and 203 students working with African governments as civil servants or as professionals and scientists. Of particular note, seven members (14%) of the Nigerian 50-man Committee appointed to draft the Nigerian Constitution are former AFGRAD/ASPAU graduates. The predominant fields of study pursued by AFGRAD students are economics, business and public administration, agriculture, science, engineering and education.

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$1,915,000 to fund 12 U.S. staff employees (full and part-time) for a total of 126 mm in the contractor's home office (\$337,000); Participant Training for 293 students for 12 mm each in the United States (\$1,420,000); and Other Costs (\$158,000) consisting of four field offices in Africa and 18 full and part-time local employees in 20 African countries.

AFGRAD costs include administrative costs previously carried under Project No. 698-11-680-186; therefore, the total AFGRAD cost has increased to that extent.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	11,512	9,694	1,818								African-American Institute			
Estimated FY 76	2,150	1,927												
Estimated through 6/30/76	13,662	11,621	2,041	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	337		337		
				Participants	-	2,150	2,150	-	-	-		1,420	1,420	
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-		158	158	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost											
Proposed FY 77	1,915	1,015	16,592	Total Obligations	-	2,150	2,150	-	-	-	1,915	1,915		

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE African Labor Development	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 222	FY 77 1,800	
NUMBER 698-11-490-363		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop and strengthen free and democratic trade union movements in Africa and to increase worker participation in and contribution to development. Funds are provided to the program of the African-American Labor Center (AALC), a private non-profit organization supported by American labor organizations, which provides assistance to African labor organizations. The AALC emphasizes worker education, vocational training, community service activities, cooperatives and leadership training programs.

Progress to Date: During 1975 the AALC initiated a new labor education program in Kenya; successfully phased out a vocational training program in Swaziland; started a new vocational training project in Botswana; and carried out 31 Impact Activities in 14 French-speaking African countries and 24 in nine English-speaking African countries. These Impact Projects represent union-to-union assistance, supported jointly by A.I.D. and the AFL/CIO, for small medical, social and community service projects requiring no follow-on funding. Two new publications entitled "Labor and Development" and "African Trade Union News" are being disseminated to labor movements throughout Africa to make them aware of labor developments and ways in which the labor movement can assist national development efforts. AALC also sponsored a high-ranking Senegalese woman trade unionist to the Mexico City Forum for the International

Women's Year, and invited a leading member of Parliament from Kenya to attend the AFL/CIO convention.

Other activities of the AALC continued including: leadership training for key labor leaders; trade union education seminars covering labor legislation, collective bargaining and grievances in Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Botswana, Lesotho, Sierra Leone and Benin; and developing research and documentation capabilities in national trade unions through the activities of the regional center in Togo. AALC also sponsored scholarships for several outstanding African trade unionists to attend the Harvard Trade Union Program.

Two consultants are currently assisting the Africa Bureau and the AALC to develop measurable objectives for AALC's overall program and specific project activities in the various African countries. The final report should reflect mutually agreeable goals and a tighter management structure permitting periodic evaluation of both the particular activities and the broad program target.

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$1,800,000 for: U.S. technicians including 21 U.S. technicians and office staff for 240 mm (\$918,000); Participant training for 12 trade unionists for 65 mm (\$54,000); Commodities (\$162,000); and Other Costs (\$666,000) including travel, and administrative and field costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77		
Through 6/30/75	13,744	12,532	1,212		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated FY 76	2,125	2,150											
Estimated through 6/30/76	15,869	14,682	1,187	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	1,083	1,083	-	-	-	-	918	918
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	64	64	-	-	-	-	54	54
				Commodities	-	192	192	-	-	-	-	162	162
				Other Costs	-	786	786	-	-	-	-	666	666
Proposed FY 77	1,800	4,555	22,224	Total Obligations . .	-	2,125	2,125	-	-	-	-	1,800	1,800

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE African Higher Education Program - Inter-African Scholarship Program NUMBER 698-11-660-210	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 1,150	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 224	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: 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. A grant is made to the Association of African Universities (AAU) to administer the project. The Inter-African Scholarship Program (INTERAF) was initiated to encourage the maximum use of existing facilities, to reduce the need for African governments to send students overseas, and minimize costly duplication of facilities by African universities.

In addition to A.I.D. support, the AAU has successfully obtained more than \$1.3 million in contributions from Canada, The Organization of African Unity, the United Kingdom, West Germany and a number of African countries. The Ford Foundation contributed \$50,000 in 1975 to develop the Documentation Center of the AAU.

Progress to Date: There were 485 continuing and 198 new A.I.D. sponsored students studying under INTERAF during academic year 1974/75, of whom approximately 100 graduated. The total number of students during academic year 1975/76 is approximately 565 continuing and 150 new students; they will include the last new A.I.D. funded student entrants in this program. Thereafter, the program will phase down until the

last students have graduated.

Study programs under INTERAF have included agriculture, engineering, medicine, business and public administration, and education provided in 38 African universities located in 32 African countries.

A new project is being developed which will include undergraduate, graduate and non-degree specialized training in Africa and the United States, and focus on the needs of rural poor, the role of women, and other development priorities.

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$1,150,000 to fund participant training costs for approximately 445 continuing students for 12 months each in African institutions (\$1,030,000), and for Other Costs including salaries and allowances of the Grantee's 11 man staff, travel and transportation, equipment and supplies, and miscellaneous costs (\$120,000).

			U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)									PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES	
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS									
	Estimated FY 76	Estimated through 6/30/76	Estimated Transition Quarter	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
Proposed FY 77		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
	8,980	7,366	1,614										
	1,445	1,654	-	Cost Components									
	10,425	9,020	1,405	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-			Participants	-	1,316	1,316	-	-	-	-	1,030	1,030
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs	-	129	129	-	-	-	-	120	120
	1,150	747	12,322	Total Obligations	-	1,445	1,445	-	-	-	-	1,150	1,150

Association of African Universities

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Educational Advisory Services	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 250	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 225	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977
NUMBER 698-11-660-211			

Project Target and Course of Action: To enhance the role of African educational institutions as contributors to development and to assist them in becoming more responsive to the needs of their societies; to develop an effective rural development network to encourage exchange of information on programs pertaining to rural development; and to provide consultant services to A.I.D. and to African governments, educational institutions, and organizations.

A.I.D. contracts with the Overseas Liaison Committee (OLC), of the American Council on Education, to provide liaison between American universities and other U.S. institutions interested in education in Africa. The contractor utilizes seminars, workshops, research projects, publications, and advisory services to encourage the exchange of information, and to respond to specific requests from A.I.D.

The rural development network exchange is accomplished through the publication in three different languages of materials on rural development, conferences, seminars and lecture tours to U.S. colleges by African rural development specialists. Other donors such as the Ford Foundation, Carnegie Foundation and the Department of State contribute to some of the activities, and up to one-half of the cost of U.S. personnel services.

Progress to Date: Last year the OLC accomplished the following: maintained education linkages between American and African universities and numerous international organizations to promote the exchange of ideas, data, and techniques to help strengthen education in Africa; published and distributed two rural development network bulletins in French, English and Spanish; began preparation for a five-year program of work on Women in Development; sponsored eight African experts on rural development lecture tours; sponsored an international seminar on rural development; convened two teams of international scholars to visit eight U.S. campuses to conduct seminars, lectures, field trips, etc. on problems in higher education common to ethnic minorities in the United States and the developing world; and provided 21 consultants to render 249 days of advisory services to the Africa Bureau.

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$250,000 to provide for: six mm of services for each of nine U.S. contract employees in the United States (\$69,000); 18 mm of services for six short-term U.S. contract advisory personnel (\$108,000); and Other Costs for travel, transportation, rural development network conferences, workshops and publications (\$73,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	1,788	1,563	225										
Estimated FY 76	245	308											
Estimated through 6/30/76	2,033	1,871	162	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	137	137	-	-	-	-	177	177
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs	-	108	108	-	-	-	-	73	73
Proposed FY 77	250	-	2,283	Total Obligations . .	-	245	245	-	-	-	-	250	250

American Council on Education, Overseas Liaison Committee

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Economic Development Research Organizations	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 226	FY 77 386	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
NUMBER 698-11-995-400		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977	

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen African capacity to conduct scholarly research relevant to development in Africa; to improve or create, where necessary, academic linkages between selected governments and universities concerning utilization of research findings; and to assist selected universities and institutions to become responsive to development and national planning needs.

A.I.D. awards grants to the African-American Scholars Council (AASC) who awards sub-grants to African and U.S. scholars on Africa to conduct research, participate in learned conferences and to stimulate thought on needed research through conferences and joint African/U.S. discussions. Grants to strengthen social science research capabilities of selected African universities are also provided by A.I.D. Other donors assisting with African social science research include France, IBRD, Sweden, Denmark and the Ford Foundation.

Progress to Date: AASC research sub-grants have been made to 73 grantees covering 17 countries in 26 disciplines. Forty-eight projects were completed in such development oriented studies as: "The Changing Position of Women in Economic Development in Kenya," "Maize Production in Ghana: An Economic Geographic Analysis," "The Economics of African Agriculture: A Case Study of Abakiliki Farmers of Nigeria," and "Epidem-

iology of Bovine Brucellosis in Nigeria." Travel sub-grants made to six scholars to present papers at conferences and 13 to council members; four workshops and three conferences were sponsored to provide experts an opportunity to focus attention on particular development problems.

Institutional grants for strengthening social science research capability were made to University Institute of Technology (IUT) Senegal, University of Nairobi, and recently to the University of Abidjan. IUT has completed Phase One of the study "Consumer Survey" and is collecting data on the "Productivity Survey". University of Nairobi has completed two studies, two are in advanced stages of completion and work is progressing on eight other studies. The University of Abidjan is organizing for the implementation of the grant.

Faculty and students participate heavily in the design and implementation of all studies.

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$386,000 to fund: U.S. Technicians (eight) for 18 mm (\$115,000); Participants (two) for 24 mm (\$20,000); and Other Costs including research materials, sub-grant research funds, travel and office supplies (\$251,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/75	1,308	762	546											
Estimated FY 76	410	617												
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,718	1,379	339											
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost											
Proposed FY 77	386	-	2,104	Total Obligations	-	410	410	-	-	-	-	386	386	

African-American
Scholars Council
Univ. Abidjan
Univ. Nairobi
Univ. Institute of
Technology, Senegal

TITLE Accelerated Rural Learning	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 229	FY 77 290	
NUMBER 698-11-690-387		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY:1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: 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. These objectives will be achieved by providing rural people, on a demonstration basis, with opportunities for increased income and information, and techniques adapted to local conditions. Innovative practical training approaches will be used, with emphasis on training which is immediately applicable to the needs of each particular area.

The project is implemented through African governments and organizations involved in allied types of activities. Trial demonstrations in selected communities are funded through grants from A.I.D. to the organizations responsible for implementation. It is expected that institutions and other organizations will make every effort to repeat successful demonstrations elsewhere.

Prior to initiation of activities, requirement analyses and other feasibility studies are conducted to assure that training is responsive to the needs of the community. It is believed that these demonstrations can be used not only to test new rural approaches, but can also contribute to

improved government policies toward rural areas.

Progress to Date: Project proposals in the amount of approximately \$525,000 for implementation in FY 1976 have been received and plans developed, as follows: assistance to Ghana Rural Reconstruction Movement Project in the Nampong Valley (provides training for villagers in commodity development techniques and various technical skills); assistance to the Village Training in Community Development Project in the Central African Republic (designed to increase participation of the rural poor in planning and implementing village-level activities for their own development); assistance to centers for Rural Transformation in Tanzania (concentrate on non-formal education in skills training and other subject matter areas for the out-of-school village populations); and possible assistance to herdsman in rural areas of Mauritania (would provide alternatives to cattle raising).

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. will provide \$290,000 for the funding of approximately four new and/or on-going grants as follows: four short-term U.S. Contract technicians for 12 mm to assist and advise on project design and implementation (\$50,000); for Commodities such as small tools and training aids to conduct demonstrations at project sites (\$50,000); and for Other Costs including travel, indigenous labor and per diem, etc., (\$190,000)

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES To be selected.					
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 76	525	50			Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/76	525	50	475	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	60	60	-	-	-	-	50	50		
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Proposed FY 77	290	285	1,100	Commodities	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	50	50		
				Other Costs	-	415	415	-	-	-	-	190	190		
				Total Obligations . . .	-	525	525	-	-	-	-	290	290		

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE African Science Education	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 230	FY 77 150	
NUMBER 698-11-690-390		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen science education in Africa with emphasis on helping young people in rural areas better understand simple principles of environmental science. The application of such knowledge will enable Africans to better control their environment. This target will be achieved by providing a grant to the Science Education Program for Africa (SEPA) to encourage participating countries to introduce new teaching materials and methods into the schools.

SEPA is a Pan-African organization which receives support from nine African countries, the Carnegie Corporation, the United Nations Development Program, the United Nations Education Scientific Cultural Organization, the British Council, and the Center for Education Development Overseas.

SEPA was created initially through a contract with the Education Development Center (EDC), Newton, Massachusetts.

With EDC guidance, SEPA developed and adapted a series of teaching aids, texts, and materials for use in selected primary school systems in Africa. Building on this base, A.I.D. plans to provide a direct grant to SEPA to help get the new concepts and materials into the schools and to improve SEPA's administrative capability.

Specific project details are being developed and are planned to include a resident training course to develop manpower resources in science education, a teacher training materials development course for teacher trainers, support for the Secretariat and for an out-of-school program for rural youth and adults. The out-of-school program will use non-formal education techniques to teach environmental science concepts as they apply to the everyday activities of rural people.

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$150,000 for Other Costs including partial support of the Secretariat (\$36,000); program director's salaries and allowances; travel and subsistence for participants; and books, materials and supplies for workshops, seminars, and training programs (\$114,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES										
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS															
	Estimated FY 76	Estimated through 6/30/76	Estimated Transition Quarter		Proposed FY 77	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77								
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total					
	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Science Education Program for Africa
	50	15		U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	50	15	35	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	150	159	359	Other Costs	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	150					
				Total Obligations	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	150					

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE African Manpower Development	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 231	FY 77 3,300	
NUMBER 698-11-660-384		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: To respond to a critical African need for managerial and technically skilled manpower in priority development related fields. The major focus of this project is to provide training in skills which will better serve the needs of the poorest majority and enhance the role of women in the development process.

To date, scholarship programs such as the Inter-African Scholarship Program and the African Graduate Fellowship Program have provided undergraduate and graduate level education in the United States and Africa for more generalized skills in a broad range of development fields. This project will continue to offer opportunities for undergraduate and graduate level training both in African and U.S. institutions. In addition, the demand for specialized, non-degree study to meet specific development requirements will also be met. Such study programs may include the use of training teams dispatched to Africa to present tailored training packages developed for particular needs; short term training in the United States or third countries; non-degree graduate or undergraduate level training; and non-academic work-oriented training.

Participant nominations will require a statement from the co-operating country that the requested training is directly related to government development plans. The nominating govern-

ment must also guarantee employment for the trainees in positions requiring the skills for which the student was trained. Training programs in Africa will be limited to those study fields not available in the country from which students are selected.

Progress to Date: A.I.D. field Missions are currently submitting training plans reflecting close coordination with African governments to identify priority training needs. When these plans have been reviewed and approved, training will be initiated. The selection, placement and care of participants nominated for study in U.S. institutions may be administered by an American organization while study programs in Africa may be administered through a grant or contract with an African organization. Development of the appropriate implementing mechanisms is currently underway.

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$3,300,000 to fund the following: U.S. Technicians (\$504,000) including 10 contract staff in the United States for 120 mm, and one U.S. contract advisor in Africa to assist in project development and implementation; Participant training (\$2,171,000) for approximately 285 new and 115 continuing students at U.S. and African institutions; Other Costs (\$625,000) including a grant/contract with an African organization to administer training in Africa, travel, overhead, supplies and equipment and related costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
	-	-	-								To be selected			
Estimated FY 76	935	935												
Estimated through 6/30/76	935	935		U.S. Technicians	-	143	143	-	-	-		504	504	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	611	611	-	-	-		2,171	2,171	
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
				Other Costs	-	181	181	-	-	-		625	625	
Proposed FY 77	3,300			Total Obligations	-	935	935	-	-	-	3,300	3,300		

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE African Women in Development	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 77 300	
NUMBER 698-11-690-388	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 232	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 1976	FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist rural women in selected African countries to improve their welfare and to expand their potential as contributors in development. This activity supports innovative pilot sub-projects in development oriented areas of health, nutrition, family planning, skills training and farm production. Successful sub-projects will be replicated in other rural settings and supported by bilateral projects.

Other Donors will include the United Nations Development Program, the United Nations Educational Scientific Cultural Organization, host country contributions and various other organizations that will be identified in later stages of project design.

Progress to Date: As a result of discussions with various groups in the United States and Africa concerning activities to improve the status of women, proposed sub-projects have been received from Chad, Central African Republic (CAR), Ghana, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Zaire and Senegal. Followup efforts are being undertaken with officials from each of these countries in order to sharpen each sub-project proposal.

Currently, A.I.D. plans to provide grants to African governments as follows: Chad - to develop a cadre of women instruc-

tors to train village women on women's role in rural village development; CAR - to develop and expand the Bangui Women's Training Center to train women in handicraft and artisanal skills; Ghana - to the Young Women's Christian Association to establish two day care centers in rural villages; Mauritania - to strengthen women's regional training centers; Sierra Leone - to improve and expand women's manufacturing of gara cloth; Zaire - to examine ways of involving women in the development process; and Senegal - to train women and girls in the use of more efficient, labor-saving devices, both for economic production and in their role as homemakers.

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. will provide \$300,000 to finance four/five grants to African and American organizations/governments for implementing approved sub-project pilot demonstrations to be used as follows: four short-term U.S. contract technicians for 20 mm to assist and advise on feasibility studies and implementation plans (\$80,000); Participant training for six persons to the United States for six mm each (\$36,000) and 10 persons in Africa for one mm each (\$10,000); Commodities (\$55,000) including training equipment and agricultural and health supplies and Other Costs (\$119,000) including workshops and seminars and related costs.

			U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)									PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES		
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 76	365	50	-	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/76	365	50	315	-	90	90	-	-	-	-	80	80	To be selected	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	40	40	-	-	-	-	46	46		
				-	75	75	-	-	-	-	55	55		
				-	160	160	-	-	-	-	119	119		
Proposed FY 77	300	600	1,265	-	365	365	-	-	-	-	300	300		

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Regional Organizations Development NUMBER 698-11-995-154	FUNDS Section 106 Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 200	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 236	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen the capacity of African regional organizations to respond to and support substantively the economic and social development of African countries. During FY 1976 assistance was provided to the Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa (AAASA) to foster the development and application of agricultural sciences throughout Africa. AAASA is Africa's only professional society for agriculturalists. Working with AAASA, U.S. expertise in agriculture reaches key African agricultural professionals and scientists through dissemination of technical information and training. In a like manner, A.I.D. is assisting the African Training and Research Center in Administration for Development (CAFRAD) to fulfill its function of undertaking, promoting and coordinating comparative studies and training in development administration. African administrators, planners, technicians and teachers from governmental and private institutions are encouraged to participate in workshops, seminars and conferences on specific, selected development problems.

Progress to Date: During CY 1975 AAASA's membership increased from 450 to 525 African agriculturalists. AAASA's Second General Conference was held in Dakar, Senegal, attended by about 150 scientists from 20 African countries. Association officers were appointed who will implement a five-year

program of activities, including regular publication of a journal and newsletter, membership promotion, seminars on agriculture-related subjects, conferences and workshops.

During CY 1975 CAFRAD sponsored about 20 workshops, seminars and training courses for both anglophone and francophone Africans. As the basis for a new program in project management training, case studies were developed in Zambia, Kenya and Ghana. Pending finalization of a curriculum, the training of trainers in techniques and methodologies of project management will commence at CAFRAD in June 1976. African planners, upon completion of this training, will return to their countries and establish regional training programs within their respective Institutes of Public Administration. Great Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, the World Bank and UNDP also provide assistance to CAFRAD.

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$200,000 to provide the following: U.S. technicians--continuing services for 6 mm of a documentalist for CAFRAD plus 36 mm of short-term consultants (\$132,000); Commodities--microfilm equipment and supplies (\$4,000); and Other Costs, including transportation and per diem for participants to short-term conferences and training courses, the production and publication of training materials and administrative support (\$64,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	1,847	1,181	666											Various
Estimated FY 76	255	550												
Estimated through 6/30/76	2,102	1,731	371	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	145	145	-	-	-	-	132	132	
				Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	30	-	30	-	-	-	4	-	4	
				Other Costs	80	-	80	-	-	-	64	-	64	
Proposed FY 77	200	275	2,577	Total Obligations . .	110	145	255	-	-	-	68	132	200	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Economic Commission for Africa	FUNDS Section 106 Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 400	
NUMBER 698-11-995-340	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 234	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) with economic and social programs throughout Africa. ECA provides research and advisory services to all African countries, encouraging multi-country and regional approaches to development problems such as trade promotion, rural transformation and manpower skills development.

A.I.D.'s interest in promoting coordinated development planning among A.I.D. recipient countries in Africa is furthered through provision of funds to those ECA activities which correspond to current A.I.D. emphasis. Areas for on-going and possible new assistance include an integrated rural development training center, women's programs, specialized agricultural activities, utilization of satellite technology, and feasibility and evaluation studies.

Progress to Date: During July 1975, Dr. Adebayo Adedeji was appointed as head of ECA. He was assisted in the transition of administration by an A.I.D. funded special assistant with expertise in program administration and planning. In addition, A.I.D. financing assisted with the following programs: Agro-Industry -- a crop production and red meat study in Ghana, a milk production study for Mali, and information was provided for interested countries on integrated pork produc-

tion and marketing; Agricultural Economics -- seminars in Zambia and Kenya on improved maize production; Human Resources Development -- workshops on coordination of rural development programs, seven evaluation and/or feasibility studies on country-level rural development projects, and a Rural Development Newsletter was produced; Small Scale Industry -- information distributed on improved production of charcoal and textiles; Women's Activities -- seminars on the participation of women in economic development in 11 countries and seven country-level programs established; Trade Center Activities -- trade promotion curriculum was written and the first issue of "Africa Trade" published.

Also during 1975 a total of \$265,000 was used to fund the Southern Africa Development Advisory Team (DAT). These teams work with planning and rural development ministries to assist in project design and preparation of integrated proposals for donor and the United Nations agency funding. The remaining balance of \$735,000 obligated in prior years was deobligated.

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$400,000 to fund: U.S. Technicians (\$230,000) including four advisors for 12 mm each; short-term participant training at U.S. institutions for approximately seven ECA staff (\$30,000) and Other Costs (\$140,000) for seminars and workshops.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	Estimated FY 76	Estimated through 6/30/76	Estimated Transition Quarter		Proposed FY 77	Estimated FY 76		Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
	1,880	988	892											
	260	663												
	2,140	1,651	489	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	140	140	-	-	-	-	230	230	
				Participants	-	75	75	-	-	-	-	30	30	
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	-	45	45	-	-	-	-	140	140	
	400	1,000	3,540	Total Obligations . .	-	260	260	-	-	-	-	400	400	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE African Development Bank	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 77 500	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER 698-11-920-127	Section 106 Development Activities FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 235	FY: 1968	FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the African Development Bank (AFDB) undertake and design projects for capital development projects and to provide advisory services.

Progress to Date: The AFDB began operation in 1966 following charter ratification by 33 African states. Through December 1975, it had cumulatively committed approximately \$294 million for numerous projects including those funded by its soft loan affiliate, the African Development Fund. Of signal importance to African development is the consideration by the Congress of a bill which would authorize the United States to contribute \$25 million to this fund.

A major problem facing African countries and regional organizations is a general lack of projects designed and ready for financing. The United States technical assistance provided to the Bank in fields where African expertise is limited helps it to prepare and qualify projects for financing through the Bank. Such financing is not generally provided through normal aid to international financial institutions (IFI). A.I.D. plans to continue providing this technical assistance to the Bank since there is no legislative mechanism by which this can be done through the IFI facility.

million). This includes approximately 120 mm of advisory services to help the Bank identify and assess projects. An agricultural economics advisor was provided in January 1975 to assist in assessing the growing number of loan applications in the agricultural field. As of December 1975, \$4.4 million of the total U.S. grant had been committed to 19 feasibility studies by U.S. firms and the remaining \$.7 million to U.S. technical assistance. These studies included the Maradi Irrigation (Niger), the Freetown Sewerage (Sierra Leone), the Tubman Bridge (Liberia), and the Chana/Upper Volta Telecommunication Link. In addition, during CY 1975, the Bank staff with U.S. advisory assistance has processed \$93 million in loans for 26 projects in 20 countries for the Bank and another \$90 million in loans for 23 projects in 14 countries for the Fund. These projects, especially those of the Fund, are beginning to concentrate more in areas of A.I.D. priority such as a land reclamation project for agricultural development in Chad, a livestock project in Ethiopia, range management and education in Mali and health in Upper Volta and Niger.

FY 1977 Program: Funds (\$500,000) will provide for 24 mm of U.S. technical advisory services (\$140,000) and approximately two technical studies (\$360,000).

From 1968 through January 1976, A.I.D. provided funds (\$5.1

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	African Development Bank
Through 6/30/75	5,085	3,071	2,014								
Estimated FY 76	1,000	1,500									
Estimated through 6/30/76	6,085	4,571	1,514	U.S. Technicians	20	980	1,000	-	-	-	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 77	500	3,000	9,585	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations	20	980	1,000	-	-	-	
								70	430	500	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE		FUNDS		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
Economic Analysis of Francophone Africa		Sec. 106 Development Activities		FY 77 191	
NUMBER 698-11-995-395		PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY 1976 Interregional Programs, p.59		FY: 1977	FY: 1977

Goal: To accelerate the economic development of Francophone Africa through more effective identification of their economic problems and formulation of sector analyses and project design which will address these problems.

Purpose: To sustain the specialized competence developed at the Center for Research on Economic Development (CRED), University of Michigan, so that A.I.D. and other donors may continue to draw upon its experience, language capacity and area-specific skills for formulating development strategies, designing projects, and evaluating results.

Background: The University's CRED has received \$2.5 million in grant assistance through A.I.D.'s centrally funded section 211(d) program. As a result, the Center has achieved a recognized competence in assessing the economic problems of Africa, particularly Francophone Africa, and has established strong professional linkages with African institutions concerned with development. This increase in capacity has resulted in heavy utilization of CRED services by several donors (Ford Foundation, UNDP) and especially by A.I.D. In FY 1975, for example, A.I.D. made use of 28 CRED or CRED-recommended specialists for work on the preparation of development strategies, and project design; in addition two major research projects have been initiated.

The aim of the present grant, now funded under Africa Programs instead of centrally, is to provide transitional support over the period FY 1977-78 for a declining portion of CRED's management and administrative costs. At the end of that period, CRED is expected to be able to meet all of its "core" costs from research and consultant revenues plus support from the University itself.

Major Outputs: The proposed grant will maintain CRED's basic program development capability. This, in turn, will enable it to provide A.I.D. and other donors with consultants on project design, evaluation, sector analysis, and macro-economic studies. Estimates for services per year are:

	(man years)	FY 1977	FY 1978
Economic and Social Research		15	17
Consultant Services		2	3

Other Donors: The University itself provides basis support to CRED (e.g. building & utilities), and growing budget support amounting to 41% of CRED's "core" costs in FY 1977, and 46% in FY 1978.

FY 1977 Program: The grant will finance a total of three man-years of professional staff services (at \$33,000 per year); four man-years of accounting and secretarial services (at \$14,000 per year); \$34,000 for library acquisitions, equipment, supplies; and \$2,000 for local travel.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CRED, University of Michigan
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	155	
Estimated Transition Quarter		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	34	
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	191	
Proposed FY 77	191	-	191	Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Self-Help Program	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Sec. 106 Development Activities	FY 77	1,500
NUMBER Various	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 223	FY: 1965	FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: The Special Self-Help Program has operated since FY 1965 in some 25 of the poorest African countries. Its purpose is to demonstrate U.S. interest and concern about the welfare and self-help endeavors of local communities in the less-developed African countries. Most of the over \$13 million in A.I.D. funds provided has been spent on projects ranging in cost from about \$300 to \$10,000. The host country's contribution has ranged from a minimum of 25% to over 50% of each project's total cost. Contributions have come in the form of labor and locally provided materials. Administrative and monitoring work has been handled by Embassy officers funded by the State Department.

Progress to Date: These small Self-Help projects, have been effective in improving economic and social conditions and the United States image at the community/village level. Wells have been dug, schoolrooms built, basic equipment supplied to local handicraft schools and maternity clinics to benefit large numbers of the poorest people in the world. Other projects have financed vegetable gardens and draft oxen breeding and mixed farming projects.

The 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 endeavors of the citizenry. Self-Help assistance is especially effective, since it is considered a form of development cooperation, not charitable relief.

Of particular note are Special Self-Help projects providing equipment for women's homecraft and rural training centers, village dispensaries and village marketing centers which became prototypes for other similar units funded entirely by the host countries themselves. A number of our projects have also incorporated monetary support from U.S. Voluntary Agencies with labor supplied by village workmen and Peace Corps volunteers.

As they continue in operation on their own, Special Self-Help projects tend to bring to the U.S. a continuing stream of public and political good-will.

FY 1977 Programs: In FY 1977, \$1.5 million is planned to administer Self-Help activities in about 25 countries throughout Africa. Particular attention will be given to rural areas in the fields of agriculture, health, and education.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	13,604	12,148	1,456											
Estimated FY 76	1,500	1,100												
Estimated through 6/30/76	15,104	13,248	1,856	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
				Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Estimated Transition Quarter	300	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	1,500	-	1,500	300	-	300	1,500	-	1,500	
Proposed FY 77	1,500	-	-	Total Obligations . .	1,500	-	1,500	300	-	300	1,500	-	1,500	

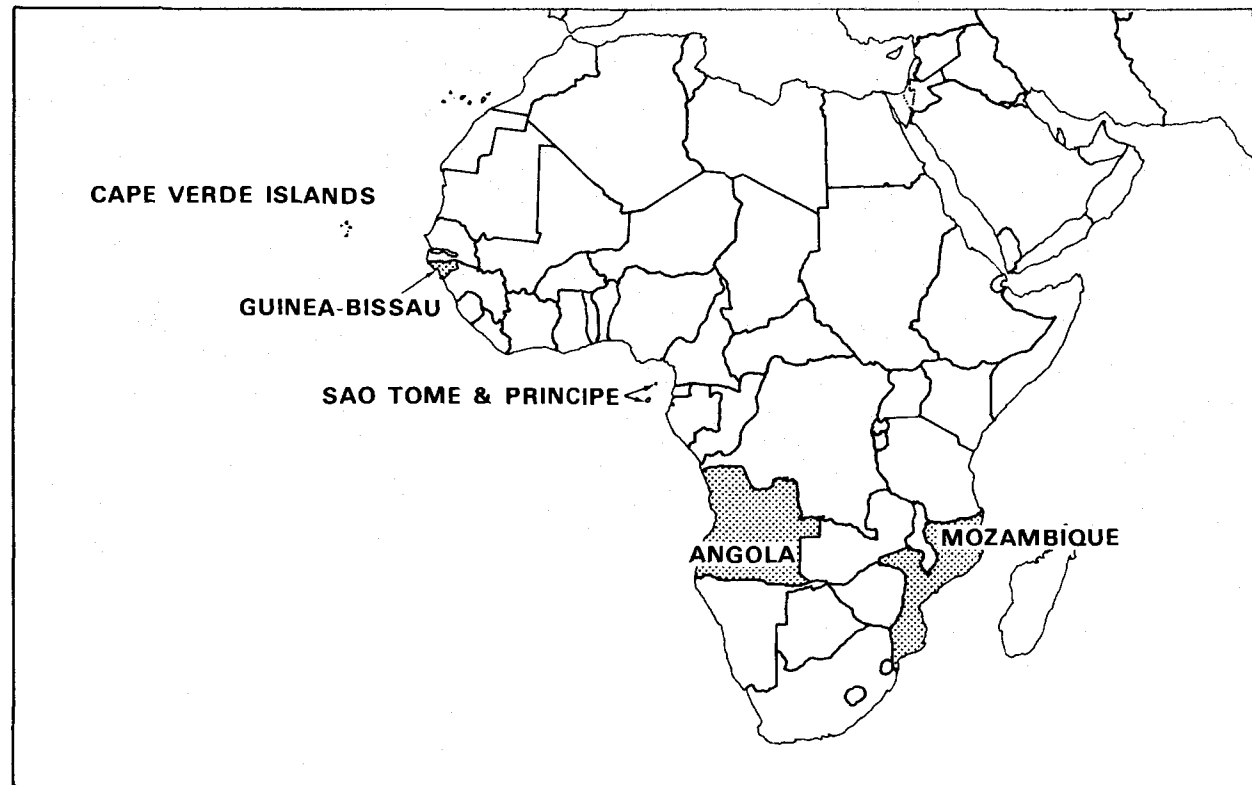
SUMMARY OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS
 Authorized as of 12/31/75
 (In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: SUDAN

TABLE VII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/75		
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
650-H-017	Rahad Irrigation	2/14/73	2/26/73	10	40	2	3	U.S. \$	11,000	7,978	-	42

Angola
Cape Verde Islands
Guinea-Bissau
Mozambique
Sao Tome & Principe



COUNTRY	POPULATION				ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA				
	Total (mid-1975- millions)	Annual Growth Rate (percent)	Percent Urban (1975)	Labor Force in Agricul- ture (percent)	Per Capita GNP-1973*/ (dollars)	Life Expectancy (years)	People per Doctor	Literacy Rate (percent)	Students as % of 5-19 Age Growth (Primary & Secondary)
Angola	6.5	2.2	18	64	490	37	11,100	10-15	25
Cape Verde Islands	0.3	2.4	6	40	340	50	19,300	34	40
Guinea-Bissau	0.5	1.4	23	86	330	38	18,300	25	16
Mozambique	9.1	2.3	6	72	380	444	16,300	7	19
São Tomé & Príncipe ...	0.1	1.4	16	n.a.	470	54	4,200	n.a.	47

* - Estimates in IBRD 1975 World Atlas.

ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE,
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Of the \$10,000,000 earmarked under Section 496 of the FAA for the Portuguese Colonies gaining independence, a total of \$7,250,000 has been obligated to date:

FY 1975 Obligations:

- \$ 400,000 - Development Training^{1/}
- \$1,000,000 - Guinea-Bissau (Refugee Resettlement)^{2/}
- \$3,000,000 - Cape Verde (Rural Works program)^{3/}
- \$1,000,000 - Cape Verde (Food for Work and Distribution)

FY 1976 Obligations:

- \$ 850,000 - Mozambique (Refugee Resettlement)^{2/}
- \$1,000,000 - Cape Verde (Food for Work and Distribution)

A.I.D. proposes to obligate the balance of \$2,750,000 in FY 1976 for programs in Guinea-Bissau and possibly Sao Tome and Principe and to continue the development training project administered by AAI.

For programs in FY 1977 A.I.D. is requesting \$10,778,000.

1/Administered through a grant-funded contract with the African-American Institute.

2/Grant to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

3/Originally provided as a loan, pursuant to authority contained in Section 496 of the FAA of 1961, as amended, the liability incurred by the Cape Verde Government for repayment was forgiven.

Angola

Angola is rich in mineral resources and has a potential for vastly increased agricultural production. However, its future is clouded by a civil war which threatens the

very existence of Angola as it is now known.

-- A year ago Angola was faced with serious developmental problems:

** extreme shortages of educated and trained personnel in government;

** lack of skilled workmen;

** large numbers of refugees to be resettled and absorbed into the economy.

To these problems must eventually be added the task of binding up the wounds of a civil war. As a result of renewed fighting among the liberation movements which intensified in July 1975, over 300,000 Portuguese were evacuated from Angola during the three-month period prior to independence. This mass exodus included small farmers, tradesmen, merchants, skilled workers, teachers, doctors, nurses, and others who contributed to the economic life and development of the country.

A major relief and rehabilitation and economic stabilization effort will be required immediately after the war to get Angola's economy moving again. It is anticipated that such an effort may be undertaken under the auspices of the United Nations or the Organization for African Unity - but when that can be done will depend on internal political developments.

FY 1976 - FY 1977 Program

The United States role in Angola to date has been to support internationalized efforts to ease the problems caused by civil unrest:

-- \$25,000 in disaster relief funds in response to an appeal from the Portuguese High Commissioner in Angola to assist war victims in July 1975;

ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE,
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

The fourteen month period from September 10, 1974 to November 11, 1975, has brought independence to the former Portuguese Colonies in Africa. It has also brought economic dislocations, political tension and civil war.

Section 50 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974 expressed the sense of Congress that the United States should foster good relations with Portugal's former African territories and assure them of our commitment to their genuine political and economic independence. The Congress urged A.I.D. to:

"be ready to cooperate with the future governments in providing the kind of assistance that will help make their independence viable".

Under Section 496 of the FAA, as amended, Congress authorized the use of \$10,000,000 to provide economic assistance to the Portuguese colonies in Africa gaining independence. Of this amount \$5 million was earmarked for the Cape Verde Islands.

As a first step in responding to Section 50, and even before all the territories had achieved independence, A.I.D. initiated a development training project for Portuguese-speaking Africa through a contract with the African-American Institute (AAI). Approximately 25 students have been selected for training in the United States and 75 for training in Africa from all of the former Portuguese territories with the exception of Mozambique. In FY 1976 A.I.D. plans to extend the contract with AAI to continue this training program.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
<u>1975</u>							
Loans	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Grants	2,399	-	-	-	-	-	2,399
Total	5,399	-	-	-	-	-	5,399 ^{a/}
						Development Activities under Sec. 106	
<u>1976</u>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	9,116	4,515	-	-	-	-	4,601
Total	9,116	4,515	-	-	-	-	4,601 ^{a/}
Transition Quarter							
Loans	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
<u>1977</u>							
Loans	3,500	1,500	-	-	2,000	-	-
Grants	7,278	2,250	400	1,628	3,000	-	-
Total	10,778	3,750	400	1,628	5,000	-	-

^{a/}Special funds provided pursuant to Section 496 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE,
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

- \$600,000 in disaster relief funds in response to appeals from the International Committee of the Red Cross for use in purchasing medical supplies and providing medical assistance to refugees and other victims of the fighting;
- \$50,000 in disaster relief funds in response to an appeal from Church World Services to cover transportation costs of food and medical supplies being shipped to Angola.

A.I.D. anticipates that further disaster relief and humanitarian assistance will be required in the future.

It seems unlikely that the political situation will create a climate where U.S. technical assistance in development areas will be warranted in FY 1976. If a viable government assumes power, we anticipate at most a survey of requirements and feasibility studies during the last half of FY 1976 or during the interim quarter. More likely is a major relief and rehabilitation requirement during and immediately after the fighting, perhaps under international auspices. The possible requirement would continue into FY 1977 at which time, if political developments permit, some technical assistance may be provided.

Cape Verde Islands

The year 1975 brought both independence and an end to an eight-year drought in the Cape Verde Islands. The economic problems encountered by the new Government, however, are formidable and will not be solved by one year's rainfall.

The Cape Verde Islands have never been self-sufficient in basic food commodities and the Government's first priority objective is:

- a major soil and water conservation and development program on a labor-intensive basis;
- introduction of improved agricultural practices

which it hopes will eventually lead to food self-sufficiency.

Until these programs are implemented, the islands will continue to need substantial amounts of technical and financial assistance and food aid.

Second in order of governmental priorities is the renovation of the desalting plant and extension of the water distribution system in Mindelo, Cape Verde's second largest city - population, 45,000 - and major port, located on the island of St. Vincent. The poor condition of the existing distribution system represents a serious health hazard to those who depend on an existing desalinization plant for their water. Thousands of others must rely on water trucks for their water or do without.

The Government has also expressed interest in technical assistance in fishing and agriculture.

The return of over 8,000 needy Cape Verdians from Angola, Portugal and other European countries in 1975 has added to food, housing and unemployment problems faced by the Government.

On June 30, 1975, using funds appropriated pursuant to Section 496 of the FAA of 1961, as amended, for Portugal and its colonies gaining independence, A.I.D. provided a \$3,000,000 interest-free loan to the Transitional Government to support a labor-intensive rural works program and a \$1,000,000 Grant to purchase and distribute food for the needy. (In view of the precarious economic situation of the Cape Verde Islands and their almost total dependence on external assistance for the import of basic necessities, pursuant to the authority contained in Section 496 of the FAA of 1961, as amended in December 1975, A.I.D. has forgiven the liability incurred by the Cape Verde Government for repayment of the loan.)

An additional grant of \$1,000,000 was signed on November 3, 1975, thus obligating all of the \$5,000,000

ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE,
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

earmarked by the Congress for the Cape Verde Islands.

FY 1976 - FY 1977 Program

With the help of a U.N.-funded technician the Government is preparing plans for an integrated soil and water conservation and development program. At the same time the Government has begun planning for expanded agricultural production in the Ribeira Seca area where the A.I.D.-funded rural works projects will constitute the first phase of the program.

A.I.D. has budgeted funds in FY 1976 to continue support for these programs. In November 1975 the Government indicated that it had not yet completed its review of the U.N. proposals. However, A.I.D. plans to send another team to Cape Verde in February or March to continue discussions to identify and design specific projects. The Government has also requested to participate in the West African regional plant protection project.

In FY 1977, A.I.D. anticipates continuing the rural works program and plans to start a small, integrated agricultural development activity in cooperation with the United Nations. It is anticipated that Title II food aid will be provided through Catholic Relief Services (CRS) which signed a basic agreement with the Cape Verde Government in January 1976. CRS plans to send a representative to Cape Verde early in 1976 to work out the details of a program which would be initiated during the transitional quarter or in early FY 1977.

Other areas of possible assistance need to be explored further in FY 1976. These include:

- the development of unconventional forms of energy;
- measures to improve the Islands' potable water supply.

Manpower training will be continued through the project,

Development Training for Portuguese-speaking Africa being administered by the African-American Institute.

Guinea-Bissau

Guinea-Bissau, which gained its independence in September 1974, is one of the least developed of the least-developed countries in Africa.

Trained manpower is extremely limited. 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 yet been exploited, although there are an estimated 200 million tons of bauxite in the interior and possibly some off-shore oil.

Agriculture, most of which is carried out at the subsistence level, is the mainstay of the economy. The principal crop is rice. Export crops include groundnuts, cashew nuts, coconuts, palm oil and lumber. Maize, cassava, potatoes, and various fruits are also grown.

The Government's first development priorities are to:

- improve agricultural production;
- resettle 100,000 to 200,000 refugees who were living in neighboring countries during the eleven year war for independence.

The Government is strongly oriented toward programs to reach the people in the eight outlying regions of the country, particularly with practical primary education, basic health services, and increased crop production.

During a team visit by A.I.D. officials in November 1975, the Government requested bilateral assistance in the agriculture and education sectors. Assistance was not requested in the health sector which is receiving considerable attention from other donor countries.

ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE,
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

In May 1975, A.I.D. provided \$1,000,000 in grant funds to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to help with a UNHCR program to resettle approximately 50,000 refugees from Senegal. The grant was made from funds appropriated pursuant to Section 496 of the FAA of 1961, as amended, for Portugal and its colonies in Africa gaining independence.

FY 1976 - FY 1977 Program

A.I.D. has under consideration in FY 1976 the provision of a multipurpose grant totaling approximately \$1,500,000 to the Government of Guinea-Bissau from funds available under Section 496 for assistance in agriculture and education. A project design team is expected to visit Guinea-Bissau in the third quarter of FY 1976 to develop the project and to discuss project assistance for FY 1977. It is anticipated that assistance in the education sector for teacher training will be provided in FY 1977. The Government has also requested technical and capital assistance in the construction of two agricultural boarding schools.

Mozambique

The People's Republic of Mozambique became fully independent on June 25, 1975. Since independence, the Mozambique Government, under the control of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique has given first priority to political issues and consolidating its support throughout the country.

In the meantime, the economy has continued to decline, suffering from the exodus of skilled technicians, a liquidity and credit crisis, rising costs, high inflation, low productivity, no investment, increasing government intervention, a decline in commercial traffic, a shortage in foreign exchange, and widespread unemployment which has contributed to political tension.

The United States established formal, diplomatic relations with the Government in September 1975 and indicated that the United States was prepared to discuss projects of economic cooperation with the Mozambican Government. However, the Government has indicated its preference that any such discussions take place only after the U.S. ambassador presents his credentials in early 1976.

FY 1976 - FY 1977 Program

On September 30, 1975, A.I.D. contributed \$850,000 to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for refugee relief and resettlement in Mozambique. Funds from the special Congressional appropriation for Portugal and its colonies gaining independence were used to make the grant pursuant to Section 496 of the FAA of 1961, as amended.

During the Transitional Quarter \$1,500,000 in loan funds have been budgeted for agriculture sector support on the basis of earlier discussions with Mozambican government officials who indicated interest in cooperating in agriculture and livestock development. A second tranche for \$1,500,000 is proposed for FY 1977.

Sao Tome and Principe

The islands of Sao Tome and Principe received their independence from Portugal on July 12, 1975 under the leadership of the Sao Tome and Principe Liberation Movement.

The islands' economy, which is almost entirely dependent on the 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 a rich soil and ample rainfall, most basic food commodities are imported. Prior to the introduction by the Portuguese of large

ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE,
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

plantation agriculture for cash crops, the islands were characterized by numerous subsistence gardens. However, in an effort to get cheap labor to work on their plantations, the Portuguese attempted to eliminate subsistence agriculture, even going to the extreme of destroying most of the islands' banana and fruit trees.

A government spokesman has indicated that the Government hopes to:

- reactivate the production of traditional cash crops - cocoa, coffee, and African oil palm;
- promote substitution of imports by diversifying agricultural production into corn, beans, and vegetables.

However, external financing is required to meet payrolls and to make capital investments.

The Government has stated that it needs immediate balance of payments support as well as technical assistance and has requested economic assistance from the United States.

A.I.D. plans to send a representative to the islands in early 1976 to discuss possible avenues of providing some limited assistance. A.I.D. is prepared to consider a modest grant from funds appropriated pursuant to Section 496 of the FAA of 1961, as amended, to finance capital imports needed to improve agricultural production. However, it is anticipated that technical assistance would have to be provided on a regional basis and/or through private voluntary organizations. Some food assistance is being provided through the World Food Program.

ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE,
COUNTRY: SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76					
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>														
Project Support	* 659-15-998-002	1976	**	-	-	-	4,515	-	4,515	2,000	2,250	**	**	
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>														
Project Support	* 659-15-998-002	1977	**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	**	**	
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>														
Project Support	* 659-15-998-002	1977	**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	**	**	
Development Training for Portuguese-Speaking Africa	* 659-15-690-001	1977	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,528	7,250	8,778	
<u>Section 106 Development Activities</u>														
Project Support	* 659-15-998-002	1977	**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	**	**	
			**	To be determined.										
*Detailed project narrative—See Table VI.							Total	4,515	-	4,515	2,000	7,278		

Country: ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU,
MOZAMBIQUE, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Project Support	FUNDS Various	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 248	FY 77 5,750	
NUMBER 659-15-998-002		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY To be determined

Project Target and Course of Action. All of these newly independent countries face serious shortages of trained manpower and a generally low level of education. All are presently importing basic food commodities with the exception of Angola. Health services and trained medical personnel are practically non-existent. At the same time the liberation movements which now have the responsibility for administering the government have declared their intention to provide better health and education services to their rural populations and to develop their agricultural potential in order to reduce their dependence on external food sources. These goals are fully consistent with Congressional intent that A.I.D. focus assistance on the disadvantaged, particularly the rural poor.

In keeping with this concern, and the sense of Congress expressed in Section 50 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974 that A.I.D. should be ready to cooperate with the future governments in the Portuguese colonies in Africa gaining independence, A.I.D. has budgeted funds for projects to be developed.

Progress to Date: In November 1975 A.I.D. representatives visited Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands to discuss areas of possible economic cooperation. The Government of Guinea-Bissau requested assistance in the agriculture and education sectors, and A.I.D. is considering a grant in FY 1976 directed to these sectors. In Cape Verde A.I.D. is providing assistance to a rural works project which is

expected to be the basis for a major soil and water conservation and development program. The Cape Verde government has also expressed interest in technical assistance in fisheries, plant protection, the development of wind and solar energy, and in financing for the renovation of its desalination plants and an extension of the water distribution system in Mindelo.

FY 1977 Program: Programs are under review for Guinea-Bissau which would require FY 1977 funding - an Agriculture Boarding Schools project for \$500,000, and a Teacher Training project for \$100,000.

In Cape Verde, Food and Nutrition funds are planned for activities now being planned in the fields of Rural Works, Plant Protection and Dryland Crop Production - \$1,500,000 and Fisheries - \$250,000. Funds are also budgeted to initiate health projects in Cape Verde (\$200,000) and in Mozambique (\$200,000).

It is anticipated that relief and rehabilitation activities in Angola may require \$3,000,000.

Total Requirements by Functional Categories:

Food Production and Nutrition	-	\$2,250,000
Population Planning and Health	-	\$ 400,000
Education and Human Resources	-	\$ 100,000
Section 106 Development Activities	-	\$3,000,000
Total	-	\$5,750,000

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	4,515	-			-	150	150	-	200	200	-	900	900	To be selected.
Estimated through 6/30/76	4,515	-	4,515	U.S. Technicians	-	200	200	-	200	200	-	125	125	
Estimated Transition Quarter	2,000	Future Year Obligations	Estimate Total Cost	Commodities	-	1,600	1,600	-	100	100	-	125	125	
				Other Costs	-	2,565	2,565	-	1,500	1,500	-	4,600	4,600	
Proposed FY 77	5,750	-	-	Total Obligations	-	4,515	4,515	-	2,000	2,000	-	5,750	5,750	

Country: ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU,
MOZAMBIQUE, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Development Training for Portuguese-Speaking Africa	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 247	FY 77 1,528	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977
NUMBER 659-15-690-001		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980	

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide training opportunities at the post-secondary level in the U.S. and in Africa for African nationals from Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome/Principe. Fields of training to be emphasized include agriculture, education, health, rural development, public administration, and economic planning.

Following independence, the former Portuguese colonies in Africa faced independence with a serious manpower shortage. In terms of experienced administrators, technical experts, and skilled workers, the new governments had even fewer manpower resources than was the case when most other African countries achieved their independence in the early 1960's. This situation was the result of educational policies of the former Portuguese government which limited access of African nationals to secondary and higher educational institutions. In recognition of this vast need for trained manpower, A.I.D. initiated a training-for-development program, to provide educational opportunities for undergraduate and graduate work, as well as non-degree and special courses according to priorities established by the new governments.

With the exception of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique (GPRM), all of the former territories expressed interest in the training opportunities offered and nominated trainees.

Progress to Date: On May 30, 1975 a contract was signed

between A.I.D. and the African-American Institute (AAI) to carry out the objectives of the project. To date, Angola has nominated 45 candidates for training - 15 from each of the three rival liberation movements: Guinea-Bissau 23; Cape Verde Islands 20; Sao Tome/Principe 15. Out of the 103 students nominated, 25 were nominated for training in the U.S., and 78 for training in Africa. Seventy-one students are presently in training in the United States and Africa - most of them in language school. An additional 100 students are planned to be funded in FY 1976 of which about 20 will be for U.S. training. Funding in FY 1975 (\$399,000) and in FY 1976 (approximately \$1,030,000) is from funds provided in the FY 1975 Authorization and Appropriation Acts for Portugal and Portuguese colonies in Africa gaining independence (Section 496).

FY 1977 Program: Funds will be used to continue the training of 45 students in the United States and 156 students in Africa and to finance the start of 20 additional trainees in the U.S. and 85 in Africa - \$1,170,000; U.S. technician costs, field representation and overhead - \$280,000; other costs - \$78,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280	280	African-American Institute
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,170	1,170	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 77	1,528	7,250	8,778	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	78	
				Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,528	1,528	

ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE, SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
 GUINEA-BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE, Balance FY 1976 and Transition Quarter (1/1/76 - 9/30/76)
 COUNTRY: and SAO TOME and PRINCIPE (In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VIIa

TITLE	AMOUNT
Food Production (Mozambique) <u>a/</u> (Transition Quarter)	1,500

a/ Section 113 Notification to be transmitted.

ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE,
GUINEA-BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE,
COUNTRY: and SAO TOME and PRINCIPE

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOANS
FY 1977
(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VIII

TITLE	AMOUNT
Food Production (Mozambique)	1,500
Development Services (Mozambique)	2,000

Country: MOZAMBIQUE

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IX

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
Food Production	Food and Nutrition	1,500
	KIND OF LOAN Sector	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: T.O.

Goal

The Government of Mozambique, under the leadership of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique has given a high priority to increasing food production. with regard to actual fund requirements when specific projects are identified.

Purpose

Since A.I.D. has not yet had the opportunity to discuss areas of possible economic cooperation with the Government of Mozambique, specific project needs have not yet been identified.

Background

In November 1974 the Transitional Government of Mozambique expressed interest in receiving economic assistance from the United States. Crop production, and livestock development were mentioned as areas of particular interest. U.S. officials offered to send an economic survey team early in 1975 for further discussions. However, the Transitional Government did not follow up on the offer. In May 1975 although a spokesman for the Transitional Government indicated that an economic survey team would be welcome after Mozambique gained full independence in September 1975, no further discussions on the subject of possible bilateral economic cooperation have taken place and none are expected now until after the arrival of a U.S. ambassador in Mozambique in early 1976. However, in view of the sense of Congress expressed in Section 50 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974 that A.I.D. be prepared to cooperate with the future governments in Portugal's former territories in Africa, A.I.D. is reserving \$1,500,000 in loan funds for projects to be developed in the Food and Nutrition sector in FY 1977. It is expected that funds will be used to finance commodity inputs for projects in crop production and livestock development. The Congress will be notified

Country: MOZAMBIQUE

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IX

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
Development Services	Section 106 Development Activities	2,000
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Goal

To assist the Government of Mozambique in solving special development problems which presently are blocking the flow of development resources to key areas of the Mozambique economy.

services. The Congress will be notified with regard to fund requirements when specific projects are identified.

Purpose

To finance feasibility studies and other consultant services needed in the identification and design of projects suitable for loan financing by international banking institutions.

Background

In November 1974 the Transitional Government of Mozambique expressed interest in receiving economic assistance from the United States. Crop production, and livestock development were mentioned as areas of particular interest. U.S. officials offered to send an economic survey team early in 1975 for further discussions. However, the Transitional Government did not follow up on the offer. Although a spokesman for the Transitional Government indicated in May 1975 that an economic survey team would be welcome after Mozambique gained full independence in September 1975, no further discussions on the subject of possible bilateral economic cooperation have taken place and none are expected now until after the arrival of a U.S. ambassador in Mozambique in early 1976. However, in view of the sense of Congress expressed in Section 50 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974 that A.I.D. be prepared to cooperate with the future governments in Portugal's former territories in Africa, A.I.D. is reserving \$2,000,000 in loan funds for projects to be developed for Section 106 Development Activities in FY 1977. It is expected that funds will be used to finance feasibility studies and other consultant

Terminating Program(s)

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY

TABLE V

(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Thruout: FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76				
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>													
Faculty of Agriculture and Non-Degree Schools, Ahmadu Bello University	620-11-110-743	1965	1973	7,204	7,128	✓ 76	-	76	-	-	-	-	7,204
Faculty of Agriculture and Institute of Agriculture and Research Training, University of Ife	620-11-110-742	1965	1974	5,998	5,859	✓ 139	-	139	-	-	-	-	5,998
Food Crop Production	620-11-110-798	1971	1975	2,525	1,065	✓ 1,460	-	1,009	451	-	-	-	2,525
Veterinary Faculty, Ahmadu Bello University	620-11-110-817	1971	1975	4,642	2,922	✓ 1,720	-	216	1,504	-	-	-	4,642
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>													
Family Health Training	620-11-580-789	1973	1975	1,615	858	757	-	645	112	-	-	-	1,615
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>													
Public Services Training, University of Ife	620-11-790-214	1966	1975	2,687	2,422	265	-	115	150	-	-	-	2,687
Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello University	620-11-660-788	1971	1975	558	519	39	-	39	-	-	-	-	558
Advanced Professional Studies, University of Lagos	620-11-660-792	1972	1975	988	650	338	-	152	186	-	-	-	988
Program Grant	620-11-740-818	1973	1975	3,120	1,257	1,863	-	688	1,175	-	-	-	3,120
Total							-	3,079	3,578	-	-		

*Detailed project narrative—See Table VI.

**Additional Program
Requirements**

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

<u>GRANTS</u>	<u>INDEX</u>	<u>FUNDS</u>	<u>PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000s)</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
<u>Ghana</u>				
Delivery of Rural Health Services		Population Planning and Health	900	
<u>Liberia</u>				
Protein Food Development		Food and Nutrition	400	
<u>Zaire</u>				
INERA Support		Food and Nutrition	500	
Grain Marketing		Food and Nutrition	250	
<u>Sahel & Central & West Africa Programs</u>				
Social Science Analysis and Training (Cameroon)		Education and Human Resource Develop- ment	200	
Togo Family Health Training and Services		Population Planning and Health	300	
<u>Africa Regional</u>				
Mano River Union - Rice Storage Technology and Design		Food and Nutrition	<u>356</u>	
Sub-Total Grants			2,906	
<u>LOANS</u>				
<u>Zaire</u>				
Grain Marketing		Food and Nutrition	5,000	
River Transport		Sec. 106 Development Activities	<u>2,000</u>	
Sub-Total Loans			7,000	
Grand Total			<u>9,906</u>	

Country: GHANA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENT

TITLE Delivery of Rural Health Services NUMBER 641-11-530-082	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED INITIAL OBLIGATION (\$000) 900
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	

Goal: To enhance the quality of life of Ghana's rural poor by improving their health status.

Purpose: Establishment of an effective low cost system for delivering health services to the rural poor, integrating health, family planning and nutrition services.

Background: Past United States assistance in the health sector has been directed toward: 1) development of alternative approaches to delivering health and family planning; and 2) modernization of the Ministry of Health's planning and management systems. Significant progress is being made toward achievement of the objectives of these activities, including the design of a health service delivery system. Experience gained lay the foundation for putting the improved delivery system into operation on a pilot basis. Initial work will be done as an intensive demonstration in one region and is expected to be the basis for later nationwide application. The proposed delivery program provides for commitments of \$3.0 million, of which \$900,000 is requested in FY 1977.

Outputs:

--Fifty professionals, 40 paramedicals and 800 auxiliaries trained in public health and preventive health care approaches; X

FY 1979 FY 1980

- Facilities staffed and support systems functioning at Regional Health Centers; X
- 150 health centers/posts, 500 village health stations, 450 satellite clinics and nine mobile health labs equipped and staffed; X
- Village spraying/disease vector control reaching one million households a year. X

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Ghana health sector budget accounts for 8.6% of the national budget and is increasing yearly. Germany and UNICEF, in addition to the World Health Organization, have indicated their interest in participating in the program.

FY 1977 Program: Funds are requested for: Contract personnel--12 MM each for two full-time technicians, 10 MM consultant services and 20 MM visiting lecturers (\$310); training--12 MM each for two long term participants and an average of 3 MM each for four short term participants (\$36); commodities, including eight vehicles, office and training equipment, immunization equipment, household equipment \$224); other costs, including contract overhead, local travel and local currency support (\$330).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS		
				Proposed 1st FY		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-			
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-			
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-			
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost			
Proposed 1st FY	900	2,100	3,000	440	460	900
			Total Obligations	440	460	900

To be selected

Country: LIBERIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENT

TITLE	Protein Food Development	FUNDS	Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED INITIAL OBLIGATION (\$000)
NUMBER	669-11-310-128	PRIOR REFERENCE	-	400

Goal: To improve the nutritional status of pre-school children and mothers in rural areas of the country.

Purpose: To increase the consumption of protein foods by the low income rural population and especially by the rural pre-school children and mothers.

Background: Experts have identified a gap in the nutrition status of rural Liberians and have further specified that the gap takes the form of a protein deficiency. The occurrence of this deficiency has contributed significantly to a high level of infant mortality and incidence of debilitating diseases in the rural areas.

The Government of Liberia and A.I.D. will collaborate to introduce and install low input production of fish, ducks, chickens and guinea pigs as these foods are already acceptable in the Liberian diet. The project will concentrate on productivity increase. Concurrent with the introduction of these foods, a non-formal education program will be mounted to ensure that the foods reach the target population.

Benefits expected over time are lower infant mortality rate, smaller expenditures on curative health services, better educational performance by young Liberians, increased income to food producers from sales of animal protein excess

to their needs and lower migration to urban areas now resulting from the negative quality of life in rural areas.

While this project will be limited in scope, it will help establish the basis for determining whether a more expanded effort should be undertaken.

Major Outputs: (Cumulative)

	FY-77	78	79
1. In-service training seminars for non-formal education staff	1	4	9
2. Fish hatchery and poultry station working	2	-	-
3. Poultry breeding stations in operation	0	10	30
4. Livestock distributed to farms	0	50	150
5. Farmers fish ponds in operation	0	15	45

Other Donors:
 Republic of China - Swamp Rice Project. Food and Agriculture Organization - University of Liberia Agriculture Project. International Development Association - Upper Lofa and Bong County Integrated Rural Development Projects. Missionary Facilities - Nutrition Education.

FY 1977 Program: The proposed FY 1977 budget includes funding for 18 MM each for a nutrition/agricultural advisor, fisheries advisor and small animal husbandry advisor (\$300,000) and vehicles and basic supplies (\$100,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	Proposed 1st FY				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-				To be selected	
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-					
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	300		300
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-		-
Proposed 1st FY	400	1,400	1,400	Commodities	100	-		100
				Other Costs	-	-		-
				Total Obligations . .	100	300	400	

Country: ZAIRE

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENT

TITLE INERA Support	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED INITIAL OBLIGATION (\$000)				
NUMBER 660-11-560-064	PRIOR REFERENCE -	500				

Goal: To make Zaire self-sufficient in production of major agricultural crops by 1985.

Purpose: Assist the Government of Zaire mount an effective program of field-oriented research in soil fertility and food legumes by augmenting the ability of the National Institute for Agricultural Research (INERA).

Background: Field-oriented agricultural research in Zaire is at present conducted only in the National Maize Program. A full array of agricultural crops research is a necessary condition for increasing productivity in this food deficit nation. Information on growing legume crops is particularly lacking. While Zaire has considerable water resources, generally weak tropical soils make soil science research necessary for increased crop production. INERA has developed same capacity to basic research, but largely on commercial rather than food crops. It does not now have any meaningful capacity for adaptive research on food crops. This project will help to develop the capacity of INERA to provide the research, planning and practical agricultural techniques needed to support an increase in food crop production.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	FY 78	79	80	81	82
Lab capability to test soil/ plant tissue		X			
Field capability for undertaking fertilizer/crop response trials	X				
Completed soils classification					X
Install food legume improvement extension program		X			
Agr scientists trained at grad level (cumulative)	2	4	12	14	

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Zaire: \$2.8 million annual operating budget; International Institute of Tropical Agriculture: Research collaboration and funding; Canada: Forestry research.

FY 1977 Program: The proposed budget of \$500,000 covers one year costs of 2 full-time technicians at two research stations in soils and legumes and 3mm of short-term advisory services (\$185,000); training for 3 long-term participants (\$35,000); commodities such as lab equipment, vehicles, etc. (\$270,000); and local support costs (\$10,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES																										
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS																										
				Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total																								
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-																											
Estimated FY 76	-	-																												
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-																											
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost																											
Proposed 1st FY	500	2,000	2,500	315	185	500																								
				<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Cost Components</th> <th>Direct AID</th> <th>Contract/ Other Agency</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> <tr> <td>U.S. Technicians</td> <td>-</td> <td>185</td> <td>185</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Participants</td> <td>35</td> <td>-</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commodities</td> <td>270</td> <td>-</td> <td>270</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Costs</td> <td>10</td> <td>-</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Obligations</td> <td>315</td> <td>185</td> <td>500</td> </tr> </table>			Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	U.S. Technicians	-	185	185	Participants	35	-	35	Commodities	270	-	270	Other Costs	10	-	10	Total Obligations	315	185	500
Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total																											
U.S. Technicians	-	185	185																											
Participants	35	-	35																											
Commodities	270	-	270																											
Other Costs	10	-	10																											
Total Obligations	315	185	500																											

To be selected

Country: ZAIRE

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENT

TITLE Grain Marketing	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED INITIAL OBLIGATION (\$000) 250
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	
NUMBER 660-11-560-069		

Goal: To make Zaire self-sufficient in the production of major agricultural crops by 1985.

Purpose: To develop a public and private maize marketing infrastructure capable of assuring a fair market price to farmers, and adequate supplies at reasonable prices to maize consumers.

Background: Corn is Zaire's major cereal. Production of sufficient quantities and transport to growing markets are the most urgent problems for the Government. The National Maize Program (PNM), with International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) assistance, has developed new maize varieties with high yield potential. PNM is training a cadre of maize extension agents. Other efforts at stimulating production such as A.I.D.'s proposed North Shaba project, are also planned or underway. But as these production increases are achieved, marketing will become an increasing problem. There is need to improve transport of food products, develop better price and marketing policies and improve storage capacity and policies to support new marketing arrangements. This project is part of a proposed integrated grant/loan project which will include an estimated \$5 million loan component. Together, by their terminal date, these two projects will have provided the technical assistance, training and commodity

inputs needed to assist in the development of (1) a maize marketing infrastructure capable of buying, conditioning and expeditiously moving to market a minimum of 200,000 MT/year; (2) a Government grain marketing board capable of buying, conditioning and marketing at least 20% of the commercial maize crop to stabilize prices at desired levels, and (3) a Government capacity to establish marketing and pricing policies which facilitate achievement of production and marketing goals.

Major Outputs: (Cumulative)	FY-77	-78	-79	-80
No. staff on job training	15	45	75	105
No. staff trained at MA level		2	3	4
No. staff with short-term U.S. trng.	2	4	6	8
Crop purchase fund operating	X			
Grain marketing system completed				X

Host Country and Other Donors:

Zaire: \$4.4 mil to finance PNM Program;
CIMMYT: collaboration in maize research.

FY 1977 Program: The proposed budget of \$250,000 provides for 48 mm of short-term advisory-services in finance, credit, radio communications and the first 18 months of contract costs of a long-term grain marketing expert (\$210,000); and long-term academic training for two participants and short-term training for two (\$40,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS		
				Proposed 1st FY 77		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-			
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-			
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-			
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost			
Proposed 1st FY	250	800	1,050	40	210	250
Cost Components						
U.S. Technicians				-	210	210
Participants				40	-	40
Commodities				-	-	-
Other Costs				-	-	-
Total Obligations				40	210	250

To be selected

Country: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENT

TITLE Social Science Analysis and Training (Cameroon) NUMBER 631-11-690-XXX	FUNDS Education and Human Resource Development	PROPOSED INITIAL OBLIGATION (\$000) 200
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	

Goal: To support popular participation at the village level in the design and evaluation of rural development programs.

Purpose: To strengthen the capacity of the Government of Cameroon to collect and disseminate socio-economic data and to analyse and guide the process of social, economic, and human resource development.

Background: The Government has developed a number of programs providing for the extension of health, agricultural education, and related services especially in North Cameroon. Knowledge of specific area social and institutional constraints and potential is essential to insure that these governmental development programs are specially tailored to the exigencies of local economic, social, and other rural development variables, and that the populace at large will support and participate in the programs. The Government recently established the Institute of Social Sciences within the National Office of Scientific and Technical Research (ONAREST) to examine these questions and has requested A.I.D. assistance to enhance the capacity of the current staff of the Institute to conduct the necessary studies and disseminate their findings. This strengthened capacity can be achieved through short-term technical assistance and in-service, academic, and on the job training. Initial studies will take place in North Cameroon where A.I.D. has a number

of related projects underway or planned. The focus of the initial studies will be on various aspects of land tenure, rural sociology, and rural economics.

Major Outputs (Cumulative):	FY-77	78	79	80	81
1. Additional trained ONAREST staff	0	1	4	7	10
2. Planned and implemented research projects	2	4	6	8	10
3. Published research monographs of its research in North Cameroon for use by development agents, teachers	0	1	2	4	7

Host Country and Other Donors:

Cameroon - Annual operating budget for ONAREST of \$500,000
 UNDP - Support for ONAREST's Institute of Perennial Crops and the National Institute of Education
 France - Experts assigned to ONAREST

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. requests funds for 12mm of consultant services to advise the ONAREST secretariat (\$84,000); 36mm for three participants to begin U.S. graduate study (\$36,000) and 3mm of short-term training for three participants (\$7,000); commodities, including two vehicles and administrative supplies (\$53,000); and other costs (\$20,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Proposed 1st FY			
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected.
Estimated FY 76	-	-		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	84	84	
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	Participants	-	43	43	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	53	53	
Proposed 1st FY	200	800	1,000	Other Costs	-	20	20	
				Total Obligations . .	-	200	200	

TITLE Togo Family Health Training and Services	FUNDS Population Planning Health	PROPOSED INITIAL OBLIGATION (\$000) 300
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 Africa Programs, p. 158	
NUMBER 693-11-590-XXX		

Goal: To protect the health and reduce morbidity, mortality and fertility rates of the Togolese population by improving and expanding family health, education, information and services.

Purpose: To establish a Togo Family Health Training and Services Center to train Togolese public health, education and social welfare personnel to provide family health, education, information and services to the parent and school-age populations of Togo with special attention to delivery of services to rural populations.

Background: Government of Togo decision-makers have become increasingly aware that an integrated nationwide health program would help reduce Togo's high mortality and morbidity. The provision of family planning information and services will become part of this program. This project calls for the establishment of a Family Health Training and Services Center in Lome which will serve as a focus to train and retrain personnel. The approach is, first, to make available improved health services and information to low-income groups of the capital city, and second, to extend these services to several selected rural areas through established dispensaries, social centers and community participations. Basic community health information will be incorporated into the public school curricula. Togolese medical, paramedical, education and auxiliary personnel will be trained to expand the services nationwide, with particular emphasis on the

rural poor.

Major Outputs: (Cumulative)	1977	1978	1979
Construct, equip and staff Center	X		
Following trained and in place:			
Physicians	6	12	12
Midwives	10	20	20
Nurses	15	40	40
Auxiliary midwives	30	80	80
Nurses' aides	20	60	60

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Togo: land-site for Center, local personnel and salaries, recurring Center operating expenses (approximately \$491,000 FCFA equivalent through FY 1981).
 UNFPA and IPPF: technical assistance (development of training curricula, health education/family planning materials), equipment and furnishings for Center, scholarships (approximately \$600,000 through FY 1981; other donor pledges or commitments being solicited by Togo).
 FY 1977 Program: Funding of \$300,000 will provide one U.S. health/family planning advisor for 12 months (\$50,000), 20 man-months of short-term U.S. or third country training for 4 higher-level ministry officials (\$20,000), commodities (\$30,000), and construction of the Center (\$200,000).
 (Proportion of Title X funds to be determined.)

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-				To be selected.	
Estimated FY 76	-	-						
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	50		50
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	20	-		20
Proposed 1st FY	300	400	700	Commodities	30	-		30
				Other Costs	200	-		200
				Total Obligations . .	250	50	300	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENT

TITLE Mano River Union - Rice Storage Technology and Design	FUNDS	PROPOSED INITIAL OBLIGATION (\$000)
	Food and Nutrition	
NUMBER 698-11-199-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE -	356

Goal: To establish self-sufficiency in rice production in Sierra Leone and Liberia by 1982.

Purpose: To recommend and demonstrate improved on-farm storage practices and methods for rice which will safeguard the increased earnings of small farmers.

Background: Both Sierra Leone and Liberia have placed self-sufficiency in rice production as a number one goal for agricultural production. The Mano River Union, a recently formed regional organization mandated to develop increased cooperation between these two nations has been chosen to assume an important role in reaching this goal. As well as the scale economies and optimum use of scarce talent, this project will help create an increased environment of cooperation between two nations with only slightly differentiated economies. With the assistance of a variety of donors, particularly the World Bank, numerous activities have been undertaken to increase rice production. The lack of appropriate rice processing technology and on-farm storage facilities is a limiting factor in reaching self-sufficiency. This project will build on and be complementary to the work being done by the West African Rice Development Association in the areas of rice technology and marketing. It is intended that this project be carried out under Title XII of the FAA by a U.S. Land Grant College experienced in cereal grain

technology and storage problems. Initial work would be focused on review of many studies and reports conducted by others which would lead to planning practical steps for the introduction of on-farm rice storage improvement programs. The implementation stage would be essentially experimental to demonstrate, test and prove systems that are advantageous to the small farmer who is the key figure in achievement of the project goal.

Major Outputs (cumulative): FY-77 - 78 - 79

1. Concrete plans for introduction of rice storage improvement programs in each country.				x
2. Implementation of demonstration projects.			x	x
3. Trained personnel in rice processing and storage.	4	8	8	
4. Reports/designs applicable to order WA countries with similar problems.	x	x	x	

Other Donors: WARDA - Data implementation assistance.

FY 1977 Program: FY 1977 funds are requested to provide 12 MM each for a rice storage expert and an agricultural economist (\$140,000); 3 MM of ST consultants (\$20,000); participants (\$63,000); demonstration commodities (\$65,000) other costs (\$68,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
	Estimated FY 76	Estimated through 6/30/76	Estimated Transition Quarter		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Proposed 1st FY	
Direct AID				Contract/Other Agency			Total	
	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	160	160	To be selected.
	-	-	-	Participants	63	-	63	
	-	-	-	Commodities	65	-	65	
	-	-	-	Other Costs		68	68	
Proposed 1st FY	356	139	495	Total Obligations . .	128	228	356	

Country: ZAIRE

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENT

TITLE Grain Marketing	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 5,000
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Goal: To make Zaire self-sufficient in the production of Major Outputs: FY 77 78 79 -80 81
major agricultural crops by 1985.

Purpose: To develop a public and private maize marketing infrastructure capable of assuring a fair market price to farmers, and adequate supplies at reasonable prices to maize consumers.

Background: Corn is Zaire's major cereal. Production of sufficient quantities and transport to growing markets are the most urgent problems for the Government. The National Maize Program (PNM), with International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) assistance, has developed new maize varieties with high yield potential. PNM is training a cadre of maize extension agents. Other efforts at stimulating production such as A.I.D.'s proposed North Shaba project, are also planned or underway. But as these production increases are achieved, marketing will become an increasing problem. There is need to improve transport of food products, develop better price and marketing policies and improve storage capacity and policies to support new marketing arrangements. This project is part of a proposed integrated grant/loan project which will include a five year \$1 million grant component. Together these two projects will provide the technical assistance, training and commodity inputs needed to assist in the development of (1) a maize marketing infrastructure capable of buying, conditioning and expeditiously moving to market a minimum of 200,000 MT/year; (2) a Government grain marketing board capable of buying conditioning and marketing at least 20% of the commercial maize crop to stabilize prices at desired levels, and (3) a Government capacity to establish marketing and pricing policies which facilitate achievement of production and marketing goals.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Establish corn marketing system moving 200,000 MT annually | X |
| 2. Establish a government marketing board capable of marketing 20% of commercial corn crop | X |
| 3. Institute market/price analysis capability in the National Grain Marketing Organization | X |
| 4. Reduce transport/storage losses to less than 5% commercial tonnage | X |
| 5. Construct a grain storage capacity of 10,000 MT | X |

Host Country and Other Donors:

Zaire: \$4.4 million to finance ongoing PNM program;
CIMMYT: continue collaboration with Zaire in maize research.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs (Obligations in \$000):

storage facilities	200	
vehicles and transport	3,300	
bags	850	
equipment	475	
radio communications	175	
TOTAL		5,000

Country: ZAIRE

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENT

TITLE River Transport	FUNDS Sec. 106 Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 2,000
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Goal: To improve the quality and availability of water transportation in Zaire in support of agricultural marketing needs as well as other general transport needs.

Purpose: To improve and expand the Mbandaka Shipyard on the Zaire River.

Background: Movement of goods and people within the interior of Zaire is limited by the inadequacy of the road and river transportation systems. Many roads have fallen into disrepair and the facilities necessary to handle river freight and passengers do not exist in many areas. The result has been that badly needed agricultural products cannot reach the urban markets and people in the rural areas have little access to goods manufactured or finished in the cities. As a result, scarce foreign exchange holdings must often be used to import foodstuffs for the food-deficit urban areas. Farmers in some areas are deprived of their natural markets, which if available would encourage expanded food production and result in increased small farmer income. With regard to overall national development planning, agricultural production has been given top priority and transportation infrastructure, essential to increased agricultural production, was underscored as the highest priority of the National Transportation Office's (ONATRA) 1973-1980 Action Plan.

The specific objective of this proposed \$2 million loan is to expand service facilities at the shipyard at Mbandaka on the Zaire River. Essentially, repair, and maintenance services for the barge convoys which transport agricultural products down-river to Kinshasa and Matadi will be speeded up. An increase in the movement of passengers in both directions and in the movement of finished goods to the interior is also expected, giving general stimulus to the rural economy needed as an

inducement to greater food production. Since 1971, a donor consortium, including A.I.D., IBRD and Canada, has made \$43 million available in loans for the development of road and river transportation. This proposed loan is another element in that effort. In FY 1975, A.I.D. authorized a \$637,000 loan to develop the final design and engineering studies needed as a pre-requisite to A.I.D.'s proposed loan. In the wake of Zaire's recent financial problems, the Government has indicated that it expects to eliminate one of the two elements whose construction design costs were to be financed with the \$637,000 loan, leaving only the Mbandaka port element. The initial engineering and design effort is expected to provide final engineering plans that will enable the Transportation Office to proceed with the construction phase under this proposed loan.

Major Outputs:

1. Leveled and raised boat slipway area.
2. 198 yard long quay parallel to the river.
3. New boat and barge lifting equipment.
4. Steel roof covering work bays and overhead cranes.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Zaire: \$1.3 million in local costs

IBRD financial assistance to purchase transportation
UN equipment and improve equipment maintenance and
FRG utilization
Canada

A.I.D. Financial Inputs (Obligations in \$000)

Construction-supervision and procurement services	200
Boat and barge lifting equipment	1,600
Steel roof	200
TOTAL	2,000