

**INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE ACT**

PROGRAM AND PROJECT DATA

PRESENTATION TO THE CONGRESS-FY 1972

AFRICA

AFRICA

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TECHNICAL COOPERATION - REGIONAL SUMMARY

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)						
FY	Agricultural & Rural Development	Population & Health	Education & Manpower Training	Industrial & Urban Development	Program Development & Support	Total
1970	14.6	7.5 a/	19.5	2.4	15.2	59.2b/
1971	17.2	8.7 a/	17.8	4.5	14.5	62.7b/
1972	18.4	10.0	15.6	5.1	15.8	64.9

a/ Includes Development Loan funded grants of \$2,666,000 in FY 1970 and \$5,424,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

b/ Excludes Public Safety of \$943,000 in FY 1970 and \$978,000 in FY 1971 which is included in the Economic Supporting Assistance presentation for FY 1972.

The decade of the 1960's marked the independence of most African countries. It also marked progress toward a better and more productive life for the African peoples -- higher incomes, greater opportunities for education and improved social services. However, Africa's tremendous requirements have not yet been met.

African countries are demonstrating a willingness to make sacrifices and face the difficult policy decisions required for economic and social growth. In the past decade they have gained experience in mobilizing their own resources and setting their own development priorities. In the decade of the 1970's, donors will need to respond increasingly to those needs and priorities identified by Africans.

- Although the annual rate of growth exceeds 5 percent in some countries, this growth is offset by increases in population. Indeed, in some instances the net per capita growth rate is less than one percent. The average annual per capita product in the developing countries of Africa is about \$140, but in 15 of these countries, it is less than \$100, and in five it is under \$55.
- Although only about one-third of the young people of primary school age are in school, there are insufficient places in secondary schools for primary school graduates, and many of those who attend secondary school often find they have not acquired skills needed to fill productive jobs and earn a living.
- In more than 15 countries there are more than 20,000 persons to be served by each physician and in some as many as 70,000 -- and in most rural areas hundreds of thousands have no access to medical services.

-- Although total crop production has increased 2.5 percent annually over the past decade, food crops have increased at a lower rate and per capita food production has actually decreased.

-- The demand for meat production is increasing faster than supply. In seven countries of West Africa alone, by 1980 the shortfall will be an estimated 262,000 metric tons of beef with a consequent import bill of \$140 million. Increases in the food crop and livestock production are essential for economic development and to meet the basic nutritional requirements.

During the 1960's many educational, agricultural, research and service institutions were established or expanded. A base of administrative and management personnel for both the public and the private sector was created. In the 1970's Africans must be trained to staff the institutions and their curricula must be made more relevant to local requirements. More effective methods are needed for training large numbers of African technicians, administrators and managers so that there is less dependence on foreigners.

Production and income must expand more rapidly in order to provide an adequate resource base to support development programs and meet increased demands for social services. Resources must be more equitably allocated between rural and urban development. Research in tropical agriculture must be greatly expanded and integrated with production and marketing programs so that the traditional farmer can move into the money economy.

In the health field, the focus must be on low cost delivery systems for preventive rather than curative medicine if the minimal health services, including maternal and child care and family planning, are to be made available to the general population. There is a growing recognition by African governments that more must be done about the adverse effects of rapid population growth upon development prospects and the quality of life for individual Africans.

In FY 1972 our technical assistance will focus increasingly on a limited number of basic development problems in which the United States has a special competence, which have been identified by the recipients as high priority activities, and which have the greatest prospect for improving the quality of life of African peoples. As a result of efforts focused on these problems, the number of projects funded declined from 235 in FY 1970 to 180 in

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TECHNICAL COOPERATION - REGIONAL SUMMARY

FY 1972. In many projects technical assistance will be provided in conjunction with capital assistance, combining human and financial resources to mount significant efforts in a particular sector or subsector.

The largest part of our program will be in agriculture, the source of livelihood of 80 percent of Africans. We will concentrate on livestock production, crop and land utilization, and research and field trials. We will cooperate in the development of integrated package production projects that will emphasize (1) management and coordination of related inputs such as labor, credit, seed, fertilizer and improved production practices, (2) the training of agricultural technicians and scientists, and (3) the organization of effective marketing systems.

The second thrust of the program will be in education where our main goals are to (1) help develop institutions to train technicians, managers and administrators in selected skills, and

(2) help provide special education in manual and craft skills.

Smaller but important programs will be carried out in health and family planning and urban growth and unemployment, which are becoming matters of increasing concern for African governments.

The bulk of technical assistance in Africa is provided by other donors, particularly France, Great Britain and the UNDP. Many of the projects included in the proposed \$65 million program for FY 1972 are multidonor activities, which reflect our increasing collaboration with other bilateral donors and international organizations. Some involve cooperation among neighboring groups of recipient countries in Africa, especially among the smaller, poorer countries of Central, West and Southern Africa where important advances have been made in implementing multi-country programs.

Program Summary
By Category of Assistance and Method of Financing
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1970 actual	FY 1971 estimate	FY 1972 proposed
Category of Assistance			
U.S. Technicians	36,178	36,681	37,424
Participants	6,446	8,852	7,539
Commodities	4,979	6,612	6,636
Other Costs	11,595	10,569	13,316
Total Assistance	59,198	62,714	64,915
Method of Financing			
Direct A.I.D.	26,792	25,771	24,583
Other Agency	5,962	5,201	4,003
Contract	26,444	31,742	36,329
Total Assistance	59,198	62,714	64,915

NOTE: Totals include Development Loan funded grants of \$2,666,000 in FY 1970 and \$5,424,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act; but exclude Technical Assistance funds of \$943,000 in FY 1970 and \$978,000 in FY 1971 for Public Safety programs which are included in the Economic Supporting Assistance presentation for FY 1972.

AFRICA - BASIC DATA

COUNTRY	POPULATION		AREA		LABOR FORCE	GNP	TRADE		HEALTH AND EDUCATION			
	TOTAL (MID-1970)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURAL LAND	IN AGRICULTURE	PER CAPITA (1969 EST.)	TOTAL EXPORTS (1969)	MAIN EXPORTS	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	LIFE EXPECTANCY	LITERACY RATE	STUDENTS AS % 5-14 AGE GROUP ^a
	MILLIONS	PERCENT	1,000 SQ. MILE	PERCENT OF AREA	PERCENT	DOLLARS	\$ MILLIONS	ITEM	NUMBER	YEARS	PERCENT	PERCENT
Congo (Kinshasa)	17.8	2.4	906	31	69	96	695	Copper	27,100	45	35-40	42
Ethiopia	25.3	2.3	472	67	88	65	119	Coffee, hides & skins	74,600	35	5	6
Ghana	8.8	2.7	92	12	56	260	390	Cocoa, aluminum	13,300	45	25	57
Kenya	11.2	3.4	225	10	88	132	272	Coffee, tea, petrol. products	9,700	47	20-25	39
Liberia	1.5	3.3	43	37	80	196	196	Iron ore, rubber	12,100	41	9	24
Morocco	15.9	3.2	172	35 ^b	54	203	485	Phosphates, citrus fruits	13,100	55	14	27
Nigeria	56.5	2.8	357	52	80	88	905	Petroleum & products, cocoa	26,200	39	25	23
Tanzania	13.3	2.7	363	60 ^c	35	95 ^d	251	Cotton, coffee	36,300 ^e	45	15-20	20
Tunisia	4.9	2.8	63	47	60	242	166	Phosphates, petroleum	7,000	52	30	51
Uganda	9.7	2.5	91	42	89	118	225	Coffee, cotton, copper	8,900	46	20	23
CENTRAL-WEST AFRICA												
Entente States												
Dahomey	2.5	2.1	43	18	84	80	26	Palm kernels & products	30,000	38	20	17
Ivory Coast	4.2	2.8	125	52	86	308	456	Coffee, wood	17,300	39	20	28
Niger	3.7	2.9	489	11	96	90	24	Peanuts	53,500	37	5	6
Togo	1.9	2.6	52	42	79	124	44	Phosphates, cocoa	19,800	40	5-10	29
Upper Volta	5.1	1.8	106	85	87	50	21	Livestock, cotton	71,300	36	5-10	7
Senegal River States												
Gambia	0.4	2.0	4	53	87	100	16	Peanuts & products	18,700	43	10	16
Guinea	4.1	3.0	95	n.a.	85	100	57 ^E	Alumina	42,500	43	5-10	16
Mali	5.1	2.4	479	34	90	90	17	Livestock, cotton	37,000	50	5	11
Mauritania	1.2	2.2	398	38	89	150	77	Iron ore	30,000	40	1-5	7
Senegal	3.9	2.4	76	58	74	185	123	Peanuts & products	17,300	45	5-10	21
Sierra Leone	2.7	2.1	28	82	75	164	106	Diamonds	16,600	n.a.	10	15
Chad Basin Group												
Cameroon	5.8	2.1	183	35	84	150	226	Coffee, cocoa	26,000	49	10-15	60
Central African Rep	1.5	2.2	241	10	70	140	36	Diamonds, cotton	35,700	35	5-10	30
Chad	3.6	1.6	496	40	92	68	31	Cotton	71,000	35	5-10	17
Gabon	0.5	1.2	103	20	84	325	142	Petroleum, wood	5,900	39	12	59
SOUTHERN AFRICA												
Botswana	0.6	3.0	232	69	91	100	10 ^f	Meat, hides & skins	19,700	n.a.	20	33
Lesotho	1.0	2.8	12	94	n.a.	90	5	Wool & mohair, livestock	23,300	48	n.a.	61
Malawi	4.5	2.5	45	30	81	63	53	Tobacco, tea	44,700	47	15	26
Swaziland	0.4	2.9	7	88	31	175	62	Sugar, iron ore	7,300	48	36	37
Zambia	4.3	3.1	291	51	81	398	1,073	Copper	11,600	44	15-20	33
OTHER												
Burundi	3.5	2.0	11	64	95	54	12	Coffee	55,800	39	10	17
Eq. Guinea	0.3	1.7	11	12	n.a.	260	27 ^g	Cocoa	5,100	n.a.	20 ^E	44
Malagasy Republic	7.3	2.2	227	63	84	106	113	Coffee, vanilla	10,400	40	39	35
Mauritius	0.8	1.8	1	60	38	225	66	Sugar	4,200	64	61	59
Rwanda	3.6	3.0	10	71	95	75	14	Coffee, tin	57,000	46	10	38

E - Estimate.

n.a. - Not available.

a - Primary and secondary students.

b - Includes large amounts of rough grazing land.

c - Almost 80% is rough grazing land.

d - Does not include Zanzibar.

e - Calculated on basis of physicians actually practicing.

f - 1968.

g - 1967.

COUNTRY SUMMARY OF SECTOR ASSISTANCE
(in thousands of dollars)

REGION: AFRICA

COUNTRY	Total			Agricultural and Rural Development			Population and Health			Education and Manpower Training			Industrial and Urban Development			Program Development and Support		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
AFRICA REGIONAL	9,314	17,139	20,739	1,557	1,495	1,977	226	3,403	3,239	5,009	6,977	6,290	579	1,354	2,960	1,943	3,910	6,273
CENTRAL/WEST AFRICA REGIONAL	7,465	7,716	7,537	719	1,890	2,351	3,171	2,175	1,500	1,752	1,865	1,597	18	306	500	1,805	1,480	1,589
SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL	359	2,230	2,400	-	45	500	-	-	-	81	985	1,550	-	850	-	278	350	350
EAST AFRICA REGIONAL	4,470	1,165	1,745	1,339	563	700	-	-	-	2,480	185	175	-	-	-	651	417	870
CONGO	902	713	543	159	72	5	-	-	-	297	215	100	-	-	-	446	426	438
ETHIOPIA	4,922	5,302	4,899	1,290	1,558	1,892	410	174	252	2,082	2,663	1,967	182	-	-	958	907	788
GHANA	2,652	2,735	2,310	610	745	684	790	983	886	380	164	281	-	-	39	872	843	420
KENYA	2,327	2,123	2,174	904	1,490	1,259	164	150	500	379	81	-	183	-	-	697	402	415
LIBERIA	4,658	4,338	4,331	190	266	265	971	1,025	1,419	1,712	732	738	438	1,281	1,109	1,347	1,034	800
MOROCCO	2,295	1,857	2,350	961	850	930	171	120	600	416	160	-	96	140	360	651	587	460
NIGERIA	10,563	9,496	8,430	3,788	4,442	4,180	-	-	-	2,585	2,140	1,955	515	264	155	3,675	2,650	2,140
SENEGAL	165	-	-	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOMALI REPUBLIC	2,077	360	-	455	20	-	260	20	-	343	50	-	420	-	-	599	270	-
TANZANIA	2,019	2,410	2,819	796	1,373	1,705	-	-	535	953	501	290	20	270	-	250	266	289
TUNISIA	2,479	2,255	2,358	640	717	659	918	512	730	248	346	306	-	-	-	673	680	663
UGANDA	2,531	2,875	2,280	1,010	1,694	1,291	400	165	336	794	735	370	-	-	-	327	281	283
Total	59,198	62,714	64,915	14,583	17,220	18,398	7,481	8,727	9,997	19,511	17,799	15,619	2,451	4,465	5,123	15,172	14,503	15,778

SUMMARY OF TECHNICIANS AND PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

REGION: AFRICA

Country	NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas) On Duty At Close of Year												NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS Programmed During Year								
	A.I.D. employed			Participating agency			Contractor technicians			Total			Non-contract			Contract			Total		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
AFRICA REGIONAL	6	31	38	1	2	2	84	98	114	91	131	154	11	6	17	1,312	1,379	1,313	1,323	1,385	1,330
CENTRAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL	25	26	26	69	57	5	29	62	86	123	145	117	-	4	45	129	146	185	129	150	230
EAST AFRICA REGIONAL	11	3	2	5	8	8	123	53	21	139	64	31	16	17	17	2	-	-	18	17	17
SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL	5	6	7	-	2	2	10	9	32	15	17	41	-	4	18	6	4	9	6	8	27
CONGO(K)	12	10	8	-	-	-	8	4	-	20	14	8	41	41	25	-	-	-	41	41	25
ETHIOPIA	29	23	19	6	6	5	60	58	92	95	87	116	96	187	142	-	3	-	96	190	142
GHANA	26	25	15	-	-	-	6	16	17	32	41	32	85	95	59	-	4	-	85	99	59
KENYA	15	13	11	10	9	8	24	20	29	49	42	48	30	20	20	2	-	-	32	20	20
LIBERIA	24	15	12	27	33	21	22	19	28	73	67	61	58	42	27	8	10	39	66	52	66
MOROCCO	20	16	16	3	-	1	3	12	26	26	28	43	52	63	37	-	-	13	52	63	50
NIGERIA	91	79	45	7	9	10	53	44	57	151	132	112	121	126	28	21	37	48	142	163	76
SOMALIA	5	-	-	4	-	-	22	5	-	31	5	-	23	14	6	7	7	5	30	21	11
TANZANIA	8	10	10	-	-	-	19	48	54	27	58	64	5	47	63	7	3	-	12	50	63
TUNISIA	27	26	23	3	5	6	11	13	18	41	44	47	21	29	51	14	31	34	35	60	85
UGANDA	16	15	12	1	1	1	28	34	36	45	50	49	58	48	42	2	-	3	60	48	45
Total.....	320	298	244	136	132	69	502	495	610	958	925	923	617	743	597	1,510	1,624	1,649	2,127	2,367	2,246

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AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed
Technical Cooperation	14.6	17.2	18.4

The self-help capacity of Africans to improve the quality of their lives rests largely on their increasing agricultural productivity and income and their ability to make rural life more attractive. Furthermore, most African governments must increase their revenues to maintain or expand development programs and basic health and education services. These revenues will have to come primarily from increased agriculture production.

By applying modern technology, African countries have the potential to increase the productivity of food crops that will meet near-term population requirements and provide improved nutrient quality, and of other crops to provide export earnings and raw material for the small but growing manufacturing industry. Livestock production can be increased to meet growing demand within the continent and supply exports to the Middle East and Europe.

However, for Africa to achieve its agricultural potential, there must be research, planning, credit and, above all, training -- not only of African agricultural scientists, extension workers, and planners but also of the individual farmers. In order to sustain development, millions of African farmers must become more effective as commercial producers to provide increased flows of produce through their marketing channels, which also need improvement.

The largest part of our program will be for our agriculture assistance efforts which has three principal thrusts in the areas of livestock and food crop production:

- (1) It is directed toward the elimination of bottlenecks so that production can be increased to provide higher individual and governmental income;
- (2) It stresses research in tropical African agriculture and adaptation of new seeds, fertilizers, and cattle strains developed in other areas to African conditions; and
- (3) It concentrates on development of the African Institutions and the training of people to apply this research

work on the land through a flow of training and information to African farmers.

Livestock

The demand for meat in the coastal areas of West Africa has resulted in rapid increases in imports from outside the continent. At the same time, thousands of African herdsman make only a meager living from their herds in the savannah belt of West and Central Africa, where wealth is traditionally measured in numbers of cattle rather than size and weight because large numbers of cattle have appeared to be the best hedge against natural disasters. Disease, shortages of food and water, and unfavorable price policies hamper efforts and incentives to improve or sell more cattle.

A livestock project initiated with the Entente Council (Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, Togo) will assist the cattle raisers of these five countries to change this situation. U.S.-financed advisors will work with the recently established Livestock Community of the Entente to prepare and implement agreements among member countries concerning customs duties, common health standards and cattle grading. At the same time funds generated by the sale of U.S. commodities imported under a loan authorized in FY 1971 will be allocated by the Community to finance the building of feed and water points and inspection stations in each of the five member countries. France is also providing livestock and marketing experts and vehicles for this project. In FY 1972 a similar livestock project will begin in Central Africa involving Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, Central African Republic and Congo(K).

U.S. technicians are assisting Uganda in East Africa in a major integrated livestock production and marketing project that will build upon the successes achieved in an A.I.D.-sponsored pilot ranching project in the southwestern part of the country through which 2,000 square miles of potential grazing lands were cleared of the disease-carrying tsetse fly, access roads were constructed and 80 ranches were put into production.

Large areas of Africa are better suited to pasturing livestock than to any other agricultural use. Yet inadequate knowledge of livestock management and cattle diseases inhibit Africa from realizing its full livestock potential. The International Livestock Development Institute to be established in FY 1972 in West Africa by a consortium of private and governmental donors will undertake a concentrated research program on all aspects of livestock production. The Institute will develop and carry out a

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AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

cooperative research program in close collaboration with existing livestock research stations, many of which receive substantial assistance from France and the United Kingdom. A related disease research laboratory to be established in East Africa will concentrate on East Coast Fever and other damaging livestock diseases. To help provide trained livestock technicians and veterinarians, A.I.D. will continue to support the veterinary school at the University of Nairobi serving East Africa and the college of veterinary medicine at Ahmadu Bello University of Nigeria.

Food Crops

Although Africa is generally self sufficient in food crops, the balance is precarious -- droughts can lead to famine. Moreover, production must be increased to meet the growing food demand of African cities, to improve the quality of life in rural areas and to promote intra-African agricultural trade.

In Central and West Africa little had been done to increase production and distribution of local cereals until recently. The main U.S. contribution has been emergency P.L. 480 food shipments for drought relief. The United States is now sponsoring projects to increase outputs of basic grains -- sorghum and millet -- by establishing more realistic price incentives and grain storage and distribution systems among participating countries. In conjunction with technical assistance in establishing and managing cereal boards, P.L. 480 commodities will be used to provide initial stabilization stocks and generate local currency to finance new storage facilities. Simultaneously, grain stabilization projects will be undertaken in cooperation with the Senegal River States (Senegal, Mali, Mauritania and Guinea), the countries of the Chad Basin Commission (Chad, Central African Republic, Gabon and Cameroon), and the five Entente States. At the same time, U.S.-sponsored research is underway to improve these local grain varieties for higher yields and field trials will be carried out in a number of West African countries in FY 1972.

During the past several years the Mexican dwarf wheat varieties have been moved from the field trial stage to seed multiplication and now to large-scale production in Morocco and Tunisia. U.S. technical assistance is providing technicians to help bring an integrated production program of credit, new farm practices, fertilizer and new seed to thousands of small farmers. In both countries, U.S. universities are also under contract to strengthen local agricultural institutions so they can train agronomists, plant breeders, and others needed to support these agricultural programs.

The dramatic results of the Green Revolution have highlighted the need for further research into the problems of tropical agriculture. In addition to introduction of the new crop varieties, an essential requirement is development of an agricultural system to replace slash-and-burn shifting cultivation and other low yield systems.

U.S. support for the new International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Nigeria will continue along with that of the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, Canada and possibly other donors. The IITA has begun research on soil and crop management and improvement in varieties of cereals, grain legumes and root and tuber crops. The Institute has held seminars of African experts to exchange information on research on various crops, as well as on agricultural systems.

Fourteen West African countries have now formally organized the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA) to encourage research on all aspects of rice production and marketing, to assist governments in making these results available to individual farmers and to provide training to African research and extension workers. A.I.D. has encouraged the initiatives of those countries to establish WARDA and, with the UNDP, FAO, and other bilateral donors, will assist the new organization to establish the headquarters of its secretariat and undertake its work program.

Rural Development

If the migration of rural people to the towns and cities is to be even partially slowed, more employment and better conditions of life must be developed in rural Africa. The Government of Kenya has mounted an imaginative attack on this broad problem through a special rural development program, supported by various donors, including IBRD, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States, to be carried out in five areas of the country. An A.I.D.-financed team will assist officials in the Vihiga district of western Kenya to undertake programs to improve corn production, develop other cash crops, improve marketing, develop new ways to provide credit to small farmers and identify opportunities to establish agricultural processing and other light industries. Training programs will also be developed to prepare rural youth for employment in these new agricultural and industrial activities.

In Ethiopia, a combination of technical and capital assistance to new agricultural production programs is being organized in two selected rural areas. The package approach will offer credit, agricultural machinery, instruction in improved farm practices, and access to marketing facilities to farmers in an attempt to move them from the traditional into the monetary economy.

SECTOR: AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II
Part I

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71			
AFRICA REGIONAL										1,977		
Mediterranean Fruit Fly	698-11-190-171	1969	1973	93	15	78	115	111	82	80	118	406
North Africa Wheat Improvement	698-11-130-173	1968	1973	346	290	56	165	146	75	122	107	740
Soil and Crop Management - IITA	* 698-11-190-349	1970	1979	450	-	450	1,145	1,070	525	1,005	5,250	7,850
International Livestock Development Institute	* 698-11-130-370	1972	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	12,700	13,200
Rinderpest Eradication	* 698-11-130-617	1962	1974	4,163	2,728	1,435	70	340	1,165	270	736	5,239
CENTRAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL										2,351		
AREA OFFICE - DAKAR										(856)		
West Africa Rice Production and Marketing	* 625-11-190-177	1968	1982	98	95	3	200	3	200	300	4,200	4,798
West Africa Regional Poultry	* 625-11-130-508	1970	1977	197	-	197	250	305	142	146	1,545	2,138
Grain Stabilization	625-11-150-600	1971	1978	-	-	-	250	-	250	90	790	1,130
Regional Livestock Research Laboratory	* 625-11-190-607	1972	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	1,330	1,650
AREA OFFICE - NIAMEY										(645)		
Grain Production, Marketing and Stabilization	* 625-11-150-161	1968	1978	340	340	-	205	25	180	150	2,400	3,095
Major Cereals Research - West Africa	* 625-11-130-305	1970	1975	445	19	426	390	620	196	340	1,170	2,345
Livestock Marketing and Production	* 625-11-130-523	1970	1980	200	-	200	195	80	315	155	2,100	2,650
AREA OFFICE - YAOUNDE										(850)		
Federal Advanced School of Agriculture	625-11-110-530	1971	1974	-	-	-	320	90	230	160	590	1,070
Grain Stabilization	* 625-11-150-802	1972	1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	2,400	2,700
Central African Livestock Production and Meat Marketing	* 625-11-130-803	1971	1975	-	-	-	80	-	80	390	1,030	1,500
*Detailed project narrative--See Table III (CONTINUED ON NEXT SHEET)							Total	16,549	15,695	11,868	18,398	

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1970	Estimate FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972
A.I.D. employed	82	76	50
Participating agency	33	38	44
Contractor technicians	92	123	234
Total	207	237	328

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1970	Estimate FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972
Non-contract	152	227	270
Contract	44	67	89
Total	196	294	359

SECTOR: AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II
Part 2

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/71				
<u>EAST AFRICA REGIONAL</u>										700			
Nairobi Veterinary Faculty	618-11-110-602	1962	1971	1,893	1,608	285	28	245	68	-	-	1,921	
Makerere Agriculture Faculty	618-11-110-618	1964	1970	1,358	984	374	-	350	24	-	-	1,358	
Animal and Crop Production	618-11-110-644	1969	1971	240	18	222	55	170	107	-	-	295	
Major Cereals and Legume Improvement	618-11-130-652	1970	1971	389	18	371	480	760	91	-	-	869	
East African Food Crop Research	* 618-11-110-657	1972	1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	10,000	10,700	
<u>SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL</u>										500			
Livestock Development - Botswana	* 690-11-130-015	1972	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	595	700	
Improvement of Land Utilization - Lesotho	* 690-11-120-017	1972	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	600	750	
Agricultural Development - Swaziland	* 690-11-130-024	1972	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	655	900	
<u>CONGO (K)</u>										5			
Supervised Agriculture Credit	660-11-140-023	1970	1972	159	54	105	72	171	6	5	-	236	
<u>ETHIOPIA</u>										1,892			
Agricultural Advisory Services	663-11-190-111	1965	1973	1,555	1,415	140	440	405	175	446	485	2,926	
Borana Pilot Range Development	663-11-130-112	1965	1973	1,371	1,211	160	245	300	105	235	247	2,098	
Promotion of Private Investment	663-11-190-141	1967	1971	304	229	75	35	110	-	-	-	339	
Shashemene Agriculture Development	* 663-55-130-159	1970	1977	440	-	440	25	25	440	58	1,635	2,158	
Investment and Export Promotion	663-15-190-161	1970	1977	107	99	8	213	126	95	222	610	1,152	
Ada District Development	* 663-55-130-162	1971	1978	-	-	-	425	5	420	63	1,198	1,686	
Grain Production and Marketing	* 663-55-130-166	1972	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	428	1,509	1,937	
Rural Agricultural Development	* 663-55-130-167	1972	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	440	910	1,350	
Feed Grain Production and Marketing Study	663-11-150-168	1971	1971	-	-	-	120	40	80	-	-	120	
Pulses Production and Marketing Study	663-11-150-169	1971	1971	-	-	-	55	20	35	-	-	55	
(CONTINUED ON NEXT SHEET)													
				Total									

*Detailed project narrative--see TABLE III

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II
Part 2

SECTOR: AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/71			
<u>GHANA</u>										684		
Agriculture Extension and Production	641-11-110-007	1958	1972	3,256	3,176	80	305	345	40	128	-	3,689
Volta Lake Technical Assistance	641-11-190-028	1963	1971	149	118	31	39	57	13	-	-	188
Agricultural Development Bank	641-11-140-040	1966	1971	153	96	57	20	50	27	-	-	173
Faculty of Agriculture - University of Ghana	641-11-110-041	1966	1973	349	191	158	228	215	171	249	99	925
National Agriculture Planning	641-11-110-048	1969	1974	197	58	139	35	86	88	225	123	580
Agriculture Advisory Services	641-15-199-053	1970	Cont.	116	96	20	119	126	13	82	Cont.	Cont.
<u>KENYA</u>										1,259		
Range Development	615-11-190-100	1961	1972	1,302	1,138	164	238	340	62	44	-	1,584
Crop and Livestock	615-11-130-101	1956	1972	3,476	3,277	199	70	179	90	30	-	3,576
Higher Agriculture Education	615-11-110-102	1960	1971	1,612	1,381	231	295	329	197	-	-	1,907
Agriculture Support	615-11-199-121	1964	Cont.	696	664	32	86	96	22	95	Cont.	Cont.
Fisheries Development	615-11-180-130	1965	1970	191	179	12	-	12	-	-	-	191
Agriculture Planning	615-11-190-133	1965	1972	305	240	65	78	89	54	92	-	475
Rural Development	* 615-11-190-147	1971	1975	-	-	-	244	89	155	211	870	1,325
Agriculture Credit	* 615-11-140-148	1971	1979	-	-	-	100	80	20	210	940	1,250
University of Nairobi Veterinary Science	* 615-11-110-150	1971	1978	-	-	-	379	25	354	45	1,901	2,325
Rural Water Development	* 615-11-125-155	1972	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	1,424	1,575
Area Range and Ranch Development	* 615-11-130-157	1972	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	381	2,096	2,477
<u>LIBERIA</u>										265		
Agricultural Production Services	669-11-190-101	1966	1971	576	487	89	215	301	3	-	-	791
Experimental Farming	669-13-130-105	1967	1971	919	887	32	51	73	10	-	-	970
Agricultural Production and Marketing	* 669-11-190-123	1972	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	1,855	2,120
(CONTINUED ON NEXT SHEET)												
*Detailed project narrative--see TABLE III												
Total												

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Part 2

SECTOR: AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/71			
<u>MOROCCO</u>										930		
Assistance to Promotion Nationale	608-11-190-046	1967	1975	316	213	103	113	103	113	100	50	579
Increase in Cereals Production	608-11-130-058	1968	1974	693	515	178	265	269	174	270	360	1,588
Livestock and Rangeland Improvement	608-11-130-078	1968	1974	240	186	54	145	116	83	130	290	805
Development Planning Assistance	608-11-140-087	1969	1973	327	105	222	-	102	120	200	635	1,250
Assistance to Higher Agriculture Education	608-11-110-088	1970	1976	340	5	335	-	119	216	130	1,045	1,515
Land Distribution and Utilization	608-11-121-113	1972	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	1,370	1,470
<u>NIGERIA</u>										4,180		
Agricultural Credit	620-11-140-082	1961	1974	715	639	76	167	163	80	130	232	1,244
Agricultural Planning and Advisory Services	620-11-199-212	1961	Cont.	4,029	4,002	27	647	651	23	370	Cont.	Cont.
Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ife	620-11-110-742	1965	1974	3,350	2,630	720	736	877	579	710	876	5,672
Faculty of Agriculture and Non-Degree Schools, Ahmadu Bello University	620-11-110-743	1965	1972	4,455	4,063	392	735	789	338	800	-	5,990
Rubber Development	620-11-110-749	1965	1972	659	622	37	193	192	38	135	-	987
Agricultural Economics and Marketing	620-11-140-768	1963	1974	224	211	13	273	260	26	335	448	1,280
Agricultural Extension and Production Management	620-11-110-770	1966	1972	3,612	3,400	212	665	877	-	405	-	4,682
Soil and Water Conservation	620-11-120-773	1966	1972	993	919	74	152	196	30	120	-	1,265
Rice/Maize Production	620-11-130-798	1971	1975	-	-	-	154	144	10	570	535	1,259
Groundnut/Cereals Production	620-11-130-799	1972	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	205	1,070	1,275
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ahmadu Bello University	620-11-110-800	1971	1978	-	-	-	420	-	420	400	1,742	2,562
<u>SOMALI REPUBLIC</u>										-		
Agricultural Services	649-11-110-038	1962	1971	5,610	5,135	475	20	399	96	-	-	5,630
(CONTINUED ON NEXT SHEET)												
*Detailed project narrative--see TABLE III												
Total												

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II

Part 2

SECTOR: AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/71			
<u>TANZANIA</u>										1,705		
Seed Multiplication	* 621-11-130-092	1970	1979	242	-	242	122	91	273	407	1,595	2,366
Masai Livestock and Range Management	* 621-11-130-093	1970	1979	170	5	165	86	136	115	351	1,756	2,363
Agriculture Marketing Development	* 621-11-150-099	1971	1978	-	-	-	328	-	328	71	1,386	1,785
Agriculture Materials and Services	* 621-11-190-101	1970	Cont.	368	54	314	390	359	345	450	Cont.	Cont.
Agriculture Research	* 621-11-110-107	1971	1980	-	-	-	447	75	372	64	1,869	2,380
Agriculture Planning	* 621-11-140-113	1972	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	362	1,972	2,334
<u>TUNISIA</u>										659		
Agricultural Production and Research	664-55-130-205	1965	1974	1,073	993	80	230	260	50	142	241	1,686
Agricultural Economic Research and Planning	664-11-110-237	1967	1973	802	545	257	404	369	292	250	400	1,856
Accelerated Livestock Production	* 664-11-130-276	1971	1980	-	-	-	83	40	43	154	2,148	2,385
Integrated Development of Irrigated Agriculture	* 664-11-120-277	1972	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	519	632
<u>UGANDA</u>										1,291		
Agricultural Cooperatives	617-15-140-006	1963	1972	2,604	2,338	266	363	295	334	383	-	3,350
Agriculture Extension	617-11-110-012	1963	1973	1,710	1,579	131	249	255	125	204	128	2,291
Livestock Development	617-11-130-015	1963	1970	1,572	1,499	73	-	34	39	-	-	1,572
Agriculture Education	617-11-110-023	1963	1971	2,288	2,055	233	95	278	50	-	-	2,383
Agricultural Administration	617-11-199-044	1967	Cont.	365	364	1	158	111	48	109	Cont.	Cont.
Livestock Production and Marketing	* 617-11-150-052	1971	1975	-	-	-	313	80	233	286	1,323	1,922
Agricultural Research and Crop Production	* 617-11-150-058	1971	1977	-	-	-	60	20	40	294	1,523	1,877
Graduate Agriculture Faculty	* 617-11-110-060	1971	1980	-	-	-	456	26	430	15	2,508	2,979
				Total								

*Detailed project narrative--see TABLE III

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Soil and Crop Management - IITA	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-190-349	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 31, FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop improved soil and crop management practices for sustained economic production on soils in the humid and semi-humid tropics, to encourage contact between scientists and African officials so that the research is related to the problems of African cultivators, to train African research and production specialists, and to promote dissemination of research findings and conclusions to African farmers.

The primary goal of this long-range project is to arrive at the best solutions to the problem of how to achieve the production potential of tropical soils afforded by temperatures permitting a year-round growing season, and an abundance of light and water. This will be accomplished through research into the complex but interrelated problems of soil and crop management. The research will test crops; measure responses to fertilizers, lime, manures, compost, etc.; study soil reaction to use of water and prevention of erosion; identify pests and diseases and their control; and assess the economic effects of the research results. The results of the coordinated, interdisciplinary program will be to develop soil and crop management practices and cropping systems for the major soil areas in the humid and semi-humid tropics.

Research and training in these aspects of African agriculture will take place at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) at Ibadan, Nigeria. IITA was established in 1967 by the Ford and Rockefeller

foundations with the cooperation of the Government of Nigeria. IITA is comparable to similar research centers in Mexico, the Philippines and Columbia. This institute will coordinate its work with these agriculture research institutes, particularly with its work on corn and rice, and in the broad fields of soil and crop management.

Programs to Date: IITA's activities in 1970 were concentrated in three areas. Development activities included work on building construction, acquisition of equipment, development of land resources and recruitment of professional staff. At present one-half (16) of the planned staff are on duty. Research undertaken touched on soil and crop management and plant selection and improvement. Attention was given to training courses and seminars for nearly 100 African technicians and officials associated with agricultural research.

To evaluate the research carried out by IITA particularly in soil and crop management IITA has established as outside panel of agricultural scientists, including Africans to carry out an annual technical review of its work. A.I.D. will participate in these reviews.

In FY 1971 A.I.D. granted \$535,000 for IITA operating costs and \$610,000 for capital expenditures.

FY 1972 Program: A.I.D. will finance one-quarter of the Institute's operating budget (\$725,000) and make a grant of \$280,000 for the capital budget to finance the purchase of United States farm and laboratory equipment.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972		
Through 6/30/70	450	-	450		Direct AID	Contract Agency	Total	
Estimated FY 71	1,145	1,070		U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/71	1,595	1,070	525	Participants	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	610	610	
				Other Costs	-	535	535	
Proposed FY 72	1,005	5,250	7,850	Total Obligations	-	1,145	1,145	
						-	1,005	
							1,005	

International Institute
for Tropical Agriculture

PROJECT TITLE International Livestock Development Institute PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-130-370	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1981

Project Target and Course of Action: To establish an international livestock research network to mobilize resources for developing viable livestock industries in African countries. The potential exists for steadily expanding livestock production, as extensive areas are suitable for grazing purposes and large areas of arable land are available for producing necessary feeds.

Livestock production has a high priority in the development programs of many African countries, based upon the growing urban demand, the potential for earnings from exports, the urgent need for protein in African diets, and the need to improve the living standards of the many nomadic and semi-nomadic Africans who make their living from raising cattle.

Formidable problems impede increases in livestock production. Native breeds, while resistant to some diseases, are low producers of meat and dairy products. The potential for upgrading the productivity of these breeds is substantial. Historically, diseases such as trypanosomiasis, East Coast Fever, rinderpest, and pleuro-pneumonia have been a major factor limiting African livestock production.

Both research and training are needed in feeding practices, the care of livestock, their disease resistance capabilities, the management of crop and grazing lands, development of efficient feed for accelerating growth rates and grazing crops with higher nutrition and drought resistance qualities.

Various international groups examining the agricultural

problems of developing countries have concluded that research on livestock development in tropical Africa should be given high priority in the international attack on agricultural problems which has already led to the creation of similar institutes in Philippines, Mexico, Colombia, and Nigeria. An International Livestock Development Institute is planned in West Africa to undertake a comprehensive program of research on all aspects of tropical livestock development including disease. As part of the Institute an animal disease research laboratory will be established in East Africa to give particular attention to East Coast Fever and other haemoprotozoan diseases. It will work in close cooperation with existing East African organizations.

A.I.D. will be an equal partner with other international donors and United States private foundations in the new institute and will contribute to both capital and operating costs.

FY 1972 Program: A.I.D. will make an initial grant for capital costs of the disease laboratory (\$250,000) and operational costs of both the laboratory and the central institute (\$250,000). The capital grant will be used for the procurement of farm and laboratory equipment. Capital contributions to the new institute in West Africa are expected to begin the following year. Only preliminary estimates of costs are available but is anticipated that A.I.D.'s share of the Institute's capital costs, including its disease laboratory, will be \$3,250,000 and A.I.D.'s operating cost share over the 10 year life of the project will be approximately \$9,950,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 71	Estimated through 6/30/71	Estimated Total Cost		Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
				U.S. Technicians				-	-	-	
				Participants				-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations		Commodities				-	250	250	
				Other Costs				-	250	250	
Proposed FY 72	500	12,700	13,200	Total Obligations				-	500	500	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Rinderpest Eradication	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-130-617	PRIOR REFERENCE p.24 FY 1971 AFR PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY:1962
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist African countries control and ultimately eradicate rinderpest through a mass inoculation campaign and training of local staff in control techniques.

Rinderpest, a deadly cattle disease, has been a major deterrent to development of an African cattle industry. Controlling rinderpest has been a principal objective of the Scientific, Technical, and Research Commission (STRC) of the Organization of African Unity. Since 1962 the organization has sponsored and coordinated the Joint Campaign against Rinderpest, a multi-phase vaccination campaign to control and eradicate the disease across Africa's "Rinderpest Belt", from Senegal in West Africa to Somalia in East Africa.

Progress to Date: The first three phases of the campaign, with more than 79 million vaccinations of 30 million cattle in 16 west and central African nations, was completed in 1969. Outbreaks of rinderpest in area have been cut dramatically. There were, for example, 8,290 reported outbreaks of rinderpest in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, and Niger in the ten years preceding the Joint Campaign. Since the campaign began in 1961, and through 1969, there have been 315 reported outbreaks in the same countries. Rinderpest is now under effective control in West Africa. An FY 1971 grant to the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources, an organization attached to the STRC, will assist it to fulfill its role as the chief agency responsible for ensuring adequate conservancy measures are

taken by countries that participated in the west Africa phases of the campaign.

The fourth phase, which began in late 1968, extended the campaign to East Africa. Through the first years 15 million vaccinations were given; the number of vaccinations doubled the second year. Dual vaccinations against rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia have been given successfully in selected areas of Kenya and Tanzania. This practice will be continued in Ethiopia.

The fifth, Ethiopian phase of the campaign got underway with a one year preliminary effort in 1969-1970. Among the donors to the Ethiopia campaign are the U.S., France, Great Britain, and the UNDP. The full-scale campaign began in mid-1970 with the ordering of commodities. More than six million vaccinations have been given in the past 18 months and it is anticipated Ethiopia's cattle population of approximately 25 million will receive more than 70 million individual rinderpest vaccinations before the end of the campaign.

FY 1972 Program: \$270,000 is proposed for the final half of the Ethiopian campaign; \$45,000 for the U.S. Regional Livestock Adviser assigned to the campaign as Project Manager; \$155,000 for U.S. commodities (one half of planned U.S. commodity contributions to the three-year campaign); and \$70,000 as the U.S. share of costs for the International Coordinator Unit charged with administering the campaign (salaries) \$40,000 and other costs - to include travel per-diem, office rental, and vehicle maintenance, \$30,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/70	4,163	2,728	1,435							
Estimated FY 71	70	340								
Estimated through 6/30/71	4,233	3,068	1,165	45	-	45	45	40	85	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
							150	5	155	
					25	25	-	30	30	
Proposed FY 72	270	736	5,239	45	25	70	195	75	270	

Country: CENTRAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL - DAKAR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE West Africa Rice Production Marketing	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-190-177	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 29 FY 1971 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1982

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in the development of the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA), a multi-donor supported regional organization whose purpose is to increase the quantity and quality of rice production and improve the domestic rice marketing system in West Africa.

West African countries are spending about \$50 million a year to import rice. Demand has outstripped supply under existing production and market conditions. The foreign exchange allocated to fill this new demand is a drain on resources that are needed for development purposes. The Rice Development Association will establish and operate a regional research program and provide advisory services to member countries on rice production, quality and marketing. These include: (1) development and testing of improved seed varieties and management practices adapted to local rice conditions; (2) development of improved facilities for drying, storing and milling rice; (3) improvement of the marketing systems; (4) technical and managerial expertise for the member countries in research, production and marketing services for rice development; and (5) advice on policies and programs for rice development to the member countries.

In 1968 an A.I.D./U.S. Department of Agriculture team determined the major obstacles to rice production and marketing in numerous West African countries. The team reported that while most countries of West Africa presently produce 50 to 90 per cent of their rice requirements, the yield per acre is far below that of countries

with more advanced technology. The findings of the report gave impetus to a move strongly supported by A.I.D. and coordinated by the UNDP/FAO to organize WARDA. An international conference, attended by 13 African nations and 12 donor countries and agencies, met in Monrovia, Liberia, in September 1969 to organize the Association. A constitution was approved by the delegates of the interested countries at a meeting in Dakar in September 1970 and has been sent to all member governments for ratification. The delegates also decided to establish a permanent secretariat in Monrovia.

In conjunction with other donors, A.I.D. will provide scientists, agricultural economists and technicians, laboratory equipment, farm machinery and some initial operating expenses to help equip, staff and manage research/technical assistance centers and the secretariat.

FY 1972 Program: \$200,000 is needed as a U.S. contribution to finance the continuing cost of three U.S. contract scientists to help plan the research, technical assistance and training programs and management of WARDA. Additional requirements are \$50,000 for training of eight participants and \$50,000 for laboratory and other research equipment.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected.			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other
Through 6/30/70	98	95	3							
Estimated FY 71	200	3		U.S. Technicians	-	200	200	-	200	200
Estimated through 6/30/71	298	98	200	Participants	-	-	-	-	50	50
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	50	50
Proposed FY 72	300	4,200	4,798	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Total Obligations	-	200	200	-	300	300

PROJECT TITLE West Africa Regional Poultry	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-130-508	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 21, FY 1971 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: A pilot project to assist the Organization of the Senegal River States develop an integrated regional poultry production program covering the four member states of Senegal, Mali, Mauritania and Guinea. By utilizing mass production methods and local materials it is anticipated that costs can be reduced to the point where the lower income groups will be able to purchase poultry products in quantity. During the first phase of this project Mali will produce and distribute chicks. Senegal will establish a regional center for production of vitamin, mineral and protein pre-mixes, while Mauritania and Guinea will establish reception centers where the chicks will be reared to one month of age prior to being sold to local producers. The planned targets for the first two years of operation are: (1) train 90 farmers in broiler production; (2) assist these farmers to establish broiler production units capable of producing 5,000 birds per farm per year; (3) organize marketing cooperatives in each country to assist in the selling of broilers in the local market at a reasonable profit; (4) establish poultry training centers in Bamako and Dakar to train extension workers and farmers; (5) produce and sell broilers at an annual rate of 300,000 in Mali and 200,000 in Senegal by the end of the second year.

Progress to Date: During 1970, the first year that the hatchery in Mali was operational, 196,000 chicks were produced. Except for one trial shipment, to Senegal,

all of these chicks were purchased by Malian farmers. During this same period the retail price of a finished broiler dropped from 600 Malian Francs to 400 thereby enabling a wider segment of the population to purchase this source of protein and still provide a margin of a profit for the producers. As the farmer becomes more efficient and new feed formulas are devised, further reductions in price are anticipated. A committee for the development of a regional broiler production industry is being formed under the sponsorship of the OERS. A project director and co-director have been named as well as directors for each of the countries involved. A.I.D. is assisting these technicians in the development of facilities for (1) broiler chick production and (2) broiler production and marketing.

FY 1972 Program: One continuing direct hire technician (\$25,000); two continuing contract technicians (\$56,000); eight participants (\$40,000); and demonstration commodities such as pharmaceuticals, vitamins and feed supplements for the hatchery, feed mills and education centers (\$5,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/70	197	-	197								Tuskegee Institute
Estimated FY 71	250	305									
Estimated through 6/30/71	447	305	142	U.S. Technicians	25	108	133	25	56	81	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	40	40	
				Commodities	117	-	117	-	25	25	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 72	146	1,545	2,138	Total Obligations	142	108	250	25	121	146	

Country: CENTRAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL - DAKAR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Regional Livestock Research Laboratory	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-190-607	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: This project will assist the countries of West Africa to improve both the quality and quantity of their livestock production by providing support to finance a research component for regional livestock development and meat marketing programs. The Entente Council and the Organization of Senegal River States are currently engaged in a comprehensive program to: (1) promote livestock development, (2) facilitate the movement of livestock among member states by initiating a reform of customs and tax regulations; and (3) improve husbandry, range management, forage, processing, marketing, stock corridors, and border control stations.

These comprehensive programs need to be supported by continuing research on disease control and optimum production inputs. The Central Veterinary Laboratory located in Mali provides an excellent facility for centralizing research supporting directly the Entente Council and Organization of Senegal River States livestock development programs.

The Central Veterinary Laboratory can: (1) produce over 20 million doses of livestock vaccine; (2) provide facilities for applied livestock research; (3) contribute to improved disease control, animal nutrition, etc., and (4) coordinate a program to put research results into practice throughout the region.

Extensive discussions between A.I.D., the Rockefeller Foundation, IBRD and the French have brought out the fact that there is an urgent need in West Africa for a

comprehensive program of livestock research that would combine current efforts being carried out in anglophone and francophone countries. The French have accepted this idea and A.I.D. will participate in a study that could lead to the development of an integrated research program which will service regional and national livestock development programs. The Central Veterinary Laboratory is being planned as an important link in the system of regional and national research institutions which will be developed in Africa.

FY 1972 Program: The Central Veterinary Laboratory in its initial phase cannot be entirely supported by the budgetary resources of Mali, the Organization of Senegal River States or the Entente Council. Thus, A.I.D. proposes to provide the services of a technical research specialist to undertake the initial phase of training in the production of vaccines (\$45,000); supplementary research and plant equipment (\$40,000); and operating expenses (\$235,000) as part of this multi donor effort.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/70										
Estimated FY 71										
Estimated through 6/30/71							45	-	45	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				-	-	-	
							-	40	40	
							-	235	235	
Proposed FY 72	320	1,330	1,650				45	275	320	
				Total Obligations						

PROJECT TITLE Grain Production Marketing and Stabilization	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-150-161	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 26, FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist West African countries to increase production and to stabilize prices of basic cereal crops through an improved storage, marketing and pricing system on a regional basis. Multi-donor assistance in the form of experts, commodities and PL 480 foodstuffs will be supplied to the Entente Council to support grain marketing boards in the various member states. This program, in two phases, will start in Niger and Upper Volta and, as soon as possible, will be extended to the other three Entente States (Togo, Dahomey and Ivory Coast) plus possibly Ghana. Successful accomplishment of the first phase (about three years) will be a prerequisite to continuation into the second phase. The first phase under which A.I.D. will help establish the grain boards will be considered a success if these boards have established the policies and organization necessary to provide incentives for increased production. The second phase will emphasize an active production and marketing program under the new policies.

West African countries have had periodic and increasing deficits in the production of basic cereal crops, necessitating regular emergency import programs. In addition to climatic factors, a major cause of insufficient production is the low price paid to the producer and his consequent lack of incentive to increase production. An effective grain stabilization program which will insure a fair price to the producer should greatly increase incentive and thus production. By the comple-

tion of the project, the grain stabilization organizations should be effectively operating with trained personnel, equipment and buffer stocks and able to stabilize prices and provide continuing incentive towards production increases.

Three studies have been financed by A.I.D. on the establishment of effective grain marketing systems. All studies agreed in recommending national grain authorities within a regional program which would establish the marketing policies and practices providing incentives to farmers to increase the quality and quantity of production.

In May of 1971 a meeting will be held among the Entente Fund, Canadians, French and A.I.D. to agree on the exact form and content of the regional program and the contributions of the donors.

FY 1972 Program: FY 1972 funds (\$150,000) will supplement FY 1971 funds for the five U.S. contract advisors (\$100,000); drying, cleaning and grading equipment (\$10,000); and five participants (\$40,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
	205	25	180	Estimated FY 1971		Proposed FY 1972				
				Direct AID	Contract/Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Agency	Total
Estimated FY 71	205	25		-	180	180	-	100	100	To be selected.
Estimated through 6/30/71	545	25	180	-	-	-	40	-	40	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	15	-	15	10	-	10	
				10	-	10	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 72	150	2,400	3,095	25	180	205	50	100	150	
				Total Obligations						

Country: CENTRAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL - NIAMEY

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Major Cereals Research - West Africa	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-130-305	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 19, FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in field testing the adaptability of improved corn, sorghum and millet seed varieties more productive than those now available in West Africa and to continue basic research in those grains.

This project began as part of an Africa-wide program emphasizing basic research on corn, sorghum and millet carried out at the Institute for Agricultural Research (IAR) at Ahmadu Bello University in Nigeria. Field trials in 16 participating African countries to determine the adaptability of the improved varieties in differing ecological and climatic situations are being added to the project in FY 1971. Large scale multiplication of proven seeds will be undertaken by government or private multiplication centers in order to make sufficient supplies available to farmers at prices they can afford. Wide-spread use of these improved seed varieties will make possible increased production and marketing of corn, sorghum and millet to supply the basic food requirements of the region. African scientists (e.g. plant breeders) from the participating countries will be trained both to carry on the basic research work at the IAR and to work in the participating countries in the testing, dissemination and later, multiplication, of improved varieties. A.I.D. is providing five agricultural scientists who will continue basic research, train African scientists and plan and evaluate field testing.

Progress to Date: Several new varieties of cereal grains

that considerably out-produce and have a higher protein content than local varieties have been developed and limited field testing has produced yields two or more times the current yields in West Africa.

The Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC) of the Organization of African Unity has assumed major responsibility for assuring effective participation by the cooperating countries, as well as for selecting African scientists to be trained. An African scientist under the sponsorship of STRC has been named to act as coordinator for the project. France and the United Kingdom have agreed to provide technicians to supervise field testing.

FY 1972 Program: In FY 1972 adaptive field trials will be intensified, five participants trained and basic research continued. FY 72 funds (\$340,000) will cover the cost of (1) five U.S. Department of Agriculture technicians (\$240,000); (2) equipment for laboratories and field testing such as drying, moisture testing and grading apparatus, (\$20,000); (3) five participants in plant breeding, seed multiplication and soils sciences (\$40,000); and (4) partial costs of STRC coordinators unit and other costs (\$40,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972		
					Direct AID	Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/70	445	19	426					
Estimated FY 71	390	620						
Estimated through 6/30/71	835	639	196					
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					
Proposed FY 72	340	1,170	2,345	Total Obligations	60	330	390	
					60	280	340	

U.S. Department of Agriculture

PROJECT TITLE Livestock Marketing and Production (Entente Area)	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-130-523	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 22, FY 1971 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970 FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist West African countries to improve the quality, quantity and marketing of livestock in order to increase supplies of high protein foods and increase rural incomes. Live-stock production has the greatest development potential for certain West African countries. However, at present, livestock production and marketing is handled on a primitive basis. Several analyses of the problems have been completed by A.I.D. and the French aid organization. Two major conclusions have developed from these analyses (1) if action is not taken to modernize and improve the livestock industry the West African area including the five Entente States, Ghana, Nigeria and Mali will suffer a greater deficit in protein and will have to import meat from outside Africa at the annual rate of 262,000 MT (\$140 million) by 1980, and (2) improvement of the industry requires that the area be treated as a single economic unit.

The Entente Council in 1970 established the Economic Community for Livestock and Meat, set up a secretariat with a professional veterinary as secretary, and a budget for member contributions. Mali has since been accepted as an associate member.

This project will initially provide assistance in the further development of international agreements to implement the livestock program, on such matters as taxation, prices, duties, sanitary regulations and legislation. A.I.D. has agreed to provide three experts in marketing

economics and statistics specializing in agriculture and livestock. France has agreed to provide two experts in animal husbandry and marketing and the vehicles necessary for community activities.

The U.S. experts, during the life of the project, will train Africans to man the secretariat, to analyze the needs for livestock facilities and to develop these facilities for the operation by the community. Advanced training in agricultural economics and related fields will also be provided in the United States.

In FY 1971, A.I.D. authorized a \$6 million sector loan to help finance the substantial capital requirements of the livestock community: about \$1 million for capital goods and \$5 million for subloans to the member states for the construction of capital facilities. Other donors supporting the program include France, European Common Market, and IBRD, and others are expected to join.

FY 1972 Program: In FY 1972 the five experts provided by the foreign donors will be developing the international agreements, analyzing and preparing the various infrastructure projects (cattle routes, border stations, fattening stations, etc.) and assisting in the preparation of the long range program through 1980 for approval by the African countries, A.I.D. and other donors. FY 1972 funds (\$155,000) will cover (1) an additional contract technician (\$90,000); (2) four participants (\$20,000); (3) commodities (\$10,000); and (4) other costs (\$35,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Various-Personal Services			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/70	200	-	200							
Estimated FY 71	195	80		U.S. Technicians	-	150	150	-	90	90
Estimated through 6/30/71	395	80	315	Participants	-	-	-	20	-	20
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	25	-	25	10	-	10
				Other Costs	20	-	20	35	-	35
Proposed FY 72	155	2,100	2,650	Total Obligations	45	150	195	65	90	155

Country: CENTRAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL - YAOUNDE

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Grain Stabilization	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-150-802	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1982

Project Target and Course of Action: This is a two-phase project designed to assist the countries of Chad, Cameroon, Central African Republic and Gabon in the formulation and implementation of a regional grain stabilization program. The long range objective of this program is to improve the storage, marketing and pricing of grain on a regional basis. During the initial investigative phase, four U.S. contract technicians will conduct an in-depth review of the existing situation in order to formulate a program that will lead to national and regional proposals for actions which will contribute to solutions to the area's grain production, storage, and marketing problems.

The first phase will be considered a success when an organization has been created which is capable of implementation of an effective incentive program for the increased production. Phase one is estimated to require about three years for which about \$900,000 will be required.

Phase two will provide for the implementation of pricing, marketing and storage policies which will be designed by U.S. contract technicians working in cooperation with African technicians. In order to provide a close working arrangement, a regional cooperative agreement is planned between Chad, Cameroon, Central African Republic and Gabon. Estimated foreign exchange cost for phase two is \$1,900,000 for the remaining eight years of the project. Local currency costs will be provided from funds generated by P.L. 480 sales.

FY 1972 Program: FY 1972 funding will provide initial funding for the contractual services of four U.S. technicians who will investigate the production, distribution, marketing and storage of grain in the Central Africa region (\$258,000). These technicians will make specific recommendations for implementation during phase two of the project. Funding will also provide short term training in the United States in the organization and functioning of produce marketing boards (\$8,000); commodities will consist of grain storage, drying, moisture testing, grading and sampling equipment (\$30,000); other costs for local travel and office supplies (\$4,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 71	Estimated through 6/30/71	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
				U.S. Technicians Participants				-	258	258	To be selected
				Commodities				-	30	30	
				Other Costs				-	4	4	
Proposed FY 72	300	2,400	2,700	Total Obligations				-	300	300	

Country: CENTRAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL - YAOUNDE

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Central African Livestock Production and Meat Marketing	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-130-803	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 23, FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop a pilot project, sponsored by the Lake Chad Basin Commission, to assist the vital livestock industry in Central Africa in production and marketing; and, based on the results of a French study of livestock production and marketing, to help establish a Central African livestock production and meat marketing authority to coordinate livestock marketing programs and lay the ground work for badly needed tax reform, customs regulations and other impediments to the development of the industry. The project will involve production areas of southwestern Chad and northern Cameroon. Market orientation will be toward the deficit area of Nigeria. The object is to increase exchange earnings of the producing states.

The project will be coordinated with other A.I.D. activities including proposed loan assistance for capital intensive activities such as well drilling; and a regional sector loan to provide foreign exchange or local currency to finance projects such as stock corridors, marketing facilities, customs and border control stations.

Progress to Date: FY 1971 funds provided for the services under contract of an Animal Husbandry Advisor for a period of 1½ years (\$75,000) as the first of a three-man team for implementation of the Lake Chad Basin Commission pilot project and for the purchase of a vehicle (\$5,000).

During FY 1971 a preliminary project proposal was

prepared, reviewed and revised after analyses of relevant studies of livestock in Central Africa.

FY 1972 Program: FY 1972 funds are required to continue the Lake Chad Basin Commission pilot project and to provide consulting services to facilitate establishment of the Central African livestock authority as follows: contract funding of \$240,000 for the pilot project, providing for an additional year's services for the animal husbandry advisor and for 16 months toward the funding for a range management advisor and veterinarian; five man-months of consultant services under contract (\$30,000) to assist in organizing efforts for the coordination of the livestock development programs; two participant training grants in animal husbandry and range management (\$15,000); purchase of vehicles, well drilling equipment and other support commodities (\$75,000); and other costs related to construction of stock corridors under the pilot project (\$30,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 71	80	-		-	Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
						Direct AID	Contract	Total	Direct AID	Contract	Total
Estimated through 6/30/71	80	-	80	U.S. Technicians	-	75	75	-	270	270	To be selected
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	15	15	
				Commodities	-	5	5	-	75	75	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	30	30	
Proposed FY 72	390	1,030	1,500	Total Obligations	-	80	80	-	390	390	

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE East Africa Food Crop Research	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-110-657	PRIOR REFERENCE Pages 114 and 117, FY 1971 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1982

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization (EAAFRO), an institution of the East African Community (EAC), develop a research unit staffed primarily by East Africans capable of solving important East African agricultural crop problems.

The EAC has determined to concentrate regional and agricultural research efforts in the area of plant science. EAAFRO will continue its present research on maize and sorghum, institute new research programs on rice, food legumes and low altitude maize. Both A.I.D. and the EAC have come to recognize that the conduct of research mainly by expatriate scientists, however admirably conceived and executed, is not in itself adequate to the research needs of independent African countries. EAAFRO is now developing the firm organization and staffing plans for a plant sciences research institution with sub-offices in the three East African countries. This action is a prerequisite to training and employing an African staff to carry on the work started by U.S. and other scientists.

Under this new project, A.I.D. will finance the services of U.S. research scientists in cereal and legume improvement, plant disease and insect control, improved husbandry and management practices, land and water use, and forage and farm crop production; certain commodity support for the U.S. technicians; and training for East Africans to enable them to fill the positions now

occupied by U.S. scientists. EAAFRO will furnish housing and local travel for U.S. scientists and is scheduled to provide an increasing share of commodity and supporting costs. It also will staff other positions in the organization.

Starting in FY 1972, the precursors of this effort, Major Cereals (618-11-130-652) and Animal and Crop Production (618-11-110-664), will be merged, combining some of their specific research goals with intensified institution building activity under this project. U.S. scientists will continue basic research on sorghum and millet at Serere, Uganda, and may continue some work on maize. As facilities are ready, research on rice, food legumes and low altitude maize will be initiated by U.S. scientists and their local colleagues. The plant physiologist technician will remain as head of EAAFRO's plant quarantine division. Field trial officers are posted in Tanzania and Uganda.

FY 1972 Program: FY 1972 funds are requested to finance eight U.S. Dept. of Agriculture advisors - a geneticist, agronomist, food technologist, entomologist, soil scientist, plant pathologist and two field trials officers (\$320,000); seven U.S. contract scientists - a soil physicist, nematologist, plant breeder, low altitude maize geneticist, agronomist and two legume breeders (\$240,000); five man-years of participant training (\$40,000); commodities (\$50,000), and other costs (\$50,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 71				Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
					Direct AID	Contract Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/71				U.S. Technicians				-	560	560	U.S. Department of Agriculture Institute for International Education (IIE)
				Participants				40	-	40	
				Commodities				50	-	50	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs				50	-	50	
Proposed FY 72	700	10,000	10,700	Total Obligations				140	560	700	

PROJECT TITLE Livestock Development - Botswana	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 690-11-130-015	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: This new multi-donor project will assist the Government of Botswana in undertaking a livestock development program including range management, selective breeding, supplemental feeding, disease control and marketing.

A detailed feasibility study is now being conducted by an IBRD team. The IBRD will be the primary donor to this activity with the U.S. providing only limited technical assistance and/or capital aid in areas of special U.S. competence. Based on the results of the study, this report would assist in the fields of Animal Husbandry and Livestock Marketing, and equipment for developing selected livestock water supply points. Sweden is also considering assistance to this project. Much of Botswana because of low rainfall is more suited to livestock production than other forms of agricultural production. At present, more than 90% of the livestock is owned by Botswana nationals and livestock and livestock products account for more than 90% of the total export earnings of the country. Thus, the rapid development of the livestock industry has been made one of the most important objectives of their new National Development Plan.

The major problems confronting livestock development at present are overgrazing and poor management, which result in slow growth rates, low maturity weights, high calf losses and high mortality rates in adult animals. Disease control, specifically for infectious diseases

is reasonably good and the Veterinary Service plans to increase programs in this area.

Investigation to date indicates that any breeding program will be of little value until some of the major feeding and farm management problems have been corrected. Improved marketing practices should be developed at an early date.

The report of the feasibility study being carried out by the IBRD is expected to be completed sometime in early FY 1972. The Government of Botswana has asked for assistance in this high priority sector and preliminary discussions have been held with the Ministry of Agriculture.

FY 1972 Program: Under this project, A.I.D. expects to provide two U.S. Department of Agriculture specialists in livestock and range management and livestock marketing (\$70,000) as well as training for three participants in livestock management (\$20,000), small amounts of commodities (\$5,000) and other costs (\$10,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
Through 6/30/70					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected.
Estimated FY 71											
Estimated through 6/30/71											
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 72	105	595	700	Total Obligations				35	70	105	

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Improvement of Land Utilization - Lesotho	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDUS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 690-11-120-017	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Lesotho develop a 2,000 acre pilot area to demonstrate improved land utilization, involving soil and water conservation practices, livestock management, and crop production methods in Lesotho. Erosion and improper land use are serious problems nationwide. Because of population pressures, excessive numbers of livestock, declining acreage of arable land in the lowlands and low soil fertility, many farmers continue to put rangelands into crops, subjecting them to severe erosion, because soil conservation practices are not being followed. Consequently, Lesotho is faced with a potentially catastrophic erosion problem which the government now recognizes. If Lesotho is to improve standards of living, a timely program of arresting erosion and improving crop and rangeland and livestock production must be undertaken.

This project will demonstrate to Lesotho's farmers practices within their means to adopt proper land utilization to alleviate the problem of erosion and improve crop production and grasslands. The Ministry of Agriculture has recently obtained jurisdiction over 2,000 acres of land near the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland at Roma. It will serve primarily as a pilot activity for the Lesotho Government to demonstrate the feasibility of improving land utilization by techniques which would be applicable to a substantial area of the country. It will also serve to train students, key farmers, ministry staff, instructors and others who would

be instrumental in extending the development knowledge and practices to other areas of the country, under a subsequent follow-on phase of this project. A secondary focus of this project will be the provision of ad hoc general advisory assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture by the project technicians.

A feasibility study and discussions with the Lesotho Government were carried out in November and December 1970 leading to recommendations for this project. During February and March, 1971 an A.I.D./U.S. Department of Agriculture project design team was in Lesotho to conduct further detailed discussions with the government. In addition to the land, the government will make available counterparts and provide some equipment and all the labor required. A detailed plan for the project is expected to be completed during Spring 1971.

FY 1972 Program: Will provide 3 specialists in Soil Conservation, Range Management, and Animal Husbandry (\$105,000); training program for three participants in agriculture development (\$20,000); demonstration commodities (\$20,000); and limited local costs (\$5,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL XXXXXAGENCY AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			To be selected.			
	Estimated FY 71	Estimated through 6/30/71	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
						Direct AID	Contract Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract Other Agency
				U.S. Technicians				-	105	105	
				Participants				20	-	20	
				Commodities				20	-	20	
				Other Costs				5	-	5	
Proposed FY 72	150	600	750	Total Obligations				45	105	150	

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Development - Swaziland	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development		FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 690-11-130-024	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: This new multi-donor project is to provide technical assistance and training in range management, livestock production, soil conservation, and land development planning, so as to help increase agricultural production in Swaziland.

Under Swaziland's development plan, chief priority is given to agricultural development. The government is engaged in an integrated approach to rural development concentrated on selected rural areas which have real agricultural potential, termed Rural Development Areas.

A primary emphasis of the program is the development of new grazing lands. Much of the permanent grasslands are in the Highveld region of the country, where specialized livestock and range management problems prevail. As part of this project a demonstration area is to be established under the guidance of U.S. advisors to develop techniques of range management and livestock development in the highlands, which can be readily adopted by the Swaziland farmer. An integral part of the A.I.D. activity will be the training of farmers, tribal chiefs, university staff, government officials and students by demonstrating the benefits to be obtained from good farm management practices.

Another fundamental phase of the rural development program involves land clearing, construction of earth dams and access roads and other infrastructure work in the developing areas. In FY 1971 A.I.D. plans to provide a \$2.2 million loan primarily for the purchase of heavy

equipment to carry out this work.

As an adjunct to the rural development program, the United Kingdom plans to provide substantial amounts of aid to purchase, consolidate and develop large areas of agricultural land now owned by expatriates. A major part of the Swaziland agricultural budget as well is allocated to this program.

Following a favorable feasibility study, an A.I.D./U.S. Department of Agriculture project design team went to Swaziland recently to conduct further detailed discussions with the government and prepare a detailed project plan. Technical personnel will be provided to the Soil Conservation Unit, which will be responsible for the heavy equipment, to help design and execute the projects to be carried out by the Unit and to help manage and maintain the equipment. An agricultural planning advisor to the Ministry of Agriculture may also be included later.

FY 1972 Program: Will provide: five contract or U.S. Department of Agriculture advisors, including a planning engineer, field engineer, and workshop manager to supplement the staff of the Soil Conservation Unit, plus a range management specialist and an animal husbandry specialist to manage the demonstration range tract (\$175,000); training for three participants in range management (\$20,000); instructional materials and operational equipment (\$40,000); and limited other costs (\$10,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/70										
Estimated FY 71										
Estimated through 6/30/71										
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 72	245	655	900	Total Obligations			70	175	245	To be selected.

Country: **ETHIOPIA**

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Shashemene Agricultural Development	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 663-55-130-159	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 173 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To mount a concentrated agricultural development program in a limited geographic area in order to increase rapidly the productivity of relatively large scale farmers through intensive supervised credit and the use of a complete "package" of improved farm inputs and advisory services.

The emphasis of the project is on developing about 140 modern commercial farm units, utilizing credit, machinery and equipment, improved seeds, fertilizers, pest control, prescribed agronomic practices, storage and marketing. The project is intended to: promote the development of commercial agriculture on medium and large farm units; increase production of certain essential crops, such as maize, wheat, teff and beans; initiate an efficient short-and medium-term credit system; increase farm incomes and rural living standards. The specific anticipated results of the project are: total gross value of production will rise from \$343,000 in the first year to \$1,853,000 in the fifth year; after the initial years, the project will have no call on the government's current budget and the considerably higher incomes generated should yield higher revenue from taxes; success in the area will be instructive in developing procedures and structures for the modernization of farming in many other areas where conditions are comparable; project activities will foster participation in the local, provincial, and central levels of government.

This five-year project is to be financed by an A.I.D.

Development Loan of \$2.1 million, authorized in FY 1970 and to be used primarily for off-shore procurement of equipment and fertilizers; and development grants of \$2.2 million, of which the first \$440,000 was obligated in FY 1970 for contract services and demonstration commodities. Technical staffing under a host country contract will include 9 U.S. technicians and 18 professional-level Ethiopians, 10 of whom may receive one year training each in the U.S. All U.S.-trained Ethiopian personnel will return to the project not later than during the fourth year of project operations. Ethiopia will provide \$160,000 in the first year toward local salaries, internal transportation, seeds and an office building. Half of that amount will be local currency proceeds from an A.I.D. agricultural sector loan. Although not contributing directly to the project, Sweden and the IBRD are assisting with similar agricultural package-type projects at Chilalo and Wollamo, respectively.

Progress to Date: The Project Agreement for \$440,000 in grant funds was signed June 1970. The Loan Agreement is expected to be signed in the fourth quarter of FY 1971. A contract team should begin work in Shashemene by the end of 1971.

FY 1972 Program: A contract team of nine funded from FY 1970 obligations; one year training in U.S. of four new participants - \$28,000; demonstration fertilizer, seed, hand-tools and chemicals - \$10,000; procurement of local goods and services - \$20,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972			U.S. contractor to be selected.	
Through 6/30/70	440	-	440	U.S. Technicians	Direct AID	Contract Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract Agency
Estimated FY 71	25	25		Participants . . .	-	-	-	28	-	28
Estimated through 6/30/71	465	25	440	Commodities . . .	-	-	-	10	-	10
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs . . .	25	-	25	20	-	20
Proposed FY 72	58	1,635	2,158	Total Obligations	25	-	25	58	-	58

PROJECT TITLE Ada District Development	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 663-55-130-162	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 173, FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	

Project Target and Course of Action: To demonstrate one manageable and replicable method for increasing the income and improving the conditions of life of large numbers of Ethiopian small-scale farmers. This program is designed to: increase substantially the agricultural production of 12,800 small farmers; develop the necessary institutions to change the agricultural economy of the area from a largely subsistence structure to a more productive market-oriented economy; develop dependable, convenient and sanitary water supplies; improve the local road system; assist in implementation of better tenancy conditions; assist with promotion of ten multi-purpose cooperative societies for marketing of produce and supply of inputs and credit.

Direct and indirect employment will increase as a result of new jobs for road building, well digging, transportation, marketing and processing. It is expected that the project will demonstrate techniques that will permit the government to be increasingly responsive to the needs of local citizens.

A "package" of practices and inputs will be tailored to the needs of the farmers in the project area who are engaged primarily in wheat, teff and barley production. This approach is expected to result in 100% increases in yields by 80% of the participating farmers at the end of 10 years. The project will employ "model leases" to help protect tenants and assure them of an equitable share of the benefits that accrue from the project.

The Ministry of Agriculture will staff the project with extension agents in the district and personnel recruited from agricultural schools. The Ministries of Community Development and Land Reform will provide technicians to assist in cooperative organization and land tenancy relations. These and related services will be equivalent to an Ethiopian contribution of about \$300,000 annually.

As cooperatives are developed at each of the ten service centers, the new Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank will provide credit through them for use by the farmers. Prior to initiation of the project, A.I.D. arranged for two contractors to examine economic and social conditions in the Ada district so as to have a firm basis for the course of action.

The project proposal has been prepared by an inter-ministerial committee. An application for a \$1.5 million loan for off-shore procurement will be submitted to A.I.D. for authorization in FY 1971.

FY 1972 Program: Grant funds will be required in FY 1972 to continue the activities of this project as planned; a contract team of 6 funded from FY 1971 obligations; one year agricultural credit training in the U.S. of four new participants - \$28,000; demonstration fertilizer, seed, hand tools and chemicals - \$25,000; procurement of local goods and services - \$10,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
Through 6/30/70	-	-	-		Direct AID	Contract/ XXXX	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ XXXX	Total	U.S. contractor not yet selected.
Estimated FY 71	425	5			-	400	400	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/71	425	5	420	U.S. Technicians Participants . . .	15	-	15	28	-	28	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	-	-	25	-	25	
				Other Costs . . .	10	-	10	10	-	10	
Proposed FY 72	63	1,198	1,686	Total Obligations	25	400	425	63	-	63	

Country: **ETHIOPIA**

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Grain Production and Marketing	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-55-130-166	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To increase commercial production of one or more of the grains such as maize, sorghum or barley for export and domestic consumption at prices competitive with world market prices.

One of the major goals of the Ethiopian Third Five Year Development Plan (FY 1969-73) is to increase grain production 3 percent annually. A related goal is to diversify exports by producing exportable commodities other than coffee. Production and marketing of grains were analyzed in depth as part of an earlier A.I.D.-financed Agro-Industrial Sector Survey. The analyses indicated that the desired increases in output and marketing are most likely to be achieved by a "package" approach giving appropriate attention to all necessary inputs including improved seed, fertilizer, credit, modern agronomic practices, market demand, and transportation. In the Shashemene and Ada projects we are using the package approach to concentrate on agricultural improvement in two limited geographic areas. In this project we propose to apply the approach to a single commodity group - grains. Thus the beneficial effects of the demonstration can spread more widely geographically than when a variety of commodities appropriate to one area is involved.

A feasibility study begun in FY 1971 is designed to determine the country's capacity to produce grain crops competitively in terms of international markets and

domestic demand. The study, to be completed by January 1972, is expected to lead to a request for assistance to apply the package approach to the production of grains.

FY 1972 Program: On the basis of the study's preliminary findings, \$375,000 will be needed to finance the first 18 months of services of a five-man contract team; \$28,000 to finance the advanced degree training of three new participants (two in farm management and one in agronomy) and to finance a one-year program in agricultural credit for one new participant; \$20,000 to purchase demonstration commodities and equipment such as fertilizer, seed, chemicals and hand tools; \$5,000 for procurement of local goods and services.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES U.S. contractor not yet selected.		
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS				
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972	
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID
Estimated FY 71				U.S. Technicians			-	375	375
Estimated through 6/30/71				Participants			28	-	28
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities			20	-	20
				Other Costs			5	-	5
Proposed FY 72	428	1,509	1,937	Total Obligations			53	375	428

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Rural Agricultural Development	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 663-55-130-167	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To demonstrate one manageable and replicable method of increasing the income and improving the conditions of life of a large number of small to medium sized farmers through a Ministry of Agriculture high priority "minimum package" program. This project could include resettlement of highland tenants onto government-granted lands in a low-lying and currently uncultivated area of country. This is a multi-donor program which builds upon the knowledge gained from earlier area package projects and which is designed to reach larger numbers of farmers on a broader scale than envisioned under earlier more intensive area projects.

The Ministry of Agriculture has identified several project areas appropriate for development through the package approach and has prepared pre-feasibility studies for A.I.D.'s consideration. The two most promising areas identified are in Wollega and western Tigre provinces. The studies indicate that either area would be suitable for agricultural production of needed food grain or pulses through the provision of modest levels of selected inputs and improved practices; both areas have tracts of potentially arable and unsettled government land and sufficient information is available to prepare a sound agricultural area development "package" proposal.

It is planned that in FY 1971 Ethiopia will establish an interministerial committee which, with A.I.D.

assistance, will complete all necessary studies to determine feasibility and to prepare a proposal for a project designed to achieve the target stated above.

It is anticipated that implementation of the resultant project will require A.I.D. funding of approximately \$1.4 million in grant funds for U.S. contract services and participant training and approximately \$1.5 million in DL funds for off-shore procurement of required commodities and equipment. Design and implementation of this project will benefit from experiences gained from similar package projects, viz., the A.I.D.-assisted projects at Shashemene and Ada, the Swedish-assisted project at Chilalo and the IBRD-assisted project at Wollamo.

An interministerial committee of the Ethiopian Government will present a detailed project proposal to A.I.D. by early FY 1972. A.I.D. obligated \$55,000 in FY 1971 under a separate project for a feasibility study of pulses production and export, expected to be completed in December 1971, which will contribute to the planning of this Area Package project.

FY 1972 Program: \$375,000 will be required to fund the first 18 months of services of a five-man contract team; \$35,000 to provide one year of training in the U.S. for five new participants (four in extension credit and one in agricultural marketing); \$20,000 to purchase fertilizer, seed, chemicals and hand tools; and \$10,000 to procure local goods and services.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
					Direct AID	Contract Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract	Total	U.S. contractor not yet selected.
Through 6/30/70											
Estimated FY 71											
Estimated through 6/30/71											
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 72	440	910	1,350	Total Obligations				65	375	440	

Country: KENYA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Rural Development	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 615-11-190-147	PRIOR REFERENCE pp. 139 and 140 FY 1971 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
	(615-11-995-148)	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: In close coordination with other donors working in selected areas throughout Kenya, with the Ministry of Finance and the University of Nairobi, this project will carry out a broad spectrum, experimental rural development effort in a specially selected area of Kenya--to raise the income of small scale farmers, develop rural industries, improve non-formal rural education, upgrade local government effectiveness, and improve the infrastructure (roads, water supplies, cattle dips, etc.). Complementary assistance in family planning is provided under the Population Dynamics project to insure that improvements in the availability of family planning and medical facilities form a key part of the overall rural development activity.

A.I.D. assistance consists of a rural development advisor, advisors in farm management and marketing, short-term advisors in rural education, rural water, poultry, rural industries, rural road construction, community development, and other related areas.

Progress to date: The first year has been devoted to beginning work with six hundred farmers on a pilot basis and selected at random. They have received assistance in preparing farm plans and planning the correct mix of agriculture inputs. A "baseline" survey has been prepared analyzing the economic and social situation in the area. A survey has been initiated to determine the types and sizes of small-scale rural industries which

can be supported.

FY 1972 Program: Primary emphasis will be on expanding the agriculture production aspects of the project beyond the 600-farmer level. Diversification into new money crops and animals will be initiated. The staff of Community Development Department will be given training to enable them to better select and manage local self-help projects. The extension staff of the Ministry of Agriculture will also be given additional training. Once the types of rural industry best suited for the selected area have been selected, assistance will be provided to get them started. Assistance will also develop non-formal training programs and initiate a labor intensive road construction and improvement program for 41 miles of feeder roads.

FY 1972 funding will be required for the contract rural development advisor, two agriculture technicians, road engineer and short-term advisors in non-formal education, community development, poultry and small industry (\$150,000); short-term direct hire advisors (\$11,000); vehicles and tools for road work (\$10,000) and other costs (\$40,000) related to local hire road construction.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1971				Proposed FY 1972		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/70	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 71	244	89		10	178	188	11	150	161	
Estimated through 6/30/71	244	89	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	17	-	17	10	-	10	
				39	-	39	40	-	40	
Proposed FY 72	211	870	1,325	66	178	244	61	150	211	

To be selected.

Country: KENYA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agriculture Credit	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 615-11-140-148	PRIOR REFERENCE (615-11-140-150) pp. 139 and 141 FY 1971 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To upgrade the administrative and operational capability of Kenya's major agricultural credit institution, the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC). Provision of credit to farmers, ranching associations and cooperatives is a critical need if planned agricultural growth targets are to be met. The World Bank considers this to be a vitally important target area, and the AFC clearly needs assistance to play an effective role.

A.I.D. proposes to fund a General Manager for the AFC and another technician to train Kenyans to handle large loan responsibilities. Three additional contract technicians will assist in making management and fiscal improvements and training staff in the branch offices of the AFC.

The Kenyan Government provides basic local salaries for the two U.S. Department of Agriculture technicians, housing for the general manager, as well as operating costs of the AFC. Other donor involvement in Kenya's agriculture credit program includes loan funds from the World Bank, West Germany, Great Britain, and the Swedish International Development Association (SIDA). Also, Nordic technical assistance in the cooperatives area involves a credit program for small-scale farmers.

Progress to date: The General Manager and the Loan Officer arrived during 1970. They have begun work planning revisions in AFC operating procedures. Within a few months of their arrival, they were able to have in-

stalled a new system of mechanized accounts-keeping which will greatly improve the efficiency of the entire loan repayment processes.

FY 1972 Program: The two Department of Agriculture technicians will continue throughout 1972. They will help improve the capability of AFC to make more credit available to Kenyan farmers and to improve the mechanism for collecting old loans. During the year, 3 additional U.S. contract technicians will be added. Their principal responsibility will be to strengthen the branch offices of the AFC. Three participants will receive training in management of rural credit programs. FY 1972 funding is required for two technicians for 12 months (\$70,000), salary, other benefits and contract overhead for three contract agriculture credit advisors (\$106,000), training for 3 participants in agriculture credit management (\$24,000), and other costs (\$10,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
Estimated FY 71	100	80			Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	U.S. Department of Agriculture Contractor to be selected
Estimated through 6/30/71	100	80	20	U.S. Technicians Participants	-	72	72	-	176	176	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	24	-	24	24	-	24	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 72	210	940	1,250	Total Obligations	4	-	4	10	-	10	
					28	72	100	34	176	210	

Country: KENYA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE University of Nairobi Veterinary Science	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 615-11-110-150	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 125, FY 71 AFR P.D.B. (618-11-660-656)	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To upgrade the University of Nairobi's Faculty of Veterinary Science, giving particular attention to the field of clinical studies and to improving post-graduate training and research. This project will assist the University to (1) improve the present undergraduate program with particular emphasis on clinical studies, (2) expand and improve the graduate instruction and research program and (3) step up the rate of Africanization of the academic staff.

Under an earlier project that terminated in FY 1970, A.I.D. assisted with the construction of classrooms and laboratory facilities and in establishing a sound undergraduate program for the Veterinary Faculty. The enrollment has grown from four students in 1962 to 70 new students in 1970/71. Since the stream of B.Sc. degree graduates is four years behind enrollment, there have been relatively few suitable candidates for advanced degree training to date. There are now, however, enough graduates to justify increased efforts to emphasize post-graduate training for potential African faculty members as well as to meet the need for specialized veterinary skills.

A.I.D. will provide six professors of Veterinary Medicine to give graduate and undergraduate instruction in clinical pharmacology, microbiology, parasitology and clinical studies. In addition, participant training will be provided to prepare East Africans to replace U.S. professors on the faculty.

Progress to Date: This project is in the initial stage of implementation. FY 1971 funds financed a contract with a U.S. university to provide six professors of veterinary medicine. Under this project, graduate training is a blend of local and overseas academic instruction with research work being carried out in Africa to the greatest extent possible. The University of Nairobi contributes the equivalent of the local salaries of the U.S. professors in local currency, housing and other facilities, as well as part of the participant travel costs.

FY 1972 Program: FY 1972 funds are proposed to finance participant training for five advanced degree students in the United States (\$40,000) and other costs including local research grants and other support costs (\$5,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
Through 6/30/70	-	-	-		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 71	379	25	354	U.S. Technicians	-	338	338	-	-	-
Estimated through 6/30/71	379	25	354	Participants	16	-	16	40	-	40
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	20	-	20	-	-	-
				Other Costs	5	-	5	5	-	5
Proposed FY 72	45	1,901	2,325	Total Obligations	41	338	379	45	-	45

Colorado State University

Country: KENYA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Rural Water Development	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 615-11-125-155	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Kenya develop and carry out a comprehensive national rural water program and to enable that Government to continue rural water administration after conclusion of the project. The Government of Kenya has budgeted substantial funds for this activity as a means of increasing agriculture production and improving rural life.

The project will provide five contract technicians in the fields of hydrology and water engineering to the Water Development Division (WDD) of the Ministry of Agriculture, both in the headquarters staff in Nairobi and in the provincial field offices. These technicians will fill key operational assignments in the WDD, provide on-the-job training for Kenyans, help program participants, and thus help both to implement the large-scale rural water scheme outlined in Kenya's 1970-74 Development Plan and to assure Kenyan competence to sustain the program thereafter. Basic salaries will be paid by the Government of Kenya and topped-up by A.I.D. through a contract.

Other donors involved in the rural water development scheme include Sweden which has already loaned Kenya \$3 million on very favorable terms, the Netherlands, and the FAO which supplies technicians to the WDD.

FY 1972 Program: A contractor is to be selected as soon as possible, and the technicians recruited and on site early in FY 1972. Because of limited funds, three

of the technicians will be scheduled to arrive in FY 1972 with the remaining two arriving in FY 1973. FY 1972 funds will be needed for salary and benefits for the three contract technicians plus contract overhead (\$129,000), two graduate participants in water engineering (\$16,000) and other costs (\$6,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
				Estimated FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated FY 71				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/71							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 72	151	1,424	1,575				
				Total Obligations			
					16	135	151

Country: KENYA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Area Range & Ranch Development 615-11-130-157 PROJECT NUMBER	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development PRIOR REFERENCE p. 120 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	FUNDS TC INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972 SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978
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Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Kenya in developing beef production in the Rift Valley, Coast and Northeastern provinces. Beef production has high priority in Kenyan development plans. Livestock is becoming increasingly important in terms of providing protein for Kenyans, supporting tourism and earning export revenue.

Contract teams consisting of an agriculture engineer, a range planner and a livestock officer will work with the Kenya Government and Kenyan ranchers in the three provinces to draw up ranching and range utilization plans. Planning activities include forage inventories; ranch site location; and design of fire breaks, cattle dips and stock watering facilities. The teams will also conduct on-the-job training for Kenyan counterparts designed to work with them.

In the arid Northeastern province an additional three-man team will survey and prepare detailed analyses of water and forage availabilities of the province to provide a basis for delineation of grazing areas or units. The survey will determine the extent and quality of groundwater and estimate the potential yield of boreholes in each of the areas or units.

The World Bank and Sweden are providing \$7.5 million in loan funds in support of livestock development in this area.

FY 1972 Program: Funding required in FY 1972 will be for the project coordinator (\$35,000), two of the three man

teams (\$200,000); the three man survey team (\$105,000); one participant in ranch management (\$7,000), drilling equipment, vehicles and camping equipment (\$24,000) and other costs to support the project (\$10,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
Estimated FY 71					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total		
Estimated through 6/30/71					U.S. Technicians				35	305
				Participants				7	-	7
				Commodities				24	-	24
				Other Costs				10	-	10
Proposed FY 72	381	2,096	2,477	Total Obligations				76	305	381

One to be determined
Department of Agriculture
Department of Interior
(USGS)

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Production & Marketing	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-190-123	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: This project is designed to assist the Liberian Department of Agriculture implement the total package of inputs necessary to increase production and marketing of agricultural crops, particularly rice, the staple grown by most of the population. This activity is aimed at the small farmer with the objective of achieving a greater diffusion of the benefits of development. The package of inputs includes research and study in marketing and soil fertility, the establishment of improved marketing and pricing policies, and the development of small storage, processing, and transport facilities necessary for a rational marketing system.

This new package approach to agricultural development is spearheaded by two participating agency advisors from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. An agricultural economist and a marketing specialist will work closely with the Liberian Produce Marketing Corporation, the officially designated marketing organization in Liberia, to help draw up a system for action schemes and to monitor marketing effectiveness.

The project will also provide assistance for minor construction of roads, mills, market buildings, storage bins, and other facilities of importance to agricultural development. Labor and materials will be donated by the local communities. A.I.D. assistance will be limited to small contributions of a one-time nature, such as build-

ing materials, to stimulate or complete locally selected projects.

The project will also improve Liberia's capability for rational planning in the agricultural sector specifically through the preparation of a reconnaissance soil survey. An integrated program of assistance in certain areas to be selected will implement the recommendations of the soils survey for crops to be grown and the farming practices necessary for more productive land use. Two contract advisors initially will assist in the development of a Soils Technology Section in the Liberian Department of Agriculture so that it will become capable of carrying out a continuing soils program.

FY 1972 Program: FY 1972 funds will be required for two participating agency technicians (agricultural economist and marketing specialist, \$97,000); two contract advisors (soils specialists, \$100,000); two participants for training in the U.S. from the Liberian Department of Agriculture (\$12,000); basic equipment, materials, and supplies for the construction of rural roads and other agricultural facilities (\$53,000); and local travel of U.S. technicians (\$3,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/70										
Estimated FY 71										
Estimated through 6/30/71										
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 72	265	1855	2120	Total Obligations			68	197	265	

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Assistance to Higher Agricultural Education	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 608-11-110-088	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 285 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970 FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: This project will assist Morocco to meet its requirements for professional level Moroccan soils and plant scientists. These are the key elements of the country's important agricultural sector, including attainment of the objectives of A.I.D.-supported agricultural projects.

Through a contract with the University of Minnesota, A.I.D. provides technical assistance to the Hassan II Agronomic Institute in Rabat, along with complementary assistance from the Universities of Louvain (Belgium) and Laval (Canada).

The Institute is newly established and is expected to graduate agriculturalists in a variety of skills at approximately the U.S. Master's degree level by 1973. The graduates of this Institute will average 40-50 annually at the Master's level by 1975 and will provide faculty for the Institute itself and for the School of Agriculture (B.S. level) at Meknes; they will also provide professional staff for other Divisions of the Ministry of Agriculture and the private sector.

In FY 1970, A.I.D. signed a contract with the University of Minnesota for assignment to the Institute of four professors in the fields of Plant Sciences, Soil Microbiology and Soil Classification; for short-term consultants' services; and graduate training at the University of Minnesota for Moroccan students who will help staff the Institute upon completion of their training.

Progress to Date: In the first half of FY 1971, two University of Minnesota soil scientists arrived in Morocco and are teaching and developing their programs at the Institute. The remaining two team members are expected to arrive by the end of FY 1971.

FY 1972 Program: (a) \$90,000 to extend the University of Minnesota contract technicians to December 1972; (b) \$20,000 for three trainees in plant sciences, biology and soils classification; and (c) \$20,000 for logistic support costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS				
					Estimated FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972			
Through 6/30/70	340	5	335		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	University of Minnesota	
Estimated FY 71	-	119			Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		
Estimated through 6/30/71	340	124	216	U.S. Technicians Participants		-	90		90
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities		-	-		-
				Other Costs		-	20		20
Proposed FY 72	130	1,045	1,515	Total Obligations		-	130		130

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Land Distribution and Utilization	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 608-11-121-113	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Morocco in its efforts to increase the rate and effectiveness of its land distribution efforts. The Government of Morocco is attempting to establish a program which would include an average annual distribution of 20,000 hectares of land presently operated by the Government. The target of this program would be to provide enough land to each family to insure an income of \$800 per year. The specific objectives of the A.I.D. project will be to help a) provide increased rural employment through expansion of labor intensive, high return crop and livestock enterprises; b) assist beginning farmers in the establishment of improved management techniques in production and marketing farm products; c) attract foreign capital and financial expertise in mobilizing domestic capital for agricultural development with minimum requirements from public funds; d) provide training for farm youths and adults in basic agricultural skills; e) assist in development of effective farmer cooperatives; and f) demonstrate gains to be derived from carrying out improved practices through private enterprise efforts.

To carry out this project, a contract will be made with a private U.S. agricultural development corporation which will provide training, management, and marketing services to farmer settlers who would operate pilot demonstration and training farms under the contractor's guidance. After several years of progressive skill

development, the trainees would establish themselves as cooperative farmers on other farms to be released by the Government.

FY 1972 Program: In FY 1972 the contractor will be selected, and preliminary surveys and studies will be conducted. It is expected that major activities under the project will begin in FY 1973. The FY 1972 funding requirements for this project are estimated at \$75,000 for costs of preliminary studies; \$25,000 for contract support costs, and local technicians.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Not Selected			
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated FY 71								75	75
Estimated through 6/30/71								-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					25	25
Proposed FY 72	100	1,370	1,470	Total Obligations				100	100

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Planning and Advisory Services	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-199-212	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 211, FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	

Project Target and Course of Action: This project provides the A.I.D. Mission with required staff for the management, organization, planning responsibilities and coordination of the total A.I.D. agricultural program in Nigeria and its relationships to other donor assistance. The staff also manages all agriculture and agriculture-related rehabilitation projects.

The project personnel are guided by the A.I.D. strategy in agriculture which provides concentrated assistance in three areas: 1) developing improved Nigerian managerial/implementation capability to address problems of increased productivity for export crops (groundnuts, cocoa, etc.), import substitutes (kenaf, cotton, etc.), and food crops with relatively high income elasticity and demand (rice, maize, etc.); 2) supporting institutional infrastructure through university contracts for the development of the Faculties of Agriculture at the Universities of Ife and Ahmadu Bello and for middle-level (non-degree) agriculture training; 3) project planning to promote the efficient allocation of resources by state ministries of agriculture and natural resources.

In FY 1971 there were 12 active bilateral technical assistance projects, five active rehabilitation projects, and three regional projects (one of them in planning) for which this staff provided management guidance. Since the end of hostilities in the country, important contributions have been made toward the rehabilitation of the agricultural sector in the eastern states, and in the

formulation of agricultural policy as it relates to the recently released Second National Development Plan and Nigeria's long range development strategy.

In addition, the Nigerian Government has requested assistance and the A.I.D. staff has in response been very active in planning and preparation for the National Agricultural Development Conference now scheduled for July 1971.

FY 1972 Program: To finance 8 direct hire staff members (\$306,000); office equipment and books (\$10,000); and other costs, including extensive supervisory travel, vehicle maintenance and local hire support staff (\$54,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972			Consultancies/Individuals		
Through 6/30/70	4,029	4,002	27	Direct AID	Contract Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract Agency		Total	
Estimated FY 71	647	651		U.S. Technicians	355	62	417	306		-	306
Estimated through 6/30/71	4,676	4,653	23	Participants	103	-	103	-		-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	10	-	10	10		-	10
Proposed FY 72	370	*	*	Other Costs	117	-	117	54		-	54
				Total Obligations	585	62	647	370	-	370	

*Continuing activity in support of the economic assistance program.

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

PROJECT TITLE Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ife	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-110-742	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 199, FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop a Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Ife, Western State, to provide in-country training for professional agriculturists. By 1974, the Faculty should be able to accommodate an enrollment of approximately 380 students with sufficient trained Nigerian staff available to conduct teaching and research functions with minimal external assistance; departmentalization will have **proceeded to a point** where the faculty is able to offer a wide variety of courses to meet the diverse needs of government and private enterprise.

This project also assists the University of Ife's newly acquired Institute of Agricultural Research and Training (IART) to upgrade non-degree agricultural training for middle level personnel, develop a coordinated research program in Western State by integrating the former State agricultural research functions with those of the University of Ife, and facilitate the exchange/flow of information between the University, the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the farmer.

At the present time, six of the seven proposed departments are operating and a seventh will be established in October 1971. Undergraduate enrollment has reached 237 and there are 12 candidates studying for Master of Science degrees. There are 41 students who will take their B.Sc. examinations this spring.

Progress to Date: Enrollment in the Faculty of Agriculture has increased from 13 students in 1963 to 237 in

1970. In FY 66 the faculty consisted of 19 members, including eight Nigerians (42%); by FY 71 total staff had increased to 58; of whom 39 are Nigerians (67%).

The A.I.D. financed contractor (Wisconsin) has also been effective in improving the quality of education. The contract staff has revised course syllabi, prepared teaching materials and assisted with student counseling. Four contractor staff serve as department chairman. Measures are continually being taken to reform the Faculty's curricula. The training of senior Nigerian staff is progressing satisfactorily, with two more Nigerians having received their Ph.D.'s in 1970. 38 Nigerians are now senior staff members of the faculty.

FY 1972 Program: To finance the services of an administrative assistant, a Director and an Assistant Director of IART, and 11 professors (total of 14) under the University of Wisconsin contract; a professor of chemistry and one of microbiology under a contract with the State University of New York (\$602,000); twelve continuing and eight new participants in plant, animal and soil sciences, agricultural economics (\$78,000); and other costs, both contract and direct, including local hire and staff support (\$30,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
Through 6/30/70	3,350	2,630	720		Direct AID	Contract/Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Agency	Total
Estimated FY 71	736	877			-	622	622	-	602	602
Estimated through 6/30/71	4,086	3,507	579	U.S. Technicians	-	18	18	-	78	78
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Commodities	41	55	96	15	15	30
Proposed FY 72	710	876	5,672	Other Costs	41	695	736	15	695	710
				Total Obligations	41	695	736	15	695	710

University of Wisconsin
State University of New York

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Rice/Maize Production PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-130-798	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development PRIOR REFERENCE p. 207, FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	FUNDS TC INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971 SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975
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Project Target and Course of Action: To mount a pilot project which will: 1) assist Nigerians to test alternate techniques and various mixes of inputs for increasing rice and maize production and 2) assess the capability of institutions and cadres of trained Nigerians, on which the A.I.D. program in Nigeria has focused for the past decade, in applying efficient technologies to specific crops to increase farm income. This pilot activity will continue for two years. At the end of FY 1972 an evaluation will be made of the costs and benefits to Nigerian farmers and the Government. If the results show substantial increased production at lower unit costs for these grain products, the techniques and mixes of inputs selected as most effective will be introduced in other rice and maize producing areas. The Nigerian Government contribution to this project is expected to be \$324,000.

Earlier United States supported agriculture research and education projects in the Western State were instrumental in the development of improved cultural practices and the training of Nigerian planning and extension staffs. Through an A.I.D. - assisted regional research project, seed varieties have been improved and made ready for field production.

FY 72 Program: Five direct hire extension specialists (\$185,000) and forward funding to allow personnel to shift from direct hire to contract at the beginning of

FY 73 (\$350,000); three new participants (\$15,000); technicians' vehicles, demonstration commodities and equipment (\$10,000); and other costs including drivers and local travel (\$10,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 71	154	144		10	Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/71	154	144	10	U.S. Technicians	92	-	92	185	350	535	To be Determined
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	40	-	40	15	-	15	
				Commodities	10	-	10	10	-	10	
				Other Costs	12	-	12	10	-	10	
Proposed FY 72	570	535	1,259	Total Obligations	154	-	154	220	350	570	

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Groundnut/Cereals Production	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-130-799	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 208 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To mobilize the resources of five northern states for a campaign approach to increase production and lower the production costs of groundnuts and cereals. Nigeria is already the world's largest exporter of groundnuts but the potential exists for even greater increases in production. Economic analyses show the world market capable of absorbing greater increases in groundnut production over the next ten years. Since farmers also produce cereals to meet local consumption needs, attention must also be given to increasing cereal production as part of the package of a successful groundnut program. A combined cereal and groundnut endeavor also fits in well with the system of cropping practiced in northern Nigeria. The project will concentrate on guinea corn (grain sorghum) and millet in the cereals component. A "package" (demonstrations, seed samples, fertilizer, etc.) of improved methods and practices will be used to achieve the project objectives. Research, extension, marketing, credit and processing will also be involved. The State Ministries of Agriculture will assume complete budgetary and staffing responsibilities for the implementation of the production campaign.

The A.I.D.-financed technicians will at the outset focus on improved seed varieties, concentrating on improving the management of the groundnut and cereal seed-multiplication program. Processing of new seed varieties is expected to increase fourfold under this project by

1975. Once seed is available, the initial focus of the production campaign will be in Kano State, for which the target is to increase groundnut production to 600,000 tons (50%) by 1975. Targets for the remaining states will be set after A.I.D. gains experience in Kano State. In all, technical services comprising 28 man-years will be required.

FY 1972 Program: To assist the State Ministries of Agriculture by providing four contract technicians in marketing, credit, extension and seed production (\$170,000), who will be the core of the production program (four contract specialists will be added in FY 1973); two new participants in seed multiplication and processing (\$15,000); processing and demonstration commodities (\$10,000); and other costs including local travel, guards, drivers and logistical support (\$10,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 71	Estimated through 6/30/71	Proposed FY 72		Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
				U.S. Technicians				-	170	170	To be determined.
				Participants				15	-	15	
				Commodities				10	-	10	
				Other Costs				10	-	10	
Proposed FY 72	205	1070	1275	Total Obligations				35	170	205	

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Ahmadu Bello University - Faculty of Veterinary Medicine	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-110-800	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 16, FY 1971 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To help develop the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at Ahmadu Bello University (ABU) through a contract with Kansas State University. In order to assist Nigeria and other African countries to meet their requirements for veterinary doctors and research the target is to graduate 50 veterinarians a year from ABU by 1975. The number of Nigerian professional faculty trained in Nigeria and in the United States is expected to reach 20 in 1975 and 30 in 1977. The total of nine U.S. staff on the faculty in 1970 is scheduled to phase down to two in 1977. Expansion to the planned permanent enrollment of 200 graduate students a year depends upon the construction of additional facilities, scheduled for completion in 1974-75 under a Development Loan, for which engineering designs are now in process.

The Kansas State staff focusses its expertise upon development of curriculum and research, academic administration and upgrading of Nigerian staff. Current emphasis is upon research, both to make the curriculum relevant to the animal health problems of the area and to find solutions to disease problems for country animal health programs. West Africa's need for additional veterinarians and disease control measures is significant because of the high degree (estimated at 35% of the animal population) of death losses resulting from disease among cattle, sheep, goats and chickens.

Progress to Date: ABU graduated its first veterinary doctor in 1967. Nigerian professionals on the faculty

totalled 14 in 1970. Most graduates to date have been employed by veterinary services in the federal and state government of Nigeria and on the ABU staff, but the faculty provides education for Nigerians and students from nearby countries. The graduate enrollment in 1970/71 is 94, of which 12 are from Ghana and 6 from other African countries. Fourteen percent of the current total enrollment is from outside Nigeria. This proportion is expected to increase, and the graduates from this institution will provide a critical portion of the cadre of veterinarians that will be required for successful implementation of the livestock development projects that A.I.D. and other donors are supporting in West Africa.

FY 1972 Program: Prior year funding will carry the contract through March 1972. FY 1972 funds are required for continuing the contract costs through December 1972 for nine professors (\$340,000); four participants in veterinary medicine (\$30,000); and other costs for local staff and staff support (\$30,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/70	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	Kansas State University
Estimated FY 71	420	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	365	365	-	340	340	
Estimated through 6/30/71	420	-	420	Participants	-	20	20	-	30	30	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	5	5	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	-	30	30	-	30	30	
Proposed FY 72	400	1,742	2,562	Total Obligations	-	420	420	-	400	400	

PROJECT TITLE Seed Multiplication and Distribution	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 621-11-130-092	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 143, FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To support the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives in implementing a seed multiplication and distribution program. The project will assist the Government of Tanzania to provide the quantity of improved seed varieties to farmers necessary for Tanzania to reach its goal of doubling production of cereals and edible legumes in ten years.

The U.S. will provide the services of ten technicians for six to ten years each to assist the Ministry in the implementation of this project. In addition, on-the job and participant training will be provided for 12 or more Tanzanians to enable them to replace the U.S. technicians and carry on the project after the departure of the A.I.D. technicians.

The U.S. project personnel will assist in the following activities: 1) the preparation of a Seeds Act and Regulations to give a legal basis for the multiplication and distribution program; 2) implementation of a seed multiplication program using research and experimental farms, and training of individual farmers to develop the necessary management and agronomic skills, and 3) establishment of a seed company to further multiply and distribute seeds and planting materials.

The Tanzanian Government is paying the equivalent of the Tanzania base salary and travel expenses of the U.S. technicians and providing them with housing, hard furnishings and medical care at an average annual cost

of \$8,000 per technician. The Government also pays the base salaries and the Dar es Salaam/London round trip portion of the international travel of the Tanzanian participants. The Government pays local currency development costs (largely wages and salaries) and operating costs of foundation and seed farms, estimated at \$631,000 in FY 1972.

The first four technicians (2 agronomists, 1 agronomist/farm manager, and 1 agriculture extensionist) arrived in December, 1970. They are in the process of establishing a breeder/foundation farm near Arusha. Trial plots of several varieties of soya beans and maize have been planted at the Ilonga research station. Formation of a seed company is in the final stages. Preparations are underway for formulating a Seeds Act.

FY 1972 Program: In FY 1972, initial drafts of the Seeds Act will be completed and presented to the Parliament, additional breeding/foundation farms will be established, and training continued. Funds are requested to finance six additional technicians: 2 agronomists, 1 agronomist/farm manager, 1 entomologist, 1 crop research specialist, and 1 plant pathologist for 18 months per technician (\$340,000); provide training for 3 continuing and 4 new participants in the U.S. in agronomy and plant pathology (\$53,000), a group observation tour for 4 officials for 4 to 6 weeks to visit research stations, private seed farms and commercial seed companies (\$7,000); commodities and equipment (\$5,000) and other costs (\$2,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1971		Proposed FY 1972			
					Direct AID	Contract/	Total	Direct AID	Contract/	Total
Through 6/30/70	242	-	242							
Estimated FY 71	122	91								
Estimated through 6/30/71	364	91	273							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 72	407	1,595	2,366	Total Obligations	30	92	122	67	340	407

Experience, Inc.

Country: TANZANIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Masai Livestock and Range Management	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 621-11-130-093	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 143 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture & Co-operatives plan and develop improved livestock and range management practices and marketing arrangements in selected areas of Masailand in north central Tanzania. Livestock resources have a high priority in Tanzania's second five year plan. The U.S. technicians will work with the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives and the Masai Range Commission on Plans to (i) develop a range management program for the Masai livestock ranching associations as they are formed, (ii) improve water and range resources, (iii) control livestock parasites and diseases, (iv) increase animal production, and (v) create market incentives.

A.I.D. plans to provide up to ten U.S. technicians in the fields of animal production, range planning, water development, veterinary science and marketing, as well as a sociologist, to assist the Government in developing methods of changing Masai tribal customs and moving the people into the country's economy. Tanzania Government contributions are estimated at \$3,883,000 over the ten year life of this project.

Three of the initial four ranching associations have been registered. The fourth is completing its registration process. Two other areas, after observing the activities of one of the original associations, have begun on their own to complete the registration process. In the initial four associations, improvements have affected 1,650 families over a 1,935 square mile area, involving

95,000 animals. Of the 23 tick dips planned, 17 are completed in operation. Water development programs in the four association areas vary from 50 to 80 per cent complete. Cattle-borne diseases show a significant decline since the establishment of tick dips and watering facilities. There has been some initial marketing of animals undertaken by the Masai. Continued emphasis will be placed on strengthening the associations, addition and improvement of facilities, lowering cattle mortality in the association area, and increased concentration on the marketing aspects of livestock development. Additional areas will be considered for association registration as they meet necessary prerequisites.

The project will be expanded in FY 1972 by the addition of coordinated water development activities to the range development planning. After a survey to identify the specific needs for personnel and equipment in this activity, water resources specialists will be provided to assist in developing both ground and surface water resources in the range area.

FY 1972 Program: FY 1972 funds are proposed to fund five technicians already on board, two additional full-time water resources specialists and two short term water resources specialists (\$270,000); provide for one continuing and three new participants in animal husbandry and animal production (\$31,000); demonstration, training and water development commodities and equipment (\$40,000); and other miscellaneous support costs (\$10,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/70	170	5	165								Near East Foundation
Estimated FY 71	86	136									
Estimated through 6/30/71	256	141	115	U.S. Technicians	-	60	60	-	270	270	
				Participants	14	-	14	31	-	31	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	7	-	7	40	-	40	
				Other Costs	5	-	5	10	-	10	
Proposed FY 72	351	1,756	2,363	Total Obligations	26	60	86	81	270	351	

Country: TANZANIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Marketing Development	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 621-11-150-099	PRIOR REFERENCE pp. 143 and 145 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives establish institutions and procedures which will lead to sound pricing policies and improved marketing practices.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives proposes to combine existing commodity boards into a single marketing institution, the nucleus of which will be the National Agricultural Products Board (NAPB). The Tanzanian Government has requested that U.S. technicians be assigned to the NAPB to assist in strengthening the key areas of accounting, marketing, storage and pricing policy. The U.S. will also provide training for Tanzanians to supplement and later replace the U.S. technicians. The Tanzanian Government will pay base salaries and travel expenses of A.I.D.-financed technicians and provide housing, hard furnishings and medical care at an average cost of \$8,000 per year.

Other donor assistance in the marketing area includes the UNDP/FAO Cooperative Development Center and Nordic Cooperative Advisors. A UNDP/FAO effort is also underway to establish a Marketing Development Bureau in the Ministry with responsibility for carrying out marketing research and providing training, a news service and advice on marketing policy. These activities are being closely coordinated with this project to avoid duplication of effort.

Progress to Date: An inter-Ministerial Committee has reviewed the agricultural marketing policy recommendations

of the Michigan State University report of June 1970 and has proposed the establishment of a single national marketing institution which will absorb and oversee the activities of all existing commodity boards. The Cabinet of the Government of Tanzania has agreed, in principle, to the reorganization of the marketing structure in the country.

FY 1972 Program: FY 1972 funds are requested to complete initial funding of a contract for five technicians (\$30,000); provide training for two continuing and three new participants (\$38,000); and furnish a small amount of commodities and reference materials (\$3,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected.
Through 6/30/70	-	-	-								
Estimated FY 71	328	-		U.S. Technicians	-	300	300	30	30	30	
Estimated through 6/30/71	328	-	328	Participants	16	-	16	38	-	38	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	12	-	12	3	-	3	
Proposed FY 72	71	1,386	1,785	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations	28	300	328	41	30	71	

Country: TANZANIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agriculture Materials and Services	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 621-11-190-101	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 143, FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives to increase its capability for providing overall support needed for planning administration, management and implementation of its agriculture development efforts, particularly those related to A.I.D. assisted projects.

A.I.D. will provide (1) up to twelve contract technicians concurrently to serve in critical operational positions in the Ministry during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan, two of whom will be assigned to assist the Ministry in the administration of and improvement of training courses for the Agricultural Training Institutes (2) training in the United States of Ministry personnel who will replace the U.S. technicians (3) the services of the direct-hire A.I.D. agricultural staff for advisory and management assistance related to A.I.D.-assisted agricultural projects and (4) short-term consultants to meet special needs or to assist with special studies which may be required from time to time.

The Tanzanian Government pays the basic salaries of the U.S. operational technicians and provides them with housing, hard furnishings, medical care and local expenses at an average cost of \$8,000 per man year. It also pays the salaries of the participants and the Dar es Salaam-London-Dar es Salaam portion of their international travel.

The United Nations organizations, the Nordic Group and the United Kingdom also provide the Ministry of Agri-

culture with technicians at an average cost of \$750,000 to \$900,000 annually.

During FY 1970, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Central Establishments identified ten high positions concerned with key development activities for which no Tanzanians were currently available and requested A.I.D. assistance in supplying them. In mid FY 71 one U.S. specialist was on board and two others were accepted for positions. Active recruitment is underway for the remaining seven positions.

The A.I.D. direct hire agricultural staff now consists of a Food and Agricultural Officer, Agricultural Economist, Agricultural Advisor and a local secretary.

FY 1972 Program: FY 1972 funds are requested to cover the cost of three U.S. direct-hire technicians and one secretary (\$165,000); funding to cover contract technicians now on board through March 1973, and for two new contract operational specialists in agricultural training (\$180,000), training for four continuing and seven new participants in agricultural economics, animal husbandry, farm management, accounting, and agro-business administration (\$84,000); commodities and reference material (\$5,000); and other costs including local transportation and miscellaneous support for the direct-hire technicians and short-term consultants (\$16,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		
Through 6/30/70	368	54	314							Near East Foundation	
Estimated FY 71	390	359	-								
Estimated through 6/30/71	758	413	345	119	180	299	165	180	345		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	75	-	75	84	-	84		
				2	-	2	5	-	5		
				14	-	14	16	-	16		
Proposed FY 72	450	*	*	210	180	390	270	180	450		

* Continuing project in support of economic assistance activities.

Country: TANZANIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agriculture Research	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 621-11-110-107	PRIOR REFERENCE pp. 143 & 144 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives in determining Tanzania's long-range agriculture research needs; organize a comprehensive agricultural research system, and implement selected critical portions of its agricultural research program.

A.I.D. proposes to help the Ministry in research planning, administration, maize and soybeans, breeding, and agronomic research by providing up to six U.S. personnel in these fields.

The Tanzanian Government will pay the base salaries and local travel expenses of the A.I.D.-financed technicians and provide them with housing, hard furnishings and medical care at an average cost of \$8,000 per annum for each technician. The Tanzanian Government's Five-Year Plan indicates \$15,640,000 budgeted for support of agricultural research and training programs.

Other sources of support may involve French technical assistance in support of tobacco research; Empire Cotton Growing Company (U.K.) for cotton; the Coffee Board for coffee; and the Wattle Company (a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Commonwealth Development Corp. - a U.K. statutory body), which is carrying out limited research on various crops.

Progress to Date: A five-man study team assisted by a short-term consultant, visited Tanzania for 3 months in the final quarter of CY 1970. The team's draft report identified priority areas for research in cereals, legume

production, proposed guidelines and made recommendations for improvement of the research system (including the establishment of a National Agricultural Research Center), improvement of planning budgeting and publishing research results, and giving full consideration to joint research programs with other national, regional and international research institutions. In FY 1971 funds are being provided to finance six U.S. agricultural research specialists to assist the Ministry improve its research program, provide training for two participants as well as provide necessary equipment, and support costs.

FY 1972 Program: In FY 1972 funds are requested to provide training for 2 continuing and 3 new participants in cereal and legume breeding and agronomic research (\$38,000); procure U.S. manufactured agricultural equipment and materials to support the research program (\$20,000) and cover miscellaneous items in support of the U.S. technicians (\$6,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/70	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 71	447	75								
Estimated through 6/30/71	447	75	372							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 72	64	1,869	2,380	Total Obligations	35	412	447	64	-	64

To be determined.

Country: TANZANIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agriculture Planning	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development		FUNDS TC	
	PRIOR REFERENCE pp. 24 and 25 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979	
PROJECT NUMBER 621-11-140-113				

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives internal decision-making process by establishing a program planning and coordination staff capable of assuming responsibility for planning, financing and implementing agricultural programs. The staff will: (1) identify new programs and projects and evaluate their technical soundness as a part of the approval process; (2) coordinate preparation of program presentation, approval and implementation within the Tanzanian Government and with foreign donors, and (3) review, evaluate and recommend measures for improvement of ongoing programs.

The Government of Tanzania considers the establishment of such program staffs to be vital to the success of its current development plans. The Government has requested A.I.D. and UN FAO jointly to undertake to assist the Ministry in this activity. A.I.D. and FAO are each expected to provide six specialists to help staff the new Division. Tanzanians to replace the foreign personnel and to staff the Division will be sponsored for training by the Tanzania Government, FAO and A.I.D.

The Tanzania Government will pay the basic salaries of the U.S. technicians and provide them with housing, hard furnishings, medical care and local travel expenses at an average cost of \$8,000 per man-year. It will also pay the salaries of the participants and the Dar es Salaam/London round trip portion of their international travel. In addition, the Government will furnish office space,

office equipment and the clerical and administration personnel required to support the division.

In preparation, representatives of the major divisions of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development Planning, UN FAO and A.I.D. have held detailed discussions of the proposed project. A draft work plan has been prepared and submitted to A.I.D., FAO-Rome, and the appropriate ministers of the Government for review and comments.

FY 1972 Program: In FY 1972 funds proposed will finance the first 18 months of services of six contract agriculture and economic specialists to help staff the new Agriculture Planning Division (\$330,000) and first year funding for four participants (\$32,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected		
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS				
	Estimated FY 71	Estimated through 6/30/71	Estimated Total Cost		Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972	
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID
		Future Year Obligations							
Proposed FY 72	362	1,972	2,334	Total Obligations			32	330	362

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Accelerated Livestock Production - Tunisia	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-130-276	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 233 FY 1971 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: This project, being initiated in FY 1971 based on work started under project 664-11-110-205, will assist the Ministry of Agriculture develop and implement a coordinated livestock forage and feed-grain production program which will contribute to increasing livestock production and provide the basis for sustaining this increase. Although present per capita meat consumption is only about 25 pounds per year, domestic production is insufficient to meet demand. Imports of beef cattle for slaughter have increased from 60 tons in 1965 to 3,770 tons in 1969 and sheep imports from 0.2 ton to 1,471 tons in the same period. In addition, there are marked seasonal variations in the amounts and prices of meat available. This is largely the result of insufficient management of feedgrain and forage crops.

The life of this project is ten years divided into three phases. Phase one will last approximately four years to the end of FY 1975. Phases two and three will be for periods of three years each with concentration on range management, processing and marketing. During the first phase, U.S. technicians will work with Tunisian counterparts to develop, teach and apply 1) a technological package of production practices which will rapidly accelerate feedgrain and forage production, 2) a program of animal husbandry practices which will improve and increase livestock production, and 3) technical standards for proper range use and pasture

management. This project is also designed to coordinate other donor assistance to the livestock sector and to contribute to national livestock policy formulation. The Tunisian Government will provide currency and personnel in direct support of the project. A reorganization within the Ministry of Agriculture took place at the end of 1970 which resulted in a major emphasis on increased livestock production; to assure maximum effective emphasis in this area, the reorganization actually created an Animal Production Division.

FY 1972 Program: To establish new irrigated plantings of forage crops; continue feedgrain and forage crop trials and expand the forage seed production center; initiate academic training program and continue short term program; assist in the development and expansion of selected Tunisian Government livestock centers; coordinate all donor inputs to the livestock sector. \$122,000 is required for one direct-hire feedgrain advisor, three U.S. Department of Agriculture specialists in Animal Husbandry, Range Management and Irrigated Forage Production, and short-term consultants; \$32,000 will fund seven participants.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
				Direct AID	Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/70	-	-	-						
Estimated FY 71	83	40							
Estimated through 6/30/71	83	40	43						
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 72	154	2,148	2,385	78	5	83	57	97	154
				U.S. Department of Agriculture					

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Integrated Development of Irrigated Agriculture	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-120-277	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: The objective of this new project is to assist Tunisia 1) to develop the organization and train personnel of its newly established National Office of Irrigation, and 2) to help initiate new, or increase existing, agricultural production on irrigable land where heavy capital investment has already been made. Since 1957, Tunisia has invested more than \$140 million in developing irrigation systems. The total area under irrigation is about 240,000 acres. However, because of overall governmental as well as commercial institutional deficiencies, less than half of the estimated \$70 million annual productive capacity of the area is being realized.

This project evolved logically from prior U.S. assistance to Tunisia's agricultural development and is in keeping with the high priority given by Tunisia to irrigation water development. In the institution building phase of this project, U.S. technicians will serve as advisors to the National Office of Irrigation. In the production phase these technicians will function as a mobile task force working with and training Tunisian government counterparts and individual farmers to resolve practical problems of irrigated agriculture. Project operations will be conducted in cooperation with farm groups and private farmers to whom the Tunisian government is now extending increased amounts of credit and production incentives. Once the irrigated farms are brought into effective production, the responsibility

for continued assistance to the farmers will be transferred to the agricultural extension service. Maintenance and operation of government-owned irrigation systems will remain the responsibility of the Office of Irrigation.

The project is being planned for a period of six years to assist the Government of Tunisia 1) develop a functional Irrigation Office capable of designing, constructing, and managing irrigation systems, 2) train a corps of field technicians to assist farmers in increasing production in irrigated areas, and 3) promote significant increases in production from irrigated land. **FY 1972 Program:** \$113,000 is required to provide the services of a project manager and three specialists, through a participating agency agreement or contract, in farm production and management, irrigation and drainage and soils (\$86,000), three (3) participants (\$10,000), and supporting commodities (\$17,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	Estimated FY 1971		Proposed FY 1972		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	
Through 6/30/70									
Estimated FY 71									
Estimated through 6/30/71									
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 72	113	519	632	Total Obligations			27	86	113

Country: UGANDA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Livestock Production and Marketing	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 617-11-150-052	PRIOR REFERENCE pp. 147 & 148 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ugandan Ministry of Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries (MAIGF) transmit improved techniques from the previous Livestock Development pilot projects to ranchers and livestock men throughout Uganda and to assist the MAIGF in its effort to overhaul and improve livestock marketing in the country.

A.I.D. activities in livestock support the Government's desire to encourage agricultural diversification and obtain increased production and improved quality of the Ugandan national herd. The Government hopes to increase annual milk production by 12 million gallons (currently about 36 million gallons p.a.), and beef production by 39 million pounds (currently about 115 million pounds p.a.) over the next five years. Since the national herd will increase less than a million (from 4.5 to 5.25 million) the increased production will be largely based on improved quality and higher off-take.

The project was approved in mid-FY 71. Two of five technicians slated for FY 71 service are on board. The project manager (Livestock Advisor) and a veterinarian (both direct-hire) are in Uganda advising the MAIGF on livestock matters. The veterinarian, who has broad experience in animal disease control, is designing a comprehensive campaign to eradicate foot and mouth disease. The three other technicians expected to be on board in FY 1971 are a beef extension advisor, a dairy extension advisor, and an equipment maintenance advisor.

Ugandans are currently being sought for training in the U.S. to replace the American technicians; some will arrive here for the next academic year. The technicians will plan and conduct training classes for farmers and ranchers at MAIGF Training Institutes in addition to their regularly assigned MAIGF duties as beef and dairy and equipment advisors.

The five U.S. contract technicians will occupy established MAIGF positions; the MAIGF contributes normal Ugandan salary for the positions, housing and a portion of travel and transportation expenses to Uganda. In addition, the Government of Uganda pays 50% of international travel and full salary and benefits for Ugandan staff members in participant training status.

FY 1972 Program: The direct-hire Project Manager and veterinarian (\$60,000); 18-month funding for the first two members of the livestock marketing team, a livestock economist and a marketing statistician (\$120,000); training for 11 participants in livestock economics, breeding, pasture agronomy, range management, dairy extension, and other subjects (\$80,000); demonstration commodities (\$5,000) to be used by the technicians in their training classes; and other costs, which include in-country travel and vehicle maintenance (\$21,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
Through 6/30/70	-	-	-	Direct AID	Contract/Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Agency	Total
Estimated FY 71	313	80		70	210	280	60	120	180	
Estimated through 6/30/71	313	80	233	21	-	21	80	-	80	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	5	-	5	
				12	-	12	21	-	21	
Proposed FY 72	286	1,323	1,922	103	210	313	166	120	286	

Country: UGANDA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agriculture Research and Crop Production	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 617-11-110-058	PRIOR REFERENCE pp. 147 and 148 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971 FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Uganda Ministry of Agriculture improve its research capability; to improve its liaison with Ugandan and other East African agricultural research organizations and institutions; to assist in transferring knowledge gained in research in all aspects of agriculture to the farmer so that production can be increased; and to train Ugandans in agricultural research so they can effectively replace the American technicians assigned to the project.

Two of the Government's major agricultural goals are increased diversification and development of sufficient internal production to lower food imports. A longer range goal is to develop production sufficiently to permit export of agricultural produce. A.I.D. proposes to assist in achieving the goals of this project through provision of agricultural research technicians, and participant training in the United States.

Initial efforts will be directed to strengthening the overall administration of the Ministry's research efforts through the provision of a Chief Agricultural Research Officer charged with refinement of the administrative, liaison, and research sides of the Ministry's program. In addition, specific research personnel will join the Ministry's staff as senior officers in horticultural, plant, and grains and pasturage research. While their initial efforts will be devoted to research, it is expected they will be able to give on-the-job training to their colleagues after the program is underway. In

later years the project will add other research personnel, as well as technicians charged with assisting the Ministry transfer the knowledge gained in the laboratory to the farmer in the country. Enough data has already been accumulated in grains, for example, to allow a start on assistance towards improved grain production in FY 1973.

An agricultural research team, of four people, is scheduled to visit Uganda in late FY 1971 to make a survey of livestock, crops, marketing, and other agricultural research. FY 1971 funding of \$60,000 covers the services of the team.

In support of this project, the Ugandan Government will contribute partial costs for travel and transportation to Uganda of the four U.S. technicians assigned full time, Ugandan base salary for the Ministry of Agriculture posts they will occupy, and housing. The Government will also provide 50% of international travel for all participants as well as their regular salaries and benefits while they are in the U.S. in a training status.

FY 1972 Program: Funding requested includes \$240,000 for 18-month funding of a four man contract team composed of the Chief Agricultural Research Officer, a horticulturist, a plant breeder, and a pasture agronomist; \$22,000 for training of three Ugandans in agricultural research in the United States; \$12,000 for research equipment and a vehicle; and \$20,000 for vehicle maintenance, in-country travel and per diem and local support costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 71	60	20		40	Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/71	60	20	40	U.S. Technicians	-	60	60	-	240	240	Not yet selected.
				Participants	-	-	-	22	-	22	
				Commodities	-	-	-	12	-	12	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	20	-	20	
Proposed FY 72	294	1,523	1,877	Total Obligations	-	60	60	54	240	294	

PROJECT TITLE Graduate Agriculture Faculty	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development		FUNDS TC
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 116, FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980
PROJECT NUMBER 617-11-110-060			

Project Target and Course of Action: To help Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda, establish a program of post-graduate study in agriculture which will help meet East Africa's need for advanced degree professionals in agriculture over the next few years. With the inauguration of this project, emphasis in higher agricultural education shifts from undergraduate training (project 618-11-110-618 Makerere Agriculture Faculty) to post-graduate studies and research.

This project will provide U.S. faculty members for advanced academic instruction and supervision of research by candidates for graduate degrees and participant training for Uganda faculty members who will replace U.S. staff. The main objective is to assist the Faculty of Agriculture in planning and developing a curriculum, teaching and research system which offers suitable M.S. degree work for about 30 advanced degree graduates per year by 1973, as compared to 2 in 1969; establish closer ties between agriculture research and extension services of the region, and to train Africans to replace the U.S. faculty.

Students for agriculture degrees come to Makerere from all of the countries in eastern Africa (although most are from the East African Community countries, Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda) since Makerere offers the only graduate agriculture program in the eastern part of the continent. It will continue to serve the region by

offering this program to students of neighboring countries.

The project is in the initial stages of implementation. FY 1971 funds financed a contract with a group of U.S. universities to provide eight full time professors and occasional short-term consultants in plant, animal and soil sciences, as well as in agriculture administration, research, education and extension.

Makerere University contributes the equivalent of the local salaries of the U.S. professors in local currency, housing for the staff and other facilities, other costs of operating the agriculture faculty, and part of participant travel costs.

FY 1972 Program: FY 1972 funds are requested for two man-years of advanced degree participant training (\$15,000) for potential replacements for U.S. faculty members.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/70	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 71	456	26		U.S. Technicians	-	406	406	-	-	-
Estimated through 6/30/71	456	26	430	Participants	14	-	14	15	-	15
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	10	10	-	-	-
				Other Costs	26	-	26	-	-	-
Proposed FY 72	15	2,508	2,979	Total Obligations	40	416	456	15	-	15

West Virginia University
Ohio State University
North Carolina Agriculture and Technical University

AFRICA

POPULATION AND HEALTH

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed
Technical Cooperation	7.5 a/	8.7 a/	10.0

a/ Includes Development Loan funded grants of \$2,666,000 in FY 1970 and \$5,424,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

African governments are faced with inadequate facilities to provide basic health services to their widely dispersed populations. Severe shortages of trained personnel and financial resources limit their ability to expand these services. On the average, there is only one physician for every 17,000 people, but because health personnel, clinics and hospitals are concentrated in urban areas, most rural residents have practically no access to modern health care. A.I.D. has supported major disease eradication campaigns against measles and smallpox in 20 countries of West Africa and against malaria in Ethiopia. In FY 1972 these campaigns will be nearing completion, and our attention will shift to training of nurses and paramedical personnel to extend preventive health care and education to the rural areas.

African recognition of problems created by rapid population growth is growing slowly. A.I.D.'s assistance to population-related activities in Africa, though modest, has doubled in each of the last three years. As a result of high birth rates and declining infant mortality, as much as 40 percent of the people of many African countries are under the age of 15. The impact of this youthful population in the form of demands for education and jobs and other services to improve human conditions is creating enormous budgetary pressures and is therefore receiving increasing official attention. A.I.D. plans to respond to this concern through support of demographic research and programs to train health workers and others to provide information on child spacing and by supplying vehicles and commodities to local groups providing family planning services.

Demography

A central objective of our population activities is to provide African planners with better information and greater understanding of their demographic situation. The serious shortage of detailed demographic information is compounded by a general lack of understanding of the impact rapid population growth has on real economic growth, living standards, and family life. These problems will be approached at two levels:

Census projects are nearing completion in Uganda and Kenya and demographic surveys are being analyzed in Morocco and Liberia. The Population Council, assisted by an A.I.D. grant, will continue to carry out selected demographic studies and to provide demographic training. The U.S. Bureau of the Census, in cooperation with the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa and the U.N. Fund for Population Activities, is assisting African governments to obtain reliable demographic data through a combination of head counts and sample surveys. This system can be used when more detailed census information is beyond a country's financial capacity.

African universities are being encouraged to establish interdisciplinary population centers to expand and coordinate the work of various faculties that are teaching and doing research on population dynamics. The traditional insularity of departments of geography, economics, statistics and demography, medicine and public health can thus be overcome by consultation, joint offering of courses and exchange of students. The first such population center will be inaugurated at the University of Ghana in FY 1971.

Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning

Some African countries have already recognized that better child spacing is needed because of the adverse effect frequent births have on the health of mothers and children. We respond to their concerns by helping to extend maternal and child health services and to broaden them to include provision of family planning information and services. A.I.D. is assisting Tunisia, Liberia and Uganda to provide basic and in-service training for maternal and child health personnel. In FY 1972 we will also help Tunisia expand maternal and child health facilities and extend family services throughout the country in conjunction with a substantial World Bank loan for this purpose. Contraceptives and clinical equipment will be provided to Ghana's National Family Planning Program.

Survey teams are developing plans for a project initially covering Lesotho, Cameroon, Nigeria, Dahomey, Mali and Gambia to assist health ministries to upgrade the staffs of their rural clinics and to provide training in family planning. Experience gained in the first group of countries will provide a valuable approach which can be adapted for use in other countries. In Cameroon, training activities under this project will be closely associated with the work of the new University Center for Health Sciences which, with A.I.D. support, will staff clinics and train health workers in maternal and child health and family planning.

AFRICA

POPULATION AND HEALTH

There is an urgent need to train African medical and para-medical personnel to staff the growing African network of health services and equip them to provide family planning assistance. A survey team from a consortium of U.S. universities is visiting several medical schools in Africa to discuss ways and means of expanding and improving their training in family planning. In FY 1972 assistance to several African medical schools will be initiated. The A.I.D.-supported seminar on family planning which the African Medical School Association plans to hold in late 1971 is expected to stimulate interest in family planning training among African medical school directors and others in charge of schools and government-sponsored training programs for para-medical personnel.

In the area of family planning, we support government programs and those of private local organizations that are encouraged by their governments to provide family planning information and services. A.I.D. makes grants to organizations such as the Pathfinder Fund, the Population Council and the International Planned Parenthood Federation to facilitate their work with private groups in Africa. A special Population Activities Fund initiated in FY 71 offers direct U.S. assistance to small local groups running small maternity clinics and providing family planning services.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II
Part I

SECTOR: POPULATION AND HEALTH

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71			
<u>AFRICA REGIONAL</u>										<u>3,239</u>		
Regional Population Support	* 698-11-580-166	1968	1978	199	118	81	440	400	121	380	2,400	3,419
Regional Population Planning - Pathfinder Fund	698-11-580-189	1968	1975	250	81	169	145	64	250	150	450	995
Africa Regional Workshop - Nutrition	698-11-560-317	1970	1971	45	-	45	5	50	-	-	-	50
Regional Demographic Survey Workshop	698-11-570-337	1969	1970	125	55	70	13	83	-	-	-	125
Regional Population Planning - Population Council	* 698-11-580-346	1969	1975	300	-	300	300	300	300	300	1,300	2,200
Maternal and Child Health Extension	* 698-11-580-358	1971	1977	-	-	-	1,200	200	1,000	1,200	4,800	7,200
Family Planning Courses at Health Training Institutes	* 698-11-580-359	1971	1976	-	-	-	500	50	450	509	1,991	3,000
University Teaching of Population Dynamics	* 698-11-570-360	1971	1977	-	-	-	500	45	455	300	2,600	3,400
Population Census and Demographic Studies	698-11-570-361	1971	1975	-	-	-	100	29	71	200	400	700
Special Population Activities	698-11-580-500	1971	1975	-	-	-	200	125	75	200	750	1,150
(CONTINUED ON NEXT SHEET)												
Total							8,727	9,389	7,197	9,997		

*Detailed project narrative—See Table III

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1970	Estimate FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972
A.I.D. employed	9	13	15
Participating agency	90	77	22
Contractor technicians	11	31	46
Total	110	121	83

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1970	Estimate FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972
Non-contract	68	76	71
Contract	19	80	61
Total	87	156	132

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II
Part 2

SECTOR: POPULATION AND HEALTH

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/71				
<u>CENTRAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL</u>													
<u>REGIONWIDE</u>													
Measles Control/Smallpox Eradication	625-11-510-116	1963	1972	27,128	23,952	3,176	2,000	3,900	1,276	500	-	29,628	
<u>AREA OFFICE - NIAMEY</u>													
Family Planning - Maternal Child Health, Welfare	* 625-11-590-707	1972	1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	
<u>AREA OFFICE - YAOUNDE</u>													
Regional Public Health Training	625-11-540-510	1969	1975	438	16	422	175	100	497	300	662	1,575	
University Center for Health Sciences	* 625-11-550-531	1972	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	2,200	2,800	
<u>ETHIOPIA</u>													
Public Health Advisory Services	663-11-590-004	1953	1971	2,650	2,477	173	120	215	78	-	-	2,770	
Malaria Eradication	663-51-511-006	1960	1972	4,666	4,652	14	54	54	14	52	-	4,772	
Training in Maternal-Child Health Care	* 663-11-531-170	1972	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	125	325	
<u>GHANA</u>													
Family Planning and Demographic Development	641-15-570-051	1968	1970	275	188	87	-	87	-	-	-	275	
Danfa Rural Health - Family Planning	641-11-580-055	1969	1975	792	25	767	430	445	752	408	590	2,220	
Population Program Support	641-15-580-064	1971	Cont.	-	-	-	78	5	73	67	Cont.	Cont.	
National Family Planning Supplies	* 641-15-580-065	1971	1975	-	-	-	475	65	410	411	782	1,668	
<u>KENYA</u>													
Population Dynamics	* 615-11-580-141	1969	1979	297	144	153	150	170	133	500	2,800	3,747	
(CONTINUED ON NEXT SHEET)													
				Total									

*Detailed project narrative--see TABLE III

SECTOR: POPULATION AND HEALTH

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)TABLE II
Part 2

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/71				
<u>LIBERIA</u>											1,419		
National Medical Center	* 669-51-540-054	1961	1977	2,750	2,546	204	797	914	87	1,200	3,250	7,997	
Demographic Household Survey	669-11-570-109	1968	1972	400	210	190	131	283	38	108	-	639	
Maternal-Child Health Training	669-11-540-110	1969	1973	130	34	96	97	193	-	111	96	434	
<u>MOROCCO</u>											600		
Population/Family Planning (Census Phase)	608-11-580-089	1969	1971	302	140	162	-	147	15	60	-	363	
Demographic Research Center	608-11-570-109	1970	1976	200	-	200	-	37	163	130	470	800	
Family Planning Support	608-11-580-112	1971	Cont.	-	-	-	120	40	80	410	Cont.	Cont.	
<u>SOMALI REPUBLIC</u>											-		
Mogadiscio Water	649-52-520-037	1962	1971	987	755	232	20	130	122	-	-	1,007	
<u>TANZANIA</u>											535		
Population/Family Planning Training	* 621-15-580-109	1972	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	535	203	738	
<u>TUNISIA</u>											730		
Family Planning	* 664-11-580-224	1968	1977	1,138	499	639	350	747	242	450	1,600	3,538	
Food Fortification and Nutrition	664-11-560-255	1969	1975	456	205	251	162	353	60	280	566	1,464	
<u>UGANDA</u>											336		
Population Census	617-11-570-051	1969	1971	98	45	53	98	51	100	-	-	196	
Maternal and Child Health Training	617-11-570-057	1970	1974	375	-	375	67	107	335	336	856	1,634	
				Total									

*Detailed project narrative--see TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Regional Population Support	SECTOR Population and Health		FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-580-166	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 44 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: The major activities under this project are: to identify opportunities for population and family planning programs in Africa; to assist in development and administration of such programs; to assist in special activities which cannot readily be implemented through separate regional or bilateral projects and to provide overall supervision and monitoring of U.S.-supported population programs in Africa.

Progress to Date: In FY 1969, a Regional Population Office (RPO) was established in Accra, Ghana, to participate in the planning and implementation of regional and bilateral population and family planning programs, to provide technical advisory services to African governments and private organizations upon request, and to assume a major role in coordinating A.I.D. programs with international agencies and public and private organizations.

Much of the early work of the RPO has been exploratory. In addition to opening a dialogue on population subjects with African officials, the personnel of the office have participated in surveys and analyses which have played a major part in the design of project activities elsewhere in this presentation as well as others which are as yet in formation.

In-depth economic research in subjects directly related to rapid population growth has been inadequate in Africa. Beginning in FY 1972 the project will support research by Africans, a part of which will be directed to a study of that portion of the population of Africa which is in transition from a rural subsistence life to work for wages, in the belief that these people are the most in need of and the potential acceptors of assistance in family planning.

FY 1972 Program: Funds are required for salaries of six RPO personnel and five short-term consultants (\$215,000); training in the United States or a third country of five qualified participants (\$25,000); medical equipment for research and training programs (\$15,000), and local support costs including grants to promote family planning programs, publications and films, and support of research (\$125,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	199	118	81		Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 71	440	400		U.S. Technicians	155	30	185	205	10	215	
Estimated through 6/30/71	639	518	121	Participants . . .	-	-	-	25	-	25	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	5	-	5	15	-	15	
				Other Costs . . .	135	115	250	125	-	125	
Proposed FY 72	380	2,400	3,419	Total Obligations	295	145	440	370	10	380	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Regional Population Planning - Population Council	SECTOR Population and Health	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-580-346	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 47, FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the methods of collecting and analyzing demographic data and provide other population-related assistance to African Governments or institutions as requested.

African leaders are becoming increasingly aware that population considerations are an integral part of their economic and social development programs. However, they are hampered in their efforts to initiate population programs by the lack of demographic and statistical information needed to assess the magnitude of the problem. Demographic and statistical data can serve to dramatize the need for action for other leaders who are not convinced that such programs are necessary.

The initial grant to the Population Council permitted it to expand its activities in Africa. The work of the Council under this grant has emphasized the collection and analysis of data needed to assess population growth and its effects in order to arrive at country needs. This Population Council activity deals primarily with selective studies designed to collect and analyze data in such substantive areas as sample vital events registration, determinants of fertility and attitudes toward family planning. These studies are carried out through assistance to African university centers and private organizations, although some assistance to African governments may be provided upon request.

Training of Africans at African and U.S. institutions is also provided with primary emphasis on training in

African institutions where the Council provides advisors and faculty members. The Council also undertakes some activities directly, such as provision of training grants in demography and statistics to selected African governments or university faculty. It also makes sub-grants to individuals and government organizations.

Progress to Date: The first Population Council sub-grant was made to Makerere University College in Uganda for a program of research in vital registration and differential growth in several geographic regions of the country. In Ethiopia, a knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) study is being financed in the Institute of Ethiopian Studies at Haile Selassie I University. Another KAP study has been initiated in Niger. A vital registration study is being undertaken in Sierra Leone, and the University of Dar es Salaam is making a study of internal migrations in Tanzania. The Population Council has also provided the Tanzanian Bureau of Statistics with magnetic tapes to store census data.

FY 1972 Program: \$300,000 will be granted to the Population Council to continue their efforts in developing and implementing population projects similar to those noted above.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/70	300	-	300						
Estimated FY 71	300	300							
Estimated through 6/30/71	600	300	300						
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 72	300	1,300	2,200						
				Cost Components					
				U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-
				Participants	-	-	-	-	-
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs	-	300	300	-	300
				Total Obligations	-	300	300	-	300

Population Council

PROJECT TITLE Maternal and Child Health Extension	SECTOR -Population and Health	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-580-358	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 49 FY 71 AFR P.F.D.B.D.C.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the quality of life of Africans by providing limited maternal and child health (MCH) and family planning services.

This project will assist Africans in realizing their desire for healthy mothers and children through provision of basic maternal and child health services, including family planning assistance, to people in areas where such services do not now exist. MCH services provide an ideal setting for imparting information and assistance in child spacing. Health officials in 7 countries were visited in FY 1971 to explore interest in this project. They were unanimous in their approval of inclusion of child spacing guidance in MCH services to improve the health of mothers and children.

The project is intended to train district and regional supervisory staffs in community development, teaching and health. These supervisors will in turn train local rural health workers and village volunteers to provide pregnant women and new mothers with guidance in child care, nutrition, home hygiene, disease control and child spacing. These workers will be supplied with and trained to use a variety of simple medicines, including contraceptives. They will be taught to identify women for whom a pregnancy would be a medical risk and to provide them with contraceptive advice and services.

In FY 1972 two private agency contractors will begin implementation of the pilot activities which are being developed cooperatively with several African countries (probably in Dahomey, Gambia, Niger, Mali, Cameroon and

Lesotho). Each contractor will provide a field team composed of a public health physician with 2 public health technicians for each pilot operation.

Each team will work with the cooperating governments to (1) establish a focal point in the Ministry of Health to supervise and direct the project, (2) develop or improve MCH/Child Spacing Services in one or more major training health centers, (3) train counterpart trainers and supervisors, (4) assist in development of MCH/Child Spacing refresher training and supervision of health workers and village volunteers, and (5) analyze and evaluate project progress and problems within the region. With modifications based on an evaluation of initial pilot operations and results, it is expected that each pilot activity will be substantially enlarged and that other countries will begin similar programs.

One contract is being financed in FY 1971 to carry out pilot activities in 3 countries.

FY 1972 Funding: Requirements are based on plans to provide for three additional pilot activities. These funds will cover costs of 7 field technicians and consultants (\$550,000); medicines, contraceptives, vehicles and training equipment (\$200,000); training for 10 participants (\$50,000) and other support costs (\$400,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972					
Through 6/30/70		-	-		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	University of California Extension at Santa Cruz The American ORT Federation, New York, N. Y.
Estimated FY 71	1,200	200		U.S. Technicians	-	550	550	-	550	550	
Estimated through 6/30/71	1,200	200	1,000	Participants	-	50	50	-	50	50	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	200	200	-	200	200	
				Other Costs	-	400	400	-	400	400	
Proposed FY 72	1,200	4,800	7,200	Total Obligations	-	1,200	1,200	-	1,200	1,200	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	FUNDS	
Family Planning Courses at Health Training Institutions	Population and Health	TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-580-359	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	p. 51, FY 1971 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1971	FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To increase the family planning content of curricula at African health training institutions.

Most of the approximately 300 health training institutions in Africa today are poorly equipped to provide the training in family planning which is essential to make it an integral aspect of better maternal and child health services. Some of their deans and/or directors are not convinced that this subject matter needs to be included in the curricula. There is also a lack of sufficient staff with adequate professional background and materials for teaching the biology and biochemistry of human reproduction and the techniques applicable to fertility control.

This project is financing a series of seminars in cooperation with the African Medical School Association for deans and directors of health training institutions and governmental officials to discuss these problems. It is anticipated that these discussions will convince some of these educators of the desirability of building family planning into the curricula of the various health training institutions and point up the measures required to accomplish this.

It is impossible to predict how fast African medical schools and other health training institutions will accept this proposed approach, but as medical schools and schools for lower level personnel decide to include family planning subjects in their curriculum, assistance will be provided to help them do so. A.I.D. will finance

training abroad for faculty members, both for short courses to learn the technology of family planning and for longer periods of professional training. Additional equipment needed for these training institutions will also be provided, including teaching aids such as books and periodicals in both French and English and audio-visual equipment.

Contract services are being utilized to implement this project, with continuing consultation with the African Medical School Association and other appropriate regional organizations. Some health training institutions have already expressed an interest and a survey is being conducted by the University of North Carolina to plan programs with several of these. The interim target is to strengthen the family planning element of the curricula of 25 institutions over the next five years. By the end of 1975 it is anticipated that family planning will have been integrated in the curricula of a substantial number of African health training schools. The project will be reassessed at the end of the second year when it should be possible to make a more accurate forecast of the future rate of acceptance.

FY 1972 funds will be required to continue the program expected to start in about three countries in FY 1971 and to expand it to other countries: one contract field representative and short term consultants and home-campus costs (\$305,000); ten participants (\$50,000); teaching materials (\$64,000) and other costs (\$90,000) to defray local contract and project operation costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/70	-	-	-							University of North Carolina
Estimated FY 71	500	50								
Estimated through 6/30/71	500	50	450							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 72	509	1,991	3,000							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants	-	300	300	-	305	305
				Commodities	-	50	50	-	50	50
				Other Costs	-	80	80	-	64	64
					-	70	70	-	90	90
				Total Obligations	-	500	500	-	509	509

PROJECT TITLE University Teaching of Population Dynamics	SECTOR Population and Health	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-570-360	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 41 FY 1971 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist selected African universities to introduce interdisciplinary instruction and research in population into their regular curriculum and research programs. This will meet the need of those concerned with development problems - economists, sociologists, political scientists, statisticians, public health experts, public administrators - for knowledge of population dynamics.

There is a need in Africa for professionals in various fields who can recognize the inter-relationships between population trends and other aspects of long range social and economic development. Preparing Africans to meet this need requires inclusion of population trends and dynamics as a part of university study, for example, of economics, political science, public administration, sociology, demography, statistics and African history.

This project is intended to promote an interdisciplinary approach and reduce the academic insularity prevailing in African universities by assisting selected universities to establish population centers to sponsor research in various aspects of population, assist in the introduction of population subjects into existing courses and encourage interdepartmental study in cooperation with the regular schools and departments of the university. The focus will be on broadening the competence of those specializing in other fields rather than producing population specialists.

The University of North Carolina carried out a feasibility survey in FY 1971 which resulted in selection of the University of Ghana to be the first African university to be helped to establish a population center. U.S. consultants (together with one full-time expert from the University of North Carolina) will help in the initiation of this program. Some of the initial local costs of the program are also being financed.

In FY 1972 the University of North Carolina will work with other African universities to develop university population centers suited to the local situations. This will require the full-time services of one faculty member working primarily in Africa, and the short-term services of other members of the faculty. The plans of operation will specify in detail the means by which the teaching of population/family planning-related subjects can be placed on an interdisciplinary basis for four selected African universities over the first two or three years. Each university will also offer educational and research opportunities to neighboring countries.

FY 1972 Program: One full-time field representative and short term consultants and the project director at the university (\$170,000); training of 6 participants in the United States (\$30,000); project support commodities (\$10,000); and other costs (\$90,000), which include the local costs of the African population center at the University of Ghana.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
	Estimated FY 71	500	45		Estimated through 6/30/71	Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
						Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	U.S. Technicians Participants		200	200		170	170	University of North Carolina - Carolina Population Center	
				Commodities		100	100		30	30		
				Other Costs		20	20		10	10		
						180	180		90	90		
Proposed FY 72	300	2,600	3,400	Total Obligations		500	500		300	300		

Country: CENTRAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL - NIAMEY

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Maternal/Child Health and Family Planning	SECTOR Population and Health	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-590-707	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To finance a study to assist a U.S. voluntary agency, Africare, evaluate the possibilities of providing low cost, maternal, child health care and family planning programs generally in West Africa. The objective of the study is to determine the best methods for extending such services to the greatest number of people within the financial limitations of the West African countries with a minimum of outside support, mostly from private sources.

This study will analyze existing facilities both in urban and rural areas, the degree to which they are used for the medical services most needed by the general population, extent of public and private financial support of these facilities and the status of trained personnel related to these services. Alternatives will be analyzed to determine the most practical type of low-cost services in this field, whether by the improvement of existing clinics, the development of new ones, through hospitals or mobile units reaching nomadic populations. It will also stress the type of training most needed to provide such services to the greatest number of people within the shortest possible time.

The study will begin in the Entente states (Niger, Upper Volta, Togo, Dahomey, Ivory Coast). Depending on the results of the study in the Entente states, it may be extended to other countries.

FY 1972 Program: FY 1972 funds (\$100,000) are required to finance (1) \$80,000 for two contract public health

experts to make the study over the next year; (2) \$10,000 for office and transportation equipment; and (3) \$10,000 other costs, secretarial help, drivers, utilities, etc.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected			
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 71			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated through 6/30/71							-	80	80
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				-	10	10
Proposed FY 72	100	-	100				-	10	10
				Total Obligations			-	100	100

PROJECT TITLE University Center for Health Sciences	SECTOR Population and Health	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-550-531	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 40 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: This new project is designed to develop a training system in Central Africa for medical services which combine family planning with maternal and child health care. Focusing on child spacing and maternal child health, the project is part of a larger multi-donor regional program to assist in the establishment of a Center for Health Sciences, to be part of the Federal University of Cameroon. The work of the Center will be supplemented by pilot training projects located initially in Chad and the Central African Republic. All elements of the Center's program are intended to emphasize preventive and community medicine and develop a team approach to medical services which will result in maximum benefits from the limited health personnel available in Central African countries. The Center will include teaching facilities, an outpatient clinic, a small teaching hospital, and a public health institute and will train doctors, nurses, and medical assistants. The program began on a limited basis (for the training of doctors) in October 1969.

The basic plan for the Center's program was developed by advisors of WHO, which is providing assistance in the form of teaching staff, training of Cameroonians and technicians from other countries, and commodity support. The Government of Canada will construct and staff the Public Health Institute which is to serve as a research and retraining center for Chad and the Central African Republic and will form an integral part of the Center's

educational program. France will finance the construction and equipment of the technical block of the hospital to contain laboratories, operating rooms, x-ray facilities, and certain dormitory facilities. Cameroon has budgeted for classroom and laboratory instruction and will probably finance the part of the training hospital to serve as medical and surgical wards.

The U.S. has been asked to provide assistance in construction, equipment, and temporary faculty staffing of the outpatient clinic and the maternity and pediatrics beds of the training hospital. Staff support will be provided through a contract for the services of an obstetrician/gynecologist, a pediatrician, a nurse/midwife, and a public health nurse or nurse practitioner. A U.S. faculty will be selected with an emphasis on expertise in community medicine and integration of public health and clinical medicine. Child spacing as an element of health services will be included in the teaching and service programs for all levels of medical personnel trained at the Center.

FY 1972 Program: Funds are required for: One year's services of a four-man faculty team (\$250,000); training of three to five participants (\$30,000); and a contribution to construction of an outpatient clinic and the maternity and pediatrics wing of the hospital (\$320,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected			
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 71	Estimated through 6/30/71	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1971		Proposed FY 1972		
						Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID
Proposed FY 72	600	2,200	2,800	Total Obligations				350	250	600

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Training in Maternal/Child Health Care	SECTOR Population and Health	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-531-170	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Ethiopia to extend, expand and improve its maternal and child health services and the family guidance services which are an integral part thereof. Under this project four training centers will be constructed and equipped for personnel to be engaged in midwifery, family guidance, child spacing and general maternal and child health activities. One of these centers will be integrated into the health services system of the Municipality of Addis Ababa. Teaching and administrative personnel for the Center will be provided by the Municipality and such external donors as agree to assist, e.g. the Swedish Government (SIDA). The other three centers will be integrated into the national decentralized health services system. The centers will be merged with three training schools for para medical personnel, each in a different province. Staffing for these centers will be provided by the Ministry of Public Health and other donors.

The Municipality of Addis Ababa and the Ministry of Public Health requested A.I.D. assistance in examining their respective maternal and child health programs and in preparing suggestions for possible actions to expand and improve those programs. In response, A.I.D. provided the short term services of a consultant from the American Public Health Association. The consultant's report was submitted to a committee comprised of Ethiopian and other-donor technical personnel and to the

Municipality and the Ministry.

FY 1972 Program: Activities financed under this project will be conducted by a private U.S. organization. Funds are required for supply of equipment (\$75,000) and for construction of centers (\$125,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
	Estimated FY 71	Estimated through 6/30/71	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
Proposed FY 72	200	125	325	Total Obligations	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/	Total	U. S. contractor not yet selected.	
				U.S. Technicians				-	-	-		
				Participants				-	-	-		
				Commodities				-	75	75		
				Other Costs				-	125	125		
								-	200	200		

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE National Family Planning Supplies	SECTOR Population and Health	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 641-15-580-065	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: This project will grant finance the entire contraceptive requirement (IUD's, oral pills, condoms, aerosol foam kits, IUD inserters) and clinical equipment requirements during calendar years 1971-1973, of the Government of Ghana's National Family Planning Program (NFPP). The project will finance two-thirds of these requirements for 1974 and one-third for 1975, after which the project will be terminated. Financing will also be provided for regular, periodic, short-term contract advisory services of a supply management consultant to assist the NFPP establish and operate a supply distribution system capable of meeting the expanding national program's requirements for contraceptives.

This project will support the Ghana Family Planning Program by (a) providing supplies and equipment which might not otherwise be adequately available due to the scarcity of foreign exchange and limited budgetary resources and (b) providing periodic technical assistance in maintaining an even flow of NFPP supplies from port of entry to end user. It is essential to the long term viability of the NFPP that the period of A.I.D.-financing be limited and expenditures for these supplies gradually become a part of the NFPP budget.

The NFPP will distribute these supplies through the Government of Ghana's facilities and private outlets. The Program will schedule procurement in such a way as to maintain a minimum of three months' supply of commodities

in central and regional storage and another three months' supply in Government clinics. The Government of Ghana has agreed to take all reasonable measures to insure efficient handling and distribution of the commodities provided. The proceeds from the sale of these supplies will be used for NFPP expenses.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) supplies the contraceptive requirements of the Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana (PPAG) and, in addition, has been supplying the NFPP on an interim basis until the A.I.D. supply chain can be established. The Population Council provides modest amounts of contraceptives for three post-partum family planning projects.

FY 1972 Program: FY 1972 funds will finance contraceptives (\$400,000) and short-term services of a supply management adviser (\$11,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 71	475	65		-	Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
						Direct AID	Contract	Total	Direct AID	Contract	Total
Estimated through 6/30/71	475	65	410	U.S. Technicians	-	22	22	-	11	11	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Commodities	453	-	453	400	-	400	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 72	411	782	1,668	Total Obligations	453	22	475	400	11	411	

Country: KENYA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Population Dynamics	SECTOR Population and Health	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 615-11-580-141	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 139, FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	

Project Target and Course of Action: To help implement a program of population and family planning.

To assist Kenya's collection and analysis of demographic data, a Center for Demographic Research and Studies will be established in the Statistics Division of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, and training in statistics will be given. A demographer, a data processing advisor, and two short term census experts from the U.S. Census Bureau planned, executed and analyzed the August 1969 Kenya Census, regarded as the finest census Kenya has had. It revealed that Kenya is growing at 3.4% annually and has created public awareness of Kenya's population problems.

To improve health education, a gynecologist and a pediatrician for the faculty of the University of Nairobi Medical School may be provided under contract. In addition, A.I.D. and other donors are exploring possibilities of assisting the Government of Kenya to expand the training of nurse/midwives and field educators to allow adequate staffing of family planning clinics.

A family planning education program is being mounted by the Ministry of Health.

Progress to Date: The remaining member of the Census Bureau team, the demographer, will complete his analysis and final calculations in late 1971. An audio-visual specialist and a health educator arrived in mid-1970 to assist the Ministry of Health to prepare a comprehensive

work plan on health education. They have developed useful family planning educational materials.

FY 1972 Program: FY 1972 funds will be required for the direct hire audio-visual advisor (\$35,000); the U.S. Bureau of Census demographer and the health educator for half of the year (\$47,000); one statistician and four short term statisticians at the proposed Demographic Center (\$70,000); two contract faculty members for University of Nairobi Medical School (\$85,000); six participants in statistics, communications, and health education (\$48,000); audio-visual equipment, vehicles and other equipment (\$65,000); and other costs related to local construction of a training center and training of locals for family planning clinics (\$150,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/70	297	144	153							Health, Education and Welfare
Estimated FY 71	150	170								Bureau of Census
Estimated through 6/30/71	447	314	133							To be selected
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 72	500	2,800	3,747	Total Obligations	30	120	150	298	202	500

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE National Medical Center	SECTOR Population and Health		FUNDS TC	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 187, FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-51-540-054				

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide assistance in developing a National Medical Center which serves as the nucleus for Liberian health and medical care. Through the combined administration of the several units within the Center a better utilization of existing human and physical health resources is obtained. The Center includes the new John F. Kennedy Hospital building with 273 beds, an adjacent student dormitory building, and the Tubman National Institute of Medical Arts (TNIMA) which is located in the hospital. These facilities were constructed and equipped with the help of a \$6.8 million A.I.D. loan. An additional component of the Center is a 150-bed Maternity Hospital located two miles from the Kennedy Hospital. The U.S. Public Health Service provides advisory and operational staff for the Center and for the training of paramedical personnel.

Progress to Date: The Public Health Service team has been responsible for several significant improvements. At the TNIMA training center the team is providing classroom instruction in environmental sanitation, nursing and health education. It has also tightened budgeting practices and stepped up recruitment of staff. The team has conducted seminars on educational methods and materials which have resulted in noticeable improvements in the quality of instruction. The number of graduates has increased from 12 in 1967 to 43 in 1970, and the percentage of graduates passing the National

Certificate Board increased from 50 percent to 98 percent in the same period. The team is also responsible for improved hospital management practices. Improvements which have resulted in better patient care at the Maternity Center include the adoption of a comprehensive set of personnel and pay procedures and improved systems for control of accounts receivable, resulting in a 400 percent increase in cash intake as compared with three years ago.

In addition to ensuring that improvements continue at the TNIMA training center and Maternity Hospital, project personnel will concentrate during FY 1972 on seeing that the recently completed Kennedy Hospital complex becomes fully operational. The following sections of the Kennedy Hospital have already been phased in: clinical laboratory, maintenance and engineering, laundry, dietary, student dormitory, housekeeping, personnel, and administrative and business offices. The patient care element, however, awaits the resolution of an issue between the Liberian Government and the construction contractor.

FY 1972 Program: FY 1972 funds are required for the services of 23 technicians provided under a participating agency agreement with the U. S. Public Health Service (\$838,000); one direct-hire project manager (\$39,000); training in the U.S. for seven new participants and three extensions (\$75,000); medicines, hospital supplies and equipment (\$230,000); local travel, communications and printing (\$18,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/70	2,750	2,546	204								U.S. Public Health Service
Estimated FY 71	797	914			35	685	720	39	838	877	
Estimated through 6/30/71	3,547	3,460	87	U.S. Technicians Participants	75	-	75	75	-	75	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	230	-	230	
				Other Costs	2	-	2	18	-	18	
Proposed FY 72	1,200	3,250	7,997	Total Obligations	112	685	797	362	838	1,200	

Country: TANZANIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Population/Family Planning Training	SECTOR Population and Health		FUNDS TC	
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977	
PROJECT NUMBER 621-15-580-109				

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Tanzania to carry out an intensive training program in Population/Family Planning, through a grant to its Family Planning Association. The association will make family planning information available to the people requesting it, particularly those in rural areas.

The proposed grant will enable the Family Planning Association to develop and carry out a training program for physicians, medical students, nurse/midwives and other para-medical personnel in the dissemination of family planning information. The program will also include assistance in the development of informational materials, testing such materials to determine their acceptability and appropriateness in Tanzania, as well as the training of mobile teams who will, in turn, train, advise and assist the staffs of rural medical centers to establish family planning services on a sound basis.

The grant will provide funds to assist the Family Planning Association to construct a training facility in the vicinity of Dar es Salaam and the salaries, travel, instructional materials and equipment, as well as student maintenance, and participant training abroad for Tanzania professional personnel, over the next five years.

In addition to the United States, other donors include the International Planned Parenthood Federation,

OXFAM, and the Nordic Group. The Government of Tanzania and other local sources will provide an average of \$30,000 per year.

FY 1972 Program: A proposed grant of \$535,000 will cover the first two years of project operations. This amount includes \$227,000 for part of the construction costs of new family planning training center; salaries for two family planning advisor/instructors (\$86,000) and one local administrator (\$7,000); maintenance and travel expenses for student/trainees at the center (\$90,000); local travel for the instructors (\$10,000); participant training for 5 participants for two years each and 10 participants for shorter terms of training (\$95,000); and instructional supplies and equipment, including vehicles (\$20,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/70								
Estimated FY 71								
Estimated through 6/30/71								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					
Proposed FY 72	535	203	738	Total Obligations		535	-	535

Tanzania Family Planning Association

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Family Planning	SECTOR Population and Health	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-580-224	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 238 FY 1971 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	

Project Target and Course of Action: The objective of this project is to assist the Tunisian Government to reduce annual population growth from an estimated 2.8% at present to less than 2.3% by 1975 and progressively lower thereafter. Since independence in 1957, Tunisia has sought to improve socio-economic conditions by emancipating women, abolishing polygamy, removing restrictions on contraceptives, creating health and social service centers, and taking specific steps to encourage family planning. A National Family Planning Program was started in 1966.

The components of U.S. assistance are 1) advisory assistance in health education, nurse and midwife training, administration, and medical services; 2) participant training; 3) equipment and contraceptives; and 4) local currency for budget support. Assistance is now being extended for a second five year period.

Seven other donors including Sweden, Netherlands and the U.N. are assisting the program. Canada and the World Bank are planning to do so. Coordination among donors has been close.

Progress to Date: Directed by an eminent Tunisian gynecologist, an integrated National Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Bureau is providing regular services through some 280 health facilities and 15 mobile units. Comprehensive efforts are increasing technical competence of staff, improving management, upgrading patient care, and undertaking needed research

and evaluation. Eight Tunisians are taking long term training in the U.S.; one has completed training. Short term training has been provided for physicians. In-service programs have trained over 350 field workers and training has begun for 330 social workers and monitors. Essential demographic studies were completed. Radio, television and other mass education activities in Family Planning have been intensified. Acceptors of Family Planning methods are increasing and an estimated 15,000 to 20,000 births were averted in 1969 as a result of the program.

FY 1972 Program: In addition to dollar funds, A.I.D. plans to grant the equivalent of \$476,000 in U.S.-owned Tunisian dinars to finance a share of local budget costs. Three direct-hire advisors (health education medical officer and management specialists) (\$95,000); one PASA nurse/midwife training specialist (\$25,000); eleven continuing participants in health education and family planning (\$72,000); contraceptives and related pharmaceuticals, educational and laboratory materials and supplies (\$258,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972				
					Direct AID	Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Other Agency	Total	U.S. Public Health Service	
Through 6/30/70	1,138	499	639									
Estimated FY 71	350	747										
Estimated through 6/30/71	1,488	1,246	242									
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost									
Proposed FY 72	450	1,600	3,538	Total Obligations	325	25	350	425	25	450		

AFRICA

EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed
Technical Cooperation	19.5	17.8	15.6

The goal of our program in education and training is to help develop the capabilities of Africans to manage their own growth and reduce their dependence on foreign experts. Today there are over 110,000 foreign teachers and others in operational government jobs in Africa. France provides the largest number of these -- almost 40,000 technicians, of whom 27,000 are teachers: Great Britain finances approximately 6,000 teachers and 7,500 operational and advisory personnel.

During the past ten years A.I.D. has supported the expansion of secondary school systems and the establishment or expansion of faculties of eight higher education and 26 subprofessional institutions, including teacher training institutions, throughout the continent. Over 15,000 new classrooms now house 800,000 students, and institutions of higher and professional education in the important fields of agriculture, education and veterinary medicine have granted degrees to over 3,000 and diplomas or certificates to another 14,000. Demonstration schools of the comprehensive high school type were founded in Uganda and Nigeria, and a consolidated school system was created in Monrovia, Liberia.

Although only one-fourth of the 5 to 19 year age group is enrolled in schools in Africa, we believe that our resources will be most effective if they are used to help develop the institutions and in-service training needed for Africans to replace foreign personnel and relieve critical manpower shortages. We will also continue to support initiatives to modify curricula and examination requirements to make them relevant to the backgrounds and needs of Africans and to develop practical job-related training programs. And we will train middle level management in the public and private sectors through seminars, demonstrations and special and recurring courses.

Education and Training Institutes

A.I.D. assistance, primarily through contracts with U.S. universities, will accelerate Africanization of the staffs of African educational and training institutes. Among these are agricultural schools in various parts of the region -- the Superior School of

Agriculture in Morocco, also aided by the French and Belgians; agriculture and veterinary faculties in Uganda, Kenya and Nigeria; and agriculture divisions at Njala University in Sierra Leone and Bunda College in Malawi. Other U.S.-assisted institutions include faculties of education, teacher training institutes and institutes of public administration. Once the institution building period and the training of Africans for the staff have been completed, we will enrich their programs through such means as visiting professors and research grants.

We also help African institutions improve curricula and examinations to relate them to job requirements and the changing conditions of Africa. In East and West Africa, the two major examinations councils are being assisted to develop matriculation requirements and examinations that are relevant to effective, practical education, especially in science and mathematics. In FY 1972 a new program will be launched in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland to help make their primary school education consistent with the needs of the daily life and occupations of the people.

We are also providing technical and professional staff in operational positions in universities, agricultural organizations, public works ministries and customs services. The continued support of such operational personnel, who will give on-the-job training to their counterparts, many of whom will have studied in the United States, is an important complement to programs aimed at developing African capabilities for training increasing numbers of skilled Africans. University scholarship aid is provided to over 300 graduate students through the African Graduate Program of American Universities (AFGRAD). The Inter-African Scholarship Program (INTERAF) also sponsors over 800 students undertaking courses of study available to them at African universities in other countries.

Development Administration

Training the people and building the institutions necessary for administration of development programs will be emphasized and re-directed in FY 1972. Emphasis will be placed on integrated and systematic approaches to economic planning and administration by introducing modern management tools and practical senior and middle level managerial training.

Specialized training for top and middle level officials will be initiated at the new Institute of Public Administration planned in Liberia, and the programs already established in institutes in Uganda and Nigeria will be strengthened. Relationships between these national institutes and institutions in the United States

AFRICA

EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING

will be encouraged through student and faculty exchanges.

In Morocco, Ethiopia, Liberia and Ghana, other projects will stress the relationships between planning, budgeting and project management by training ministry officials responsible for developmental programs. In Cameroon, assistance to the regional Pan-African Institute for Development will strengthen its programs for middle-level managers of rural projects and cooperatives. An A.I.D.-financed expert in local government will continue his work at the Center for Research and Training in Administration for Development at Tangier, Morocco, and training will be provided to the staff of the East African Community secretariat at Arusha, Tanzania.

Labor

Continued support is planned for the program of the African American Labor Center (AALC) to train African workers and improve the organization of their trade union activities so they can participate more fully in national development and play a responsible role in collective bargaining. Partially financed by the AFL-CIO, the AALC program essentially provides direct assistance from American labor unions to African unions. The activities focus heavily on training of workers in manual skills and trade union leadership but include the establishment and operation of craft institutes such as the Kenya Tailoring Institute and guidance in union activities in cooperatives and community services.

SECTOR: EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II
Part I

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71			
<u>AFRICA REGIONAL</u>										6,290		
African Graduate Fellowship Program (AFGRAD)	* 698-11-660-062	1963	1978	4,515	3,237	1,278	1,140	1,277	1,141	930	2,030	8,615
Expanded In-Service Training (OIC)	698-11-610-153	1968	1975	331	147	184	186	183	187	185	555	1,257
Education and Training Activities (AAI)	* 698-11-680-186	1968	1978	3,266	1,950	1,316	900	1,192	1,024	540	710	5,416
African Higher Education Program (INTERAF)	* 698-11-660-210	1967	1978	2,929	1,259	1,670	1,240	1,123	1,787	1,290	6,841	12,300
Educational Advisory Services	698-11-660-211	1967	1974	369	47	322	177	267	232	100	200	846
African Mathematics Program	698-11-690-356	1970	1974	192	-	192	390	192	390	300	600	1,482
African Primary Science Program	* 698-11-690-357	1971	1975	-	-	-	325	-	325	310	825	1,460
African Labor Development	* 698-11-490-363	1965	1976	4,451	3,033	1,418	1,629	2,020	1,027	2,000	8,000	16,080
Operational Personnel for Africa	698-11-699-364	1963	1975	394	382	12	205	110	107	175	525	1,299
African Scholarship Program of American Universities (ASPAU)	698-11-660-603	1961	1975	16,623	15,225	1,398	665	1,324	739	460	302	18,050
(CONTINUED ON NEXT SHEET)												
Total							17,409	23,540	16,485	15,619		

*Detailed project narrative--See Table III

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1970	Estimate FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972
A.I.D. employed	22	21	10
Participating agency	2	6	3
Contractor technicians	383	300	276
Total	407	327	289

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1970	Estimate FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972
Non-contract	278	342	220
Contract	1,441	1,470	1,455
Total	1,719	1,812	1,675

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II

Part 2

SECTOR: EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/71			
<u>CENTRAL/WEST AFRICA REGIONAL</u>										1,597		
<u>REGIONWIDE</u>										(200)		
Middle Level Management Training	* 625-11-790-610	1972	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	800	1,000
<u>AREA OFFICE - DAKAR</u>										(795)		
West Africa Examinations Council	625-11-690-169	1969	1972	774	372	402	145	375	172	345	-	1,264
Regional Center in Agriculture Science	* 625-11-660-507	1969	1973	1,150	479	671	344	725	290	300	831	2,625
Support for Regional Organizations	* 625-11-755-602	1972	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	600	750
<u>AREA OFFICE - NIAMEY</u>										(365)		
Regional Road Maintenance and Improvement	* 625-11-610-180	1963	1973	1,987	319	1,668	750	1,980	438	315	1,245	4,297
Support Regional Organizations	625-11-755-506	1968	1974	70	31	39	96	46	89	50	100	316
<u>AREA OFFICE - YAOUNDE</u>										(237)		
Regional Textbook Production Center	625-11-691-329	1969	1971	210	-	210	195	355	50	-	-	405
Pan African Institute for Development	625-11-690-521	1971	1975	-	-	-	155	-	155	30	634	819
Support to Regional Organizations	625-11-755-536	1970	1975	6	-	6	124	104	26	143	118	391
Road Maintenance	625-11-610-805	1971	1973	-	-	-	56	56	-	64	30	150
<u>EAST AFRICA REGIONAL</u>										175		
Public Service Training	618-11-790-607	1963	1971	371	279	92	75	70	97	-	-	446
University of East Africa Support	618-11-660-614	1964	1969	1,175	988	187	-	172	15	-	-	1,175
Teacher Education in East Africa	618-11-650-617	1964	1970	8,757	6,658	2,099	-	1,700	399	-	-	8,757
Printing Trades Training	618-11-610-627	1967	1970	208	121	87	-	60	27	-	-	208
East African Examinations Council	* 618-11-690-629	1968	1979	21	21	-	-	-	-	175	2,837	3,033
Supply Management	618-11-790-631	1969	1971	180	65	115	40	86	69	-	-	220
Education Research and Development	618-11-690-640	1969	1971	53	22	31	70	66	35	-	-	123
(CONTINUED ON NEXT SHEET)												
Total												

*Detailed project narrative--see TABLE III

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II

Part 2

SECTOR: EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/71			
<u>SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL</u>										1,550		
University of Botswana, Lesotho & Swaziland	* 690-11-660-004	1969	1975	363	174	189	700	300	589	815	1,622	3,500
Regional Testing Center	690-11-680-005	1969	1974	343	130	213	285	300	198	275	597	1,500
Regional Technician Training	690-11-620-008	1970	1970	61	-	61	-	15	46	-	-	61
Improvements in Curriculum and Instructional Methods	* 690-11-650-009	1972	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	1,210	1,600
Zambia Key Advisory Personnel	* 611-11-720-101	1972	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	600	670
<u>CONGO (K)</u>										100		
Specialized Post-University Training	660-15-660-016	1961	1972	2,669	2,404	265	197	250	212	100	-	2,966
<u>ETHIOPIA</u>										1,967		
Economic and Financial Planning	* 663-11-750-116	1965	1979	537	345	192	291	224	259	413	3,550	4,791
Comprehensive Secondary Schools	663-11-650-135	1962	1971	1,357	1,247	110	205	147	168	-	-	1,562
University General Support	* 663-11-660-138	1960	1976	2,957	2,341	616	1,433	1,129	920	1,292	4,188	9,870
Educational Advisory Services	663-11-690-139	1961	1971	517	512	5	394	133	266	-	-	911
Customs Administration	663-11-750-147	1969	1974	153	150	3	157	99	61	122	250	682
Government Budgetary Practices	663-11-750-158	1970	1973	212	81	131	133	134	130	140	145	630
<u>GHANA</u>										281		
Vocational Agriculture Education	641-11-620-008	1958	1970	2,434	2,396	38	-	26	12	-	-	2,434
Human Resources Development	641-15-995-035	1962	1971	881	589	292	154	221	225	-	-	1,035
Economic and Financial Management	* 641-11-790-062	1972	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	344	460
Opportunities Industrialization Center	641-13-610-063	1970	1975	318	-	318	164	142	340	165	780	1,427
(CONTINUED ON NEXT SHEET)												
Total												

*Detailed project narrative--see TABLE III

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY

TABLE II

SECTOR: EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Part 2

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/71				
<u>GUINEA</u>													
Industrial Vocational Training	675-11-660-004	1962	1969	6,057	5,502	555	-	325	230	-	-	6,057	
<u>KENYA</u>													
Training for Public Service	615-11-790-112	1962	1971	1,617	1,605	12	11	19	4	-	-	1,628	
Education Support	615-11-699-122	1964	1971	332	327	5	70	68	7	-	-	402	
Radio Correspondence	615-11-650-129	1967	1970	670	490	180	-	160	20	-	-	670	
Scholarship Coordination	615-11-690-137	1967	1970	504	448	56	-	46	10	-	-	504	
<u>LIBERIA</u>													
Rural Education Development	669-11-690-037	1956	1972	3,379	3,379	-	72	72	-	72	-	3,523	
Government Organization, Training and Management	669-11-720-061	1961	1972	2,876	2,808	68	118	166	20	221	-	3,215	
Monrovia Consolidated School System	669-51-690-073	1961	1972	8,385	7,646	739	407	830	316	215	-	9,007	
Public Works Development	669-51-740-077	1962	1971	4,518	4,344	174	14	124	64	-	-	4,532	
Fiscal and Supply Management	669-51-790-078	1962	1970	1,612	1,339	273	-	212	61	-	-	1,612	
Education Support	669-11-699-112	1969	1971	272	263	9	47	56	-	-	-	319	
Public Administration Support	669-11-799-114	1969	1971	195	191	4	74	78	-	-	-	269	
Institute of Public Administration	* 669-11-770-122	1972	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	3,640	3,870	
<u>MALAWI</u>													
Malawi Polytechnical School	612-11-610-137	1962	1969	3,085	2,917	168	-	130	38	-	-	3,085	
Statistical Development	612-11-780-139	1967	1969	931	859	72	-	50	22	-	-	931	
Operational Manpower Development	612-11-790-158	1967	1969	328	287	41	-	25	16	-	-	328	
<u>MOROCCO</u>													
General Training	608-11-995-083	1967	1971	636	499	137	160	126	171	-	-	796	
(CONTINUED ON NEXT SHEET)													
				Total									

*Detailed project narrative--see TABLE III

SECTOR: EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II
Part 2

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/71				
<u>NIGERIA</u>													
										1,955			
Public Services Training and Staff Development	620-11-790-214	1966	1974	1,360	1,203	157	450	428	179	210	355	2,375	
Port Harcourt Comprehensive Secondary School	* 620-11-650-735	1962	1975	2,055	2,043	12	-	-	12	110	1,455	3,620	
Zaria Institute of Administration, Ahmadu Bello University	620-11-770-740	1961	1972	2,763	2,473	290	286	317	259	345	-	3,394	
Educational Planning and Advisory Services	* 620-11-699-747	1961	Cont.	3,832	3,258	574	714	1,016	272	555	Cont.	Cont.	
Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello University	* 620-11-660-788	1971	1975	-	-	-	325	56	269	250	2,310	2,885	
Advanced Professional Studies, University of Lagos, College of Education	* 620-11-660-792	1972	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	295	925	1,220	
Opportunities Industrialization Center	* 620-11-610-802	1970	1978	381	20	361	150	283	228	190	2,400	3,121	
<u>SOMALI REPUBLIC</u>													
										-			
National Teacher Education Center	649-11-640-036	1961	1971	4,429	4,049	380	50	320	110	-	-	4,479	
Scholarship Program	649-11-690-043	1962	1970	494	439	55	-	30	25	-	-	494	
<u>TANZANIA</u>													
										290			
Technical Education	621-11-660-050	1964	1970	1,888	1,319	569	-	504	65	-	-	1,888	
Public Services Staff Support	621-11-720-051	1964	1969	1,752	1,125	627	-	254	373	-	-	1,752	
Education Materials and Services	621-11-690-065	1965	1971	829	556	273	131	172	232	-	-	960	
Management and Engineering Services	621-11-790-098	1970	1973	251	42	209	370	148	431	290	162	1,073	
<u>TUNISIA</u>													
										306			
Management Education and Executive Development	664-51-770-228	1966	1974	557	404	153	207	230	130	306	558	1,628	
(CONTINUED ON NEXT SHEET)													
				Total									

*Detailed project narrative--see TABLE III

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY

TABLE II

SECTOR: EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Part 2

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/71				
<u>UGANDA</u>											370		
Comprehensive Secondary Girls School	617-11-650-011	1961	1972	3,224	2,842	382	450	482	350	200	-	3,874	
Public Service Training	617-11-790-016	1963	1971	756	743	13	25	23	15	-	-	781	
Institute of Public Administration	617-11-770-019	1965	1972	481	345	136	197	87	246	110	-	788	
Educational Development	617-11-699-027	1965	1971	683	581	102	61	100	63	-	-	744	
Primary Teacher Training College Staff Development	* 617-11-660-054	1972	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	683	743	
				Total									

*Detailed project narrative--see TABLE III

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE African Graduate Fellowship Program (AFGRAD) PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-062	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 58 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide graduate level training in American universities for selected African students in fields of study related to specific economic and social development activities, when such training is not available in Africa. The program is administered for A.I.D. by the African-American Institute.

This project is a cooperative program between A.I.D., African governments and the U.S. Council of Graduate Schools. The American graduate schools provide tuition-free scholarships, the student's government pays international transportation costs, and A.I.D. provides subsistence for the students and costs other than tuition. Candidates are nominated by their government with a view to filling or upgrading particular scientific or technical positions in government or in the academic or private sectors. In addition, A.I.D. provides grants covering tuition and maintenance to carefully selected "special" students who do not meet the high academic standards (B+) required under the regular AFGRAD program but are otherwise admissible to graduate programs. Experience has shown that these "special" grantees have measured up academically and have usually been able to obtain full tuition waivers from the universities after their first year of training.

Progress to Date: From AFGRAD's inception in 1963 through January 31, 1971, 210 students from 27 countries received graduate degrees in the United States and

returned home. There are 316 students being assisted by the program this academic year (1970-71), including 14 special-award students for which A.I.D. finances maintenance and tuition.

One hundred ninety-four students will continue their studies into the 1971-72 academic year and 135 new starts have been authorized, making a total of 329 students requiring assistance in the 1971-72 academic year. These include 25 new special-award students and 10 foreign student advisors from African universities.

Only fifty new starts are planned for the 1972-73 academic year when Africa's future needs for graduate training in the United States and the role A.I.D. might play in meeting them will be reviewed. Continued emphasis will be placed during this period on preparing Africans for teaching positions in African universities, thus accelerating the Africanization process in higher education.

FY 1972 Program: \$930,000 will be required to cover the costs of 229 continuing students and 50 new students for the academic year 1972-73 in such subjects as engineering, physical sciences, mathematics, statistics and agriculture.

The program's administrative and supervisory costs are provided for under project "AAI-Education and Training Activities - 698-11-680-186".

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			African-American Institute
					Estimated FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972		
					Direct AID	Contract/	Total	
Through 6/30/70	4,515	3,237	1,278					
Estimated FY 71	1,140	1,277						
Estimated through 6/30/71	5,655	4,514	1,141	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	
				Participants	-	1,140	1,140	- 930 930
				Commodities	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					
Proposed FY 72	930	2,030	8,615	Total Obligations	-	1,140	1,140	- 930 930

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE African-American Institute - Education and Training Activities	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-680-186	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 66 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: This project provides the most efficient way of handling administrative and supervisory services, overhead expenses, and other costs applicable to two or more A.I.D. contracts with the African-American Institute (AAI).

Progress to Date: These costs were formerly charged to the individual project contracts. A basic agreement with AAI details the general education and training activities to be undertaken and finances the administrative and support funds for the services shared among the following projects: Project 698-11-660-603 - African Scholarship Program of American Universities (ASPAU); Project 698-11-660-062 - African Graduate Fellowship Program (AFGRAD); and Project 698-11-660-210 - African Higher Education Program Scholarships (INTERAF).

For several years, the African-American Institute has administered a number of projects in education and training fields for A.I.D. The contracts for these projects had each provided for the personnel and other administrative costs involved in the implementation of the project. As the services of many of the contractor's staff and administrative expenses were divided among two or more of the projects, their costs had to be prorated to the above project contracts. The present arrangement minimizes duplication, actually reduces the cost to A.I.D., and enables the contractor to organize his office more efficiently.

After FY 1971 it is estimated that due to the reduction of activities under ASPAU, and the anticipated transfer of responsibilities to the Association of African Universities for the INTERAF program and the phasing down of the AFGRAD program, the level of A.I.D. support to the AAI will decline steadily.

FY 1972 Program: \$540,000 will finance the project for one year covering the costs of 25 education administration specialists (\$370,000) and related support expenses (\$170,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972			African-American Institute	
Through 6/30/70	3,266	1,950	1,316	U.S. Technicians	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency
Estimated FY 71	900	1,192		Participants	-	610	610	-	370	370
Estimated through 6/30/71	4,166	3,142	1,024	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	-	290	290	-	170	170
Proposed FY 72	540	710	5,416	Total Obligations	-	900	900	-	540	540

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE African Higher Education Program - Scholarships (INTERAF) PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-210	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 59, FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967 FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide undergraduate and graduate level training for Africans at African universities outside their home countries through the Association of African Universities (AAU).

African colleges and universities have been expanding their capability to assume a larger role in training Africans at the undergraduate level. Because of this increased capacity of African universities, training under this program has progressively been substituted for that provided in the U.S. under the ASPAU Program, 698-11-660-603. In FY 1971 and thereafter, as graduate facilities in Africa that can provide the type of training now being provided in the U.S. under the AFGRA Project, 698-11-660-062 are identified, it is planned to add graduate scholarship grants to this program. This project seeks to encourage the maximum use of the existing facilities, minimize the costly duplication of facilities by African universities, and reduce the need for African governments to send students overseas.

Scholarship assistance is provided in development-related fields of study for African students who are unable to obtain the particular training desired in their home country. The scholarships cover tuition, subsistence, and a portion of the costs of travel and books.

In FY 1972 AAU will assume major responsibility for the administration of the program. Participation of other donors in the financing of the project is being actively sought by the AAU. To date the U.K. has

contributed, France has pledged assistance to the Secretariat and an offer of assistance from Canada is under consideration.

Progress to Date: Since the inception of the program in FY 1967, 612 students have been placed at 22 African universities. Seventy-two of the students who entered in the early years of the program will complete their studies and graduate at the end of the 1970-71 academic year. Selection and placement of 225 new entrants for the 1971-72 academic year are well underway. During the academic year 1971-72 there will be an estimated 765 African students participating in the program and 820 the following year. Approximately 170 will graduate in June 1972 and 200 per year thereafter. The AAU secretariat which was established in the latter part of FY 1969, has been assisted in administering the scholarship program by the African-American Institute (AAI).

FY 1972 Program: To cover the scholarship costs during 1972-73 of approximately 820 students (\$1,180,000) and other costs (\$110,000) for the operation of the secretariat.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
Through 6/30/70	2,929	1,259	1,670		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Association of African Universities
Estimated FY 71	1,240	1,123		U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/71	4,169	2,382	1,787	Participants	-	1,135	1,135	-	1,180	1,180	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	-	105	105	-	110	110	
Proposed FY 72	1,290	6,841	12,300	Total Obligations	-	1,240	1,240	-	1,290	1,290	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE African Primary Science Program	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-690-357	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 71 FY 1971 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To reform curricula and introduce new approaches to teaching science in primary schools in Africa by training teachers in new methodologies and develop science teaching curriculum units for each primary school grade. These innovations are calculated to change students' attitudes, skills and understandings and enable them to relate logically to their own cultures and to the modern world. Emphasis will be placed on strengthening on-going curriculum development centers, including personnel training and to develop the regional and national organizations required to transfer the program management to Africans. This includes publication and distribution of the science units and other teaching materials in primary science.

Progress to Date: Under an A.I.D. research and development contract, the Education Development Center (EDC) developed curriculum materials in cooperation with African teachers, and successfully introduced new methods of science teaching into a number of African countries. After classroom experimentation the substance of an earlier target of 70 units was reduced to 50 units covering such subjects as elementary soil science, physiology, botany and mechanical physics. All of these units have now been completed.

These together with scope and sequence charts, and teacher guides provide a resource curriculum from which individual countries select those best for their needs. The units have tried out in 3,500 African classrooms,

and 3,750 African teachers and teacher educators have been involved in the program. Over 250 science workshops have been held to date by the six U.S. science experts working in Sierra Leone, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. U.S. assistance to programs in Nigeria and Malawi has been terminated due to official adoption of the Primary Science program by Malawi, and because of the civil war in Nigeria. These centrally funded research and development activities will terminate in June 1971. The dissemination and implementation phase of the project is being initiated in FY 1971 concentrating on the development of course materials for teacher training colleges and on the training of university personnel and college tutors in their use, thus systematizing and perpetuating the new science curricula. Tanzania already requires the course for all teacher training colleges.

African science educators, realizing the need for widespread changes organized the Science Education Programme for Africa (SEPA) in 1970. SEPA, including ministry officials, university scientists, and teacher educators has endorsed and adopted the African Primary Science program as its own program.

FY 1972 Program: To continue the services of seven long-term and several short-term science educators and experts (\$187,000); training for 10 participants within Africa (\$16,000); and to finance the costs of SEPA, including workshops, meetings, and the Secretariat (\$107,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/70	-	-	-								Education Development Center
Estimated FY 71	325	-		U.S. Technicians	-	193	193	-	187	187	
Estimated through 6/30/71	325	-	325	Participants	-	17	17	-	16	16	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	-	115	115	-	107	107	
Proposed FY 72	310	825	1,460	Total Obligations	-	325	325	-	310	310	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE African Labor Development	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training		FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-490-363	PRIOR REFERENCE pp. 35,139,158,174 & 213 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop and strengthen free and democratic trade unions in Africa and to increase worker participation in and contribution to development. To this end, funds are provided to the program of the African American Labor Center (AALC), a private non-profit organization supported by American labor organizations. This program provides assistance to African labor organizations and concentrates on worker education and training, worker housing, community service activities, cooperatives and leadership training programs.

Activities of the AALC include: training labor leaders and providing information to the labor movement on subjects such as labor legislation, collective bargaining, and trade union administration in Lagos; conducting a motor drivers and maintenance school, also in Lagos; assisting in the development of a cadre of middle and senior level trade union leaders to conduct and administer trade union activities in Kinshasa; upgrading employed semi-skilled workers in plumbing, carpentry and auto mechanics and body work in Addis Ababa and Asmara; training in lithography to complement other vocational training in the printing trades currently being provided by the Kenya Polytechnic Institute in Nairobi; conducting seminars for union leaders and short term apprentice training programs to strengthen African unions in selected industrial or occupational categories under a regional union-to-union program; helping the Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Unions in developing an education extension program

for its field organization and affiliated unions; providing training for West African workers at the Pan African Cooperative Training Center in Dahomey; establishing a Regional Tailoring Institute in West Africa.

The AALC also administers a Labor Impact Activities Fund to which A.I.D. and the AFL/CIO both make annual contributions for small one-time grants of union-to-union assistance for medical and other social and community services and facilities.

AALC administration, supervision and evaluation of the above activities, the conduct of surveys and feasibility studies, and the provision of advice to A.I.D. on labor needs and potentialities in Africa are the responsibility of the home office in New York City and regional representatives in Africa with support from A.I.D. A grant agreement with AALC covering all A.I.D. financing for activities of the organization was consummated in FY 1971. **FY 1972 Program:** AALC will provide 22 Labor Technical Specialists at nine locations in the field and at their home office (\$875,000); participant training in regional seminars and a limited amount of U.S. training (\$148,000); commodities for impact projects (\$256,000); and other costs to cover administrative support and operational costs for the home office and field activities (\$721,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972
					Direct AID	Contract/Agency		Total
Through 6/30/70	4,451	3,033	1,418					
Estimated FY 71	1,629	2,020						
Estimated through 6/30/71	6,080	5,053	1,027					
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					
Proposed ?	2,000	8,000	16,080	Total Obligations	-	1,629	1,629	
					-	2,000	2,000	

African American Labor Center

PROJECT TITLE Middle Level Management Training	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-790-610	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: This project will provide short-term training to middle-level management personnel in recipient countries and/or regional organizations. Short courses will be designed to meet specific needs of developing countries in such matters as (1) identifying developmental priorities; (2) methods of implementing external assistance programs; (3) methods of integrating sector analysis into country development plans; (4) preparation of applications for external donor assistance; (5) proper utilization of expatriate technical assistance.

This program will be designed in two phases. During the first phase, the contractor selected will visit the more viable regional organizations in Central and West Africa, and with the staff of these regional organizations, design courses of six to eight weeks duration to be held in the headquarters of the various regional groups. For example, students will come from the member states of the Organization of Senegal River States (OERS), Senegal, Mali, Mauritania and Guinea, to receive instructions in Dakar where the headquarters of OERS is located. Similar courses will be planned with the Entente Fund in Abidjan, the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) in Fort Lamy, Organisation commune africaine et malgache (OCAM) in Yaounde and Union douaniere et economique d l'Afrique centrale (UDEAC) in Bangui.

During the second phase, courses will be given, on a rotating basis, according to demand. Instructors from

various international organizations will have an opportunity to share their expertise with students as well as their fellow instructors. This setting will provide a forum for the furtherance of multi-lateral assistance to Africa. In addition it will meet a serious need in developing countries where middle management people who have generally received a classical education require more pragmatic and analytical tools to properly execute their various functions of supporting upper echelon decision-makers.

FY 1972 Program: Funds are required for the services of a contractor skilled in management training who will provide technicians on an alternating short-term basis (\$120,000), 50 short-term participants (\$75,000); and other costs (\$5,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
Through 6/30/70					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected
Estimated FY 71											
Estimated through 6/30/71								-	120	120	
								-	75	75	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					-	-	-	
Proposed FY 72	200	800	1,000	Total Obligations				-	200	200	

Country: CENTRAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL - DAKAR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Regional Center in Agriculture Science	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-660-507	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 63, FY 1971 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Njala University in Sierra Leone to develop the capacity to train students from a number of English speaking African countries with needs for middle level agricultural manpower.

Since 1963, A.I.D. has provided various kinds of assistance to Njala under a bilateral agreement with Sierra Leone. As the institution grew to serve the needs of The Gambia, Liberia, Ghana, Cameroon, Nigeria and other English speaking African countries as well, a decision was made to continue assistance to Njala as a regional university capable of meeting needs of West African countries in agricultural education. Nine positions at the University, in agriculture, education, economics, animal research, agro-business, extension and related fields, have been filled by U.S. professionals. Graduate training in the United States and on-the-job training is designed to prepare Africans to fill these positions.

Progress to Date: The number of students enrolled at Njala has increased from 100 at the opening of the institution to more than 350 in the current academic year. Approximately 25 per cent of the current enrollment consists of foreign students, and this number is expected to increase as additional dormitory facilities become available. Total enrollment is expected to reach 500 by the time the project is scheduled to phase out in FY 1973. Africans have already filled several positions as department heads; others will replace the U.S. team in the next

few years. The Government of Sierra Leone has increased its support of the recurring cost budget of Njala University College to more than \$1 million per annum. Additional contributions to the college are being made from Israel and the United Kingdom and Peace Corps groups from Canada, the United States and England.

FY 1972 Program: The continuation of one direct hire project director (\$35,000) and nine contract technicians (\$125,000) requires an estimated \$160,000. Six students will continue their studies in the U.S. in agricultural education and six new participants will begin their training at a total cost of \$75,000. Library, laboratory and demonstration and training equipment is needed at a cost of \$50,000. Other costs amount to \$15,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
					Direct AID	Contract/Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Agency	Total
Through 6/30/70	1,150	479	671							
Estimated FY 71	344	725								
Estimated through 6/30/71	1,494	1,204	290							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 72	300	831	2,625		44	300	344	35	265	300
				U.S. Technicians	44	135	179	35	125	160
				Participants	-	75	75	-	75	75
				Commodities	-	75	75	-	50	50
				Other Costs	-	15	15	-	15	15
				Total Obligations	44	300	344	35	265	300

University of Illinois

PROJECT TITLE Support for Regional Organizations, O.E.R.S.	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-755-602	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Organization of Senegal River States in strengthening their capability to plan, organize and implement development activities beneficial to its constituent states. In order to carry out the responsibilities and authorities given to it by the member states, Mali, Senegal, Guinea, and Mauritania, the organization must operate at a high level of effectiveness in the full range of development activities.

A.I.D. assistance will be primarily directed toward strengthening the organization in those areas where A.I.D. assistance is being provided in cooperation with the O.E.R.S.

Our aid program is basically concentrated in the agricultural sector and includes activities in livestock research, livestock development and marketing, poultry production, grain stabilization and rice production. Under this project A.I.D. will assist the O.E.R.S. to: (1) formulate, establish and implement priorities among its agricultural activities; (2) allocate scarce material, monetary and personnel resources among its various agricultural projects; (3) coordinate the activities of its member states in the implementation of particular agricultural projects; (4) coordinate various agricultural development activities among its member states; (5) establish borrowing authority in order to finance the expansion of ongoing agricultural projects and initiate new related activities; (6) develop and operate coordinated regional agricultural storage facilities, marketing systems,

research facilities, extension services, transportation systems, etc; and (7) carry on successful agricultural activities that were begun with U.S. support.

Specifically, A.I.D. will provide the O.E.R.S. with short-term consultants who will: (1) assure immediate assistance to the Secretariat in solving particularly pressing problems in the agricultural sector; (2) train Secretariat personnel in the techniques required to break critical bottlenecks hampering the successful implementation of agricultural projects. Long-term contract personnel will be made available when required in order to assist the Secretariat in the formulation and implementation of particularly complex agricultural sector projects. In addition, A.I.D. will help strengthen the capabilities of the Secretariat staff by providing them with both short and long-term training in those areas directly related to the successful implementation of our regional activities. It is anticipated that within a relatively short period of time the capabilities of the O.E.R.S. will be considerably improved especially in the formulation and implementation of regional agricultural projects in this part of Africa.

FY 1972 Program: FY 1972 funds are required to cover the cost of providing the O.E.R.S. Secretariat with one long term technical expert (\$60,000) and several short-term consultants (\$42,000). In addition, A.I.D. will provide technical training to six permanent Secretariat staff members (\$48,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972				
	Estimated FY 71	Estimated through 6/30/71	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
											To be selected.
				Cost Components							
				U.S. Technicians				-	102	102	
				Participants . . .				48	-	48	
				Commodities . . .				-	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .				-	-	-	
Proposed FY 72	150	600	750	Total Obligations				48	102	150	

Country: CENTRAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL - NIAMEY

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Regional Road Maintenance and Improvement	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training		FUNDS TC	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 33, FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-610-180				

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in the development of a regional road maintenance training institution capable of producing well trained road maintenance personnel for West African countries. This project began as a bi-lateral project in Togo in FY 1963. In FY 1969 it became an official regional activity of the Entente Mutual Assistance and Guaranty Fund of the Entente States. It consists of a Center located in Lome, Togo and several auxiliary mobile units. Literate public works personnel up to the rank of foremen are trained in maintenance, repair and supervision at the Center. The mobile units afford on-the-job training for those who may not qualify for the more advanced courses at the Center. While the project is primarily for the five Entente states (Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger, Togo and Dahomey) personnel from 18 African countries have been trained in this project.

A.I.D. finances U.S. road-building and shop equipment for the Center and mobile units, a contract with Philco-Ford to provide direction and 14 instructors for the Center and mobile units, and funds for student scholarships and training seminars. France provides instructors and has provided about \$400,000 in equipment. The European Common Market has indicated a readiness to contribute in 1971. The Entente states pay annual contributions to the operating budgets of the Center and mobile units and the salaries and other expenses of their trainees.

The primary objective of A.I.D. assistance is to train Africans to run the Center and assume its support by the time A.I.D. technical assistance ends sometime in FY 1974. (The final year of funding is FY 1973).

Progress to Date: Philco-Ford has taken over management of the training. The Entente states have established a Board of Governors and appointed an African director to oversee the project. As of December 31, 1970, 680 students have been trained including a number of prospective African instructors who are scheduled gradually to replace the foreign instructors. Most of the A.I.D.-financed equipment has been received, is enroute or is in final stages of preparation for shipment. Since orders for most of this equipment and installation of the Philco-Ford contract were effected in late FY 1970 and early FY 1971, heavy disbursements are expected in late FY 1971.

FY 1972 Program: In FY 1972, the project will continue to concentrate on in-service training of about 100 students at the Center and 75 through the mobile units, and on upgrading of the African instructor staff.

FY 1972 funds (\$315,000) will be required for (1) a U.S. direct hire project manager (\$35,000); (2) extension of the Philco-Ford contract (\$100,000); (3) scholarships for 100 students (\$130,000); and (4) local costs (\$50,000) for two seminars on problems of coordinating road management throughout the area and some local costs associated with the mobile units.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/70	1,987	319	1,668					
Estimated FY 71	750	1,980						
Estimated through 6/30/71	2,737	2,299	438					
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					
Proposed FY 72	315	1,245	4,297	Total Obligations	551	199	750	
					215	100	315	

Philco-Ford

PROJECT TITLE East African Examinations Council	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-690-629	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 126, FY 1971 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen the capability of the East African Examinations Council (EAEC) to prepare and administer academic and technical examinations in East Africa by providing the services of up to eight U.S. educators and research consultants to help staff the testing, research and development units of the Council. They will assist the Council to devise new examinations, prepare Africans to administer them, train other Africans in research and examinations techniques so they can replace the U.S. technicians and keep examinations and curricula abreast of modern African educational needs.

Some 85% of secondary school-leaving examinations for East African students now are provided by British examination organizations. They are printed and graded in the United Kingdom and are intended for students educated in British-style schools. The EAEC, a body established three years ago under the East African Community by the Governments of Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya, plans to take over a progressively greater share of all examinations, with the eventual goal of creating an examination system which is thoroughly East African and which reflects an effective, useful curriculum in primary, secondary and technical schools.

The EAEC is functioning at this point although so far it is handling only a tiny portion of East African examinations. The U.S. assistance plan was drawn up by a team of consultants from the American Institutes

for Research in 1968-69. There have been delays in moving from the survey to the full project stage, largely on account of EAEC internal reorganization. However, the proposal is now ready for consideration and approval by the Community's Research and Social Council.

FY 1972 Program: FY 1972 funds are requested to fund the contract for the first two American educators and three short term consultants (an examination specialist, data processing expert, statistician, training technician, and research specialist) (\$145,000), to commence advanced training in the U.S. for two potential African replacements (\$15,000), and to finance examination, demonstration, and training materials and equipment in support of the technical services (\$10,000), and other support costs (\$5,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS' AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			To be selected	
					Estimated FY 1971		Proposed FY 1972		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID
Through 6/30/70	21	21	-						
Estimated FY 71	-	-	-						
Estimated through 6/30/71	-	-	-						
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 72	175	2,837	3,033	Total Obligations			20	155	175

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 690-11-660-004	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 67 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist development of the regional University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (UBLS), in concert with the United Kingdom, Canada and other donors, by contributing to financing of capital development costs (equipment and construction) and augmenting and upgrading the teaching capacity of staff.

During the past two years, the three supporting African governments and the major donor countries have been engaged in a fundamental reevaluation of the future of the University. It was recognized that if this important regional institution located in Roma, Lesotho was to survive, it would have to become more relevant to the needs and goals of the three countries from which it derives its support and which it is dedicated to serve. A development program which includes major reforms in the organization and objectives of UBLS was recently adopted by the three countries and the University Council.

A major aspect of the plan will be decentralization by establishing university centers in each of the three countries along the lines of the community college system in the U.S. Two Part I Centers (U.S. junior college equivalents) are to be initiated in July 1971 in Botswana and Swaziland. Construction is expected to begin in early FY 1972 and be completed by July 1972 in time for the next academic year. First year courses will begin in temporary existing facilities while construction is underway.

The U.S. has been requested to join the primary donors

providing funds for construction, equipment and staffing. On the basis of preliminary estimates, the United Kingdom and Canada each plan to provide \$1 million for construction costs of the Part I Centers as well as substantially increase the technical assistance currently being provided. Although negotiations have not been completed, in order to help meet the initial year's needs of the Part I Centers and to advise on future University development, participant training, and financing of a portion of the equipment requirements, A.I.D. anticipates in FY 1971 increasing the six-man education and agriculture teaching staff.

To help meet requirements for agricultural degree training during the early years of the University's development program, UBLS is negotiating an academic arrangement with the Bunda Agricultural College of Malawi University to provide degree training (post junior college) for UBLS students. A.I.D. plans to provide two staff members to Bunda to help fill a critical need in its Agriculture Engineering Department.

FY 1972 Program: When cost estimates are firm, A.I.D. expects to join the United Kingdom and Canada in financing a portion of the construction costs of the Part I Centers.

FY 1972 funds will total \$815,000 for an additional year's funding for twelve contract teachers (\$335,000); training for seven participants (\$55,000); teaching materials and supplies (\$10,000); miscellaneous local costs (\$15,000), and construction costs (\$400,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	Estimated FY 1971		Proposed FY 1972			
					Direct AID	Contract/Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Agency	
Through 6/30/70	363	174	189							
Estimated FY 71	700	300								
Estimated through 6/30/71	1,063	474	589	U.S. Technicians	-	500	500	-	335	335
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	25	-	25	55	-	55
				Commodities	150	-	150	10	-	10
				Other Costs	-	25	25	-	415	415
Proposed FY 72	815	1,622	3,500	Total Obligations	175	525	700	65	750	815

California State Polytechnic College.

Another contract to be negotiated.

PROJECT TITLE Improvement in Curricula and Instructional Methods	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training		FUNDS TC
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 54 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976
PROJECT NUMBER 690-11-650-009			

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland train staff and establish procedures to introduce a development oriented curriculum in mathematics and science into the primary school system through use of improved education technologies. The project will develop appropriate instructional materials, with an emphasis on the use of inexpensive materials available in the local environment and improve the quality of classroom instruction. It will also include a counterpart training component to insure continued competence and leadership in curriculum development and improvement in instruction by local government.

The cooperating governments are committed to the improvement of technical skills and agricultural productivity through the improvement of their curricula and instructional methods as a means of making education more relevant to current African needs. Newer and more efficient ways of teaching pupils are being sought in order to accelerate their learning and reduce the costly wastage resulting from obsolete and irrelevant programs of instruction. With spiraling enrollments, more attention was given in the past to expansion of facilities than to the quality of education. There is a significant "lag" in mathematics and science development and the improvement of mathematics, science and technical skills, all much needed in each of the countries.

A survey was undertaken recently to determine the

feasibility and design of a regional project to assist Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland in improving instructional methods, materials and curricula. The study was made in cooperation with the Southern African countries who expressed an interest in participating in the regional cooperative effort. The survey team recommended the improvement of the science and mathematics components of the primary school curriculum in conjunction with teacher education, on a regional basis, with a strong practical bias in agriculture. A review of the current mathematics and science curriculum is now underway.

FY 1972 Program: Although the design of the project is incomplete, it is anticipated that \$390,000 FY 1972 funding will be required to finance an 18-month contract with a university or private organization to provide: Six educational specialists in math and science (\$315,000); degree training for four participants (\$25,000); demonstration materials and equipment (\$5,000); and special workshops and seminars for training African math/science teachers and supervisors and local costs (\$45,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected.			
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 71				Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
Estimated through 6/30/71				U.S. Technicians	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants						
Proposed FY 72	390	1,210	1,600	Commodities						
				Other Costs						
				Total Obligations						

PROJECT TITLE Zambia Key Advisory Personnel	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 611-11-720-101	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 87 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: This new project will help the Government of Zambia meet the country's serious need for key administrative and technical personnel to carry on a program of national development. During the period of the projected new Development Plan, following the end of the First National Plan in 1970, advisory personnel and consultants will be provided for key positions in government and quasi-governmental entities. In addition, specialized training in the U.S. will be provided for selected personnel to fill positions important to administration and development. Thus, the scope of this project is limited to providing a few advisors and consultants on a comparatively short term and highly selective basis to meet critical development needs. It is expected that no advisor will serve longer than two years and wherever possible for a shorter period.

Probably the most serious general impediment to the solution of both the long and short-run problems in Zambia is the shortage of educated, trained, and experienced personnel. Although about 98 percent of the total population is African, all sectors of the economy are heavily dependent upon the European labor force. Since independence in 1964 the government has emphasized programs to increase the number of men and women educated at primary, secondary and post-secondary levels, but it will take some years yet for the full effect of this expanded educational system to be felt.

Consequently, the availability of qualified foreign specialists will continue to be crucial for the country's economic development during the next several years.

The government, the country's largest employer, is in need of substantial numbers of staff for the top echelons of the civil service to strengthen the general administration of government and continue the effort to replace expatriates. Particular emphasis will be given to providing assistance to help in such critical areas as formulating economic policies and programs, defining investment and planning priorities and advising administrators and enterprises on improving their operations. In addition, technical specialists in other development fields such as agriculture, education and public works engineering may be provided as needed.

While the specific outlines of the project have not been agreed upon, the aforementioned fields have been identified as areas most suitable for U.S. assistance. Advisory personnel and short term consultants will be provided during FY 1972. In addition to their general advisory roles, they will help define training requirements and help select suitable candidates for the participant training component of this project which is expected to begin in FY 1973.

FY 1972 Program: The proposed FY 1972 funding of \$70,000 covers one year's contract costs to supplement the salaries of two U.S. technicians and finance three short term U.S. consultants.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972				
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected	
Through 6/30/70												
Estimated FY 71												
Estimated through 6/30/71												
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost									
Proposed FY 72	70	600	670	Total Obligations				-	70	70		

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Economic and Financial Planning	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-750-116	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 180 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: The basic purpose of this project is to improve the capability of Ethiopians to assess obstacles to development, formulate financial and development strategy and develop individual sector and project plans. In pursuit of this purpose, 10-15 Ethiopians will be trained each year in development economics, macro-economic statistics, public finance, taxation, accounting related to tax administration, project and sectoral planning, marketing, and budget administration. American specialists are assisting the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance and other economic/financial organizations to enhance their capacity in these areas. Specialists under individual or U.S. university contracts will be employed to assist in improving the national competence in economic analysis and resource management capability. Their work is coordinated with that of other donors, including that of the World Bank which conducted a comprehensive economic survey of Ethiopia in August 1970.

Careful analysis of bottlenecks to development made it clear that additional priority should be given to improving Ethiopian capability for financial management and sector planning. This includes banking, taxation, financial policy and project planning and implementation. It is therefore planned to extend the Economic and Financial Planning project through FY 1979 at a cost increase over the life of the project of \$1.9 million. Of that increase, about half is for technicians and

participant training beyond FY 1973 and the remainder for a new university contract.

Progress to Date: Approximately 50 Ethiopians have received training in the United States under this project and are employed in important jobs within the Government. The capacity of the Planning Commission for individual project planning, particularly in the areas of industry and agriculture, has been improved. Studies of selected problem areas impeding economic development have been prepared by A.I.D. economic consultants and presented for use in policy formulation. These studies include calculation of maximum-revenue customs tariffs and an analysis of bank loans by functional categories and geographic distribution.

FY 1972 Program: \$200,000 to fund the first 18 months of a contract with a U.S. university for economic consulting services and \$100,000 for salary supplement for personnel for the Planning Commission and other planning and financial/economic organizations; \$75,000 for ten new and \$38,000 for eight continuing participants.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
Through 6/30/70	Estimated FY 71	Estimated through 6/30/71	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost	Direct AID		Contract/ Other	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other
	537	345	192			17	132	149	-	300	300
	291	224		U.S. Technicians	142	-	142	113	-	113	
	828	569	259	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 72	413	3,550	4,791	Total Obligations	159	132	291	113	300	413	

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE University General Support	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-660-138	PRIOR REFERENCE pp. 172, 177, 178 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1960	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Haile Selassie I University (HSTU) to meet its planning goals for the period through FY 1975 in terms of enrollment, faculty expansion and Ethiopianization, particularly in those faculties which promise to make the largest contributions toward fulfilling Ethiopia's manpower requirements (e.g., Agriculture, Development Administration, Education).

The project has recently been reviewed to bring it in line with the University's long term plans. It will finance annually salary supplements of up to 52 U.S. personnel in University positions and 25 training starts per year for Ethiopians who will replace the U.S. staff.

The Ethiopian Government provides \$5 million a year to HSIU for current expenses as well as the basic salaries of U.S. personnel. A.I.D. loaned \$1.0 million to HSIU in FY 1968 for books, equipment and architectural engineering services procured in FY 1969-71 and expects to loan \$3.0 million in FY 1971 for construction of buildings. At HSIU the Medical School is assisted by the United Kingdom, the Institute of Building Technology and Medical School Pediatric Clinic by Sweden, the Engineering College by West Germany, and the College of Education by UNDP/UNESCO.

Progress to Date: Enrollment has grown from 948 in 1961/62 to 3,457 in 1968/69 and 4,543 in 1970/71. In July 1970 424 Bachelor degrees, 4 M.D. degrees, 343 diplomas for two or three-year courses and 327

certificates for one or two year courses were awarded. Of an on-board academic staff of 505 in 1970/71, 289 or 57% are Ethiopians; others include 83 Americans, 53 British, 23 Swedish, 10 Germans and various others largely from Western Europe. The University estimates 1975/76 full time student enrollment at 10,000 and a full time staff of 857 of whom 640 or 75% will be Ethiopians.

FY 1972 Program: \$100,000 for two direct hire technicians, a manpower specialist and higher education advisor, plus one direct hire secretary; \$699,000 for 52 university personnel (22 new, 30 continuing); \$100,000 for recruitment and administration to be supplied by a U.S. firm under contract with A.I.D.; \$25,000 for supplemental management improvement services being provided by a U.S. firm to the Ministry of Education with FY 71 funding; \$25,000 additional funding for an HSTU evaluation of secondary schools originally funded in FY 71; \$159,000 for 23 new and \$159,000 for 37 continuing programs; and \$25,000 for travel of U.S. technicians and local procurement of goods and services, including research activities.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
					Direct AID	Contract Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/70	2,957	2,341	616								1. TransCentury Corporation
Estimated FY 71	1,433	1,129									2. National Education Association for Summer Teacher Training Programs
Estimated through 6/30/71	4,390	3,470	920								3. General Systems Corporation
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 72	1,433	4,188	9,870	Total Obligations	328	1,105	1,433	443	849	1,292	

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Economic and Financial Management	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NO: 641-11-790-062	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To contribute to improvement of Ghana's capacity to generate and manage foreign exchange and domestic resources for stabilization and development.

A.I.D. program assistance, including both commodity import loans and P.L. 480 agricultural commodity sales, is used to support and encourage macro-economic policy reforms which focus on improving the utilization and productivity of existing resources, and on reducing economic distortions and disincentives in the area of foreign trade. The quality and quantity of skilled manpower will have a direct bearing on the attainment of these objectives. Under this project, training for senior Ghanaian officials from government agencies involved in economic and financial management and short-term consultants' services in these same areas are to be financed.

During the life of this project, approximately 75 civil servants will be offered (1) short-term training designed to improve technical skills related to their jobs and (2) long-term training designed to provide the analytical and theoretical knowledge required to plan and implement effective budgetary and fiscal policies which promote economic development. Participants will be selected primarily from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning but also from other agencies involved in economic management, such as the Bank of Ghana, and Central Bureau of Statistics. Both short and long-term training will be provided in such fields as economics,

taxation, management of industrial development, statistics, public administration and customs administration.

This project will also finance the services of a senior economics consultant and other consultants' services as they may be required, as well as local research into Ghanaian economic problems.

The Economic and Financial Management project has been designed to provide specialized and advanced training which is not available in Ghana and which centers on fields for which U.S. training is noted for its excellence. The Government of Ghana will contribute approximately \$4,000 per trainee for salaries and international travel.

FY 1972 Program: Funds are requested for consultants (\$10,000), for an estimated 14 participants with 3 in census methodology and statistics, 4 in customs administration, 2 in development economics, 2 in taxation and 3 in management of industrial development (\$101,000), and for other costs of local research studies (\$5,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972
					Direct AID	Contract Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/70								
Estimated FY 71								
Estimated through 6/30/71								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					
Proposed FY 72	116	344	460	Total Obligations	106	10	116	

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Institute of Public Administration	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-770-122	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1981

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop an effectively functioning Institute of Public Administration that will provide trained manpower for social and economic development. This project is designed to attack the problem of Liberia's inadequate administrative capacity which is a pervasive constraint on Liberia's future development. The Institute will have two major program thrusts: (1) Staff training with priority emphasis on middle management to meet urgent manpower requirements of the development program in critical sectors; and (2) Consultation services to ensure that organization, management and administrative procedures are adopted in order to relieve critical bottlenecks to development.

Upon the appointment by the Government of Liberia of the Institute's executive leadership, designation of a board of directors, and provision of physical facilities, A.I.D. will assist the government in implementing the program. The Institute will be autonomous within the Liberian government structure and has been provided for in the government plan. Before the project is launched the Liberian Government will provide the needed physical facilities, will select local staff and counterparts, and will establish suitable procedures for selection of trainees to assure full utilization of the Institute.

FY 1972 Program: Funds will be required in FY 1972 to finance a team of U.S. public administration advisors

through a contract with a private institution. The initial phase of operations will provide three contract technicians (\$150,000) who will develop training programs in financial administration, personnel administration, and local government administration and rural development. One of these advisors will serve as a counterpart to the Liberian director of the Institute. Training programs for nine participants will be initiated for prospective staff members of the Institute (\$70,000). Limited commodity assistance, including office supplies and equipment, teaching and library materials, and audio-visual aids, will also be provided (\$10,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected	
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972
Estimated FY 71					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Estimated through 6/30/71				U.S. Technicians		-	150	-
				Participants		-	70	-
				Commodities		-	10	-
				Other Costs		-	-	-
Proposed FY 72	230	3640	3870	Total Obligations		-	230	230

620-H-007

FY 1972 Congressional

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Port Harcourt Comprehensive Secondary School	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 620-51-650-735	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 216 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop a comprehensive-type secondary school program for 1400 students. The Comprehensive Program will offer, in addition to a pre-university program, terminal vocational training programs in the areas of technical, agricultural and commercial education. This vocational program will prepare over four hundred graduates yearly ready for job placement in the redevelopment of the Port Harcourt area.

The first step in realizing this project will be to implement the \$1.8 million capital loan, negotiated in 1967 but not implemented due to the Civil War, for physical plant expansion and purchase of necessary shop equipment. The second step will be to provide a technical assistance component necessary to develop and install the comprehensive-type program.

Progress to Date: U.S. assistance to the Port Harcourt School began in 1960 but was interrupted by the Civil War, May 1967 - January 1970. At the end of the war, the U.S. helped to rehabilitate the school, providing two technicians and assistance with physical plant restoration, including replacement of equipment under the Relief and Rehabilitation Program. By March 1970, 300 students were enrolled in a traditional academic program, while the two U.S. technicians were helping with an expanded vocational terminal course of study program in the technical and commercial fields. Shop and laboratory equipment is being installed in order to offer practical experience for these courses of study.

Recent discussions have been held with officials of the Canadian International Development Association (CIDA) to investigate the possibility of Canada's providing part of the technical assistance component for this project in conjunction with the proposed U.S. loan for capital development.

FY 1972 Program: \$100,000 will provide two U.S. technicians to assist in diversifying the present curriculum to include terminal courses of study in the technical and commercial fields; \$10,000 will provide support for technician in-country travel and supplies.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/70	2,055	2,043	12							
Estimated FY 71	-	-	-							
Estimated through 6/30/71	2,055	2,043	12	U.S. Technicians Participants				-	100	100
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities				-	-	-
				Other Costs				-	10	10
Proposed FY 72	110	1,455	3,620	Total Obligations				-	110	110

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Educational Planning and Advisory Services	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-699-747	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 197 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: The primary function of this project is to finance and support the A.I.D. direct-hire education staff. In FY 1971 the direct-hire staff was responsible for planning, managing and administering sixteen education projects in various stages of implementation. These projects make up one-quarter of the total U.S. technical assistance programs in Nigeria. This project also finances U.S. educators serving such Nigerian institutions as the Federal Ministry of Education and key university departments and institutes of education. These A.I.D.-financed personnel provide critical teaching and advisory services and cooperate with Nigerian educators to conceive, plan and develop new education approaches. Training of Nigerians to replace these personnel is also funded under this project.

In addition to giving overall support to the A.I.D. education program, two specialists from Teachers College, Columbia University have borne responsibility in FY 1971 for preparing the project design for the Advanced Professional Studies project at the University of Lagos. Under this project, one science educator has assisted in developing the science curriculum and in-service teacher training aspect of the recently founded Institute of Education at Ahmadu Bello University. FY 1971 funding will complete degree training to prepare participants in such fields as Business Administration, Economics, Educational Administration and Physical Education and

will fund three U.S. advisors assigned to the Institute of Education at the University of Ife to develop a science curriculum for in-service primary school teacher training. FY 1972 Program: Funding will be provided to conclude the present assignments of five operational advisors in Nigerian institutions (\$195,000); for the five member direct-hire staff which supports the overall A.I.D. education program in Nigeria (\$175,000); for 19 continuing participants (\$135,000); and local travel and other support costs for the program (\$50,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
				Direct AID	Contract/Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Agency	Total	
	3,832	3,258	574							American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (AACTE) Trans-Century Corporation (TCC)
Estimated FY 71	714	1,016								
Estimated through 6/30/71	4,546	4,274	272							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 72	555	Cont.	Cont.							
				Total Obligations	558	156	714	360	195	

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello University PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-660-788	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training PRIOR REFERENCE p. 219 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	FUNDS TC INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971 SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975
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Project Target and Course of Action: To help address the problem of improving the educational system of northern Nigeria by strengthening the Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello University. The Institute is the only organization in northern Nigeria with the potential capacity and statutory responsibility for preparing and disseminating curriculum materials to the educational institutions of the six northern states. It is the only body in a position to coordinate the active efforts underway to train more teachers and to improve those already teaching. A.I.D. is providing five specialists to help the Institute plan, prepare and field test teachers' guides, books and other materials for use in teacher training and primary schools in critical areas of the curriculum: mathematics, science, agriculture, technical/vocational and health/physical education. The Institute will utilize existing materials prepared in an African setting including the African Primary Science and Entebbe Mathematics series and material developed under a completed A.I.D. project (Northern Nigeria Teacher Education - 710). In addition, materials produced by the on-going Africa Regional Programs for Mathematics and Sciences for Primary Schools will be utilized as prototypes for adaptation as well as those materials developed under the Ohio University contracts at Ibadan and Kano. The specialists will also assist the Institute to conceptualize and implement programs for engaging the state Ministries of Education in

curriculum reform.

Created in 1965, the Institute is young and has taken on substantial responsibilities. Its first tasks have been to organize and staff itself and to develop relationships with the six northern states. The states are represented on its Advisory Board and finance its annual operating budget. In spite of the shortage of professional educators in Nigeria, the Institute has succeeded in filling ten of its seventeen professional positions with qualified Nigerians.

FY 1972 Program: To finance the services of six specialists at the Institute of Education through March 1973 (\$190,000); four participants in the fields of mathematics, science, agriculture, vocational and health education (\$30,000); salaries of two local employees, local travel for the specialists to facilitate their liaison with the state Ministries of Education, and local support costs for the technicians (\$30,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			To be selected.		
					Estimated FY 1971		Proposed FY 1972			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/70	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 71	325	56		U.S. Technicians	-	218	218	-	190	190
Estimated through 6/30/71	325	56	269	Participants	-	21	21	-	30	30
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	47	47	-	-	-
Proposed FY 72	250	2,310	2,885	Other Costs	12	27	39	-	30	30
				Total Obligations	12	313	325	-	250	250

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Advanced Professional Studies Program	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-660-792	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 219 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: This project is designed to develop an Advanced Professional Studies Program within the College of Education, University of Lagos in order to train primary and secondary school administrators in administrative-supervisory skills for which they have not had specific training. The program will enroll 150 trainees per year. Primary school personnel will be enrolled in a one-year program. Secondary school personnel will be enrolled in a program during the three vacation periods of the regular school year to avoid reduction of already scarce personnel. Diplomas and Masters degrees will be granted upon completion of requirements.

Teachers College, Columbia University, designed this project in collaboration with the University of Lagos. The work plan sets forth the specific project functions, activity targets on an annual basis, equipment, budget and funding scheme.

According to present plans, the training program for secondary personnel is scheduled to begin in July 1971; the program for primary personnel, in January 1972. College of Education Nigerian staff have been assigned to the program. The University budget has also absorbed the additional operational costs, such as salaries, contract staff housing, and will absorb the cost of international travel of participants. A projected sum of \$1,734,000 has been assigned to this project by the Nigerian Government over the four-year life of the

project. Starting in FY 1972, the contractor will provide five staff members to teach and develop the curriculum and materials needed to establish the Advanced Professional Studies Program.

FY 1972 Program: Early in FY 1972, 3 contract team members will be on board with two more arriving January 1972 (\$200,000); four participants to replace U.S. contract personnel will start training in September 1971 (\$30,000); books, equipment and instructional materials in direct support of contract technicians will be on order July 1, 1971 (\$15,000); other costs include contract overhead, contract housing guards, utilities and in-country transportation (\$50,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/70								
Estimated FY 71								
Estimated through 6/30/71								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					
Proposed FY 72	295	925	1,220	Total Obligations		295	295	

To be selected.

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Opportunities Industrialization Center	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-610-802	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 215, FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To establish a program of middle-level job training outside the formal education system. There is probably no more urgent socio-economic problem confronting metropolitan Lagos (and urban Nigeria) today than that of finding productive work for the large numbers of unemployed and under-employed in the city. While it is impossible to gauge the full extent of this unemployment, it is roughly estimated at about 80,000 in Lagos alone. Through a contract with the Opportunities Industrialization Center, A.I.D. is assisting in the development of a vocational training program in Nigeria. A.I.D. is helping to finance salaries of U.S. instructors, participant costs in the U.S. and equipment. Over the life of the project, about 3600 people are expected to be trained and placed in jobs, and the capability of local groups to organize and carry out similar programs throughout Nigeria will be developed.

Progress to Date: This activity was started during the summer of 1970. During the past year the governing board for this self-help effort has grown and diversified its membership to include representatives of government ministries and local businesses. A training center and office have been opened. Specialists from the U.S. have arrived, and counterparts have started training in the U.S. The prevocational program has begun with 52 students studying basic English and arithmetic, Nigerian history and job-finding techniques. The initial skills

areas selected for vocational training are commercial baking and hotel catering (6 to 8 week course) and auto mechanics (3 to 6 month course).
FY 72 Program: To continue nine specialist advisors (\$175,000). Other costs include operation/maintenance of the project vehicle and housing allowance for the contract technicians (\$15,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS' AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
					Direct AID	Contract/OPIC Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/OPIC Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/70	381	20	361								
Estimated FY 71	150	283		U.S. Technicians	-	130	130	-	175	175	
Estimated through 6/30/71	531	303	228	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 72	190	2,400	3,121	Other Costs	-	20	20	-	15	15	
				Total Obligations	-	150	150	-	190	190	

Opportunities Industrialization Center

Country: UGANDA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Primary Teacher Training College Staff Development	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 617-11-660-054	PRIOR REFERENCE pp. 147 and 150 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: This new project will assist the Government of Uganda Ministry of Education select and train staff, and put into operation two of four proposed regional and consolidated Primary Teacher Training Colleges (PTTC). The two new schools will be located at Gulu in the North and Mbarara in the West.

Uganda at present has 26 small PTTCs scattered throughout the country, and wants to consolidate the colleges into four regional ones. The two proposed colleges will supersede ten of the present institutions.

Our technical assistance to this project is planned to coincide with construction of the two schools financed, in part, with a \$3.2 million construction loan to the Government of Uganda from A.I.D. The loan is currently under discussion with the new Government. We expect construction to start by the end of the year, and the schools to be completed by late 1974. The project is designed so that trained Uganda staff will be fully prepared to operate the schools when construction is completed, after a short supervised period of operations.

The project design calls for an A.I.D. financed contract with an American institution. The institution will be charged with assembling a team of American specialists to provide on-site training to Ugandan teachers, planners, and administrators, in curricula development, student selection, and school administration. In addition, a separate course of instruction would be held in conjunction with the Institute of Education at Makerere University, Kampala, in which department heads and key teachers

selected for the PTTCs would be prepared for their new assignments. A short period of on-the-job training is also contemplated after PTTCs have opened. Besides conducting training activities, as described above, the American technicians would assist the Government of Uganda's Ministry of Education in selecting students and staff for the schools, and planning for the opening of the schools. At present the Ministry proposes to select the staff and students for the new PTTCs from the present schools.

The Government of Uganda will pay 50% of the costs of international travel for participants and maintain the employee's normal salary and benefits while he is in the United States. As the project expands it is anticipated that the Government of Uganda will, for example, provide housing for the U.S. staff, and finance costs to train Ugandans in-country.

FY 1972 Program: The total amount requested for FY 1972 is \$60,000. Eight Ugandans would be selected to come to the United States for training in education administration and planning. After a year of study in the U.S., the Ugandans would return to Uganda for the in-country training programs described above. At this time it is planned that the American contract team component begin work in FY 1973. We are prepared, however, to reconsider the timing, subject to the signing of the loan for construction and commencement of work.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972				
	Estimated FY 71	Estimated through 6/30/71	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Direct AID	Contract Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract Other Agency		Total
				U.S. Technicians				-	-	-	
				Participants				60	-	60	
				Commodities				-	-	-	
				Other Costs				-	-	-	
Proposed FY 72	60	683	743	Total Obligations				60	-	60	

AFRICA

INDUSTRIAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed
Technical Cooperation	2.4	4.5	5.1

As in other regions, Africa is experiencing the transfer of under-employment in rural areas to unemployment in the cities where the problem becomes far more visible and demanding. Consequently, policy-oriented research and technical assistance are needed to identify ways to expand training and work opportunities for growing urban populations. The urban and industrial sectors are closely interrelated with rural areas. Urban markets and urban services contribute to the process of rural modernization, and, conversely, rural programs such as agricultural mechanization affect the rate of influx into urban areas. Regional planning assistance may be required to assist African governments in assessing these reciprocal relationships and the consequences of rural and urban investment decisions.

The Opportunities Industrialization Centers, now operating in Nigeria and Ghana with A.I.D. support, exemplify one means of mobilizing private industry in the training of urban residents to fulfill job requirements in expanding local industries. In addition, A.I.D.'s housing investment guaranty program, which is expanding in Africa, will encourage investment in low cost housing as well as stimulate employment in construction and related activities.

Within the constraints of limited resources and personnel, and the competition from other priorities, A.I.D. can provide only limited assistance to African urban and industrial development. Care will be taken, therefore, to identify the areas in which this assistance can have greatest impact. A.I.D. does not plan to embark

on urban projects as such, but rather to introduce an awareness of urban problems into existing agricultural and industrial project activities. The exception will be in Morocco where rapid urbanization and all the attendant problems have become a major national concern. Although the main thrust of U.S. assistance to Morocco remains in the rural sector, A.I.D. plans to provide advisory services in an urban improvement program. Counterpart funds, food aid, and an investment guaranty for low cost housing will be combined to help the government undertake a comprehensive program to upgrade slum communities.

A.I.D. efforts to stimulate industrial development in Africa have focused primarily on the promotion of private investment, both U.S. and local. Although current U.S. private investment is largely in petroleum and in mining for copper, nickel, iron ore, and uranium, small but growing amounts of U.S. private capital are going into tourism and agro-business ventures. Many of these U.S. enterprises were launched by surveys financed by A.I.D. and \$30 million in loan funds have been made available to 700 African firms by A.I.D.-supported intermediate credit institutions in Tunisia, Morocco, Ivory Coast and Ethiopia. Such sub-loans to local private businessmen have created jobs and generated urban incomes. In FY 1972 technical advice and capital assistance will be provided to intermediate credit institutions to further stimulate private industrial development and tourism.

SELF HELP FUND (\$1.45 million)

Limited Technical Cooperation funds will continue to be used to augment local resources for small, worthwhile projects supported by private or local organizations in the African countries eligible for A.I.D. assistance. These programs range from \$5,000 to \$75,000 in each of up to 30 African countries.

SECTOR: INDUSTRIAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II
Part I

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71				
<u>AFRICA REGIONAL</u>										2,960			
Africa Development Bank	* 698-11-920-127	1968	Cont.	463	40	423	500	140	783	1,000	Cont.	Cont.	
Assistance to Intermediate Credit Institutions	* 698-11-920-367	1972	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	600	800	
Export and Tourism Development	* 698-11-950-368	1972	1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	400	560	
Feasibility and Technical Studies for Capital Projects	* 698-12-250-372	1971	Cont.	-	-	-	1/	1/	1/	1,600	Cont.	Cont.	
<u>CENTRAL/WEST AFRICA REGIONAL</u>										500			
<u>AREA OFFICE - NIAMEY</u>										(-)			
Accra-Lome Telecommunications	625-12-225-172	1971	1971	-	-	-	120	10	110	-	-	120	
Cotonou Dam/Bridge	625-12-390-520	1970	1971	23	-	23	96	104	15	-	-	119	
<u>AREA OFFICE - YAOUNDE</u>										(500)			
Lake Chad Basin Commission Telecommunications	625-12-225-501	1970	1972	48	30	18	50	18	50	500	-	598	
<u>SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL</u>										-			
Botswana-Zambia Road Survey and Engineering	690-12-311-006	1969	1971	150	120	30	850	30	850	-	-	1,000	
Mass Communications	612-11-960-149	1964	1969	1,072	1,034	38	-	28	10	-	-	1,072	
(CONTINUED ON NEXT SHEET)													
*Detailed project narrative-See Table III							Total	3,746	2,489	2,805	5,123		

1/ Prior to obligation, funds are assigned to the Missions or programs in which the activity actually takes place.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1970	Estimate FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972
A.I.D. employed	4	11	2
Participating agency	8	9	-
Contractor technicians	4	25	36
Total	16	45	38

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1970	Estimate FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972
Non-contract	65	41	36
Contract	6	3	28
Total	71	44	64

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY

TABLE II

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Part 2

SECTOR: INDUSTRIAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/71				
<u>GHANA</u>													
Infrastructure Advisory Services	641-15-399-054	1970	1972	104	62	42	175	161	56	39	-	318	
<u>LIBERIA</u>													
Geological Survey and Appraisal	669-11-210-071	1961	1972	2,785	2,785	-	721	721	-	709	-	4,215	
Telecommunications Management	669-11-270-111	1971	1973	-	-	-	560	-	560	400	434	1,394	
<u>MALAWI</u>													
Rural Transportation Development	612-11-390-141	1962	1969	534	457	77	-	60	17	-	-	534	
<u>MOROCCO</u>													
Industrial Development Support	608-15-299-042	1962	1971	616	588	28	140	80	88	-	-	756	
Assistance to Ministry of Industry and Commerce	* 608-15-290-110	1972	1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	1,030	1,230	
Urban Development	* 608-11-830-114	1972	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	1,090	1,250	
<u>NIGERIA</u>													
Engineering Planning and Advisory Services	620-11-299-797	1970	1972	202	200	2	264	256	10	155	-	621	
<u>SOMALI REPUBLIC</u>													
Chisimaio Port	649-52-340-035	1961	1970	11,147	10,280	867	-	767	100	-	-	11,147	
(CONTINUED ON NEXT SHEET)													
				Total									

*Detailed project narrative--see TABLE III

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II
Part 2

SECTOR: INDUSTRIAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/71			
<u>TANZANIA</u>										-		
Highway Maintenance and Organization	621-12-390-110	1971	1979	-	-	-	270	114	156	-	710	980
				Total								

*Detailed project narrative—see TABLE III

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE African Development Bank	SECTOR Industrial and Urban Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-920-127	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 80, FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the African Development Bank become a more effective institution supporting the economic and social development of its member African countries.

The African Development Bank (AFDB) was established in 1966 and is capitalized by member African countries. To date, 32 countries are members and have subscribed about \$107 million for lending purposes, of which over \$67 million has been paid in.

The AFDB is charged with (a) raising African and overseas capital for financing capital projects designed to increase the economic and social development of its members, financing bilateral and multi-country projects and assisting intra-African trade expansion, and (b) providing financial and technical assistance to members for the study, design and financing of development projects. In addition to member subscriptions, the AFDB actively seeks assistance from aid donors for a special fund to permit financing on concessional terms for non-revenue type projects, e.g. roads, hospitals, schools, etc.

Progress to Date: As of January 31, 1971, seventeen projects have been approved by the Board of Directors. Total AFDB commitments amounted to \$30.5 million, of which \$25 million was for twelve projects and \$5.5 for development banks. The twelve projects in nine countries include irrigation, water and sewer distribution systems, power, roads, telecommunications, and paper and textile

manufacturing. Equity participation and lines of credit have been extended to 4 member-sponsored development banks/financial institutions.

The AFDB has 118 employees from 31 African and non-African countries. In addition, support is provided by a 12-man UNDP team and by 3 additional technicians provided by other donors.

A.I.D. has obligated \$935,000 to the AFDB through FY 71 for technical assistance, \$435,000 in FY 68 and \$500,000 in FY 71. Through this funding, A.I.D. has provided the services of two loan officers and project analysts and has undertaken preliminary surveys and feasibility studies on potential Bank projects.

FY 1972 Program: The majority of funds will be used for economic and technical feasibility studies and design studies to develop bankable projects. Such projects in process or under active consideration include (1) final designs of: The Accra-Abidjan Highway; the Sierra Leone-Liberia Road connection; the Entente and Lake Chad Basin Roads; and the Sene-Gambia Road (Brikama-Bignona); the Boma (Congo-K) Floating Drydock; the Coutonou Bridge; (2) economic feasibility studies of the Bukava-Kindu Road (Congo-K), and road feasibility studies in East and West Africa (regional links); and (3) planning studies of an industrial park in Cameroon and an airport terminal in Mauritania (\$920,000). A transport economist will also be provided for a 2 year tour in the near future, in addition to short term assistance by A.I.D. personnel and logistic support therefor (\$80,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total		
Through 6/30/70	463	40	423							
Estimated FY 71	500	140	-							
Estimated through 6/30/71	935	152	783							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 72	1,000	*	*							
				Total Obligations	40	460	500	80	920	1,000

*Continuing project in support of the economic assistance program

PROJECT TITLE Assistance to Intermediate Credit Institutions	SECTOR Industry and Urban Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-920-367	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To mitigate the basic shortages that frustrate African entrepreneurial development: 1) the lack of medium and long term credit, and 2) the lack of management and technical know-how. Recognizing this, the President's Task Force on International Development has recommended that A.I.D. (or its successor) increase U. S. assistance to this sector using as a vehicle the local intermediate credit institution.

During the past ten years, various donors have made loans to national development banks in Africa, with varying success. A recent analysis indicates that many of these banks have experienced problems in effectively managing sub-loans and attracting African borrowers.

The objective of this project will be to respond to requests for management assistance from African credit institutions, and seek means of assisting them to increase the flow of sub-loans to the more capable African entrepreneurs. We hope in this manner to increase the capability of intermediate credit institutions to manage large loan programs and to increase the effectiveness with which this credit is utilized by local entrepreneurs.

Because of the potential heavy involvement of IBRD in this field, close coordination with the Bank will be necessary. A plan of cooperation, defining the role of A.I.D.'s concessionary lending program in relation to the Bank's more conservative policies, has been undertaken on an informal basis.

During FY 1972 A.I.D. will undertake a study of African credit institutions to more clearly define management weaknesses and to identify the problems that have tended to hamper the flow of credits to local entrepreneurs. Based upon the results of this study A.I.D., in response to specific requests, proposes to provide management assistance in those instances where specific problems have been identified and show good prospects for being corrected through the provision of short and medium term U.S. advisory assistance. Assistance is also expected to be provided to key functionaries of the banks through appropriate training programs in the United States. The successful Arthur D. Little Industrial and Agro-Industrial Development Management Training Program will be used, as will the graduate business training facilities of U.S. universities.

These activities are planned to be undertaken in cooperation with UNIDO and the International Executive Service Corps, which would provide direct and specific technical assistance to sub-borrowers. UNIDO has recently indicated enthusiastic agreement to an informal proposal along these lines.

FY 1972 Program: Funds are proposed to finance a study of African credit institutions (\$50,000); provision of 30 man/months of consultant services (\$100,000); and training for about eight participants in the fields of financial management and banking practices (\$50,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected			
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 71	Estimated through 6/30/71	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1971		Proposed FY 1972		
						Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID
				U.S. Technicians				-	150	150
				Participants . . .				50	-	50
				Commodities . . .				-	-	-
				Other Costs . . .				-	-	-
Proposed FY 72	200	600	800	Total Obligations				50	150	200

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Export and Tourism Development	SECTOR Industry and Urban Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-950-368	PRIOR REFERENCE -	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	

Project Target and Course of Action: The objective of this project is to assist selected developing countries in Africa to establish policies and programs to achieve a sustained rate of growth in the export and tourism fields. This should enable them to earn for themselves increased amounts of foreign exchange to help finance their own development.

During the past few years, the United States has received a number of requests from Africa for advisory assistance in export and tourism expansion. The purpose of this project is to establish a modest fund to be used to finance studies and training in export and tourism development in response to specific requests which appear to have positive development potential.

This project will not respond to requests to provide help to promote the sale of a country's existing export surpluses. It will respond to a country's desire to establish a major developmental effort to identify products in which it enjoys a comparative advantage and for which firm external demand exists, with a view to investment in production facilities to create adequate supplies for export. Emphasis will be placed on diversification and increase in value added of exportable products.

The U.S. statement on export development made to the OAS on October 21, 1970, identifies the, "...five areas in which external assistance appears to be most useful... development of comprehensive export strategy; product

development; market research; export promotion; and training."

The project will make available short or medium-term advisors to furnish expert assistance in any of the foregoing areas providing the effort fits into the framework of a nationally organized, comprehensive export or tourism program. The project will also assist in organizing and financing trips to potential sales areas of local (African) market study teams. When training of local management or supervisory personnel is justified, it will be provided by the project through such vehicles as the World Trade Institute (World Trade Center) in New York or, in the case of tourism, the School of Hotel Administration of Cornell University.

FY 1972 Program: Funds are requested to provide 35 man/months of short-term or medium-term consultants in the fields of export promotion, product development and tourism, \$105,000; training of 15 participants in the field of business management, \$45,000; and other costs including local travel, transportation and per diem, \$10,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 71	Estimated through 6/30/71	Estimated Total Cost		Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
				U.S. Technicians			-	105	105	To be selected
				Participants			45	-	45	
				Commodities			-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations		Other Costs			-	10	10	
Proposed FY 72	160	400	560	Total Obligations			45	115	160	

PROJECT TITLE	Feasibility and Technical Studies for Capital Projects, Engineering Design, and Minor Construction	SECTOR	Industrial and Urban Development	FUNDS	TC
PROJECT NUMBER	698-12-250-372	PRIOR REFERENCE	p. 94 & 97 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	FY: 1971
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION	FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: To fund (1) economic/technical feasibility studies prerequisite to future Capital Assistance to be financed by A.I.D. and/or other donors, (2) engineering studies for proposed Development Loan projects, and (3) small capital construction projects.

Feasibility studies by U.S. consulting firms funded under this project will cover bilateral, regional and multi-donor efforts. They cover potential sector loans as well as capital projects given high priority by the cooperating countries. Major emphasis henceforth will be placed on agriculture feasibility studies reflecting our desire to assist Africa to increase food production, and on infrastructure areas such as groundwater, land reclamation, communications and transport in support of agricultural production and marketing.

Engineering design studies provide the recipient with the plans and specifications necessary to secure loans and enter into construction contracts. Those which are ready for consideration in FY 1971 and 1972 are largely infrastructure engineering projects.

Capital grants are made for construction of small projects and equipment for which long-term lending is not suitable but which are essential for economic development.

Progress to Date: Completed economic feasibility studies include: highways in central Congo and the northeast Congo transport network; Tanzanian highway

maintenance; the Entente roads and Lake Chad Basin roads; Dahomey international bridge. An engineering study of the Ahmadu Bello University Veterinary Medicine School in Nigeria has been authorized. Grant financing has been approved for construction of a telecommunications network between the Lake Chad Basin countries and for telecommunications equipment connecting Accra and Lome.

FY 1972 Program: Feasibility and technical studies under active consideration include: agricultural production, storage and distribution facilities; highway maintenance equipment and transportation facilities; telecommunications and power expansion; and tourism.

While the timing of engineering studies depends on completion and evaluation of feasibility studies, projected engineering design activities include studies of construction for the telecommunications links providing access to satellite earth stations, roads and bridges.

Three minor construction projects proposed for grant financing are a telecommunications facility linking Cameroon, Chad and Nigeria, a radio link between the capitals of Ghana and Togo, and participation in a multi-donor project for reconstruction of dikes in the rice producing area along the Chad-Cameroon border.

FY 1972 funding of \$1.6 million is proposed to finance such high priority surveys and construction.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
	Estimated FY 71	1/	1/		1/	Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/71				U.S. Technicians Participants					-	700	700	To be selected
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities				800	-	800		
				Other Costs				100	-	100		
Proposed FY 72	1,600	*	*	Total Obligations				900	700	1,600		

* Continuing project in support of the economic assistance program

1/ Prior to obligation, funds are assigned to the Missions or program in which the activity actually takes place.

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Assistance to Ministry of Industry and Commerce	SECTOR Industry and Urban Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 608-15-290-110	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Morocco's Ministry of Industry and Commerce to improve its industrial planning capabilities. In order to meet this objective, A.I.D. will finance a contract with a private U.S. industrial development planning firm or suitable U.S. university to carry out some of the general industrial studies and specific industrial feasibility studies recommended in the IBRD Industrial Report which is expected to be issued in the near future. Studies that might be undertaken by this contractor include the following: 1) An examination of the kinds of industries that should be promoted to take advantage of the various economic associations that Morocco has entered into; 2) A study of the various possibilities open to Morocco for increasing the production of industrial goods for export markets; and 3) An examination of the kinds of industrial development policy that should be undertaken by the Government of Morocco to assure maximum impact on unemployment problems.

It is also expected that the firm selected will provide on-the-job training for personnel of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to enable them to carry out similar studies in the future. A.I.D. will also provide funds to cover the costs of short and long-term training in the United States in the area of industrial planning.

FY 1972 Program: The contractor will be selected and

will begin to carry out some of the general and specific studies recommended by the IBRD reports. The FY 1972 requirements for this project are estimated at \$160,000 to fund a contract with a U.S. university or private firm to provide a team of five industrial economists/planners; \$15,000 to cover the costs of training two Ministry of Industry and Commerce officials in the area of industrial planning; \$10,000 to purchase calculating and other equipment; and \$15,000 to cover other costs such as contract support and local personnel.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS		
					Estimated FY 1971		Proposed FY 1972
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/70							
Estimated FY 71							
Estimated through 6/30/71							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 72	200	1,030	1,230	Total Obligations	-	200	200

Not selected.

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Urban Development	SECTOR Industry and Urban Development		FUNDS TC
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976
PROJECT NUMBER 608-11-830-114			

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Morocco to alleviate some of its urban problems, including a critical housing shortage. The Government of Morocco has already started a modest low and middle cost housing program within the concept of the present Five Year Plan. The government has also drafted a "Basic Law for Rural and Urban Development." When this law is promulgated it will: 1) create a framework that can be used to carry out regional and urban planning; 2) give the government the means to coordinate and direct the development of the housing market; and 3) provide incentives for the participation of and capitalization by the private sector.

Within this framework, A.I.D. plans to provide through contracts with urban planning firms or qualified U.S. universities, technical assistance to the Moroccan Government to carry out selected studies and to provide consultative services on Morocco's urban problems. Participant training in the fields of regional analysis and urban planning will be provided. In addition, counterpart funds generated from PL 480 Title I sales will be jointly programmed by A.I.D. and the Government of Morocco to cover sites-and-services projects (e.g. grading and levelling of land, putting in basic utility and infrastructure facilities and construction of community facilities). In order to reduce the cost of these projects it is currently envisioned that the Promotion Nationale program will be used to carry out

some of these sites-and-services improvements. A.I.D. will also use loan guarantee funds available under its Housing Investment Guaranty program to cover low interest mortgage loans for low income families with a regular income.

FY 1972 Program: In FY 72 the contractors will be selected and will begin to carry out the urban studies required to develop a coordinated technical assistance effort. The FY 1972 requirements for this project are estimated at \$145,000 to fund contracts and short-term consultative services with U.S. private urban planning firms or universities, and \$15,000 to cover the cost of participant training for two officials in the field of urban planning and development.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 71			Estimated FY 1971		Proposed FY 1972			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated through 6/30/71									
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 72	160	1,090	1,250				-	160	160
				Cost Components					
				U.S. Technicians			-	145	145
				Participants			-	15	15
				Commodities			-	-	-
				Other Costs			-	-	-
				Total Obligations			-	160	160

Not selected

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT

Table IV

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

REGION: AFRICA

Country	Project Number	Unliq. Oblig. 6/30/69	Actual FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Number of U.S. Technicians on Duty at Close of Year		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71		Actual FY 1970	Estimate FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972
<u>AFRICA REGIONAL</u>									6,273			
Regional Program Support	698-11-999-099	-	2	2	-	277	215	62	500	1	1	1
Regional Organizations Development	698-11-995-154	321	136	235	222	265	249	338	500	3	2	3
Feasibility Studies	698-11-995-191	-	-	-	-	1/	1/	1/	1,600	-	-	-
Economic Commission for Africa	698-11-995-340	-	97	67	30	275	229	76	300	1	4	5
West Africa Regional Capital Development Office	698-11-999-365	-	-	-	-	767	767	-	823	-	12	14
East Africa Regional Capital Development Office	698-11-999-366	-	-	-	-	275	275	-	600	-	10	14
Private Non-Profit Organizations in Development Assistance	698-11-990-XXX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
Self-Help Program	Various	1,535	1,366	1,409	1,492	1,450	1,492	1,450	1,450	-	-	-
<u>CENTRAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL</u>									1,589			
Technical Support	625-11-999-000	125	1,849	1,029	945	1,480	2,425	-	1,589	23	22	18
<u>EAST AFRICA REGIONAL</u>									870			
Technical Support	618-11-999-000	21	559	530	50	340	345	45	145	11	3	2
East Africa Community Support	618-11-995-649	-	74	-	74	77	89	62	725	-	-	10
<u>SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL</u>									350			
Technical Support	690-11-990-000	2	278	263	17	350	345	22	350	5	6	7
Agricultural Surveys	690-15-995-011	-	-	-	-	45	45	-	-	-	-	2
<u>CONGO</u>									438			
Technical Support	690-11-990-000	89	396	398	87	426	450	63	438	11	9	8
(CONTINUED ON NEXT SHEET)												
Total.....									15,778	218	195	185

1/ Prior to obligation, funds are assigned to the Missions or programs in which the activities actually take place.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Table IV

REGION: AFRICA

Country	Project Number	Unliq. Oblig. 6/30/69	Actual FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Number of U.S. Technicians on Duty at Close of Year		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Unliqui- dated Obligations 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliqui- dated Obligations 6/30/71		Actual FY 1970	Es- timate FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972
<u>ETHIOPIA</u>												
Technical Support	663-11-999-000	62	902	857	107	907	970	44	788	16	12	10
<u>GHANA</u>												
Technical Support	641-11-990-000	44	437	432	49	514	544	19	420	11	13	12
<u>KENYA</u>												
Technical Support	615-11-999-000	31	399	397	33	402	428	7	415	7	6	6
National Youth Services	615-11-995-123	173	252	181	244	-	190	54	-	7	7	-
<u>LIBERIA</u>												
Technical Support	669-11-999-000	29	1,142	876	295	920	1,215	-	800	12	9	9
Public Works Support	669-11-999-115	8	155	155	8	114	122	-	-	3	2	-
<u>MOROCCO</u>												
Technical Support	608-11-999-000	26	403	366	63	725	553	235	460	10	11	11
<u>NIGERIA</u>												
Technical Support	620-11-990-000	938	2,527	2,599	866	2,650	2,600	916	2,140	52	32	26
(CONTINUED ON NEXT SHEET)												
Total.....												

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Table IV


REGION: AFRICA

Country	Project Number	Unliq. Oblig. 6/30/69	Actual FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Number of U.S. Technicians on Duty at Close of Year		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71		Actual FY 1970	Estimate FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972
<u>SOMALI REPUBLIC</u>												
Technical Support	649-11-999-000	34	462	461	35	270	275	30	-	5	-	-
Youth Training	649-11-995-047	23	-	18	5	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
									289			
<u>TANZANIA</u>												
Technical Support	621-11-999-000	54	234	256	32	266	261	37	289	6	6	6
									663			
<u>TUNISIA</u>												
Technical Support	664-11-999-000	8	616	605	19	665	654	30	663	22	21	17
									283			
<u>UGANDA</u>												
Technical Support	617-11-999-000	36	277	297	16	283	290	9	283	6	5	4
									-			
<u>ZAMBIA</u>												
Operational Personnel	611-11-995-153	628	-	243	385	-	300	85	-	6	2	-
Total												

AFRICA



FY 1972 PROGRAM COUNTRIES

-  **BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT LENDING**
-  **REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT LENDING**
- 1** **CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA REGION**
- 2** **EAST AFRICA REGION**
- 3** **SOUTHERN AFRICA REGION**

AFRICA

DEVELOPMENT LENDING

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed
Africa Regional/Multidonor	7.1	2.0	2.5
Central and West Africa Regional.	-	6.0	7.0
East Africa Regional.....	-	7.5	-
Southern Africa Regional.....	-	8.7	7.0
Congo(K).....	8.0	12.0	5.0
Ethiopia.....	10.6	8.2	12.0
Ghana.....	15.0	15.0	15.0
Kenya.....	3.5	-	-
Liberia.....	-	-	4.0
Morocco	8.0	7.8	11.0
Nigeria.....	1.7	5.0	16.0
Tanzania.....	1.0	.8	3.0
Tunisia.....	10.1	10.0	10.0
Uganda.....	-	-	2.5
Total.....	65.0*	83.0*	95.0

* Excludes grants of \$2,666,000 in FY 1970 and \$5,424,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

As many African countries enter their second decade of independence, acceleration of economic and social development is the primary concern among African leaders and the key determinant in allocating their resources. We share with Africans their desire to concentrate their limited resources on development efforts and support the aspirations of their people to develop viable and prosperous societies. However, the independent African countries face a number of obstacles in their efforts to achieve a significant improvement for their people.

- Because almost 80 percent of Africans are engaged largely in subsistence agriculture, the resulting low level of productivity provides inadequate incomes and severely limits the amount of domestic savings available for investment.
- Recurrent balance of payments deficits result from heavy dependence on imports to provide essential consumption and investment goods and limited opportunities for expanding exports.

- Population is expanding at a rate which has already manifested itself in severe underemployment of the working force and a rapid rate of urbanization and which, if continued, could well undermine future development efforts.
- The education system has not yet been transformed to meet the basic manpower and training requirements of rapidly changing societies.

Though all of these problems are common to most African countries in varying degrees, a diversity exists within Africa which calls for differing emphases in the development activities undertaken to address them.

In some countries, balance of payments deficits are the most serious and immediate limiting factor affecting development, while in others scarce domestic financial resources restrict the amount of funds which can be allocated to critical development sectors for revenue producing activities and manpower training. In other situations, inadequate transport and communications infrastructure precludes the expansion of trade and commerce essential for achieving satisfactory growth rates. Finally, many countries lack well developed financial institutions which can supply an adequate flow of credit to agricultural and industrial enterprises.

FY 1972 PROGRAM

To assist African governments in meeting these problems, a Development Loan program of \$95 million is planned for FY 1972. The loans will be concentrated on increased agricultural production and income, balance of payments support, improvement of transportation and telecommunications systems, construction of specialized training institutions, and stimulation of private investment and employment opportunities through assistance to intermediate credit institutions.

Carefully integrated with our technical assistance activities, the proposed loan program addresses core development problems. The program will enable the United States, in close cooperation with other donors, to play an effective role in the total African development effort. Its successful implementation will contribute to the formation of a solid base for future development of the continent.

This level of U.S. loan assistance will provide only a small portion of the external capital assistance African countries must

AFRICA

DEVELOPMENT LENDING

receive to support an acceptable level of development. Western European countries, which have important traditional and commercial ties with Africa, provide about 45% of total free world capital and technical assistance to the region. The IBRD/IDA, the largest capital assistance donor, provided over \$400 million in capital assistance to Africa in 1970. U.S. assistance is important, however, because it will help to meet a number of critical development needs identified by the recipient countries and will be provided in conjunction with the assistance of other donors. The total flow of external resources to African countries will make a significant impact in raising the level of investment and employment in Africa.

In Nigeria, Congo(K), Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Morocco, Tunisia, and Ghana, U.S. capital assistance is provided within the framework of Consultative Groups led by the World Bank. These Consultative Groups meet regularly, fostering continuing aid coordination among the donors and providing a multidonor framework within which the recipient country presents its development plans and priorities. Although there are no World Bank-led Consultative Groups for the smaller countries of Central and West Africa and Southern Africa, our lending activities in these areas are closely coordinated with those of the major donors to these regions - France, Great Britain, the European Economic Development Fund and the IBRD - through frequent consultations.

To ensure maximum returns, our lending activities and technical assistance activities are mutually supportive. By concentrating both types of resources on certain projects or in sectors of activity, our effectiveness is increased.

NORTH AFRICA

Morocco and Tunisia have similar development profiles, with well-defined economic plans and demonstrated ability to mobilize substantial domestic resources for investment. Their major trading partner is Western Europe, and through associated membership with the European Economic Community, their best prospects for increasing investment and trade will continue to be in this direction.

In Tunisia, the country's chronic balance of trade problem is beginning to show signs of improvement with private investment being given a greater role and with earnings from tourism and petroleum exports increasing, although foreign debt servicing requirements continue to limit foreign exchange availabilities. Morocco is enjoying its best period of economic growth since independence and has recently accelerated its investment and domestic savings

targets in an effort to continue the development momentum. However, both countries are faced with persistent balance of payments deficits and will require substantial amounts of foreign assistance over the next several years. France and the IBRD are the major sources of capital assistance for both countries and each provide about \$25 - 30 million per year to each country.

In FY 1972, the United States plans a \$10 million program loan to each country, which will be within the framework of assistance of the Consultative Groups. These loans will help offset a portion of the balance of payments deficits by financing imports of essential raw materials and capital equipment and will permit better utilization of prior investment in industry and agriculture, thus leading to higher levels of employment. We will also provide an Intermediate Credit Institution loan of \$1 million to the Morocco Development Bank to assist in increasing employment opportunities in private industry. Together Morocco and Tunisia will continue to receive up to \$22 million PL 480 Title I assistance to help meet the countries' food import requirements. The sale of those imported commodities will generate local currency to be used primarily for increased agricultural investment.

ETHIOPIA AND EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia's efforts to accelerate development have led to the formation of an IBRD-led Consultative Group and an increasing amount of World Bank assistance. The country is handicapped by its backward agricultural sector, which dominates the economy and limits the level of resources needed for an acceptable level of basic social services and investment for sustained development. Moreover, internal and external security problems reduce further the amount of resources available for development. However, substantial progress has been made in improving planning and budgeting, especially with regard to modernization and diversification of agriculture and increasing domestic savings in support of development efforts.

The current Ethiopian 5-year plan projects new public and private capital investment of \$140 million a year in agricultural development to help achieve an annual growth rate of 6%.

However, despite increased self-help efforts by the Ethiopians, current income levels are not high enough to generate the necessary private investment by farmers or provide adequate public financing of improved rural infrastructure and agricultural production projects. U.S. assistance, provided in close cooperation with the World Bank and other donors, is designed to help Ethiopia generate additional local currency resources for agricultural investment,

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DEVELOPMENT LENDING

improve the agricultural marketing systems facilities and increase production of commercial crops.

In Ethiopia in FY 1972, U.S. loan assistance totaling approximately \$10-12 million will be provided to expand agricultural production and marketing through an agricultural sector loan, a fertilizer loan and the financing of farm-to-market roads. These loans will supply equipment, fertilizer and agricultural credit which will increase both the income of individual farmers and the government's revenue base for financing development activities.

In East Africa, the East African Community, comprising Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya represents a viable effort at regional integration which we hope will not be adversely affected by the recent change of government in Uganda. The Community is effectively maintaining the system of economic ties developed during the colonial period, such as the customs union and a uniform external tariff. They are also expanding the operation of the four Community corporations for railways, harbors, airways and communications and continuing common service activities such as the Income Tax Department and the East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization. The Community has also formed the East African Development Bank to foster cooperative development and stimulate investment and employment. The Bank has been capitalized by the member countries at \$16.8 million and has invested in 16 industrial enterprises in the three countries. However, the Bank requires additional financial resources if it is to undertake its functions adequately in expanding industrial output and employment and redressing industrial imbalance among the partner states. Depending on the availability of funds we plan an FY 1972 loan of up to \$5 million to the East Africa Development Bank. Implementation of such a loan should both strengthen the economic ties of the Community and stimulate local private investment through sub-loans made by the Bank.

The Consultative Group for East Africa has identified increased agricultural output as a top development priority in Uganda and Tanzania. Previous assistance to the Uganda livestock sector by the World Bank, the United States and other donors has clearly established that Uganda has the potential to expand production of livestock and livestock products substantially. The development of the livestock industry will contribute significantly to the diversification of agricultural production now overly dependent on cotton and coffee and provide increased income and employment to rural Ugandans. In FY 1972, we shall provide loan assistance of \$4 million to finance two activities: (a) the development of medium sized fattening ranches in southeast Uganda, using the same methods employed in the successful A.I.D.-financed Ankole-Masaka ranching project; and (b) the importation of capital equipment

for developing a national system of wells and stock ponds to provide watering places for livestock.

In Tanzania our loan activities are directly tied to our technical assistance activities. Faced with the necessity of increasing the productivity per acre of farmland and moving traditional farmers into the market economy, Tanzania is attempting to develop improved agricultural inputs and farming practices for a variety of field crops and to reorganize and rationalize the principal agricultural marketing organizations. The Tanzania Government has requested that the United States provide assistance in these priority areas. A.I.D. is furnishing technical assistance in agricultural research, seed multiplication of improved varieties and crop marketing. To help assure that sufficient capital inputs are available to support and implement technical advances, we will provide during FY 1972 a loan to finance the machinery and equipment used in the projects.

NIGERIA AND CONGO(K)

Nigeria and Congo(K) are the two potential economic giants of tropical Africa. If they can harness their natural and human resources effectively over the next decade, Congo and Nigeria could achieve significant rates of self-sustaining economic growth.

In Congo, the deteriorated transport system, both river and road, must be rebuilt if the country is to tap fully its rich potential in agricultural, mineral and power resources which has attracted considerable U.S. and other foreign private investment. Transport studies undertaken by the World Bank and the UNDP have identified rebuilding and expanding of the transport system as a priority investment requirement. These studies, which have been accepted by the Congo Government, include plans for the reorganization of the agencies administering and operating the various segments of the transportation system as well as recommendations for specific capital investment. Over the past two years, in close cooperation with the Bank and other donors, we have provided loan assistance to the Congo to help finance the rehabilitation of river transportation.

The first meeting of the Consultative Group for the Congo led by the World Bank will be held in May 1971. Based on the existing studies, the United States plans to finance a \$10 million transport sector loan within the framework of the Consultative Group. The proposed loan will finance capital equipment and technical services to strengthen Congolese road transport service and maintenance capability and will be coordinated with larger inputs of capital assistance by the World Bank and other donors. We may

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also, within the framework of Consultative Group recommendations, provide additional loan assistance to the agricultural sector in those areas where improvements in the transport system have made development of commercial agriculture economically feasible.

In Nigeria we will complete our assistance in FY 1972 to the major relief and rehabilitation effort which was mounted at the end of the Nigerian civil war in the spring of 1970. However, Nigeria still faces major problems in restoring the economy to its pre-war level, completing planned capital investments which were deferred because of the war and financing its foreign exchange deficit. During CY 1971, Nigeria entered a new phase of reconstruction and development and launched a new Four Year Plan 1971-1974. The Plan was favorably received by the World Bank which is expected to provide an \$80 million reconstruction loan to finance essential imports of raw materials and investment goods needed to restore the post-civil war economy and provide the base for new growth. The Nigerian Government and the IBRD have agreed that the balance of payments deficits are likely to continue into 1972 - 1973. Therefore, a \$10 million program loan is planned in FY 1972, in conjunction with assistance from other members of the Nigerian Consultative Group, to help offset the projected balance of payments deficits. In addition, a \$6 million loan will support the construction of a school of veterinary medicine at Ahmadu Bello University in northern Nigeria. It will be the first school of its kind serving English-speaking West Africa, and will become an important part of the major livestock production programs in West Africa.

GHANA

Since Nkrumah's overthrow in February 1966, Ghana has been struggling with a stagnant economy overburdened with a foreign debt of \$750 million and exhausted foreign exchange reserves. In addition, cocoa exports, which are subject to major price fluctuations, account for nearly 60 percent of Ghana's export earnings, making its economy extremely vulnerable.

A Consultative Group, first headed by the International Monetary Fund, aided Ghana in its efforts to stabilize the economy between 1966 - 1969 by bringing inflation under control and setting the stage for new economic growth. The World Bank has now taken over the leadership of the Consultative Group and is discussing with the Ghanaian Government the implementation of a series of fiscal and economic policy reforms needed to accelerate the pace of economic activity. In view of the enormous resources required to support an acceptable growth rate while servicing the existing large debt,

Ghana's self-help efforts must be matched with a substantial amount of external assistance.

Actions Ghana must take in order to achieve a state of sustained growth include: diversifying exports to reduce reliance on cocoa exports; increasing foreign exchange reserves; increasing efficiency of import substitution industries through provision of an adequate supply of raw materials; reducing unemployment and severe underemployment; expanding agricultural production; and extending monetary and fiscal policy reforms. Ghana has demonstrated in the past a willingness to make difficult choices and to utilize foreign assistance effectively. Given its sizable agricultural potential, its mineral resources and its available skilled manpower, it is possible for Ghana, under its new leadership, to achieve meaningful growth and resume its important role among African states.

Within the framework of the Consultative Group, a \$15 - 20 million U.S. program loan is planned in FY 1972 to help finance an estimated external resource gap estimated at \$75 million in each of the next several years and to support Ghana's self-help efforts. The balance will come from other donors and additional debt relief.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

In Southern Africa, our assistance for FY 1972 will be concentrated in the recently independent multi-racial states of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. These small and poor countries must depend completely upon external assistance for their investment budgets. The United Kingdom, the major donor to the three countries, covers deficits in the operating budgets of Botswana and Lesotho. In close coordination with the United Kingdom, the IBRD, UNDP, Canada and other donors, U.S. assistance is aimed at improving agricultural production and manpower development within the region so that these countries will be able to attain a higher degree of economic independence.

In FY 1972 a transportation loan of \$6 million is planned to assist with the construction of a major road link between Botswana and Zambia. This road will open Zambian markets for Botswanan livestock and other products, thus expanding trade between the two countries as well as strengthening the communication links among the Black-ruled states south of the Zambezi River. In FY 1971 a \$2.2 million agricultural sector loan was provided in conjunction with U.K. assistance for agricultural development in Swaziland. Additional loan funds of \$1 million are earmarked in FY 1972 to support

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agricultural activities in this area.

CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA

In Central and West Africa, there are 14 French-speaking countries with low per capita incomes and meager basic social services and manpower development, lagging far behind other developing areas in the world. As separate entities, these countries have poor resource bases and limited markets. Thus, most development problems must be addressed regionally if income levels and the quality of life in this area are to be improved.

France remains the major donor and a large part of the investment and export trade is linked to France. There are signs, however, that the artificial barriers between the francophone and anglophone areas are dissolving with increasing trade and improving transportation between the former French and English colonies.

In Central and West Africa, regional loans are keyed to regional

organizations such as the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the Organization of the Senegal River States. These regional organizations have identified cereals and livestock production as critical areas for increasing agricultural income and trade within the area. In sub-Saharan Africa, it is imperative that agricultural production be increased in order to permit the expansion of budgetary resources desperately needed for basic services as well as to improve nutritional standards. In FY 1972 livestock production and marketing loans totaling \$5 million are contemplated for these regional organizations. In addition, loan assistance of approximately \$6 million is planned in FY 1972, in cooperation with other donors, to complete a viable communications chain among Entente States and to provide assistance in developing communications links within Liberia and between Liberia and neighboring West African countries. We are also considering participating in a multi-donor loan to construct a railway into the interior of Gabon.

AFRICA - BASIC DATA

COUNTRY	POPULATION		AREA		LABOR FORCE	GNP	TRADE		HEALTH AND EDUCATION			
	TOTAL (MID-1970)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURAL LAND	IN AGRICULTURE	PER CAPITA (1969 EST.)	TOTAL EXPORTS (1969)	MAIN EXPORTS	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	LIFE EXPECTANCY	LITERACY RATE	STUDENTS AS % 5-19 AGE GROUP ^a
	MILLIONS	PERCENT	1,000 SQ. MILE	PERCENT OF AREA	PERCENT	DOLLARS	\$ MILLIONS	ITEM	NUMBER	YEARS	PERCENT	PERCENT
Congo (Kinshasa)	17.8	2.4	906	31	69	96	695	Copper	27,100	45	35-40	42
Ethiopia	25.3	2.3	472	67	88	65	119	Coffee, hides & skins	74,600	35	5	6
Ghana	8.8	2.7	92	12	56	260	390	Cocoa, aluminum	13,300	45	25	57
Kenya	11.2	3.4	225	10	88	132	272	Coffee, tea, petrol. products	9,700	47	20-25	39
Liberia	1.5	3.3	43	37	80	196	196	Iron ore, rubber	12,100	41	9	24
Morocco	15.9	3.2	172	35 ^b	54	203	485	Phosphates, citrus fruits	13,100	55	14	27
Nigeria	56.5	2.8	357	52	80	88	905	Petroleum & products, cocoa	26,200	39	25	23
Tanzania	13.3	2.7	363	60 ^c	95	95 ^d	251	Cotton, coffee	36,300 ^e	45	15-20	20
Tunisia	4.9	2.8	63	47	60	242	166	Phosphates, petroleum	7,000	52	30	51
Uganda	9.7	2.5	91	42	89	118	225	Coffee, cotton, copper	8,900	46	20	23
CENTRAL-WEST AFRICA												
Entente States												
Dahomey	2.5	2.1	43	18	84	80	26	Palm kernels & products	30,000	38	20	17
Ivory Coast	4.2	2.8	125	52	86	308	456	Coffee, wood	17,300	39	20	28
Niger	3.7	2.9	489	11	96	90	24	Peanuts	53,500	37	5	6
Togo	1.9	2.6	22	42	79	124	44	Phosphates, cocoa	19,800	40	5-10	29
Upper Volta	5.1	1.8	106	85	87	50	21	Livestock, cotton	71,300	36	5-10	7
Senegal River States												
Gambia	0.4	2.0	4	53	87	100	16	Peanuts & products	18,700	43	10	16
Guinea	4.1	3.0	95	n.a.	85	100	57 ^E	Alumina	42,500	43	5-10	16
Mali	5.1	2.4	479	34	90	90	17	Livestock, cotton	37,000	50	5	11
Mauritania	1.2	2.2	398	38	89	150	77	Iron ore	30,000	40	1-5	7
Senegal	3.9	2.4	76	58	74	185	123	Peanuts & products	17,300	45	5-10	21
Sierra Leone	2.7	2.1	28	82	75	164	106	Diamonds	16,600	n.a.	10	15

(Continued)

AFRICA - BASIC DATA

COUNTRY	POPULATION		AREA		LABOR FORCE	GNP	TRADE		HEALTH AND EDUCATION			
	TOTAL (MID-1970)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURAL LAND	IN AGRICULTURE	PER CAPITA (1969 EST.)	TOTAL EXPORTS (1969)	MAIN EXPORTS	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	LIFE EXPECTANCY	LITERACY RATE	STUDENTS AS % 5-19 AGE GROUP ^a
	MILLIONS	PERCENT	1,000 SQ. MILE	PERCENT OF AREA	PERCENT	DOLLARS	\$ MILLIONS	ITEM	NUMBER	YEARS	PERCENT	PERCENT
CENTRAL-WEST AFRICA (Continued)												
Chad Basin Group												
Cameroon	5.8	2.1	183	35	84	150	226	Coffee, cocoa	26,000	49	10-15	60
Central African Rep.	1.5	2.2	241	10	90	140	36	Diamonds, cotton	35,700	35	5-10	30
Chad	3.6	1.6	496	40	92	68	31	Cotton	71,000	35	5-10	17
Gabon	0.5	1.2	103	20	84	325	142	Petroleum, wood	5,900	39	12	59
SOUTHERN AFRICA												
Botswana	0.6	3.0	232	69	91	100	10 ^f	Meat, hides & skins	19,700	n.a.	20	33
Lesotho	1.0	2.8	12	94	n.a.	90	5	Wool & mohair, livestock	23,300	48	n.a.	61
Malawi	4.5	2.5	45	30	81	63	53	Tobacco, tea	44,700	47	15	26
Swaziland	0.4	2.9	7	88	31	175	62	Sugar, iron ore	7,300	48	36	37
Zambia	4.3	3.1	291	51	84	398	1,073	Copper	11,600	44	15-20	33

E - Estimate.

n.a. - Not available.

a - Primary and secondary students.

b - Includes large amounts of rough grazing land.

c - Almost 80% is rough grazing land.

d - Does not include Zanzibar.

e - Calculated on basis of physicians actually practicing.

f - 1968.

SUMMARY OF STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VII

REGION: AFRICA

COUNTRY	Cumulative Through FY 1970				Estimated Program FY 1971	Proposed Program FY 1972	Cumulative Program Through FY 1972
	Authorized	Obligated	Disbursed	Repaid ^{1/}			
CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA							
Regional	-	-	-	-	6,000	7,000	13,000
Cameroon	12,700	12,700	11,283	233	-	-	12,700
Congo (K)	10,500	2,500	-	-	12,000	5,000	27,500
Dahomey	850	850	171	-	-	-	850
Ghana	125,168	110,168	100,999	17,530	15,000	15,000	135,168
Ivory Coast	6,694	6,694	4,843	71	-	-	6,694
Liberia	56,988	56,988	48,127	1,342	-	4,000	60,988
Mali	3,200	3,200	944	5	-	-	3,200
Niger	3,059	3,059	2,063	20	-	-	3,059
Nigeria	64,332	60,532	34,201	2,803	5,000	16,000	85,332
EAST AFRICA							
Regional	3,684	3,684	2,730	66	7,500	-	11,184
Ethiopia	72,959	70,859	43,281	15,655	8,200	12,000	93,159
Kenya	6,307	2,807	2,746	60	-	-	16,307
Somali Republic	19,328	19,328	9,452	929	-	-	19,328
Tanzania	13,176	12,176	11,874	1,263	800	3,000	16,976
Uganda	13,598	10,398	7,517	149	-	2,500	16,098
NORTH AFRICA							
Morocco	59,564	51,564	37,576	7,348	7,800	11,000	78,364
Tunisia	169,348	169,348	151,447	18,828	10,000	10,000	189,348
SOUTHERN AFRICA							
Regional	-	-	-	-	8,700	7,000	15,700
Malagasy Republic	5,000	5,000	2,602	23	-	-	5,000
Malawi	7,200	7,200	200	4	-	-	7,200
Africa Regional/Multidonor	44,250	39,150	14,933	247	2,000	2,500	48,750
^{1/} Principal and Interest							
Total.....	697,905	648,205	487,989	76,576	83,000	95,000	875,905

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: CAMEROON

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
631-H-001	Transcameroonian Railroad	6/29/62	8/27/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	9,200	9,049	US \$	-	267
631-H-002	Mile 47-Mamfe Road	4/26/65	2/22/66	10	40	1	2-1/2	3,500	2,899	US \$	-	14
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	12,700	11,948	XXXX		281

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: CONGO

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
660-H-008	Hotel Construction Two-Step	6/29/67	11/15/68	4 10	22 40	6 1	6 2-1/2	2,500	-	US \$	-	-
660-H-011	Transport Sector Loan	6/30/70	11/30/70	5	30	2	3	10,000	-	US \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	12,500	-	XXXX	-	-

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: DAHOMEY

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
680-H-002	Rural Water Supply	2/21/67	5/19/67	10	40	1	2-1/2	850	200	U.S. \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	850	200	XXXX	-	-

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: GHANA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
641-H-002	Volta River Authority	9/1/61	2/8/62	1	30	3-1/2	3-1/2	2,966	2,278	U.S. \$	-	202
641-H-005	Program Loan	5/13/67	6/19/67	10	40	1	2-1/2	19,999	19,911	U.S. \$	-	283
641-H-006	Sector Studies	5/29/67	8/15/67	10	40	1	2-1/2	2,000	1,360	U.S. \$	-	11
641-H-009	Program Loan	4/19/68	7/18/68	10	40	2	2-1/2	15,000	11,883	U.S. \$	-	72
641-H-013	Program Loan	2/6/70	12/7/70	10	40	2	3	15,040	-	U.S. \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	55,005	35,432	XXXX	-	568

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: IVORY COAST

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
681-H-003	Ivory Coast Development Bank (BIDI) (Two-Step)	6/15/64	2/11/65	5 10	20 40	4 3/4	4 2	5,000	4,143	US \$	-	17
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	5,000	4,143	XXXX	-	17

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation					
669-H-004 Amdt A	National Medical Center	6/11/65	6/17/65	10	40	1	2-1/2	1,510	681	U.S. \$	-	2
669-H-006 Amdt A	Monrovia Jr.-Sr. High School	6/11/65	6/17/65	10	40	1	2-1/2	255	177	U.S. \$	-	3
669-H-007 Amdt A	Monrovia Elementary School	3/20/64	7/31/64	10	40	1	2-1/2	150	110	U.S. \$	-	3
669-H-008	Monrovia Water Supply (Two-Step)	6/12/64	8/27/64	5 10	30 40	3-1/2 3/4	3-1/2 2	7,000	6,986	U.S. \$	-	154
669-H-009	Monrovia Sewerage	6/17/65	10/8/65	10	40	1	2-1/2	7,200	6,146	U.S. \$	-	87
669-H-015	Technical Assistance Project Support Loan	3/4/68	5/23/68	10	40	2	2-1/2	525	359	U.S. \$	-	3
669-H-016	Rural Access Raods	7/12/68	11/18/69	10	40	2	2-1/2	975	-	U.S. \$	-	-
669-H-017	Roberts International Airport II	6/10/69	12/18/69	10	40	2	3	4,000	-	U.S. \$	-	-
669-H-018	Technical Assistance Project Support	6/27/69	1/23/70	10	40	2	3	650	-	U.S. \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	22,516	14,709	XXXX	-	256

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: MALI

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization					
688-H-002	Teachers Training College	6/24/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	1,245	134	J.S. \$	-	3
688-H-003	Central Vet. Lab. at Bamako	11/23/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	1,100	932	J.S. \$	-	2
688-H-003A	Central Vet. Lab. at Bamako	4/12/68	7/24/68	10	40	2	2-1/2	855	-	J.S. \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	3,200	1,066	XXXX	-	5

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: **NIGER**

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
683-H-002	Niger River Bridge	5/28/64	11/26/64	10	40	3/4	2	1,800	1,794	U.S. \$	-	16
683-H-002A	Niger River Bridge	9/26/67	10/23/67	10	40	1	2-1/2	900	-	U.S. \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	2,700	1,794	XXXX	-	16

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
620-H-004A	Amendment A - Ibadan Water Supply	8/23/67	4/11/68	10	40	1	2-1/2	4,600	3,858	U.S. \$	-	12
620-H-004B	Amendment B	6/17/68	2/18/69	10	40	2	2-1/2	5,100	-	U.S. \$	-	-
620-H-004C	Amendment C	7/10/70	-	10	40	2	3	2,500	-	U.S. \$	-	-
620-H-005	Calabar-Ikom Road	8/30/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	8,600	8,585	U.S. \$	-	123
620-H-005A	Amendment A	12/30/66	11/14/69	10	40	1	2-1/2	6,000	973	U.S. \$	-	-
620-H-005B	Amendment B	6/27/69	11/14/69	10	40	2	3	2,800	-	U.S. \$	-	-
620-H-006	Niger Dam	3/31/64	6/16/64	5	35	5-1/2	5-1/2	1,950	1,662	U.S. \$	-	49
	Two-Step			10	40	3/4	2					
620-H-007	Port Harcourt Comprehensive School	4/14/64	12/29/64	10	40	3/4	2	1,800	90	U.S. \$	-	3
620-H-008	Telecommunications (Engineering)	6/23/64	12/29/64	10	40	3/4	2	3,200	3,031	U.S. \$	-	91
620-H-008A	Amendment	12/5/68	5/13/69	10	40	2	3	2,300	1,082	U.S. \$	-	12
620-H-009	Northern Nigeria Teacher Training Schools	6/23/64	8/31/65	10	40	3/4	2	3,800	741	U.S. \$	-	2
620-H-009A	Amendment A	4/30/70	12/19/70	10	40	2	3	1,700	-			
620-H-012	Telephone Instruments	8/6/65	2/11/66	10	40	1	2-1/2	1,200	1,051	U.S. \$	-	28
620-H-013	Western Avenue-Agege Motor Road	6/28/66	6/25/68	10	40	1	2-1/2	3,000	85	U.S. \$	-	-
620-H-014	Lagos Water Supply (Engineering)	11/7/68	-	10	40	2	3	2,100	-	U.S. \$	-	-
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	50,650	21,158	XXXX	-	320

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
618-H-005	Makerere University College, Phase II (Construction)	6/27/68	4/ 2/69	10	40	2	2-1/2	600	153	US \$	-	1
618-H-006	Makerere University College Phase III (Construction)	6/27/69	1/15/70	10	40	2	3	350	13	US \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	950	166	XXXX	-	1

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation					
663-H-012	Agriculture and Industrial Develop- ment Bank: Two Step	6/30/66	8/17/67	5 10	20 40	4 1	4 2-1/2	8,000	4,074	U.S. \$	- -	21
663-H-013 and 013A	Malaria Eradication Malaria Eradication	5/31/67 6/27/69	10/23/67 11/20/69	10 10	40 40	1 2	2-1/2 3	5,800 3,000	5,638 -	U.S. \$ U.S. \$	- -	73 -
663-H-014	Haile Selassie University Expansion	6/17/68	6/17/69	10	40	2	2-1/2	1,000	-	U.S. \$	-	-
663-H-015	Civil Aviation Improvements	6/27/69	9/24/69	10	40	2	3	10,000	272	U.S. \$	-	2
663-H-016	Agriculture Sector Loan	12/31/69	3/13/70	10	40	2	3	5,000	3	U.S. \$	-	-
663-H-017	Highway Equipment Repair Facilities	11/18/69	3/24/70	10	40	2	3	3,500	-	U.S. \$	-	-
663-H-018	Shashemene Agriculture Development	5/28/70	-	10	40	2	3	2,100	-	U.S. \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	38,400	9,987	XXXX	-	96

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: KENYA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization					
615-H-002	Water Supply Two-Step	5/24/63	12/28/64	3 10	25 40	3-1/2 3/4	3-1/2 3/4	2,200	2,139	U.S. \$	-	44
615-H-005	National Youth Service	6/5/70	8/11/70	10	40	2	3	3,500	-	U.S. \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	5,700	2,139	XXXX	-	44

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: SOMALI REPUBLIC

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation					
649-H-002A	Chisimaio Port Amendment	6/13/67	9/17/67	10	40	1	2-1/2	2,400	2,341	U.S. \$	-	26
649-H-004	Development Bank (Two-Step)	6/13/67	9/18/67	5 10	20 40	4 1	4 2-1/2	2,000	60	U.S. \$	-	-
649-H-005	Water Supply Project (Two-Step)	6/19/67	1/7/68	5 10	30 40	3-1/2 1	3-1/2 2-1/2	8,500	1,315	U.S. \$	-	7 -
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	12,900	3,716	XXXX	-	33

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation					
621-H-003	Regional Urban Water Supplies	4/22/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	925	840	U.S. \$	-	26
621-H-014	National Parks Development	6/27/67	2/8/68	10	40	1	2-1/2	900	767	U.S. \$	-	4
621-H-015	Agriculture Project Support	6/26/70	-	10	40	2	3	1,000	-	U.S. \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	2,825	1,607	XXXX	-	30

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: UGANDA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation					
617-H-005	Primary Teacher Training Colleges A/E	6/23/67	2/19/68	10	40	1	2-1/2	250	229	U.S. \$	-	3
617-H-006	Livestock Development	6/29/67	2/3/68	10	40	1	2-1/2	4,700	2,673	U.S. \$	-	17
617-H-007	Primary Teacher Training Colleges Construction	6/27/69	-	10	40	2	3	3,200	-	U.S. \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	8,150	2,902	XXXX	-	20

North Africa

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
608-H-031	Irrigation Project II	3/29/68	6/28/68	10	40	2	2½	5,000	147	US \$	-	2
608-H-032	Agriculture Sector Loan	6/21/68	6/29/68	10	40	2	2½	8,000	7,916	US \$	-	110
608-H-036	Agriculture Sector Loan	4/30/69	7/14/69	10	40	2	3	5,000	3,931	US \$	-	13
608-H-038	Banque Nationale pour le Developpe-ment Economique (Two-Step)	6/27/69	1/23/70	3	20	4	4	3,000	-	US \$	-	-
				10	40	2	3					
608-H-039	Agriculture Sector Loan	3/31/70	7/15/70	10	40	2	3	8,000	-	US \$	-	-
608-H-040	Kenitra-Rabat-Casablanca Water Supply Project	7/10/70	-	10	40	2	3	800	-	US \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	29,800	11,994	XXXX	-	125

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: TUNISIA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
		Auth-ORIZED	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
664-H-012	Water & Irrigation Projects Amendment A	12/18/61	2/15/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	2,120	2,119	US \$	-	40
		6/20/68	12/ 2/68	10	40	2	2½	111	-	US \$	-	-
664-H-015	University of Tunis Amendment A	6/28/63	10/31/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	1,795	1,769	US \$	-	25
		6/28/67	7/27/67	10	40	1	2½	170	-	US \$	-	-
664-H-020	Chott Maria Agricultural School Amendment A	4/20/64	9/ 2/64	10	40	3/4	2	2,000	2,000	US \$	-	32
		6/28/67	7/27/67	10	40	1	2½	220	110	US \$	-	1
664-H-033	Program Loan	3/22/67	5/26/67	10	40	1	2½	14,891	14,424	US \$	-	171
664-H-034	Electricity Distribution II (Two-Step)	6/27/67	10/ 3/67	5	25	4½	4½	6,200	5,875	US \$	-	83
				10	40	1	2½					
664-H-035	Groundwater Development	6/29/67	12/11/67	10	40	1	2½	362	338	US \$	-	4
664-H-043	Tunis/Carthage Airport Construction	3/ 7/69	5/ 6/69	10	40	2	3	6,200	740	US \$	-	1
664-H-038	Program Loan	6/ 3/68	6/18/68	10	40	2	2½	10,000	8,657	US \$	-	78
664-H-045	Program Loan	8/15/69	11/26/69	10	40	2	3	10,000	53	US \$	-	-
664-H-047	Program Loan	9/30/70	-	10	40	2	3	10,000	-	US \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	64,069	36,085	XXXX	-	435

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
698-H-009	Shashi Project	7/10/70	-	10	40	2	3	6,500	-	US \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	6,500	-	XXXX	-	-

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: MALAGASY

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation					
687-H-001	Railroad Improvement Two-Step	6/17/65	1/ 7/66	5 10	20 40	3-1/2 1	3-1/2 2-1/2	2,700	1,148	US \$	-	3
687-H-001A	Railroad & Bridge Construction Two-Step	6/10/69	3/10/70	5 10	20 40	3-1/2 2	3-1/2 3	300	-	US \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	3,000	1,148	XXXX	-	3

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: MALAWI

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization					
612-H-002	Lake Shore Road	6/7/68	7/17/69	10	40	2	2-1/2	7,000	2,924	US \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	7,000	2,924	XXXX	-	-

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL/MULTIDONOR

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorri- zation					
698-H-001	East Africa Development Corporation	12/30/66	5/10/67	5	20	4	4	150	-	U.S. \$	-	-
698-H-002	Development Corporation (West Africa)	12/30/66	5/29/67	5	20	4	4	1,300	155	U.S. \$	-	-
698-H-004	Two Roads - Phase II	5/29/67	9/8/67	10	40	1	2-1/2	3,600	2,725	U.S. \$	-	42
698-H-005	Great North Road	6/28/68	7/20/68	10	40	2	2-1/2	13,000	8,010	U.S. \$	-	260
698-H-006	Transcameroon Railroad	7/12/68	5/24/69	10	40	2	2-1/2	10,000	4,798	U.S. \$	-	-
698-H-006A	Transcameroon Railroad	2/12/70	6/30/70	10	40	2	3	2,000	-	U.S. \$	-	-
698-H-007	Tan Zam Highway	6/30/69	1/7/70	10	40	2	3	7,500	3,076	U.S. \$	-	-
698-H-007A	Tan Zam Highway	6/26/70	8/28/70	10	40	2	3	2,600	-	U.S. \$	-	-
698-H-008	Coffee Diversification Fund	5/28/70	-	10	40	2	3	2,500	-	U.S. \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	42,650	18,764	XXXX	-	302