



AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



PROGRAM AND PROJECT DATA

PRESENTATION TO THE CONGRESS—FY 1971

AFRICA

BEST AVAILABLE

FOREWARD

The Regional volumes provide additional program and project data relating to the FY 1971 Congressional Presentation of the Agency for International Development.

Country Data--The following narratives and tables have been included for each country as applicable:

NARRATIVE AND FISCAL SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRAM--Narrative to provide a framework for the current and proposed A.I.D. program in the country; Program Summary table by funding category for FYs 1969-1971.

Table II --SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION--project and program assistance for FYs 1969-1971, by major cost component and method of financing; related personnel and participant data. This table is prepared for selected countries.

Table III--PROJECT DATA--Status of individual projects: for each project for which FY 1971 obligations are proposed. This table is prepared for selected countries.

Table IV --PROJECT DATA SUMMARY

For countries other than those designated as selected, used to list:

- (a) projects with 6/30/69 unliquidated obligations:
- (b) new projects started or planned to be started in FY 1970 with estimated unliquidated balances on 6/30/70; or
- (c) projects requiring FY 1971 funding.

For selected countries, used to list:

- (a) projects for which Table IIIs are not prepared, but which have 6/30/69 unliquidated obligations; or
- (b) projects started or planned to be started in FY 1970 for which no Table IIIs are prepared, but which will have an estimated unliquidated balance on 6/30/70.

Table IVa--DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1971 PROJECTS--This table is used to provide a brief description of projects footnoted on Table IV as new in FY 1971.

Table V --STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS--loan status of individual, authorized Development Loans and Alliance for Progress Loans which had not been fully disbursed as of December 31, 1969; descriptive narrative focusing on implementation, with specific emphasis on measurements of progress related thereto. This table is prepared for selected countries.

Table VI --STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY--This table is used for countries other than selected countries to summarize for each country the fiscal data on individual Development Loans and Alliance for Progress Loans which had not been fully disbursed as of 12/31/69.

Regional Data --The following two tables provide data at the regional level:

- a. Table II--Summary of Program by Function
- b. Summary of Status of Development Loans

World-Wide Data--A separate volume with the sub-title "World-Wide Summaries and Program Support Activities" contains a world-wide section in which entries on the Regional Summaries are summarized on a world-wide basis. This volume also contains other world-wide data and program support and interregional activities information.

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AFRICA REGIONAL SUMMARY

FY 1971 PROGRAM (Thousands of Dollars)				
Country	Type of Assistance			
	Total	Development Loans	Technical Assistance	Supporting Assistance
AFRICA				
TOTAL	\$161,358	\$84,045	\$69,013	\$8,300
AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAMS .	(47,632)	(19,450)	(27,382)	(800)
Regional Programs	40,892	17,450	22,642	800
(E.Africa Regional Activities)	(6,740)	(2,000)	(4,740)	--
DEVELOP. EMPHASIS COUNTRIES:				
East Africa	(18,606)	(6,222)	(12,384)	--
E.Africa Regional Activities	6,740	2,000	4,740	--
Kenya	2,994	500 ^{c/}	2,494	--
Tanzania	5,119	2,500	2,619	--
Uganda	3,753	1,222	2,531	--
Ghana	17,304	15,433	1,871	--
Tunisia	7,679	5,354	2,325	--
Ethiopia	19,998	14,100	5,898	--
Liberia	4,815	175 ^{c/}	4,640	--
Morocco	15,944	13,310	2,634	--
Nigeria	20,520	2,001	11,019	7,500
Congo (Kinshasa)	12,000	10,000	2,000	--
OTHER BILATERAL AID COUNTRIES:				
Somali Republic ^{a/}	1,950	--	1,950	--
SELF-HELP FUND PROJECTS^{b/} .	1,650	--	1,650	--

^{a/}Includes \$50,000 self-help funds that are excluded from Self-Help Projects total.

^{b/}Self-Help funds ranging from \$25,000 to \$100,000 for Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Malagasy Republic, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo, Upper Volta, and Zambia.

^{c/}Grants for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

United States interests in Africa are less defined by political and security considerations than in other regions of the world. As recently indicated by President Nixon in his foreign policy strategy, our primary concerns are that the continent not be the scene of great power rivalry or conflict and that Africa realize its potential to become a viable and prosperous region in the international community.

We share with the Africans their desire to engage their limited resources in development efforts. The U.S. foreign assistance program in Africa concentrates on improving the quality of life for the African people. We have deep concern for people living in poverty whether they are here or abroad. Africa is the least developed area of the world with 80% of its people engaged in subsistence agriculture, with per capita income of less than \$100 in half of the countries, extremely high illiteracy rates, meager public health services, and with a skilled manpower base among the smallest in the world.

Africa includes about half of the world's developing countries with about 30 African states having achieved independence during the last decade. Our long run political interest and Africa's historic ties with many of our own citizens warrant support of the aspirations of these African states to maintain political stability and economic growth. Success in these efforts will enable them to participate more fully in the community of free nations and to become a valuable economic partner with all regions of the world.

U.S. interest also lies in promoting new investment and expanding trade with Africa. Although current U.S. investment is largely in petroleum and in mining for such strategic materials as copper, nickel, uranium and magnesium, there are small but growing amounts of U.S. capital going into tourism and agro-business ventures.

Certain Western European countries with important traditional and commercial ties with Africa are providing nearly 65% of the total of free world aid to Africa. Of other donors, the IBRD is making the single greatest contribution. To identify with constructive forces in Africa, the United States must be willing to continue to participate with other bilateral donors and the IBRD in assisting African development.

Although the proposed A.I.D. program for FY 1971 is limited, compared to these other donors, our aid is important when used in combination with other donor assistance, particularly when it supports

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IBRD-led consultative groups and promotes African regional cooperation.

A.I.D.'s programs address the diversity in resource base and stage of development that characterizes African countries. About two-thirds of A.I.D.'s funds for Africa are provided as bilateral assistance concentrated in ten countries whose development potential and performance or special relationship to the United States justifies major A.I.D. support. One additional country is receiving bilateral aid for planned phase-out activities.

The ten countries are Morocco, Tunisia, Ghana, Congo(K), Nigeria, Liberia, Ethiopia and the East African Community states of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Most have well-defined development plans, have demonstrated the ability to mobilize substantial domestic resources for investment and have strong growth potential. U.S. assistance to many of these countries is coordinated in a multi-lateral framework under the leadership of the World Bank. IBRD-led consultative groups exist for Morocco, Tunisia, Ghana, the East Africa Community and Nigeria.

The majority of the other 25 recently independent African states, which are small and have limited economic resources and internal markets, receive U.S. regional assistance. In efforts to accelerate their economic development, many of these countries have joined together in regional organizations, such as the Entente Council in West Africa and the Lake Chad Basin Commission in Central Africa.

In the 1970's more imaginative and effective means must be employed to provide A.I.D. resources, via regional and multi-donor support, to the West and Central African countries and to the Southern African area. In sub-Sahara Africa it is imperative that agricultural production and income be increased to permit the expansion of budgetary resources desperately needed to meet basic health, education and nutritional requirements. Many of these countries are extremely poor with little potential as individual economies. However, regional groupings, such as in Central West Africa, an area including over 100 million people, could have significant economic potential.

The proposed A.I.D. program for Africa for FY 1971 of \$161 million is about equally divided between Development Loans and Technical Assistance, with a small amount programmed for Supporting Assistance, primarily for Nigeria. The heavy emphasis on Technical Assistance reflects the greater need in Africa to concentrate on the foundations of economic growth by improving technical and managerial skills necessary for increased production. Regional

emphasis continues in the FY 1971 program which allocates almost 30% of total funding for regional and multi-donor activities as compared to 16% in FY 1968, the first year of regional emphasis.

AFRICAN ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND SELF-HELP

Africa's leaders and people have clearly put the business of development at the top of their priorities. The task is enormous. They must develop effective political and economic institutions, train experts and managers required to carry on development programs, adapt new technology to African needs, mobilize capital and cope with the growing demand for social services by a rapidly growing population.

During the 1960's a slower pace of development resulted from the necessity for many African countries to give first priority to establishing viable governmental structures suited to their newly won independence. In the public sector, much of the investment was necessarily devoted to the creation of essential infrastructure, which will produce returns in the form of increased production and income only over the longer term. Moreover, many African countries lacked the skilled manpower required to implement and manage a substantial development effort. These factors explain in large part why the continent's estimated overall annual GNP growth rate of 4% since 1960 is the lowest of any major region in the world in aggregate or per capita terms.

During the past few years, however, economic development policies of African governments have, in the majority of cases, become more dynamic and realistic. Most of them have maintained monetary stability. There has been relatively little inflation, and deficit spending has been kept under control. Foreign borrowing, with few exceptions, has been held within manageable limits. Efforts are being made to diversify production and exports. Private enterprise, which is largely free of government restrictions, is being expanded. Foreign investment is generally welcome. Programs have been undertaken to create and expand African institutions for the training of skilled and professional manpower. Education generally accounts for more than one-fourth of government budget allocations and in many instances appreciably more.

There are a number of impressive demonstrations of what individual African countries are doing to help themselves:

- In East Africa, Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya have taken important steps toward regional integration by the formation of the East African Community. The Community includes

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a custom's union, joint air, rail and water transportation systems, unified tax collection and the regional East African Development Bank. Such efforts provide a stronger basis for structural change and economic growth, and have created an internal market of sufficient scale to attract increasing amounts of private investment. Although the United States furnishes less than a fifth of free world assistance to this area, we are playing a major role within the IBRD Consultative Group for the East Africa Community. Although there are difficult problems of maintaining balanced development and equitably sharing the benefits of growth between Kenya and its two economically less advanced partners, Uganda and Tanzania, the Consultative Group, under World Bank leadership, is directing increasing emphasis to the resolution of these problems.

- Ghana has so far successfully made the difficult transition from the post-Nkrumah military junta back to democratic civilian rule. The Government has implemented the IMF stabilization program, has benefitted from major debt reschedulings, and has balanced its operating budget. If adequate foreign assistance is available to finance essential imports of seeds, fertilizers, industrial raw materials, spare parts, etc., accelerated growth of the economy is possible.
- Morocco has raised GNP growth to a rate of 6% annually between 1967 and 1969. Total investment, particularly private investment is expanding. The country is enjoying its best period of prosperity since independence. The impressive efforts undertaken in both dryland and irrigated agriculture will increase farmer income and expand growth while eliminating reliance on imported food grains. Urban unemployment and rapid population increases, however, represent continuing problems. The World Bank Consultative Group coordinates Western aid and, in response to Moroccan self-help efforts, the IBRD, West Germany, and most recently France, have substantially increased their individual aid levels to Morocco, which together surpass the U.S. aid input.
- In Nigeria, the United States was the major contributor to the relief efforts for the civilian victims on both sides during the civil war, having provided over \$54 million in P.L. 480 commodities and A.I.D. funds. Despite the costly civil war, effective measures were taken by the Federal

Military Government to avert financial and foreign exchange crises. With the war over, we are now assisting the Nigerian Government in its major relief and rehabilitation effort and in the special problems associated with reintegration and national unity. Additional external assistance will be needed in FY 1971 and 1972 to help with the major job of reconstruction. Within a year or two Nigeria should regain its earlier growth momentum and, with continued income from oil production, gives promise of attaining self-sustained growth prior to the end of the decade.

- In Central and West Africa, the smaller, less populous nations have taken positive steps toward cooperative development and economic integration. For example, the purpose of the Entente Council, comprising Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, and Togo, is to eliminate trade barriers, jointly administer ports, railways and main roads, and harmonize commercial policy. The organization of the Riparian States of the Senegal River, comprising Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal is endeavoring to promote economic development and mutual social progress through the coordination of development plans and joint efforts in economic and social fields. The Lake Chad Basin Commission, comprising Niger, Nigeria, Chad and Cameroon, is a cooperative undertaking for the development and utilization of the Chad Basin and serves as a coordinating agency for enlisting external aid for the development of the area.

FY 1971 PROGRAM

The proposed \$161.4 million program for FY 1971 includes development loans of \$80 million, Technical Assistance of \$69 million, Supporting Assistance of \$8.3 million and Population Programs of \$4.1 million.

Development Loans

In FY 1971 loan assistance of \$80 million will be divided about equally between project loans and program and sector loans. Two program loans are planned, one of \$15 million to Ghana and another of \$5 million to Tunisia to provide raw materials, spare parts and machinery in order to fully utilize existing productive capacity. Agriculture sector loans of \$6 million to Morocco, \$5 million to Ethiopia and \$1.5 million to Tanzania will finance imports of essential agricultural and industrial commodities. A \$5 million transport sector loan will be made to Congo(K). Another \$11.5

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million will be applied to crop management and livestock production in Ethiopia, Morocco, Uganda and Tanzania and to crop diversification programs throughout the coffee-producing areas of East and West Africa. Project loans of \$23 million will support road engineering and construction, telecommunications, and water supply in East Africa, Central West Africa, the Congo(K), Morocco, and Nigeria.

Our regional programs are largely in the form of technical assistance, but increasing attention will be given to allocating more Development Loan resources for regional development activities. We are considering a loan to the African Development Bank to enable it to finance small capital projects in the poorer African states at concessional interest rates.

In order to support activities of the East Africa Community, we are discussing with the World Bank and other donors the joint financing of construction of the Community's headquarters in Arusha.

In an effort to transfer resources more effectively and support Technical Assistance programs in cereals and livestock production and intra-regional trade we are planning sector lending to existing Central and West African regional institutions such as the Entente Fund.

Participation in multi-donor financing of major capital projects is an important mechanism for extending aid not only for sizeable projects but also for stimulating greater contributions from other donors. In FY 1971, multi-donor opportunities include the Sebou project in Morocco, a multi-purpose irrigation scheme, for which the World Bank has already provided a loan of \$46 million for construction of the dam and major irrigation works. Additional funding is required for related infrastructure, including power generating and distribution facilities, land development and farm management services. Another example is the Shashi River Development in Botswana which involves the development of water, power and roads in support of the commercial extraction of nickel and copper ores in Botswana. The World Bank, Canada, and Denmark have already pledged assistance and the United States may participate in financing part of the water pipeline development.

Supporting Assistance is planned for rehabilitation and reconstruction in Nigeria and for secondary schools for refugees in Southern Africa.

Technical Assistance

Technical assistance of \$69 million in FY 1971 represents a proportionately larger share of the African A.I.D. program than of our programs in Latin America and Asia. This larger input reflects the less developed African human resource and institutional base.

Technical assistance will be concentrated in activities that respond to the basic needs of the people of Africa with almost 30% in agriculture, 25% in education, 7% in public administration and management training and 7% in health. Other activities are in the fields of industry, transportation, labor, private enterprise, feasibility studies and self-help projects. The program allocates \$27.3 million of the Technical Assistance funds to regional activities. This figure compares to \$20.9 million, of estimated obligations for FY 1970.

Agriculture

Africa is, for the most part, not at present a critical food shortage area, although periodic crop failures and chronic shortages over limited areas occur. For some basic crops such as wheat and rice, the growth in consumption is not being met by domestic production and requires increased imports. The agricultural sector falls seriously short of its potential and must be vastly improved if African economies are to become viable. The need for improvement, both with respect to quantity and nutrient quality, is particularly urgent in the light of African population growth, since the combination of such growth and the use of traditional farming practices has raised the specter of food shortages in certain areas.

During FY 1971 greater emphasis will be placed on increasing agricultural production and on research. Technical assistance will be used, often in conjunction with Development Loans, to support activities designed either to increase output of a particular crop or of a selected agricultural area by applying a package of improved practices. Projects being continued or initiated include accelerated wheat production campaigns in Tunisia and Morocco, beef production activities in Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda, and rubber production in Nigeria, plus area development schemes in Central West Africa regions and in Ethiopia. By undertaking these kinds of activities increased agricultural output in the near term is possible and will result in increased individual incomes and generate additional resources for development.

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In Central West Africa a new Grain Stabilization project is planned to increase output of basic grains by establishing more realistic price incentives and a grain storage and distribution system among participating countries. Used in conjunction with Technical Assistance advisory services, P.L. 480 commodities will be used to provide initial stabilization stocks and generate local currency to support food production activities.

During FY 1971, Technical Assistance funds allocated for research will be increased to support Rockefeller and Ford Foundations' activities in wheat in North Africa, and to support improvement of corn, sorghum and millet in East and West Africa. In addition, we will expand assistance to the West African Rice Development Association and to the International Institute of Tropical Africa in Nigeria. The latter is being supported by a group of private foundations and public bilateral donors and its results will be applicable throughout the semi-humid and humid tropical areas of Africa. The main thrust of this research will be the development of continuous cropping systems to replace the traditional land-consuming bush fallow system. This is of the utmost importance in attaining the full agricultural production potential of tropical Africa and in making full use of the results flowing from the major cereals and rice research.

As we shift to greater emphasis on specific production activities and research, we shall continue to support selected educational and production-oriented institutions such as university-level agricultural and veterinary education in Nigeria and East Africa, and the Agronomic Institute of Morocco. Assistance will be directed to cooperatives in Uganda, agricultural credit in Congo(K) and Nigeria, and extension services in Nigeria and Ghana. These institution-building activities, to strengthen the capability of agriculture authorities in providing essential services to farmers, will make it possible to improve support of both research and specific crop and livestock production projects.

Education

The overall goal of A.I.D. education activities in Africa is to help develop the capabilities for training Africans in the skills needed to eliminate the requirements for foreign experts.

During FY 1971 efforts will be concentrated in two areas: (1) modification or redirection of existing education programs with greater emphasis on practical, job-related training; and (2) development of programs to relieve immediate and critical manpower bottlenecks.

Assistance is also proposed to help African institutions improve curricula and examinations. In Kenya and Tanzania programs to introduce agriculture into the secondary schools are being aided. In East and West Africa the two examinations councils are being assisted to develop matriculation requirements and examinations relevant to effective education.

Assistance will also be provided to teacher training institutions such as the Uganda primary teacher training colleges in East Africa through production of educational materials, creation of in-service instruction programs, and training of administrators and teacher trainers.

A.I.D. will continue to assist the development of regional university specialties such as in agriculture education at University College Njala, Sierra Leone to avoid duplication of costly facilities. Also, graduate agricultural faculties, such as that offered at Makerere University College, will be supported. University College Njala and Haile Selassie I University in Ethiopia will be aided at the sub-professional level, and comprehensive-type schools in Liberia, Nigeria, and Uganda at the secondary level.

Assistance to manpower programs outside the formal educational system will include: on-the-job training for youths in the Opportunities Industrialization Centers in Ghana and Nigeria; in-service training for government administrators at the School of Administration at Ahmadu Bello University in Nigeria; and rural improvement programs in the agriculture education project in Tanzania.

A.I.D. will also continue support for advanced training of Africans abroad and in other African countries by providing scholarship aid through the Inter-African Universities Scholarship program (INTERAF), the African Scholarship Program of American Universities (ASPAU) -- with American universities assuming the major share of the financial responsibility -- and the African Graduate Program of American Universities (AFGRAD).

Population and Health

A.I.D. assistance on population matters will increase in response to growing African interest in incorporating family planning and nutrition into improved health services. Efforts will be directed toward enabling African health organizations to extend this combination of services to a greater portion of rural as well as urban people.

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Grants to the Population Council and Pathfinder Fund will continue in FY 1971. The Pathfinder Fund is working to establish family planning activities in such countries as Botswana, Congo(K), Gambia, Liberia, Lesotho, Senegal, and Sierra Leone. These activities are tied primarily to maternal and child health programs. The Population Council conducts demographic studies and training in such countries as Ethiopia, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia, and Sierra Leone. A demographic advisor for Ethiopia will assist the Ministry of Planning in developing more reliable demographic and census data. Three demographic specialists will assist Morocco in cartography, sampling, quality control, and operation of IBM equipment required to carry out a national census in FY 1970-71.

New activities will build on experience in extending public health services to the general populace through such means as health educators to Kenya and assistance to Uganda's Makerere University program in maternal and child health. It is apparent that family planning clinics alone are likely to reach only a small number of the relatively well educated urban population and are not reaching the vast majority of the rural population. Since maternal and child health services are the most promising means of reaching large numbers of people, these services will be a focal point for new efforts in promoting family planning.

The African Medical School Association seminar on family planning, to be held in June 1970, will be followed by similar seminars at other health training institutions. Also, efforts will be made to teach family planning subjects as part of the curricula at places like Gondar Public Health College in Ethiopia and health training institutions in other countries. Selective assistance will be extended to African universities to accomplish and facilitate research and study programs to meet African demographic requirements.

The principal public health project continues to be the measles control and smallpox eradication activity being implemented through a PASA with the National Communicable Disease Center (NCDC) of the U.S. Public Health Service. This project now covers 20 countries in Central and West Africa where over 105 million people have been vaccinated against smallpox, reducing incidence of this disease to insignificant levels, and about 17 million children vaccinated against measles. Consideration is being given to employing the organization and goodwill that the U.S. Public Health Service generated in the measles/smallpox program to initiate a selected child and maternal care/family planning program.

Transport and Communications

African infrastructure facilities are for the most part inadequate to service domestic development. Intra-African transportation and communications facilities ranging from roads and railroads to telephone services are sadly lacking. Existing communications systems facilitate trade between Africa and the rest of the world, but do little to support intra-Africa trade and development. During FY 1971, both capital and technical assistance will be required for construction and maintenance of national and inter-country transportation and communications systems.

In East South Africa, West Central Africa and Congo(K) A.I.D. will assist, in concert with other donors, in extending and upgrading transportation systems which service agricultural activities and trade. Examples include design engineering and construction of roads linking Zambia with Botswana, and Ghana with Ivory Coast.

In Central West Africa assistance will be provided for the establishment of telecommunication facilities which will afford direct linkage among most of the French and English speaking countries in Central West Africa. At present these countries are obliged to communicate through European capitals.

Private Enterprise

Private enterprise will play an increasing role in African development. The Africa program will continue to concentrate on the successful Large Unit Agriculture program. This program is designed to facilitate vertically integrated food production projects by calling on the technical and managerial experience of U.S. companies in the agro-business sector. It has resulted in private investments in Ethiopia (dairy), Morocco (seed grain farm and commercial beef production) and Liberia (shrimp). In FY 1971 additional new agro-business investments are expected in Morocco and Ethiopia. A pilot project will also be undertaken to encourage U.S. investment in medium-sized industries related to agriculture such as animal hide processing, fertilizer processing, etc. A.I.D.-supported intermediate credit institutions and industrial development banks in Tunisia, Ivory Coast, Somali Rep., Ethiopia, and most recently in Morocco, which have received A.I.D. loans have made numerous sub-loans to local private businessmen giving rise to new industries, jobs and income. Private U.S. funds have been used to build hundreds of low-cost housing units

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under the housing guarantee program in Tunisia, Senegal, Ivory Coast, and Kenya. In FY 1971 a low-cost housing project is expected to be approved in Ethiopia.

Special Self-Help Fund

Limited Technical Assistance funds are proposed to augment local resources for small, worthwhile projects supported by private or local organizations in the African countries eligible for A.I.D. assistance. A sum of \$1.7 million is proposed for a Special Self-Help Fund of \$25,000 to \$100,000 in each of 26 African countries where there is no regular bilateral A.I.D. program. (The Somali Republic is included in this group.)

Finally, a critical element of our assistance strategy is cooperation with other donors in undertaking development activities. In those countries or regions where there are consultative groups, we will coordinate our assistance within the framework established by the consultative groups.

Recent talks with the French provided the basis for coordination of assistance programs in Central West Africa. In all countries and regions we shall work with other donors, particularly UNDP and the World Bank, and within the framework of the OECD sponsored Development Assistance Committee, to achieve the greatest possible cooperation of all donors in the allocation of development financing within Africa.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Category	Actual FY 1969				Estimate FY 1970				Proposed FY 1971		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	64,783	XXX	XXX	XXX	67,231*	XXX	XXX	XXX	84,045*	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	38,263	36,791	1,472		36,056	35,726	330		44,238	43,868	370
Participants	7,518	7,385	133		7,892	7,817	75		9,578	9,318	260
Commodities	7,541	7,185	356		5,101	5,076	25		6,821	6,781	40
Other Costs	6,413	6,234	179		11,409	11,239	170		9,176	9,046	130
Total Project Assistance	59,735	57,595	2,140		60,458	59,858	600		69,813	69,013	800
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	25,286	24,599	687		25,915	25,915			27,612	27,612	
Other Agency	11,661	10,790	871		13,946	13,946			18,064	18,064	
Contract	22,788	22,206	582		20,597	19,997	600		24,137	23,337	800
Program Assistance	29,342		27,442	1,900	24,000		20,000	4,000	7,500		7,500
Total Other than Devel. Loan .	89,077	57,595	29,582	1,900	84,458	59,858	20,600	4,000	77,313	69,013	8,300
Total Assistance	153,860	XXX	XXX	XXX	151,689	XXX	XXX	XXX	161,358	XXX	XXX

* Includes grants of \$2,215,000 in FY 1970 and \$4,045,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	368	364	371
Participating agency	160	162	157
Contractor technicians	555	572	749
Total	1083	1098	1277

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract	977	957	977
Contract	1539	1706	2101
Total	2516	2663	3078

SUMMARY OF STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

AFRICA

COUNTRY	Cumulative Through FY 1969				FY 1970 Through December 31, 1969			
	Authorized	Obligated	Disbursed	Repaid	Authorized	Obligated	Disbursed	Repaid
CAMEROON	13,000	13,000	8,560	-	-	-	576	-
CONGO	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAHOMY	850	850	-	-	-	-	28	-
ETHIOPIA	62,359	49,359	36,992	7,279	3,500	13,000	4,126	834
GHANA	107,430	107,430	82,115	275	-	-	10,034	1,663
GUINEA	4,507	4,507	4,506	-	-	-	2,843	204
IVORY COAST	6,694	6,694	2,487	-	-	-	1,846	-
KENYA	2,807	2,807	2,370	-	-	-	282	-
LIBERIA	57,187	51,532	44,557	156	(30)	4,975	1,896	-
LIBYA	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	-	-	-	-
MALAGASY	5,000	4,700	1,973	-	-	-	58	-
MALAWI	7,200	200	200	-	-	7,000	-	-
MALI	3,200	3,200	478	-	-	-	82	-
MOROCCO	51,600	43,600	29,380	3,024	(36)	4,964	2,826	-
NIGER	3,039	3,039	1,265	-	20	20	204	-
NIGERIA	68,661	57,761	28,688	1,065	-	8,800	1,914	97
SENEGAL	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOMALIA	19,328	19,328	7,356	295	-	-	1,283	55
SUDAN	13,321	13,321	13,471	8,016	-	-	-	44
TANZANIA	12,443	12,443	11,073	483	(186)	(186)	634	46
TUNISIA	165,819	165,819	134,427	6,202	4,912	4,912	9,810	1,029
UGANDA	13,600	10,400	5,586	-	-	-	931	-
EAST AFRICA REGIONAL	8,037	7,687	2,553	-	-	-	14	-
AFRICA REGIONAL	33,499	25,999	9,877	-	-	-	1,131	-
Total	668,272	612,367	432,805	31,686	8,180	43,485	40,518	3,972

Parenthesis denotes deobligation/deauthorization.

REGIONAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)				
	FY 1968 Actual	FY 1969 Actual	FY 1970 Estimated	FY 1971 Proposed
Development Loans	13.0	17.5	14.3*	17.4*
Technical Assistance . . .	16.2	16.3	16.2	22.6
Supporting Assistance . . .	1.0	1.2*	0.6	0.8
Contingency Fund	0.2	-	-	-
Total A.I.D. Assistance	30.4	35.0	31.1	40.9

* Includes grants of \$457,000 in FY 1969, \$320,000 in FY 1970, and \$1,450,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

U.S. AID OBJECTIVES

A.I.D.'s regional programs in Africa support cooperative undertakings to advance economic and social development. A.I.D. seeks to (a) strengthen the capability of regional organizations to implement development activities beneficial to member states, (b) support formal or informal groups of countries to solve core development problems common to that group of countries, and (c) improve the quality of African institutions providing services critical to the development activities of various countries. A.I.D. also assists Africa through a number of private organizations in the United States which carry out programs addressing development problems common to many African countries in such fields as population, education, private enterprise, and labor.

PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS

Many of the 35 African countries that have achieved independence since 1956 will achieve greater progress toward meaningful economic and social development through effective cooperative utilization of their scarce human and natural resources. Therefore, for them, progress toward full participation in the modern world can be accelerated through cooperative intra-African economic activities designed to expand regional markets for industrial and agricultural production, integrate transport and communication services, and minimize duplication in education and research activities.

Africans have long recognized the advantages of combined efforts, but such moves have been difficult to implement. Scarce

financial and skilled manpower resources limit the ability of African nations to participate in regional activities. Many may be competitive rather than complementary in important areas of production. Rational decisions on the location of industrial and other development projects are often hampered by national political pressures. Cooperation among states is hindered by their diversity in language and in economic, legal, financial, and administrative systems.

Despite these problems, African regional cooperation continues to progress in many forms. African nations have set up a variety of regional organizations such as the Cocoa Producer Alliance, the Africa Development Bank, and the African Training and Research Center in Administration for Development to deal with specific economic, social and technical problems.

A.I.D.'s regional activities are carried out through continent-wide and sub-regional programs. Under Africa-wide activities, A.I.D. is assisting African countries to meet a common need for university-trained personnel. An educational scholarship program administered by the Association of African Universities has coordinated the interchange of nearly 500 undergraduates among selected universities in various African countries. To help meet a widespread need for more information about African development problems, the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) has carried out numerous research activities, surveys and studies to provide African states with better knowledge of their assets and liabilities. To help resolve a serious agricultural problem common to a great many states throughout Africa, the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC) of the Organization of African Unity has been primarily engaged in agricultural development programs such as the campaign against rinderpest, a killer disease of cattle.

The various sub-regions of Africa (e.g., East Africa, Central Africa, West Africa, North Africa, Southern Africa) have specialized needs common only to the States in the area, or best undertaken on a limited geographical basis. Most of these sub-regions are large enough to encompass natural and manpower resources potentially sufficient to provide the basic production and markets needed for development. Often, the countries in a sub-region have formed organizations to foster cooperative development. In West Africa, the Entente Council -- Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, and Togo -- has been formed to coordinate economic policies of member states in the fields of taxation, public administration, labor legislation, public works

REGIONAL PROGRAMS

and communications. They have established a mutual aid and loan guarantee fund to support investment in industry, agriculture, commerce and infrastructure.

The Organization of Riparian States of the Senegal River - Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal - is concerned with the development, economic independence and social progress of its member states. Activities are carried out by separate divisions for river development, planning, and education and social affairs. The East African Community - Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania - includes a customs union, a development bank, common transport and tax collection services and fiscal arrangements to harmonize industrial development. In North Africa, the Regional Economic Organization of the Maghreb - Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia - aims to establish common tariffs, increase agricultural trade and form a financial institution to support projects of common interest. In Southern Africa (Zambia, Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland), geographic isolation and political differences continue to limit the growth of regional ties. However, emerging functional relationships involving cooperative development efforts with East Africa and within Southern Africa give promise of providing a framework for regional cooperation.

FY 1971 PROGRAM

Major emphasis will be given to those areas and activities in Africa which present the greatest promise for regional cooperation. The regional program, excluding activities in East Africa which are treated separately, (page E-13), contains \$40.9 million, of which \$22.6 million is for Technical Assistance, \$16.0 million for Development Loans, \$1.4 million for Population, and \$800,000 for Supporting Assistance to support education and training of Southern African refugees. The allocation among various regional programs is as follows: Africa-wide regional \$12.7 million, Central West Africa \$17.7 million, Southern and Southeastern Africa \$8.6 million, and North Africa \$0.2 million. As a means of improving the effectiveness of our assistance in Africa, our program also includes the provision of \$1.7 million of technical assistance to undertake feasibility studies, project design and sector studies throughout Africa to identify core development problems and to ensure that activities undertaken are properly structured and financed so they will produce measurable results.

In addition, separate authorization of \$15 million in concessional assistance to the African Development Bank may be requested or this level of assistance may be provided by a reallocation of funds now programmed within the overall A.I.D. request. Further

requirements for approximately \$13 million for communications and transport loans in Central and West Africa have been identified for which loan funding does not appear to be available.

Africa-Wide Program

A.I.D. proposes an Africa-wide FY 1971 program of \$11.2 million in Technical Assistance, \$2.5 million for Development Loans to the Coffee Diversification Fund, and \$1.4 million for population activities. The Technical Assistance program will continue a number of existing activities involving Africa-wide organizations such as the UN Economic Commission for Africa, the Scientific Technical and Research Commission of the Organization of African Unity, the Association of African Universities, and the African Cooperative Savings and Credit Association. It will also continue existing programs in labor, population and education through U.S. based organizations.

Research on various aspects of African agriculture and application of research results from other parts of the world to African agricultural systems is a major aspect of A.I.D.'s Africa-wide efforts. The work of the East and West Africa cereals projects will be supplemented and built upon by the new International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) recently established with the support of U.S. foundations, A.I.D. and other bilateral donors. This Institute is one of a family of similar institutions in the Philippines, Mexico and Colombia. A.I.D. assistance to IITA over the next several years will increase its ability to involve African agricultural scientists and decision-makers in its work and to inform them of its research activities and results. IITA's program to disseminate research results will be supplemented in a small but important way by the newly formed Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Science in Africa. This professional society grew out of the 1968 Abidjan conference on agricultural research priorities in Africa which was arranged by the National Academy of Science with A.I.D. support. The new Association will encourage and assist exchange of information among individual African scientists.

Three types of activities will be undertaken in education and manpower. Special training programs, usually outside the formal education system, will be planned and designed to prepare African youth for existing job opportunities. Exploratory contracts for the initial development of projects, on both a single-country and regional basis, will be entered into with U.S. organizations with particular competence in this field. An outstanding example of such an organization is Opportunities Industrialization Centers Incorporated of Philadelphia.

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Seminars, conferences and studies to bring together African governments, institutions and private groups to explore new approaches to this problem are also planned.

New activities such as the Africa mathematics and science projects within the formal education system will be designed to relate education more directly to everyday life and to sub-professional technical job opportunities. We will work with African educational organizations to develop programs to train primary and secondary school teachers in new methods of teaching mathematics and science. The curricula were developed under earlier A.I.D. research projects.

Assistance to the African Scholarship Program of American Universities for undergraduate training of African students in the United States has gradually declined with the development of higher education in Africa, but A.I.D. will finance limited administrative costs for new students under the program whose basic costs will be financed by U.S. universities. In addition, A.I.D. will finance a number of junior year transfers from African universities for studies in key development areas, and will continue financial support for students already in the United States under the program. The African Graduate Fellowship Program will continue to finance scholarships to African university staff and to key personnel in the public and private sectors.

A.I.D. will also continue to assist the Association of African Universities to administer the Inter-African Universities Scholarship Program under which African students attend universities in other African countries for training in subjects related to their countries' development. The African Higher Education Program will provide assistance to selected African universities to upgrade and expand facilities in development-oriented disciplines so they can accommodate students from other African countries and provide advisory services to governments and regional organizations. A contract with the Overseas Liaison Committee of the American Council on Education to advise on this program will be continued. Training in the United States will be provided for approximately 15 participants from various African countries in police administration and techniques.

The regional population program will involve activities ranging from census analysis and demography to specific population planning. Contracts with the U.S.-based Pathfinder Fund and Population Council will enable them to provide assistance in this field throughout Africa. In order to improve the data base necessary for population and other planning activities, the Census Bureau will, with A.I.D. financing, develop new approaches to obtaining census and demographic data adapted to

the specialized conditions of Africa. Efforts will be made to stimulate African interest in family planning and to demonstrate the close relationship between health and nutrition and population growth. Programs for assistance to maternal and child health will continue and be expanded to include training in population matters.

During FY 1971 we will continue projects that assist private enterprise development in Africa as a whole, including one that assists private entrepreneurs in the United States to undertake ventures in large unit agriculture in association with African governments and private businessmen. We shall also fund an experimental project directed towards encouraging U.S. private investment in industries based on agriculture, to determine if the same techniques used to stimulate investment in agriculture can be applied to industrial development. Finally, A.I.D. will continue to encourage investment in low-cost housing and will provide technical assistance to intermediate credit institutions, local industrial development and tourism promotion.

A.I.D. will also continue its efforts to assist various international organizations and institutions to increase their capacity to aid African nations in their development. A.I.D. will cooperate with the UN Economic Commission for Africa in selected studies and training programs in the fields of manpower development, industry and agriculture. An advisor is planned for the fledgling African Cooperative Savings and Credit Association, recently established with the help of CUNA International, to help it get under way on a business-like basis. An advisor will also be provided to the Center for Training and Research in Administration for Development in the hope that this young institution can begin to provide much needed assistance in increasing African capabilities in managing development activities.

As a signatory to the International Coffee Agreement, the United States participates in the Coffee Diversification Fund whose purpose is to reduce the current world surplus of coffee through conversion of coffee producing land to other uses. The Fund will be applied 70% to Latin America and 30% to Africa; thus, 30% of the U.S. pledge to the Fund is supplied from Development Loan funds for Africa. In both FY 1970 and FY 1971, \$2.5 million is planned.

Central West Africa

The Central and West Africa Regional Program is designed to provide assistance to the joint development efforts of 17 smaller countries with a combined population of about 46.2 million and to help build economic ties between these small countries and the

REGIONAL PROGRAMS

larger Central and West African countries (Nigeria, Liberia, Ghana and Congo (K)) which have a combined population of about 87.5 million.

The FY 1971 program of \$10.7 million in Technical Assistance and \$7.0 million in loans will support projects in agricultural production and manpower training, regional cooperation and transportation. A proposed \$2 million sector loan in Central West Africa will provide imported U.S. commodities and generate local currency in support of regional agricultural development activities. Agricultural production will be aided through activities supporting research to improve corn, sorghum, millet and rice varieties. We also provide assistance to the production and marketing of basic food grains and livestock.

In manpower training the A.I.D.-supported Regional Heavy Equipment Training Center in Lome, Togo is helping to teach personnel skills in the operation, maintenance and management of road building equipment necessary for continuing effective maintenance of the transport network. Para-medical and disease control personnel will be trained to help improve the capacity and quality of the health work force and to provide knowledge and skills important to progress in family planning. Engineering design will be carried out for facilities at the Ahmadu Bello University School of Veterinary Medicine, a regional center of learning, and construction will be financed with a \$3 million loan.

The principal project in the field of public health continues to be measles control and smallpox eradication. This project now covers 20 countries in Central and West Africa. The program is carried out through the national health services with technical assistance being provided by the U.S. Public Health Service. Through January 1970 about 17 million people have been vaccinated against measles and over 105 million against smallpox.

Loan funds of \$2 million will be provided for telecommunications links in the Entente States area. Technical Assistance funds are also programmed to carry out a number of small engineering design activities for telecommunications and transport capital projects.

North Africa

The North Africa regional activities amounting to \$200,000 are limited to research addressing critical agricultural production problems common to Tunisia and Morocco. The wheat research project is directed to adapting improved wheat varieties, which have formed the basis of the "green revolution" in other regions, for use in grain production campaigns in the two countries. The Mediterranean Fruit Fly project is seeking ways to apply the latest techniques in insect control to the elimination of this pest, which causes extensive damage to citrus fruit export crops of both countries.

Southern and Southeastern Africa

Technical Assistance of \$1.3 million will be provided in FY 1971 to the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland and to projects in the fields of technical training and agriculture. Supporting Assistance of \$800,000 will be programmed to continue funding for education and training of Southern African refugees.

Capital assistance is directed mainly towards infrastructure. A.I.D. has financed a feasibility study for a road running through northern Botswana to the Zambia border and plans to provide \$5 million in loan funds in FY 1971 for engineering design and construction of the road. An additional segment of the Tan Zam road will receive \$1.5 million in loan funds. Participation in an IBRD-managed multidor project for a major water power-road complex in Botswana is under consideration, as is a loan for a multidor livestock project in the Malagasy Republic.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Country: REGIONAL

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1969				Estimate FY 1970				Proposed FY 1971		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	17,500	XXX	XXX	XXX	14,320*	XXX	XXX	XXX	17,450*	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	11,427	10,274	1,153		9,200	8,870	330		13,518	13,148	370
Participants	1,766	1,766	-		3,100	3,025	75		4,143	3,883	260
Commodities	3,259	3,256	3		1,274	1,249	25		2,679	2,639	40
Other Costs	1,020	1,019	1		3,198	3,028	170		3,102	2,972	130
Total Project Assistance	17,472	16,315	1,157		16,772	16,172	600		23,442	22,642	800
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	3,290	3,289	1		2,843	2,843	-		4,268	4,268	-
Other Agency	8,422	7,722	700		10,676	10,676	-		15,735	15,735	-
Contract	5,760	5,304	456		3,253	2,653	600		3,439	2,639	800
Program Assistance											
Total Other than Devel. Loan	17,472	16,315	1,157		16,772	16,172	600		23,442	22,642	800
Total Assistance	34,972	XXX	XXX	XXX	31,092	XXX	XXX	XXX	40,892	XXX	XXX

*Includes grants of \$320,000 in FY 1970 and \$1,450,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	26	33	39
Participating agency	43	72	79
Contractor technicians	79	88	212
Total	148	193	330

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract	67	90	66
Contract	1,433	1,599	1,954
Total	1,500	1,689	2,020

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Assistance to Ahmadu Bello University - Faculty of Veterinary Medicine	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-110-514	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 171, FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist African governments to meet their requirements for trained manpower in the field of veterinary medicine. The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at Ahmadu Bello University (ABU) in northern Nigeria has been designated as a "regional center of learning" because it is an institution potentially capable of meeting the needs of Central and West African states for doctors of veterinary medicine. These states have a sizeable livestock population. However, the productivity of these animals is sharply reduced by the widespread prevalence of disease and the lack of control activities. Death losses in the region are estimated to average 35% annually, and the economic value of surviving animals for producing meat, milk and eggs is greatly impaired from the effects of disease. Therefore, the training at ABU directly supports the need to increase animal production and to provide more animal protein for human diets in Central and West African states.

ABU is the only institution in West Africa which offers veterinary degree education. In addition to a four-year teaching program, the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine engages in veterinary research and the dissemination of the research results to the states of the region. The first doctor of veterinary medicine was graduated in 1967. Sixteen students (13%) in the 1969-1970 enrollment of 122 are from African states outside of Nigeria. The Faculty will be capable of enrolling 50 new students annually by 1973, graduating 50 doctors annually and accommodating a total enrollment of 220 students by 1976. By 1976 it is

also expected that Africans will be trained to assume all university staff positions.

Since 1965 AID has provided assistance to ABU under the bilateral program with Nigeria. The shift to regional AID support will be effective beginning in FY 1971. This assistance will include the provision of nine professors in veterinary medicine and the related fields necessary for this specialization, the training in the United States of four members of the school's staff, and some equipment and training materials.

FY 1971 funds (\$275,000) are required for (1) continuing the services of the contract costs of nine professors (\$165,000), (2) participant training (\$20,000) for four African staff members, (3) commodities (\$30,000) for equipment and training materials, and (4) other costs (\$60,000) for local support costs of the technicians and necessary local purchases. In addition to continuing this technical assistance in FY 1971, some assistance is planned to enable the Faculty to increase its building facilities to permit the attendance of more foreign students.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Kansas State University
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through 6/30/69	260	240	20	
Estimated FY 70	275	175		
Estimated through 6/30/70	535	415	120	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed FY 71	275	3,238	4,048	

Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971		
	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
U.S. Technicians		165	165		165	165
Participants . . .		20	20		20	20
Commodities . . .		30	30		30	30
Other Costs . . .		60	60		60	60
Total Obligations		275	275		275	275

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Rural Development	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-110-516	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To study the possibility of developing regional rural development pilot and demonstration projects to help mobilize village resources in order to increase the per capita income of farmers and to provide more adequate and stable supplies of basic food.

A number of West African countries have expressed an interest in developing this new project. In order to explore the problem thoroughly and to analyze the best ways to promote rural development through increases in agricultural income, AID has proposed that a contract team, composed of development planning, farm management, agricultural marketing, agronomy and social organization experts, be organized and sent to the field to determine prospects for undertaking a successful project.

The team's review would include (1) assessments of the West Africa major cereals, rice and grain stabilization projects, and the research being done by the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture in soil fertility with regard to their potential involvement in a rural development program, (2) a study of the French-supported "Village Pilote" project in the Ivory Coast and similar projects to determine the success and adaptability of their methods to projects for promoting food and cash crop production, (3) inspection of potential areas as sites for this project and a **determination of the optimum area** (perhaps a village) for a pilot project, (4) a determination of the cash crops that might be grown

in those areas, (5) an analysis of the relative profitability of alternative crops or cropping systems, (6) a comprehensive assessment of the economic climate relative to food crop production and effective demand, and (7) an analysis of the social and cultural problems which must be overcome in such rural development projects as the team recommends, (8) an inventory of indigenous resources, (9) an estimate of external aid available for this program and (10) recommendations for the best ways to multiply the effects obtained from the pilot areas.

FY 1971 funds (\$100,000) will be required for five short-term contract consultants in the fields listed above (\$90,000) and other costs (\$10,000).

*Subject to annual review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected.
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69										
Estimated FY 70										
Estimated through 6/30/70								90	90	
								-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					-	-	
Proposed FY 71	100	*	*					10	10	
								100	100	

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE North Africa Regional Wheat Improvement	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-130-173	PRIOR REFERENCE P 18, FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968 FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: The goal of this project is to help increase wheat production in Morocco and Tunisia by 25-50% within five years of the starting date of the project.

This regional project is designed to provide research and training assistance to wheat improvement programs in Morocco and Tunisia. Both countries have active U.S.-supported wheat improvement projects under way to which this project contributes through an A.I.D.-financed contract with the International Center for Corn and Wheat Improvement (CIMMYT) in Mexico.

The regional cereals project is a multilateral undertaking (Governments of Morocco and Tunisia, CIMMYT, Ford Foundation, A.I.D.), with the leading coordinator role being carried by A.I.D. from a designated North African Regional Center in Tunis.

Through the A.I.D. contract with CIMMYT the services of four full time scientists will be provided--two production agronomists, a plant breeder, and a fertilizer agronomist--to take the leadership in research, demonstration, introduction of plant materials, training personnel and production of better seeds.

The project was initiated following a reconnaissance study by the Rockefeller Foundation of wheat production problems in Morocco and Tunisia which suggested that substantial increases in wheat production could be obtained in both countries. In Tunisia, from varieties of wheat introduced and tested in 1966-67 and further tested in 1967-68, 30,000 acres were planted to better

yielding wheat with plans for about 350,000 acres to be planted this past season.

The initial emphasis in Morocco was on an extensive fertilization program with some 825,000 acres covered by 1968-69. From the newly introduced short-strawed wheat varieties about 50,000 acres will be seeded in 1969-70.

FY 1971 funds of \$175,000 are required to cover the salaries of four full time technicians and shorter assignments (\$160,000), and commodities (\$15,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	International Center for Corn and Wheat Improvement (CIMMYT)
Through 6/30/69	337	160	177		-	140	140	-	160	160	
Estimated FY 70	178	199		U.S. Technicians	-	18	18	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/70	515	359	156	Participants . . .	-	20	20	-	15	15	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 71	175	210	900	Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations	-	178	178	-	175	175	

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Major Cereals Research - West Africa	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-130-305	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 21, FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Central and West African countries increase the quality, production and marketing of corn, sorghum and millets in order to help meet the basic food and health requirements for the population of about 100 million in the region.

Research and field trials will be continued and expanded to determine local adaptability of existing varieties, to develop new varieties and agronomic practices to best utilize the genetic capabilities of the adapted or developed varieties, and to realize the potentials offered by recent scientific advances in breeding techniques for high-yielding and protein-rich varieties.

This research was first begun under AID's Development Research Program in 1964 which covered both West and East Africa and continued as an Africa-wide project until FY 1969 when it was divided into two operational projects. (The East Africa part of that program, "Major Cereals and Legume Improvement" is reported in the East Africa section as Project 618-11-130-652). The West Africa part remained on a research basis through FY 1969, but is now being expanded to emphasize field trials and demonstrations on a larger scale in the 16 West African countries expected to participate in this project.

The research work is centered at the Institute for Agricultural Research (IAR) at Ahmadu Bello University in northern Nigeria. A USDA team of five scientists working under a PASA with AID, to be expanded to include three additional contract technicians in FY 1971, directs the

work at IAR and works with local agricultural officials in planning and conducting the work and measuring the results from the field tests to help determine local adaptability of new varieties and improved crop production practices.

A major function of this project is to stimulate regional coordination and exchanges of experience and information among the participating countries and a greater role for Africans in its scientific and administrative operations. To help achieve this objective, the role of the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC) of the Organization for African Unity in this project is being greatly enlarged by giving it the major responsibility for stimulating and coordinating greater participation by the National Ministries of Agriculture and other external aid donors, by bringing into play the STRC Soils Bureau located in Bangui, Central African Republic, by taking a direct hand in the choice of Africans to be trained, and by providing an African scientist to act as coordinator for the entire project in West Africa.

The research under this project to date has developed several new varieties of these cereal grains that considerably out-produce, and have a higher protein content than, local varieties. These developments, considered along with recent breakthroughs in cereals production in Mexico, the Philippines, Vietnam, Turkey, India, and Pakistan, strengthen the probabilities for similar dramatic breakthroughs in West Africa.

By the end of the project in FY 1975, the cooperating countries are expected to have available foundation stocks

U. S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	U. S. Department of Agriculture
Through 6/30/69	-	-	-								
Estimated FY 70	445	420				270	270	-	291	291	
Estimated through 6/30/70	445	420	25	U.S. Technicians Participants . . .	-	33	33	-	33	33	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	13	-	13	30	-	30	
				Other Costs . . .	129	-	129	96	-	96	
Proposed FY 71	450	1,650	2,545	Total Obligations	142	303	445	126	324	450	

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Major Cereals Research - West Africa	625-11-130-305

of improved seeds and strengthened capability to continue adaptive research.

As this work develops, attention will be given under other grain development projects in West Africa, to the multiplication and distribution of seeds and the production and marketing of crops. Such programs will be considered only as multidonor regional activities to which the Africans make substantial commitments.

The Rockefeller and Ford Foundations and the U.K. Ministry of Overseas Development also have contributed to the support of this project through grants to the Institute for Agricultural Research. The Government of Nigeria and Ahmadu Bello University provide facilities for the team of scientists. Attempts will be made to increase the number of donors as the adaptive trials and demonstrations increase throughout West Africa.

FY 1971 funds (\$450,000) will cover the costs of (1) five PASA technicians (\$220,000); (2) three contract technicians (\$71,000); (3) commodities-seeds, agricultural machinery and implements-(\$30,000); (4) participants (\$33,000); (5) grant agreement to cover costs of an expanded role for the STRC Coordinators Unit (\$34,000); and (6) other costs including local hire salaries and locally procured supplies (\$62,000).

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE West Africa Regional Poultry Project (Phase I)	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P 14, FY 1970 P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-130-508			

To promote poultry development programs in West Africa under the sponsorship of the Commission of Senegal River Basin States (OERS) by instituting a pilot project to demonstrate development of a private enterprise broiler industry.

In this project, Mali and Senegal will cooperate in the production of poultry products and exchange technical know-how in order to increase the consumption of poultry by the African population which is largely unable to afford it at current price levels. By utilizing mass production methods, and local materials to the fullest extent possible, 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. It is felt that a 24-month period will be sufficient time to determine if this premise is valid. This project is based on trials conducted by an A.I.D. technician in Mali over a two year period. If this experiment in regional cooperation proves successful, additional countries in Central West Africa may be included in an expanded project.

A committee for the development of a regional broiler production industry and the inter-regional trading of broiler production resources is being formed under the sponsorship of OERS, beginning with a committee representing Senegal and Mali. A.I.D. will assist in the development of production facilities within the cooperating countries for (1) broiler chick production and (2) broiler production and marketing.

The planned targets for the two year experimental 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. Temporary facilities will be provided until the feasibility of the project is determined.
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.

It is anticipated that the cooperating countries will contribute to the project a total of \$267,000 in FY 1970 and \$509,000 in FY 1971 in U.S. dollar equivalent in the form of cash budgetary contributions and farmer self-help inputs.

In FY 1971, \$103,000 is needed to finance the service of a project supervisor in Mali, a poultry advisor in Senegal and short-term services (\$68,000), and commodities (\$35,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/69	-	-	-						
Estimated FY 70	197	75							
Estimated through 6/30/70	197	75	122						
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 71	103	-	300						
				Cost Components					
				U.S. Technicians	52	52		68	68
				Participants . . .	-	-		-	-
				Commodities . . .	65	65		35	35
				Other Costs . . .	80	80		-	-
				Total Obligations	197	197		103	103

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Central/West African Livestock Development and Meat Marketing	Agriculture and Natural Resources	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-130-523	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	P. 14 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1970	FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist countries in West and Central Africa, acting in concert through regional bodies, to improve the quality, numbers and marketing of livestock, to increase supplies of high protein foods and increase rural incomes.

A number of analyses of this subject have been completed including a comprehensive analysis by the French aid organization (FAC), an AID-financed meat marketing survey by Thomas H. Miner and Associates, several in-house A.I.D. reports, and a review by the Community Organization of Africa, Malagasy and Mauritius (OCAM).

These studies and reviews are being analyzed by various donors and recipient governments. Policies and specific projects growing out of them were discussed at a meeting in Niamey, Niger in February and March 1970, sponsored by the Entente Council, attended by the five Entente States, Mali and Nigeria, and a number of donors, including A.I.D. Ghana has also indicated a strong interest in a regional project and is likely to cooperate with the Entente, Mali and Nigeria. The Niamey conference established a livestock convention to lay the basis for regional cooperation. The Entente Council is discussing with the participants of the Niamey conference the establishment of a secretariat to organize a regional program and to begin a review of the reform of customs and tax regulations with respect to the movement of livestock among the West African countries.

All parties to this project have been informed that prerequisites for A.I.D. support include: Strong support

by the countries involved--Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger, Togo, Dahomey, Mali, Ghana and Nigeria-- and other international donors; the establishment of a regional apparatus to administer the program and coordinate agreement among member countries and donors; and agreement on a balanced regional program treating all major problems (husbandry, range management, forage, processing, marketing, customs and tax regulations and disease control).

Subject to availability of funds, A.I.D. considers providing the following types of assistance:

1. U.S. contract or PASA advisors to assist the regional body in organizing and managing programs;
2. Loan assistance for capital intensive activities such as well drilling for livestock corridors or ranches;
3. A regional sector loan to provide foreign exchange or local currency to finance projects such as stock corridors, range development, marketing facilities and customs and border control stations.

FY 1971 funds (\$200,000) are needed to continue financing three PASA and/or contract technicians (\$100,000); to train four participants in the U.S. and Africa (\$10,000); provide equipment for demonstration projects (\$55,000); and \$35,000 for other costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/69	-	-	-	Cost Components	-	90	90	-	100	100
Estimated FY 70	100	85			-	-	-	10	-	10
Estimated through 6/30/70	100	85	15		10	-	10	55	-	55
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		-	-	-	35	-	35
Proposed FY 71	200	*	*		Total Obligations	10	90	100	100	100

*Subject to annual review

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Livestock Corridors - Lake Chad Basin Commission PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-130-524	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: This new project is designed to improve the vital livestock industry in the Lake Chad Basin area by establishing well-defined cattle corridors, provided with watering spots at regular intervals, between the cattle-producing areas in Chad and Niger and markets in Nigeria, Cameroon, and Chad.

The ultimate goal of the project is to increase the incomes of the cattle raisers and the foreign exchange earnings of Chad and Niger by reducing transit mortality and loss of weight and making more efficient use of the available range-lands while the cattle are being brought to market.

Livestock experts from the F.A.O., France, and the U.S. have recently completed a study of the livestock industry in the Lake Chad Basin area. Their report, which is now in the final stages of preparation, indicates the need for the services of a team of specialists in the areas of livestock, range management, agronomy, and hydrology to study the cattle trails currently in use and to provide assistance in improving them.

The Lake Chad Basin Commission has requested U.S. assistance, and funds will be needed in FY 1971 for the initiation of a contract for the provision of four U.S. technicians (\$100,000) and for the procurement of vehicles and agricultural equipment (\$25,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			To be selected.
					Estimated FY 1970		Proposed FY 1971	
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69								
Estimated FY 70								
Estimated through 6/30/70								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					
Proposed FY 71	125	1,425	1,550	Total Obligations		125	125	

PROJECT TITLE Rinderpest Eradication	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 22 FY 1970 AFR PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-130-617			

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist African countries to develop the capability to control and eradicate rinderpest through a mass inoculation campaign and the training of local staff in control techniques. Rinderpest, one of the deadliest cattle diseases, has been a major deterrent to the development of an African cattle industry. Controlling rinderpest has been one of the principal objectives of the Scientific, Technical, and Research Commission of the Organization of African Unity (STRC/OAU). Beginning in 1962, this organization has sponsored and coordinated the Joint Campaign Against Rinderpest (JP-15), a multiphase vaccination campaign designed to control and eradicate the disease across Africa's "Rinderpest Belt", from Senegal in West Africa to Somalia in East Africa.

The first three phases of the campaign, involving more than 79 million vaccinations in sixteen west and central African nations, was completed in 1969. Outbreaks of rinderpest in the inoculated area have been cut dramatically. There were, for example, 8290 reported outbreaks of rinderpest in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, and Niger in the ten years preceding their participation in the rinderpest campaign. Since the campaign began, in 1961, there have been only 315 outbreaks in the same countries.

A technical evaluation of the West African phases of JP-15 has recently been completed. It shows rinderpest has been effectively controlled during the three

phases of the campaign in West Africa, and that there is good reason to believe that, in time and with the proper measures, the disease will be eradicated from that part of Africa. The cost of the three phases in West Africa was met largely by the participating African countries (\$5.6 million) and the European Economic Community's European Development Fund (\$6.6 million). The U.S. furnished \$2.3 million for commodities, local costs, and the International Coordinator's Unit, and Canada, Germany, and Great Britain supplied a total of \$230,000.

The fourth phase, which began in late 1968, extended the campaign to East Africa, and involved the inoculation of approximately 20 million cattle in Kenya, Tanzania, Sudan (no US funds involved in field operations), Uganda, and southern Somalia. For this phase African countries are contributing \$3 million, Great Britain \$630,000 (for the Sudan, and Uganda), the U.S. \$900,000 (for Tanzania, one-year in Somalia, and the International Coordinator's Unit), and Germany \$750,000 for the last two years in Somalia. The UNDP has financed an animal health assistant and vaccinator training project for Somalia, at a cost of \$154,000. During this phase experiments are being conducted in a selected area to determine the value of dual vaccinations against rinderpest and Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP) where cattle are subject to both diseases.

A fifth phase, to cover the southern half of Ethiopia and northern Somalia, will start in late FY 1970 with the

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	3096	2188	908	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated FY 70	1067	508		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/70	4163	2696	1467	450	-	450	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	617	617		25	25	
Proposed FY 71	25	*	*	450	617	1067		25	25	

*Subject to annual Review

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE

Rinderpest Eradication

PROJECT NUMBER

698-11-130-617

ordering of commodities, and the formation of vaccination teams. This phase was delayed one year because of the difficulty in arranging financing. The financing has now been arranged, and the cost of Phase V will be met by Ethiopia, the U.S., France, Great Britain, Italy, and Germany. In addition, the UNDP is training animal health assistants and vaccinators as they did in Somalia.

\$25,000 is requested to coordinate and encourage follow-up activities to be carried out by the Inter-Africa Bureau for Animal Health, Maguga, Kenya, the subsidiary organization of the STRC/OAU charged with following up the main inoculation campaign, and ensuring each participant takes adequate measures to continue vaccination against rinderpest, report outbreaks of the disease, etc. The major portion of this assistance will be expended for travel costs and per diem for the Director, and Assistant Director of IBAH, when they visit participant countries to encourage continued maintenance activities, and eradication.

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Grain Production, Marketing and Stabilization PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-150-161	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 14, FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist West African countries to stabilize their grain supplies through better-balanced production and better storage, marketing and pricing systems on a regional basis. U. S. consultants and PL 480 grain will be provided under carefully prescribed conditions to the Entente Council and the Organization of Senegal River States (OERS) to assist them in developing and putting into effect pilot grain stabilization plans. It is expected that Ghana will eventually be brought into the project with the Entente Council.

The background for this project is contained in two studies financed by AID. The first, "A Grain Stabilization Study of the Entente States and Ghana", was completed in FY 1969 by Weitz-Hettelsater Engineers under Project No. 698-11-150-161 and recommended a regional plan for the procurement, storage and marketing of locally grown cereal crops that would increase productivity and marketing and gradually increase the wealth of the area. This study was discussed at a conference called by the Entente Council in Abidjan, Ivory Coast in June 1969, which decided (1) to distribute the report for further analysis and (2) to establish an interim Grain Stabilization Committee composed of four members from each of the five Entente States to develop a proposal for the creation of a Regional Cereals Board. The June conference agreed that a Regional Cereals Board, as proposed in the report, would be effective in collecting and distributing data on supplies and prices, developing legislation and inter-country agreements to allow free trading of cereals,

developing grain standards and working out cooperative arrangements with neighboring non-Entente states such as Ghana. A meeting of Entente representatives to discuss the interim committee's recommendations is scheduled for June or July 1970.

The second AID study, "Food Grain Production and Marketing in West Africa", made by Checchi and Company was completed in January 1970. Its main purpose was to determine the most effective use of PL 480 assistance in increasing cereals production. That study concentrated on Upper Volta and Niger, both members of the Entente, and Mali and Senegal, both of the OERS. It laid the basis for a multi-donor regional project which would be incorporated into "blanket" agreements binding these four countries to (1) promptly initiate domestic policies, to be worked out with the donor groups, for food grains designed to expand production; (2) establish national grain authorities to put those policies into effect; (3) contribute progressively larger financial support to the project; (4) make maximum use of the technicians provided by the donors; (5) gradually build up stocks of food grains; (6) immediately inform the donor group of commitments by other donors (such as WFP) to provide food grain; and (7) participate regionally on such matters as level of prices guaranteed to farmers, uniform grading standards, inter-country grain transfers, etc.

The agreement would commit the donor group under certain conditions to provide each of the four countries about 10,000 tons of grain yearly for five years, additional

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be Selected	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
	Through 6/30/69	340	340	Estimated FY 1970			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Estimated FY 70	-	-					
Estimated through 6/30/70	340	340	-				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 71	500	2,000	2,840				
				Cost Components			
				U.S. Technicians			
				Participants . . .			
				Commodities . . .			
				Other Costs . . .			
				Total Obligations			

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Grain Production, Marketing and Stabilization	625-11-150-161

shipments in bad harvest years, and teams of technicians to work on a regional basis for a minimum of five years to help develop the program and train Africans in its management.

The program for Niger and Upper Volta would serve as a pilot for all the Entente States and provide experience for the larger grain stabilization plan, which will take a longer time to work out, proposed by Weitz-Hettelsater report which is under continuing study by the Entente States and Ghana.

Implementation of the Checchi report will be carried out by the assignment of one regional team each to the Entente States and the OERS which will include experts in agro-business management, pricing and marketing policy, training and extension, grain storage and transportation. Short-term consultants will be provided as needed in accounting systems, personnel management or other fields.

U. S. consultants are also expected to be required to assist the Entente Regional Cereals Board work out its program of action and maintain close touch with the Niger-Upper Volta pilot program.

No FY 1970 funds will be required since the countries involved will require the remaining months of this fiscal year to analyze the Checchi recommendations among themselves and with the Entente Council and OERS to lay the foundation for the "blanket" agreements. Furthermore the Weitz-Hettelsater recommendations and further development of a Regional Cereals Board will be discussed in early FY 1971.

FY 1971 funds (\$500,000) will be needed to provide 10 U. S. contract consultants for the two regional teams and the Entente Regional Cereals Board (\$300,000); participant training (\$25,000); drying, cleaning and grading equipment (for the pilot projects) (\$150,000); and other costs (\$25,000).

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Mediterranean Fruit Fly Control	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-190-171	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 25, FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: The goal of this project is to assist the North African countries to develop and implement a program to control the Mediterranean fruit fly by means of cobalt gamma sterilization and by supporting cultural and chemical control methods.

The Mediterranean fruit fly causes damage estimated at from \$8 to \$10 million each year to citrus and apricot crops in Morocco and Tunisia. It handicaps both countries' realization of a major agricultural goal: increased production of fruits for export to European markets. As such, the fly is instrumental in the loss of potential foreign exchange earnings.

This project was initiated in Tunisia in FY 1968, on a bilateral basis, since basic studies on the ecology and occurrence of the fruit fly had been made there and a nucleus of personnel is available for control measures. The U.S. provided the short-term services of a specialist in the sterilization techniques of fruit fly control who assisted in the preparation of plans for a pilot fruit fly sterilization project. The U.S. also is providing sources of cobalt 60 gamma radiation for this project and specialized handling equipment for the radio active materials.

Based on the recommendation of the short-term specialist, pilot project activities have been initiated in Tunisia. While preliminary activities started in Morocco in FY 1969 it is expected that major cooperation will start in Morocco during the 1970 calendar year after the pattern established in Tunisia.

The Government of Tunisia houses the cobalt and pro-

vides specialized facilities to accommodate the large number of flies that have to be reared under controlled environmental conditions for this project. The Government also is funding various other costs including the salaries of Tunisian technicians and operating expenses.

The Tunisian Government has constructed a modern plant capable of producing 20 million sterile male flies per week. They have a nucleus of trained personnel who are actively engaged in carrying out the preliminary phases of the program. The Government of Morocco will provide necessary laboratory space and personnel for the Moroccan phase of the project.

The FY 1971 request of \$75,000 covers the services of an entomologist (\$25,000), participant training (\$10,000), and commodities (\$40,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected.				
Through 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 70	Estimated through 6/30/70	Proposed FY 71		Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
	89	7	82								
	30	45		U.S. Technicians		30	30	-	25	25	
				Participants . . .		-	-	10	-	10	
				Commodities . . .		-	-	-	40	40	
				Other Costs . . .		-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Total Obligations		30	30	10	65	75	
Proposed FY 71	75	76	270								

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE West Africa Rice Production and Marketing	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE Pg 26, FY 1970, AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1985
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-190-177	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist countries in West Africa increase the production and improve the quality and marketing of rice in order to save for the needs of economic development large amounts of scarce foreign exchange now spent for rice imports and help meet the basic food requirements for the area.

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 the research/technical assistance center and secretariat to be established by the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA) that has been created as a result of this project.

West African countries are spending about \$50 million a year to import rice. Demand has out-stripped supply under existing production and market conditions. The foreign exchange allocated to fill this new demand is a deterrent to the general economic development of these countries. During August and September 1968, an AID/USDA 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 percent of their rice requirements, the yields per acre are far below those of countries with more advanced technology. The team recommended activities in research, training, and farmer advisory services to increase production and improve marketing.

The Team's report was distributed and studied widely in Africa, Europe and the Western Hemisphere. The findings of the report gave impetus to a move, strongly supported by AID 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 final constitution and program of action is now being completed for submission to a ratifying convention of the Association in June or July 1970. The Association will eventually be open to all African countries.

The Association will establish and operate a 15-year regional program to conduct research and provide advisory services to member countries to improve the production, quality and marketing of rice. Activity objectives will be:

1. To develop and test seed varieties along with associated management practices adapted to local rice-producing areas that will give the optimum economic yields and quality;
2. To determine the feasible kinds and location of facilities for drying, storing, and milling rice in each area;
3. To improve the efficiency of marketing systems and infrastructure;
4. To upgrade through training activities the technical and managerial capabilities of the member countries for carrying out in-country research, production, and marketing services for rice development, and

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES West Africa Rice Development Association
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	135	59	76								
Estimated FY 70	25	85			25	25	-	100	100		
Estimated through 6/30/70	160	144	16								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 71	500	7,490	8,150	Total Obligations	25	25	400	100	500		

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
West Africa Rice Production and Marketing	625-11-190-177

5. To advise countries on policies and programs for rice development adapted to the requirements of each country.

Present members of WARDA are Nigeria, Togo, Ghana, Mali, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Senegal, Upper Volta, Niger, Dahomey and The Gambia. Prospective external donors are the United States, United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Canada, Scandinavian countries, Taiwan, UNDP, FED, IBRD, Ford/Rockefeller foundations.

A headquarters for WARDA and a regional research and development center will be located at a site or sites in West Africa.

The constitution provides for financial contributions by the African members of WARDA with the objective of full African management and financial support by the end of the 15-year period.

Supporting actions to achieve the objectives will include:

1. Professional training at the Center and at other institutions for African scientists and administrators;
2. Publication and dissemination of research findings and recommendations of the Center;
3. Distribution of improved rice varieties for local testing, adaptation, and distribution to farmers;
4. Consultation visits by WARDA staff to member countries as well as conferences at the Center or elsewhere to disseminate Center recommendations and to investigate local problems; and
5. Coordination with the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), African research institutions and universities, and related bodies that will reduce the requirements for WARDA research and training in certain subject-matter areas.

FY 1971 funds (\$500,000) are needed as a U. S. contribution to a multi-donor project to provide three U. S. contract scientists to help plan the research, technical assistance and training programs and management of WARDA (\$100,000) and laboratory and other equipment for the research center (\$400,000).

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Soil and Crop Management - IITA	698-11-190-349

and a projected \$2.3 million from other donors. The annual operating budget will be met on an equal share basis of up to \$750,000 by Ford, Rockefeller, A.I.D. and Canada. Additional donors are expected to provide lesser contributions as well during the ten-year period.

To evaluate the research carried out by IITA, and particularly the soil and crop management work that is A.I.D.'s main concern, IITA will establish an outside panel of agricultural scientists, including Africans, to carry out an annual technical review of IITA's activities. A.I.D. will participate in this review.

FY 1971 funds will be required as A.I.D.'s contribution to the annual operating costs of the Institute (\$535,000) and to purchase U.S. farm and laboratory equipment (\$615,000).

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Road Maintenance and Improvement	Transportation	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-310-180	PRIOR REFERENCE Pg. 29 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To help increase the number of skilled workers capable of operating and maintaining heavy road building equipment in Central and West Africa by assisting those countries in establishing regional training facilities and programs.

These states have made large investments in roads. However, these vital arteries tend to deteriorate because of the lack of skilled manpower to operate and keep up road-building equipment. The equipment itself is in short supply, and not enough is being done to train the necessary manpower effectively to use that which is available. This project is designed to help fill that gap.

This project is divided into two parts, one for the Entente Fund (Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger, Togo and Dahomey) in West Africa and the other for Chad and the C.A.R. in Central Africa.

Equipment, shop tools and two U. S. technicians for the Chad/C.A.R. part of the project are in place at Ft. Archambault, Chad. On-the-job training is to be given on roads throughout Chad and C.A.R. Some of the more promising trainees will be sent to the Lome Center for further training.

In West Africa, the Entente Fund has officially taken over the A.I.D.-supported Regional Heavy Equipment Training Center located at Lome, Togo, and sponsorship of the regional project which includes the Center and several auxiliary mobile training units. The French government in early 1970 decided to join in this project as a co-

donor and made an initial contribution of more than \$300,000 for equipment, scholarships and experts to be assigned to the Center and mobile units.

The Entente will set up a number of mobile on-the-job training centers in its member states for lower-level workers who need training.

In addition, the Entente Council and its member states have set up a Working Group of Public Works officials to tackle common problems on a regional basis. The Board of Governors of the Togo Center includes representatives from each participating country. The Board solicits financial support for the Center and helps recruit African instructors who will gradually replace the technicians sent by aid donors.

For the Entente project A.I.D. has provided such heavy machinery as scrapers, graders, compactors, compressors, and asphalt distributors, machine shop equipment and special automotive repair and testing machines. A U. S. contractor employing about 20 experts teaches all aspects of operation, maintenance and repair equipment used in road construction and upkeep in both the Togo Center and mobile units in the field. Additional U. S. equipment is needed to outfit the mobile units.

For the Chad/C.A.R. project, A.I.D. has provided grader, traxcavator, bulldozer, and various tools and shop equipment of the type described above.

Since the agreements with the Entente Fund and ATEC for

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected
Through 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
	Estimated FY 70				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
	1,823	1,310	513					-	400	400	
	-	400					-	100	100		
Estimated through 6/30/70	1,823	1,710	113	U.S. Technicians			165	-	165		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants . . .			85	-	85		
Proposed FY 71	750	*	*	Commodities . . .			250	500	750		
				Other Costs . . .							
				Total Obligations							

*Subject to annual review

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Road Maintenance and Improvement	625-11-310-180

Chad and C.A.R. were signed late in FY 1969, resulting in a large unliquidated balance, no FY 1970 funds are required.

FY 1971 funds (\$750,000) will be needed for the Entente project to finance a U. S. contractor (\$400,000) to provide 20 technicians (U. S., third country nationals and African) to supervise and give instruction at the Lome Center and the mobile units; commodities (\$165,000) including equipment such as scrapers, graders, compactors etc., for the mobile units and additional road-building and shop equipment for the Center; participants at the Lome Center (\$100,000); and local costs (\$85,000).

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Labor Development Activities	ACTIVITY Labor		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 33, FY 1970, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-490-149			

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen free trade union organizations in Africa by assisting in developing effective trade union leadership and educational programs in line with the U.S. policy of emphasizing maximum participation in economic development of democratic private and local government institutions. The labor activities under this project are developed and implemented by the African-American Labor Center (AALC).

Various African trade unions sponsor labor programs developed by the AALC to train African trade union leaders in overall trade union administration and organization. The AALC works closely with the AFL-CIO, and also seeks the support and cooperation of other Western unions and international organizations. The AFL-CIO contributes approximately \$100,000 annually to the administrative costs of these activities. A.I.D. supports, under its contract with the AALC, a staff totaling 19, which includes 16 technical and clerical employees in the contractor's home office and 3 regional representatives in the field.

Through FY 1969 A.I.D. has contributed \$750,000 and the AFL-CIO \$150,000 to a fund established by the AALC to develop low cost impact projects. Twenty-five countries have benefitted from 61 impact projects which have been completed or are now underway. Assistance to a number of labor activities is provided, including training and equipment for various local training programs. Completed projects include construction of buildings to

house educational and social service activities of unions and also social service projects such as cooperatives and mobile health units to encourage more contact between union leadership and membership and to increase popular participation in the affairs of the union and in the social and economic life of the community. Encouragement of collective bargaining as a democratic method of conducting labor relations has been both the purpose and result of many of these impact projects.

A contract was entered into with the AALC in FY 1968 and extended in FYs 1969 and 1970 to assist unions organized within certain industrial or occupational categories. The AALC originally entered into subcontracts with five U.S. unions covering the following skill categories: clerical and commercial, petroleum and chemical, food processing, communications and telephone, railroad and other transport. Failure of the food processing and the railroad and other transport unions to implement these subcontracts led to their cancellation in FY 1970. The funds were redistributed to the remaining three unions. Under this program the American unions assist their African counterparts in conducting training seminars on working conditions of particular interest to the clerical, commercial, communications and petroleum and chemical occupational groups. On-going short-term apprenticeship training in the semi-skilled occupations also receives assistance.

In FY 1969 the AALC initiated, with A.I.D. approval and support, a two-year trial program to establish and

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	2,325	1,269	1,056							African-American Labor Center	
Estimated FY 70	835	1,296									
Estimated through 6/30/70	3,160	2,565	595		502	502		515	515		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		85	85		135	135		
					105	105		115	115		
					143	143		185	185		
Proposed FY 71	950	*	*	Total Obligations		835	835		950	950	

*Subject to annual review.

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Labor Development Activities	698-11-490-149

support a Pan-African Cooperative Training Center in Dahomey to train Africans from French-speaking countries in the management and operation of cooperative organizations. The Center's policy and the type of training to be conducted were developed at a Pan-African Cooperative Conference conducted by the AALC in Cotonou, Dahomey in 1967. In FY 1969 the Pan-African Cooperative Center, with the assistance of the International Labor Organization conducted the first of a series of courses for twenty officials of cooperatives, unions, and government ministries from Upper Volta, Niger, Togo and Dahomey. These courses, which were designed at the University of California at Los Angeles and tested in other parts of Africa, covered such subjects as organization of cooperatives, finance and credit, administration and problem-solving techniques. During FY 1970 seven similar courses will train 140 officials from twelve African countries. An evaluation of the project's effectiveness and the level of other donor and participating country financial and operational assistance will be conducted during the current year.

FY 1971 funds are required to continue for one year (1) the 19 man AALC contract staff team to develop and implement labor projects (\$420,000); (2) the Labor Impact fund for small, high-impact projects (\$250,000); (3) support of training programs and educational seminars designed for particular occupational groups (\$150,000); and (4) support of the Pan-African Cooperative Training Center (\$130,000).

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Measles Control/Smallpox Eradication		ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation			FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-510-116		PRIOR REFERENCE P. 35, FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in the eradication of smallpox and a reduction in the incidence of measles in 20 West and Central African countries. Between January 1967, when the program started, through January 1970, 105,252,336 people have been vaccinated against smallpox and 17,034,747 children against measles.

Smallpox is one of the most lethal diseases known to man and in Africa kills approximately 25% of those stricken. Africa was one of the largest remaining foci of smallpox and a center for its spread to the rest of the world. The smallpox portion of the project represents a U. S. contribution to the global program sponsored by the World Health Organization (WHO) to eradicate the disease throughout the world.

The measles portion of this dual campaign is intended to reduce a major cause of death and disability among young Africans. By the time African children reach the age of four, approximately 90% have had measles. On the average, one child in ten who contracts the disease dies as a result. The development of an effective live virus vaccine and a rapid jet gun inoculator gives the U. S. a unique technical capability for a large-scale control program. The jet gun is also used for smallpox vaccinations.

A pilot measles control project began in a number of African countries in FY 1963 and during the next two years activities were carried out under various African programs. In FY 1966 the measles activities were brought together with the smallpox program in the present project

under a revised and expanded scope which provided for two phases to be carried out over a period of five years ending in FY 1971. Phase I included one mass smallpox vaccination of the entire population of the 20 countries (approximately 110 million people) and a simultaneous measles vaccination of all susceptible children (18 million) between the ages of 6 months and 6 years later reduced to 4 years in most countries. Phase II operations are being limited to (a) surveillance (assistance in the development and strengthening of reporting systems and methods to identify outbreaks of disease and the vaccination of people in the area surrounding the outbreak to isolate the area and interrupt the chain of infection) and (b) maintenance (providing vaccinations for susceptibles consisting of (i) all newborns from six to eighteen months of age and (ii) migrants who may have entered the area since the last vaccination cycle).

The program is carried out through the country health services, with technical assistance provided by the National Communicable Disease Center (NCDC) of the U. S. Public Health Service under a PASA with AID. AID also finances commodities (e.g., vaccine, jet guns, vehicles) which may be used interchangeably among the 20 countries. Planning and operations in West Africa are coordinated by the Organization for Cooperation and Coordination in the Fight Against Major Endemic Diseases (OCCGE) and by the Organization for the Control of Endemic Diseases in Central Africa (OCEAC), by the Government of Nigeria and with WHO as required. The country contributions consist of the

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	24,924	18,199	6,725								PASA with Department of H.E.W., U. S. Public Health Service, National Communicable Disease Center
Estimated FY 70	2,800	8,399									
Estimated through 6/30/70	27,724	26,598	1,126	U.S. Technicians	2,500	2,500		2,400	2,400		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants . . .	25	-	25	25	-	25	
				Commodities . . .	200	-	200	-	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .	75	-	75	75	-	75	
Proposed FY 71	2,500	-	30,224	Total Obligations	300	2,500	2,800	100	2,400	2,500	

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Measles Control/Smallpox Eradication	625-11-510-116

personnel and operational costs of the national health services in addition to costs of maintaining and operating the AID-granted equipment with some assistance from WHO or France when a country cannot support the total cost.

By January 1970 Phase I had been completed in 13 countries and Northern and Western Nigeria and will be completed in the balance of the countries (with the possible exception of Mauritania and Nigeria) by June 1971.

In 1967 there were 10,813 cases of smallpox reported to WHO in this area. In calendar 1969, 483 cases were reported through November. No smallpox cases were reported in the period December 1969 - January 1970.

While the control of measles is not as easily measured, evaluations show that many deaths among children have been prevented.

Approximately \$6,809,000 represented, as of June 1969, the contributions from all countries, and \$560,000 the WHO contribution to local costs in certain countries. Approximately 2,570 Africans have received training in Africa in various aspects of the conduct of these campaigns; 26 have received more specialized study in disease control in the U. S. and Africa.

During the remainder of the period of this project, a continuing evaluation will be made by A.I.D. and NCDC to determine what assistance if any should be given to the countries in the transition period after June 30, 1971. The countries will also make evaluations of their capabilities to carry on the work begun under this program within their own resources. While AID does not intend to continue this program beyond June 30, 1971, it may be in the best interest of the AID investment thus far to provide some supervision and commodities during the transition. AID, NCDC, the regional organizations and countries included in this program are presently making an analysis to determine the levels of activity necessary after June 30, 1971 to prevent a serious retrogression; the levels that the countries and organizations can sustain without outside help; the gap between these two levels; the sources of outside help if such is needed; and the part that AID should play, if any, in the post-FY 1971 period.

During 1971, \$2.5 million is required to continue the program. This will cover personnel and overhead expenses of USPHS/NCDC for an estimated 25 staff members at its headquarters in Atlanta, 3 staff members at the Regional Office in Nigeria, and 37 medical and operations officers in the participating countries (\$2.4 million); participant training (\$25,000) and shared administrative support (\$75,000).

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Regional Public Health Training - OCEAC		ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-540-332	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1970, AFR-PDB, page 42	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975		

Project Target and Course of Action: This project is designed to contribute to the improvement of health services available to the people of Central Africa by providing assistance to the Organization for the Control of Endemic Diseases in Central Africa (OCEAC). Member countries are Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Gabon, and Congo(B). A.I.D. will assist OCEAC in: (1) developing a blueprint for local health services which will combine mobile endemic disease control with fixed basic health services, and which is particularly adapted to the needs and resources of Central Africa; (2) strengthening its training programs by developing training techniques which will prepare auxiliary health workers to provide this new type of basic health service with emphasis on health education of the public; (3) expanding its capacity to produce appropriate health education materials for use by basic health workers.

Project activities will be carried out at OCEAC headquarters in Yaounde, Cameroon, and in two pilot zones (a rural pilot zone in C.A.R. and an urban pilot zone in Chad) where basic health service and health education techniques and appropriate field training for village-level health workers will be developed and field-tested. Techniques and training methods which prove effective will be fed into the project training program for local health team leaders at OCEAC headquarters and disseminated by OCEAC to its member countries. Third-country participant training and on-the-job training will be provided

for a few senior health workers in the region to prepare them to carry on the work after project termination.

The grant agreement will be signed and project activities will begin late in FY 1970. A contract for the provision of a six-member team of public health technicians will be negotiated with a U.S. institution, and necessary project commodities will be ordered early in FY 1971. Other contributors to the project include OCEAC (\$300,000), the Central African Republic (\$148,600), Chad (\$270,400), the World Health Organization (\$65,000), and UNICEF (\$89,000).

FY 1971 funds (\$25,000) will be needed to finance specialized training of African personnel.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/69	8	8	-						
Estimated FY 70	501	50							
Estimated through 6/30/70	509	58	451						
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 71	25	1,524	2,058		501	501		25	25
				To be selected.					

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE University Center for Health Sciences	ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-550-531	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: In order to develop an African institution to train medical and paramedical personnel for service in Cameroon and neighboring countries, the Cameroonian government has decided to establish a regional, interdisciplinary Center for Health Sciences in conjunction with the Federal University in Yaounde. The Center will include a medical faculty, a teaching hospital, and a public health institute and will produce physicians, nurses, medical assistants, and other types of public health workers.

The UNDP is providing assistance in the planning and setting up of the Center, which is expected to begin operations on a limited basis in September 1970. The World Health Organization has accepted responsibility for the overall planning of the institution, and the Cameroonian authorities have asked a number of countries whether they would consider participating in the project. Several, including France and Canada, have expressed serious interest. The U. S. has been asked to provide technical assistance to the Center in the fields of maternal and child health and family planning. FY 1971 funds are needed to initiate a contract with a qualified U. S. institution for the provision of these services.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
				Estimated FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/69							To be selected
Estimated FY 70							
Estimated through 6/30/70							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 71	50	1,450	1,500		50	50	

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE University Teaching of Population Dynamics	ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation	FUNDS DL	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-570-360	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: This project will 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 some knowledge of population dynamics.

There is an increasing need in Africa for professionals in various fields who can recognize the interrelationships between population trends and other aspects of long-range social and economic development. For example, studies and reports which led to government support of family planning activities in Kenya, Tunisia, Morocco and Ghana were all prepared by foreign experts. Such experts are expensive and not always available. More importantly, they are not necessarily best suited to explain the population situation in terms which are culturally appropriate to the African situation.

If Africans are to counsel their governments on population matters as a part of development planning and planning of government social services they need the opportunity to understand the factors involved, beginning with family attitudes and extending to the economics of national development. This requires inclusion of population trends and dynamics as a part of the study, for example, of economics, political science, public administration, sociology, demography, statistics and African history. Such an interdisciplinary approach is, at the

present time, infrequently found in most African universities since they are usually organized into distinctly separate schools and departments with few joint courses and little if any interchange of students or ideas.

This project is intended to reduce this academic insularity, insofar as population is concerned, 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. Thus, future African economists, sociologists and political scientists as well as health workers and doctors would have some basic understanding of population dynamics and be equipped to consider population problems as they affect their professional fields and future professional responsibilities.

This project will be implemented through a contract with an appropriate American university. During the first year of the project, the American university will work with one or two African universities to develop a plan for a university population center suited to the local situation. This will require the full-time services of one faculty member from the contracting university working primarily in Africa (although some time on the home campus will also be required). Short-term services of other members of the faculty will also be required.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		
Through 6/30/69										To be selected	
Estimated FY 70											
Estimated through 6/30/70								50	50		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					-	-		
								-	-		
Proposed FY 71	75	*	*					25	25		
				Total Obligations				75	75		

*Subject to annual review

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
University Teaching of Population Dynamics	698-11-570-360

The plan 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 in up to four selected African universities over the first two or three years. Each such university will serve a multi-country area.

\$75,000 will be required in FY 1971 for (1) technician services, including one full-time technician and several short-term consultants (\$50,000) and (2) costs of developing the operational plans for these centers in cooperation with the African universities (\$25,000).

After its initial phase the project will provide for short-term training in the United States for faculty members from the various departments of each cooperating African university as well as short-term advisors and one full-time consultant for each university.

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Population Census and Demographic Studies	ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation	FUNDS DL	
	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-570-361			

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist African governments develop and carry out practical programs for the gathering and analyzing of demographic data.

In contrast with two other projects (698-11-580-166 and 346) in this demographic series which have different targets, this project will deal with African governments and multi-national groups, will focus on national and larger population groups and concern itself with the development and implementation of a practical, low-cost method of obtaining basic but comprehensive data on African populations.

The UN has been actively encouraging world-wide efforts to carry out population and other censuses early in the decade of the 70's. African countries are becoming increasingly aware of the shortages of adequate manpower and finances to collect, assemble, and analyze data through traditional methods. Much of the census data on African countries is incomplete or unreliable. Only a few African countries have ever taken a complete census or demographic survey. There is therefore a serious lack of accurate information on the size and composition of the populations in African countries and on birth and death rates. This basic demographic data is urgently needed to assess the extent of African population problems, to establish a baseline for long-range economic and social development plans, and to measure the effectiveness of family planning programs in future years.

To assist African governments determine the parameters of the problem, A.I.D. will ask the Census Bureau to

develop more practical means for African governments to gather and analyze demographic data on a nation-wide basis at minimum costs. Heavy reliance on recurrent demographic sample surveys is anticipated to provide the basis for verifying and maintaining acceptable degrees of accuracy. This will include development of administrative groupings of African countries for the purpose of conducting census and/or demographic surveys and a proposed time schedule for covering the population within each country and for the country's participation in the continent-wide effort.

Once this proposal has been developed, A.I.D. and the Census Bureau will discuss it with interested international agencies and potential bilateral donors. If these various agencies endorse the proposed approach, A.I.D. and the Census Bureau will seek to obtain Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) or other African organization cosponsorship of a regional workshop to present it to African government officials for their consideration. Short-term consultative services will be extended to countries or groups of countries wishing to use the new approach.

In future years, A.I.D. will provide a part of the required external assistance to carry out census and demographic studies following the new approach. It is hoped that international organizations and other bilateral donors will provide similar assistance.

FY 1971 funds will be needed for (1) the Census Bureau study and report (\$50,000); (2) short-term consultants (\$20,000); and (3) preparation and conduct of the regional workshop (\$50,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES U.S. Census Bureau
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69										
Estimated FY 70										
Estimated through 6/30/70										
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 71	120	*	*					120	120	
				Total Obligations						

*To be determined

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Regional Population Support	ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation	FUNDS DL	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-580-166	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 39, FY 1970, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To identify opportunities for population and family planning programs in Africa; to develop and administer these programs; to assist special activities which cannot readily be implemented through other regional or bilateral projects; and to provide overall supervision and direction to U.S.-supported population programs in Africa.

In FY 1969 a Regional Population Office 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. This office will expand over the next two years to include six experts: three population generalists and three specialists such as an econometrician, a communications media advisor and a physician to promote the training of health workers in the technology of family planning. One position was filled in FY 1969. A total of three technicians will be assigned to the office by the end of FY 1970, and the others will be provided during FY 1971.

In FY 1970 the Association of Medical Schools in Africa (AMSA) is being assisted in conducting a seminar to study ways to accelerate the inclusion of family planning and related training into medical school programs. AMSA represents 17 medical schools in 13 African countries. Approximately 35 participants will attend the conference,

including representatives of medical schools and African officials responsible for government health services. The Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) will assist AMSA in planning and conducting the conference. A project to assist in increasing the family planning content of the curricula of medical and paramedical training institutions will be initiated in FY 1971. Similar future conferences will be a part of this new activity.

The need to stimulate awareness of population problems cannot wait for the completion of comprehensive censuses and demographic surveys; a start must be made using existing data. Assistance in collection of basic data that may already be available will be provided under this project, usually to African educational institutions, to establish small data gathering and analysis units consisting of a few students under the direction of a senior professor. Such groups will collect data from government records and from other sources, and in some cases carry out sample surveys to obtain additional information. The data will be made available to government planners to foster awareness of the population problem and to demonstrate the relation of such factors as the population growth rate, age distribution, the rate of GNP growth and other factors affecting economic planning. For example, an increasingly large percentage of the population of African countries is under the age of 15, with a resulting need for additional educational facilities. At the same time the rate of growth of GNP

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			Association of American Medical Colleges		
					Estimated FY 1970		Proposed FY 1971			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/69	19	14	5							
Estimated FY 70	175	150								
Estimated through 6/30/70	204	164	40							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 71	325	*	*	Total Obligations	130	45	175	325		325

*Subject to annual review

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Regional Population Support	698-11-580-166

and government budgets severely limit Governments' abilities to meet these needs. In FY 1970 a small grant was made to the University of Ghana to support studies by senior students of special demographic problems relevant to Sub-Saharan Africa. In FY 1971 similar grants will be made to approximately five other institutions for similar specialized studies. A new project, 698-11-570-361, to begin in FY 1971 will provide for assistance to nationwide demographic surveys and censuses.

Few African countries have announced official support of national population and family planning programs. To encourage the adoption of such national programs, limited assistance to African governments will be provided to meet portions of the costs of additional staff, to train staff in family planning techniques, to renovate or build facilities for family planning clinics and to equip the facilities. Other activities related to official family planning efforts also will be supported to the extent that they represent new initiatives or strengthening of existing programs.

FY 1971 funds are required for (1) the salaries and related costs of the U.S. technicians in the Regional Population Office in Accra and for short-term consultant services as needed (\$205,000); (2) commodities for the Accra office, including household and office furnishings and a vehicle (\$10,000); (3) local support costs of the Accra office (staff, travel, utilities, vehicle maintenance) (\$20,000); (4) costs of family planning publications and films (\$5,000); (5) assistance to establishment of local data collecting units (\$25,000); and (6) contributions toward the costs of new, official family planning programs (\$60,000).

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Regional Population Planning - Pathfinder Fund		ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation		FUNDS DL	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-580-189		PRIOR REFERENCE P. 39, FY 1970, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *	

Project Target and Course of Action: To accelerate the development of interest, concern, and programs related to family planning.

The A.I.D. regional population program in Africa was begun in FY 1968 with a grant to the Pathfinder Fund to develop and implement family planning projects. In countries where acceptance of family planning is limited, much of the pioneering work is done by the Fund. A.I.D. support augments the Fund's resources for developing projects and making initial grants to individuals and local organizations interested in and working with family planning programs. Wherever possible, these services are integrated into health programs providing for maternal and child health services, health education, and training. The Fund's specific objective is to establish family planning clinics and support them, usually with clinical equipment, contraceptives, educational materials, and funds for training and local costs. Assistance is provided for one or two years, until the clinics qualify for assistance from larger foundations or are integrated into national health services and receive their support through these sources.

Activities which have been supported through the A.I.D. grant include small private family planning clinics in the Gambia and in Dahomey, a private hospital in Northwest Congo for a program combined with maternal and child health services, training for participants from Uganda, Nigeria and Liberia to study family planning technology, technical services, and a motivational film

to explain the advantages of child spacing. Implementation of the A.I.D. grant has been slow due primarily to African attitudes on family planning. However, as family planning gains acceptance in Africa, the Fund's activities are increasing and it is expected that future implementation will be at a faster rate.

FY 1971 funds (\$100,000) will be granted to the Pathfinder Fund to continue support of their pioneering work in Africa and to provide for the development and implementation by the Fund of additional family planning activities.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	250	18	232							Pathfinder Fund
Estimated FY 70	50	125								
Estimated through 6/30/70	300	143	157		15	15		15	15	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		10	10		25	25	
					15	15		35	35	
					10	10		25	25	
Proposed FY 71	100	*	*		50	50		100	100	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants ...						
				Commodities ...						
				Other Costs ...						
				Total Obligations						

*Subject to annual review

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Regional Population Planning - Population Council	ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation		FUNDS DL
	PRIOR REFERENCE p.39, FY 1970, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-580-346			

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, the degree of recognition of the relationship and the nature of attitudes regarding population and family planning vary from country to country. The rate of population growth and its effects on development programs also vary. African leaders who do express concern 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. Many other leaders are not convinced that such programs are necessary; for them, demographic and statistical data can serve to dramatize the need for action.

In FY 1969 A.I.D. made a grant to the Population Council to permit 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. The Council will undertake various types of surveys and studies, including demographic surveys, vital events registration, studies of knowledge, attitudes and practices with respect to family planning and special studies such as effects of migration and resettlement on fertility; and any studies related to population which may

be requested by the governments and considered warranted by the circumstances in each country. 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 Africa regional population program includes several activities related to censuses and demographic studies which are designed to deal with different aspects of the problem. This activity through the Population Council 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 will be carried out through assistance to African university centers and private organizations, although some assistance to African governments would be provided upon request. Another regional project (698-11-570-361) deals with censuses and demographic studies to be carried out on a national basis in cooperation with African governments. Another small amount is made available under the general population support project (698-11-580-166) to African universities for studies by senior students of demographic phenomena.

The Council undertakes some activities directly. It also makes sub-grants to individuals and organizations, both government and non-government to undertake population activities. The first sub-grant will be made to Makerere University College in Uganda for a program of vital events registration and a survey of family planning attitudes. A

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	300	-	300							Population Council	
Estimated FY 70	-	150									
Estimated through 6/30/70	300	150	150					50	50		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					25	25		
								25	25		
								100	100		
Proposed FY 71	200	*	*	Total Obligations				200	200		

*Subject to annual review

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Regional Population Planning - Population Council	698-11-580-346

similar program at Haile Selassie I University in Ethiopia is being considered. Demographic surveys in Dahomey and Upper Volta and assistance to Fourah Bay College in Sierra Leone and to Ahmadu Bello University in Nigeria for development of demographic teaching and research units are planned.

FY 1971 funds (\$200,000) will be granted to the Population Council to continue their efforts in developing and implementing population projects.

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Maternal and Child Health Extension	ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation	FUNDS DL	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-580-358	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of African people by assisting to provide limited maternal and child health (MCH) services which include family planning services.

This project will assist Africans in realizing their desire for healthy mothers and children through provision of maternal and child health services, including family planning assistance. MCH services provide an ideal setting for imparting information and assistance in child spacing.

The project is intended to train district and regional supervisory staffs in community development, teaching and health. These supervisors will in turn train local village volunteer workers, or official as well as non-governmental health personnel, 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 also be trained to record births, deaths and other vital data which will be useful to health ministries.

A team will visit various African countries to discuss this approach with African leaders and encourage them to cooperate in initiating pilot programs. Each program will initially include approximately 250,000 people, of whom, available statistical norms indicate,

approximately 80,000 will be children under the age of ten and 37,500 will be women of child-bearing age having 11,000 live births annually. The team will also develop a tentative action plan for each pilot program, including an assessment of existing MCH services and other programs on which to base the project in that area, and the inputs required from the host government and external donors.

In FY 1971, A.I.D. will enter into a participating agency service agreement to provide teams for three pilot programs when, as is anticipated, African governments accept this new experimental approach. Each team will consist of a public health nurse-educator, a health educator and an operations officer, and will be provided with medical supplies and essential vehicles. These teams will be supplemented by short-term advisors as needed in such fields as epidemiology, demography, social anthropology and economics.

Each team will work with the cooperating government in the following activities: (1) establishment of a focal point within the national Ministry of Health to supervise and direct the project; (2) planning and initiation of training programs for district-level staff to instruct and supervise participating workers in the pilot area in extending MCH advice, including advice on child spacing, in administering the drugs and medicines provided, and in recording vital events data; (3) analysis of the data recorded, evaluation of project operation and advice on future operations.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES										
Through 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS											
	Estimated FY 70	Estimated through 6/30/70	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971							
Proposed FY 71	476	*	*	Total Obligations	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected					
				U.S. Technicians					195	195						
				Participants . . .					-	-						
				Commodities . . .					245	245						
				Other Costs . . .					36	36						
									476	476						

*To be determined

Country:

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Maternal and Child Health Extension	698-11-580-358

It is expected that the size of each pilot program may be enlarged substantially in the second and third years of operation. At the end of five years, it is hoped that this inclusion of family planning extension in MCH will have proved its acceptability for wider use in Africa.

FY 1971 funding is required to provide for initial costs, under a participating agency service agreement, including six man-years of services (\$195,000); medicines, contraceptives, vehicles and other commodities (\$245,000); and other support costs (\$36,000).

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Family Planning Courses at Health Training Institutions	ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation	FUNDS DL	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-580-359	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist African health-training institutions to increase the family planning content of their curricula.

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 bio-chemistry of human reproduction, the techniques applicable to fertility control and the correction of infertility. Yet a well-balanced maternal and child health program should include all these elements.

Initially this project will finance a series of seminars for deans and directors of health training institutions and governmental officials to discuss these problems. It is anticipated that these discussions will help 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.

The first of these seminars (financed through the Regional Population Support project, 698-11-580-166) will be sponsored by the African Medical School Association (AMSA) and will take place at the Medical School of Makerere University College in Uganda in June 1970. As a

part of this new project, similar seminars will be held each year for the next four years, building on the experience of the Uganda seminar and continuing to draw on the advice and counsel of the African Medical School Association. By the end of 1975 it is anticipated that deans and directors of a substantial number of African health training schools will accept the concept of integrating family planning into health training curricula.

The second element of this project will begin when a health training institution decides to include family planning subjects in its curriculum. These institutions will range from medical schools to schools providing lower level training for workers in health dispensaries. It is anticipated that faculties of African medical schools can teach these subjects. 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 by A.I.D. It is anticipated that equipment required will include teaching aids such as books and periodicals in both French and English and audio-visual equipment. (It is planned that translation costs will be financed through the existing A.I.D. agency-wide contract with The Population Council.)

Contract services will be utilized to implement this project, with continuing consultation with the African Medical School Association and other appropriate regional

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/69											
Estimated FY 70											
Estimated through 6/30/70								50	50		
				U.S. Technicians				50	50		
				Participants . . .				40	40		
				Commodities . . .				14	14		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs . . .							
Proposed FY 71	154	*	*	Total Obligations				154	154		

*Subject to annual review

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE Family Planning Courses at Health Training Institutions	PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-580-359
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organizations. It is impossible to predict in advance how fast African medical schools and other health training institutions will accept this proposed approach. The immediate target will be to strengthen the family planning element of the curricula of 25 institutions over the next five years. 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.

Funds will be needed in FY 1971 for (1) short term consultants to assist in planning and conducting a seminar and incorporating family planning into curricula of the health training institutions (\$50,000); (2) training grants for 35 participants to attend the seminar and five grants for training in the U.S. in family planning (\$50,000); (3) commodities for the health training institutions (\$40,000); and (4) support costs for these activities (\$14,000).

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Regional Rapid Vocational Training	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-610-330	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1970, AFR-PDB, page 42	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this project is to assist the UDEAC states (Central African Republic, Cameroon, Congo(B), Gabon, and Chad) in developing vitally-needed regional vocational training programs in the industrial sector. These programs are necessary if the UDEAC region is to overcome its shortage of middle-level manpower. A.I.D. is concentrating on three closely-related areas in this project: (1) training of middle-level industrial technicians, (2) training and upgrading of technical teachers, and (3) applied research on methods of improving technical education.

In 1968 the UDEAC states made a request to A.I.D. for a survey to ascertain the interest in regional vocational training programs and to assess the potential of existing facilities within the member countries. The survey was conducted in 1969 by the Organization for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT) which has prior experience in the improvement of the Regional Rapid Vocational Training Center in Gabon and is knowledgeable about conditions in other Central African countries. ORT found many areas where the shortage of trained manpower was critical. Following receipt of a preliminary report in January 1970, discussions were held with ORT regarding several potential regional centers. Of the ten centers recommended, three warrant consideration for U.S. assistance, namely: (1) a Regional Technical Training School, (2) a Regional Teacher Training Institute, and (3) a Regional Training Aids and Educational Research Center.

In FY 1971 \$210,000 is needed for: (1) in-depth institutional analyses (\$30,000), (2) three technicians' services (\$120,000), and (3) commodities for physical plant and equipment needs (\$60,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Organization for Rehabilitation through Training						
Through 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971		
Estimated FY 70				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/70								150	150	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					60	60	
Proposed FY 71	210	690	900	Total Obligations				210	210	

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	Southern Africa Regional Center for Improvement in Instructional Methods	ACTIVITY	Education	FUNDS	TA
PROJECT NUMBER	690-11-650-009	PRIOR REFERENCE	None	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1971	FY: 1976

Project Target and Course Action: This is a new project to assist with the establishment of a regional center operated and supported by the cooperating countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland and possibly Zambia), for the improvement of teaching and learning programs, methods and materials in primary and secondary education through the use of the newer educational technologies.

The cooperating African Governments are committed to the improvement of their curricula and teaching methods as a means of making education more relevant to present day 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 has been given to the expansion of facilities than to the quality of education. With an average teacher-pupil ratio of approximately 1-50 in the primary schools, the instructional methods are geared to mass education with little or no accommodation made to individual differences in the rate of learning or their capacity to learn. Most pupils are taught by a process of memorization with a minimum of challenge, stimulation or relevance to social needs.

Some of the newer educational technologies such as programmed instruction, radio/correspondence, micro teaching, etc. have much to offer in a region where the

quality of the teaching profession falls far short of needs. At the secondary level, there is still a considerable dependence on expatriate teachers who are unfamiliar with the African teaching situation and syllabuses, and who serve for relatively short periods, thereby causing a high turnover of teaching personnel. Based on the factors of poor quality and high turnover of staff, it is believed that well-designed programmed instructional materials, either adapted from existing instructional materials developed elsewhere or constructed within the region, would help to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the teacher's instruction and the pupils' learning.

Prior to the establishment of a regional institutional center a feasibility analysis is expected to be undertaken early in FY 71 of the educational merits of this type of instruction in Eastern and Southern Africa, and for the development of a proposal for the initiation and conduct of the project. This study is included in the Africa-wide regional project, "Feasibility Studies and Project Design Technical Assistance." It would be done in cooperation with the southern African countries having a priority need for this type of program and who have expressed an interest in participating in this regional cooperative effort.

The second phase would focus on the creation of a center to be located in one of the cooperating countries which would direct its efforts to (1) the preparation and

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971				
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		
Through 6/30/69												To be selected
Estimated FY 70												
Estimated through 6/30/70				U.S. Technicians				-	200	200		
				Participants . . .				-	20	20		
				Commodities . . .				-	20	20		
				Other Costs . . .				-	15	15		
Proposed FY 71	255	1,045	1,300	Total Obligations				-	255	255		

Country:

REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE

Southern Africa Regional Center for Improvement in Instructional Methods

PROJECT NUMBER

690-11-650-009

validating of materials and methods suitable to African primary and secondary schools (2) the training of a cadre of specialists who would eventually staff the center, and (3) conducting short training courses for those who will demonstrate the use of the methods and materials in their country. This would be implemented through a U.S. contract team selected on the basis of the feasibility study. In the third phase, the U.S. staff would serve as advisors to the African staff and provide in-service training to those technicians who will be operating the Center when A.I.D. personnel depart. This activity would be coordinated with other related regional education projects in this area.

The cooperating governments are expected to provide the facilities for the Center, certain logistic support for the U.S. staff, and pay salaries and family upkeep of all participants trained under the project. They will also pay the costs of operating the Center after U.S. assistance has been completed.

The FY 1971 funding is required to finance a contract with an American university or private organization for three education specialists (\$200,000), first year higher degree training for five participants (\$20,000), training equipment and materials for the Center (\$20,000), and local costs (\$15,000).

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Southern Africa Regional Technician Training	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 690-11-660-008	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 42, FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course Action: To assist in developing a regional agricultural technician training project in southern African countries, including Malawi, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland and possibly Zambia which would provide short-term, highly intensive technical training, principally in agriculture, for in-service personnel.

The lack of trained agricultural personnel, particularly in the fields of agricultural extension and research continues to be a serious bottleneck to agricultural development in most of Africa. It is not feasible for the southern African countries to carry out much-needed sub-professional training individually because of inadequate expertise and insufficient capacity to justify national duplication of training courses.

Under this project these countries, assisted by aid donors, are endeavoring to make greater use of existing national training facilities by undertaking programs which will serve the needs of other countries in the area with similar needs.

An A.I.D.-sponsored consultant completed a preliminary feasibility study of the project proposal by mid-1969. This feasibility study indicated enthusiastic support by the four countries of a regional approach to training agriculture technicians. At the beginning short-term U.S. supervisor/instructors will be sent out from the U.S. Department of Agriculture or from private institutions as the need and interest for particular

courses are identified and all other necessary arrangements are made among the participating countries for giving the courses. The country best qualified in a particular field will serve as host to the other countries for the short course of about two or three months. Participants from the several countries will be enrolled with assurance of multi-national participation as a pre-condition to providing each course. Each sponsoring country will provide as an associate-instructor a well qualified training officer capable of taking an important part in adapting course material to the problems and needs of the region and to the level of officers to be trained. These associate-instructors will form the organizational nucleus for carrying on the cooperative training program as U.S. assistance to the project is phased out. The Southern Africa Regional A.I.D. Agricultural Advisor will assist in project coordination and provide the administrative follow-up necessary for implementation of the project in its early phase. A supervisor/instructor will be provided to manage the project when the number of courses established justifies the continuing full-time services of a U.S. technician. Four courses are planned to be established during FY 1970, one in each of the four countries -- Field Research Methods (Malawi), Extension Methods (Botswana), Soil Conservation (Lesotho), and Animal Production (Swaziland). Eight such courses are planned for FY 1971.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69											Department of Agriculture
Estimated FY 70	50	15		U.S. Technicians	-	40	40	-	65	65	
Estimated through 6/30/70	50	15	35	Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	6	-	6	7	-	7	
				Other Costs . . .	4	-	4	8	-	8	
Proposed FY 71	80	400	530	Total Obligations	10	40	50	15	65	80	

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Southern Africa Regional Technician Training	690-11-660-008

The participating countries will provide the training facilities, other local support in staff assistance and housing which may be feasible, and pay maintenance costs of the participant and his family during training.

The proposed FY 1971 funding covers

the cost of one full time course supervisor/instructor and 2 short term teacher/advisors (\$65,000), supporting training materials (\$7,000), and international travel costs of the trainees (\$8,000).

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE African Graduate Fellowship Program (AFGRAD)	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-062	PRIOR REFERENCE P 43, FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963 SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973

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 the 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 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.

From AFGRAD's inception in 1963 through January 1, 1970, 157 students from 27 countries received graduate degrees in the United States and returned home. There are 289 students being assisted by the program this academic year (1969-70), including 14 "special" awards

for which A.I.D. finances maintenance and tuition. 187 students will continue their studies into the 1970-71 academic year and 125 new starts have been authorized, making a total of 312 students requiring assistance in the 1970-71 academic year. These include 25 new "special" awards and 10 short-term grants for foreign student advisors for African universities. New start quotas of 125 are planned for the 1971-72 and 1972-73 academic years, during which time Africa's future needs for graduate training in the U.S. and the role A.I.D. might play in meeting them will be reviewed. In FY 1971 and 1972 increased emphasis will be placed on preparing Africans for teaching positions in African universities, thus accelerating the Africanization process in higher education.

FY 1971 funds (\$1,085,000) will be required to cover the costs of 205 continuing students and 125 new students for the academic year 1971-72 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".

The projected pipeline figure of \$1,042,000 at the end of FY 1970 represents approximately 12 months forward funding of the contract with AAI to enable them to proceed with selection of new students for the next academic year.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	African-American Institute
Through 6/30/69	3,601	2,578	1,023								
Estimated FY 70	850	831		U.S. Technicians Participants ...		850	850		1,085	1,085	
Estimated through 6/30/70	4,451	3,409	1,042	Commodities ...							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs ...							
Proposed FY 71	1,085	1,800	7,336	Total Obligations		850	850		1,085	1,085	

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE African Higher Education Program - Scholarships (INTERAF) PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-210	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 44 FY 1970, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide undergraduate and graduate level training opportunities for African students at African universities outside their home countries. AID, as part of the project, is also providing support to the Association of African Universities to develop a secretariat to administer this scholarship program.

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, it is proposed to progressively substitute training under this program for that now being provided in the U.S. under the ASPAU Program, 698-11-660-603. In FY 1971 and thereafter, as graduate facilities in Africa are identified that can provide the type of training now being provided in the U.S. under the AFGRAD Project, 698-11-660-062, it is planned to add graduate scholarship grants to this program. This would be done without increasing the total number of scholarships presently proposed for these projects. 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 consist of tuition, subsistence, and a portion of the costs of travel and books.

AID also provides assistance to the Association of African Universities (AAU) to enable that organization to develop a secretariat which will be able to assume full responsibility for the operation of the scholarship program in two or three years. Until the secretariat is established and fully operational, the AAU will contract with the African American Institute (AAI) for necessary program and administrative support.

Since the project's inception late in FY 1967, 462 students have been placed at 22 African universities including 221 new students in the 1969-70 academic year. Preparation has been made for the selection and placement of an additional 225 students for the 1970-71 academic year, which would bring the total on board in June 1971 to approximately 665. At the end of the 1970-71 academic year, the first graduates (20) will complete their studies and approximately 200 will graduate yearly thereafter. For the 1971-72 academic year, an additional 225 new students will be added bringing the total on board in June 1972 to approximately 840. During 1970-1972, the secretariat established in the latter part of FY 1969, will be assisted by AAI so that it can assume major responsibility for the administration of the program. With the increase in the African staff, there will be a corresponding decrease in the staff of the AAI devoted to this scholarship program (funded under project "AAI-Education and Training Activities 698-11-680-186"). Further scholarship assistance after FY 1971 will be dependent on the establishment and functioning of the AAU scholarship secretariat and addition-

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			Association of African Universities	
					Estimated FY 1970		Proposed FY 1971		
Through 6/30/69	2,035	736	1,299	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 70	1,133	883							
Estimated through 6/30/70	3,168	1,619	1,549	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants . . .	1,018	1,018		1,400	1,400
				Commodities . . .	-	-		-	-
				Other Costs . . .		115	115		115
Proposed FY 71	1,515	*	*	Total Obligations	1,133	1,133		1,515	1,515

Country:

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
African Higher Education Program-Scholarships (INTERAF)	698-11-660-210

al participation of other donors.

FY 1971 funds are required: (1) to cover the scholarship costs during 1971-72 of 840 students (\$1,400,000), and (2) other costs (\$115,000) for the operation of the secretariat.

The unliquidated balance estimated for the project on June 30, 1970 is primarily for forward funding of estimated contract costs for 12 months.

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	African Higher Education Program - Centers of Learning	ACTIVITY	Education	FUNDS	TA
PROJECT NUMBER	690-11-000-211	PRIOR REFERENCE	P. 45 FY 1970	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
			AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1967	FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist selected African colleges and universities to develop academic training programs in fields of study related to Africa's need for development.

This project seeks through a contract with the Overseas Liaison Committee (OLC) of the American Council on Education to identify and assist African colleges and universities which show the greatest potential for serving as "regional centers of learning" for development-related fields of study at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. These efforts are designed to eliminate the need for and to discourage the establishment of numerous and duplicative specialized programs at all schools or in all countries of Africa, and at the same time make available for African students training opportunities in Africa that otherwise might have to be obtained outside the continent.

Under a related contract, OLC will also assist selected educational institutions to develop programs and curricula more relevant to African development needs and to introduce standardized and improved student selection and administrative techniques.

During FY 1970 a regional center of learning in agricultural education at Njala University College, Sierra Leone became operational. Others under active consideration are schools specializing in agricultural economics at the Federal University of the Cameroon, Yaounde, veterinary medicine at Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria and at University College Nairobi, Kenya and

sanitary engineering at Mohammad V University, Rabat, Morocco. OLC has also assisted in the organization of two regional councils of education in East and West Africa and conducted two special university studies dealing with the role of one university in the national education effort and at the other in combining two separate but related faculties. Working papers and special reports have been prepared for A.I.D. on subjects ranging in content from problems in technical and vocational education in Africa to engineering education facilities and the role of higher education in rural development.

OLC assisted in the initial organizational meeting of the Nigerian National Conference on Curriculum Development; played a substantive role in planning for the future development of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland; and assisted in the organization of the African Teachers Education Association.

In FY 1971 the project will emphasize shifting the initiative for identifying and developing such regional centers from AID/OLC to African organizations such as the Association of African Universities (AAU) The Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) which have already shown some initiatives in this direction. Attention will be given to identifying institutions of higher learning that have or are interested in developing sub-professional training programs for agricultural technicians, auxiliary medical personnel, non-degree teachers and middle level technical management and supervisory personnel.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Overseas Liaison Committee of the American Council on Education
Through 6/30/69	275	0	275								
Estimated FY 70	-	170									
Estimated through 6/30/70	275	170	105	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	75	75	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 71	75	*	*	Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	75	75	

*Subject to annual review.

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE African Higher Education Program - Centers of Learning	PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-211
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FY 1971 funds (\$75,000) will be required for this activity to cover the contract services of OLC study team; short-term consultants to African governments, African universities, professional educational groups and other educational entities; and support staff.

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Njala Agricultural Education-Regional Center	ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P 47, FY 1970, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-212			

To assist Njala University to develop the capacity to train students from a number of African countries in the field of agricultural education.

Since 1963, A.I.D. has provided various kinds of assistance to Njala under the bilateral program with Sierra Leone. However, the institution serves the needs of not only Sierra Leone, but of the Gambia, Liberia, Ghana, Cameroon, Nigeria and other African countries. Therefore, in FY 1970 a decision was made to continue assistance to Njala as a regional university capable of meeting the needs of English-speaking West African countries in agricultural education. Njala's training program, which is patterned after that of land grant colleges in the United States, provides work-study activities, experimental agricultural and basic research. This course of study is functionally related to the needs of Central-West African countries and is designed to help them increase their food production.

The number of students enrolled has risen from 100 at the opening of the institution to more than 300 in the current academic year. Twenty-five percent of the current enrollment consists of foreign students, and this number is expected to increase in 1971 as additional dormitory facilities become available. Total enrollment at the school is expected to climb to 600 students by 1975.

Accomplishments are seen in the establishment of cooperative credit unions, marketing societies and agri-

cultural service centers in the rural areas. Student participation in these off-campus learning activities has enhanced the image of the College of Agriculture in the eyes of neighboring countries.

In FY 1971, a total of \$300,000 is required for (1) continuing the services of eleven professors in agricultural education and related fields along with some short term consultants (\$250,000); (2) participant training (\$15,000) for five African staff members; (3) commodities (\$10,000) in the form of library and laboratory equipment and teaching materials; and (4) the local support costs of the technicians (\$25,000).

The GOSL will maintain its support of the recurring cost budget of Njala University College at the rate of \$700,000 per annum. Additional contributions to NUC, primarily teaching personnel, are being made through Peace Corps groups from Canada, U.S. and England, Overseas Education Services, British Ministry of Overseas Development, Educational Development Center and others. These contributions are primarily teaching personnel.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	475	-	475								University of Illinois
Estimated FY 70	600	625				450	450		250	250	
Estimated through 6/30/70	1,075	625	450	U.S. Technicians		25	25		15	15	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants . . .		25	25		10	10	
				Commodities . . .		100	100		25	25	
				Other Costs . . .							
Proposed FY 71	300	1,195	2,570	Total Obligations		600	600		300	300	

PROJECT TITLE African Scholarship Program of American Universities (ASPAU)		ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-603		PRIOR REFERENCE P, 49, FY 1970, AFR P.D.B.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *	

Project Target and Course of Action: To help meet African requirements for trained manpower by supporting the efforts of U.S. colleges and universities to provide under-graduate training for selected African students. Under this program, some 200 American colleges and universities provide tuition-free, four-year scholarships. The students' home country pays international travel costs and A.I.D. pays for their subsistence and other program expenses. This program is administered by the African-American Institute (AAI), which is responsible for selection and university placement, maintenance payments and other administrative arrangements.

In the current academic year, 17 universities have increased their contribution to this program and are covering subsistence costs as well as tuition for 17 students. Additional universities have indicated their willingness to assume a similar responsibility for 60 new students in the 1970-71 academic year.

Since the program began, nearly 1,600 students from 33 African countries have received under-graduate training in the U.S. Many of these have now returned home to assume positions in government or private industry while others have continued their education and sought graduate degrees. Now that African colleges and universities are more capable of meeting most of the undergraduate training needs, no new "regular" 4-year scholarships, i.e., where A.I.D. pays maintenance costs, will be awarded. In the 1970-71 academic year, A.I.D. assistance will be limited to financing continuing costs of 4-year scholarships pre-

viously awarded, maintenance costs of junior-year transfer (2-year) students, and orientation costs of new 4-year scholarships for which the American universities will pay full tuition and maintenance. In the current academic year 1969-70, a total of 415 students are enrolled and 135 are expected to graduate by June 1970. An estimated 11 will terminate their programs for academic and personal reasons during the year leaving 252 students receiving full A.I.D. maintenance support, and 17 students receiving maintenance and tuition from the universities and A.I.D. support for selection and orientation costs. To this total will be added 50 new university-funded tuition and maintenance awards. In addition A.I.D. will finance the costs for up to 20 junior year transfer students, bringing the total for the 1970-71 academic year to 339 students. Of the 252 students receiving full A.I.D. support 30 will be in short-term terminal training programs. By the end of 1970-71 85 are expected to graduate and 4 to terminate their programs.

FY 1971 funds (\$725,000) will be required to cover the costs of 250 continuing students in 1971-72 academic year plus a new intake of 50 awards with university-funded tuition and maintenance and 20 junior year transfers, for a total of 320 students in the program. Included in this number are 25 students who will have completed their academic studies but will be enrolled in short, terminal, practical training programs.

Administrative costs for this project are funded under the AAI-Education and Training Activities project.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
Through 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
	Estimated FY 70	Estimated through 6/30/70	Proposed FY 71	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
	15,610	14,328	1,282							African-American Institute
	875	1,102								
	16,485	15,430	1,055							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
	725	*	*							
					875	875		725	725	
				Total Obligations						

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Southern Africa Regional Testing Center	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 690-11-680-174	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1970 Africa Project Data Book, P. 51	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: To establish a Southern Africa Regional Center, operated and supported by the cooperating countries, to provide testing services for government agencies, school systems and private employers in Malawi, Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland. Zambia may participate at a later stage. The limited facilities available in Africa for secondary education and technical training make it vitally important that those with sufficient aptitude be identified for selection for training. A similar problem exists in hiring persons for jobs in government and private industry. When suitable aptitude tests are not available most employers, including the Government, rely on arbitrary, formal educational criteria as a basis for selection. A.I.D. is assisting the four governments with the establishment and development of a regional testing center which will facilitate selection of the most promising and best qualified candidates for scarce spaces in secondary and technical schools and jobs in industry and government. The creation of a central testing center for the use of several countries will result in more efficient testing at a lower cost for each than could be realized through individual national systems.

Further savings will be made possible through the adaptation, with slight modification, of tests already developed for use in West Africa by the American Institute for Research, largely with A.I.D. financing.

The first phase of this project (24 months), which began in December, 1969 with the arrival of the 3-man

contract team, will demonstrate testing techniques, begin the selection of future counterparts for training in the U.S. and at the West Africa Examinations Council, and develop required testing procedures and manuals. In the second phase (24 months) the Center is expected to be fully operational with American experts in charge of operations, conducting training and developing new tests and techniques applicable to the specific needs of the participating countries. In its third and final phase (24 months), the Contract Technicians will serve as advisors to the African staff and provide in-service training so that the African staff will be capable of operating the center when the A.I.D. technicians depart.

Through arrangements with the Malawi Statistical Service, computer and other statistical equipment is being made available at no cost for use on the project. The four cooperating governments are also providing certain logistic support for the American staff, will pay salaries and family upkeep of all participants trained and will share the costs of operation after the center has been established.

FY 1971 funding is required to extend the three-man contract team along with short-term consultants for one year (\$145,000); provide training for four continuing and five new participants (\$45,000); make available the required testing materials/supplies (\$10,000) and, for other costs (\$5,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (in Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES American Institute for Research
Through 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated FY 70	20	155									
Estimated through 6/30/70	343	155	188								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 71	205	747	1295	Total Obligations	20	20	20	205	205		

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE African-American Institute - Education & Training Activities		ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-680-186		PRIOR REFERENCE P. 53, FY 1970, AFR P.D.B.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *	

Project Target and Course of Action: This project provides a more 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). 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 698-11-690-635 - Regional Education/Training; Project 698-11-660-062 - African Graduate Fellowship Program (AFGRAD); and Project 698-11-660-210 - African Higher Education Program (AHEP) - Scholarships.

FY 1971 funds (\$1,050,000) will finance the project for one year covering the costs of personnel and related support expenses. After FY 1971 annual expenditures are expected to decline gradually. The pipeline of \$1,137,000 estimated for June 30, 1970 represents approximately 12 months forward funding of the contract.

For several years the African-American Institute has administered for A.I.D. a number of projects in education and training fields. 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. This arrangement minimizes duplication, actually reduces the cost to A.I.D. and enables the contractor to organize his office more efficiently.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES African-American Institute
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	2,367	932	1,435							
Estimated FY 70	970	1,268								
Estimated through 6/30/70	3,337	2,200	1,137							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 71	1,050	*	*							
				Total Obligations	970	970		1,050	1,050	

*Subject to annual review

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 690-11-690-004	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1970 Africa Project Data Book, P. 54	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course Action: To assist the regional University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (UBLS) to increase its effectiveness and capabilities in the fields of education and agriculture, and to assist with the planning of the development of the University.

In the past, A.I.D. helped UBLS by providing scholarships under the "Regional Education Grants" program. Assistance is now being given to help the three countries meet their high priority needs for trained manpower chiefly in education and agriculture. The major responsibility for planning and undertaking improvements in these areas rests with the University's School of Education and College of Agriculture which provide training, research, and consultative services.

The three countries need assistance with upgrading the teachers and administrators already working in the primary and secondary schools and with the training of more new teachers to meet the increasing needs for education. It has been estimated that approximately 50% of the teachers in Botswana and Lesotho and 30% of the teachers in Swaziland are sub-standard. The effects of this situation are exemplified by the large numbers of pupils who fail the school-leaving examinations. In-service upgrading programs, improvement of the curriculum and development of appropriate teaching and learning materials are being employed to correct this problem. The expansion of facilities of the University is also needed to educate more teachers.

To date A.I.D.'s assistance has consisted

of supplying teachers in the education and agriculture fields. Under a contract with the California State Polytechnic College four education specialists (two each in Botswana and Lesotho) and two agricultural educators (located in Swaziland) started their assignment during the fall of 1969. In addition, assistance is being given with participant training to qualify young Africans for places on the faculty or to help them improve their position on the faculty. Under the Africa-wide Higher Education Program, consultants' services are being provided to help with the long range planning of the University. The nature of further A.I.D. contribution will depend upon the completion of a long-range development plan for expansion of UBLS and the willingness of other donors and the three governments to give solid support to and make full use of the expanded University. The expansion of the university as a whole, and particularly the further development of the branches in Swaziland and Botswana, will require considerable expertise beyond that already available in the higher administrative echelon. U.S. efforts are being coordinated closely with those of other donors which include Canada, the United Kingdom, the IBRD the United Nations and a number of private foundations. Technical assistance programs are also under consideration by Sweden.

FY 1971 funds amounting to \$270,000 will provide: an additional year's financing of six contract teachers (\$240,000), funds for an additional year's

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	363	-	363								California State Polytechnic College
Estimated FY 70	-	190		U.S. Technicians				-	240	240	
Estimated through 6/30/70	363	190	173	Participants ...				20	-	20	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...				-	10	10	
				Other Costs ...				-	-	-	
Proposed FY 71	270	1,867	2500	Total Obligations				20	250	270	

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland	690-11-690-004

advance training of four participants (\$20,000), and teaching materials and supplies for the University in Lesotho and its two specialized centers in Swaziland and Botswana (\$10,000).

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE West Africa Examinations Council		ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-690-169		PRIOR REFERENCE P. 55 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the West African Examinations Council (WAEC) to improve and expand its aptitude testing capability in order to assist its member states (Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, and The Gambia) in the use of testing for government service and entrance to and graduation from various education and training institutions. The participation of Liberia as an associate member of the WAEC is expected in 1970.

Since 1960 AID has assisted Nigeria in the development, administration and interpretation of aptitude tests for Nigerian students. From this activity evolved the Nigerian Aptitude Testing Unit (NATU) which, because of its close working relations with the WAEC, was integrated into that group in 1966. The introduction of the aptitude testing facility will have an influence on the examination systems of the member states by relating examinations more closely to the comprehensive curricula being introduced to meet present African needs for manpower development.

Six U.S. contract technicians are assisting the WAEC in the improvement and expansion of its Test Development and Research Office (TEDRO) in Nigeria (incorporating NATU) and in the establishment of a branch office to help service Ghana, Sierra Leone, and The Gambia. An advisor will be stationed in Accra in March 1970. The technicians are helping to improve existing testing programs and to develop new tests to meet the needs of the member states. Specific goals in process are: (1) revision of the Law Faculty Admission battery on the basis of validity studies; (2) revision of the University Series of tests; (3) revision of

the Civil Service Entrance Examinations; and (4) continuation of the investigation of the validity of the University Series tests, the Teacher Training Institution battery, the Technical Training College battery and the Common Entrance Examination battery.

In 1969-1970 a computer program library was established to serve both the Ghanaian and Nigerian National Offices of the WAEC and to serve the data processing needs of TEDRO. The computer library will be expanded as new programs develop. Also, a professional library has been established within WAEC including a microfilm depository for the WAEC archives. Validity studies have been completed of the Nursing Council of Nigeria Common Entrance Examination and of the Oral English Examination for use at the West African School Certificate level. The WAEC is considering universal use of these tests in Ghana in June 1970 and in Nigeria in November 1970.

The member states will continue to provide about \$800,000 over the next four years. WAEC will continue to provide office space, equipment and clerical services. The Ford Foundation plans to provide more than \$350,000 over the next six years for the training of African nationals at the WAEC and for the training of WAEC staff in the U. S.

FY 1971 funds of \$300,000 will continue the services of five technicians (\$250,000) and home office backstopping (\$18,000 - project manager and part-time secretarial services); additional commodities (\$2,000 - office equipment and supplies); and other costs (\$30,000 - computer rental, vehicle maintenance and spare parts).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES American Institutes for Research
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	424	300	124							
Estimated FY 70	350	204								
Estimated through 6/30/70	774	504	270							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 71	300	226	1,300							
Cost Components										
U.S. Technicians					313	313		268	268	
Participants . . .					-	-		-	-	
Commodities . . .					2	2		2	2	
Other Costs . . .					35	35		30	30	
Total Obligations					350	350		300	300	

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE African Mathematics Program	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-690-356	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 56 FY 1970, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: In support of curricula reform and modernization programs in African education, this project promotes the use of new approaches to teaching mathematics in primary and secondary schools in Africa through development of curriculum materials and teacher training.

Under an A.I.D. research and development contract, the Education Development Center (EDC) has developed new mathematics curriculum materials cooperatively with African educators and initiated training programs for African teachers. It also has successfully introduced new methods and approaches to mathematics teaching into a number of African countries and experimental programs have been developed in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi and Zambia through some 69 mathematics teacher-training institutes. Sixty-six volumes of primary and secondary mathematics textbooks and teacher guides and three teacher training films have been developed. An African Mathematics Management Committee has also been organized.

In FY 1971 EDC will continue to revise mathematics materials and adapt methods to local conditions through regional workshops, summer institutes and meetings. African teachers and teacher trainers will be trained in the use of the textbooks, teacher's guides and other teaching and learning materials. As the supply of teachers and teacher trainers increase cooperating countries will be able to expand the use of the materials in more schools.

Assistance will also be given to developing the

regional and national organizational structures required to transfer management and operational responsibilities to African control, including publication and distribution of textbooks and other learning materials in mathematics. EDC will accomplish this through regional meetings and working collectively and individually with the Council for Education in East and Southern Africa, the West African Regional Council for Teacher Education and the African Mathematics Management Committee.

In the FY 1970 Congressional Presentation this activity was included as part of the African Mathematics/ Science Program 698-11-690-178. As the mathematics research and development element will be completed at the end of FY 1970, at least one year ahead of the science program, they are being separated into two projects in the interest of better management. This separation is particularly important as the programs move out of the research and development phase into an implementation phase.

FY 1971 funds will be required to continue the services of four full time mathematics educators and up to six short-term mathematics educators and experts (\$210,000) and finance the cost of local travel, purchase of instructional materials and supplies and costs incidental to the conduct of the workshops, seminars and institutes (\$90,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/69											Education Development Center
Estimated FY 70	200	-		U.S. Technicians		140	140		210	210	
Estimated through 6/30/70	200	-	200	Participants ...		-	-		-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...		-	-		-	-	
				Other Costs ...		60	60		90	90	
Proposed FY 71	300	*	*	Total Obligations		200	200		300	300	

*Subject to annual review

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE African Primary Science Program	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-690-357	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 56, FY 1970, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in curriculum reform and the introduction of new approaches in teaching science in primary schools in Africa through teacher training and the development of science teaching curriculum units for each grade of the primary school.

Under an A.I.D. research and development contract, the Education Development Center (EDC) has developed curriculum materials cooperatively with African educators and initiated training programs for Africa teachers. It has also successfully introduced into a number of African countries new methods of science teaching. Although it was anticipated in 1969 that a total of 70 science teaching units would be developed under this project, the number has now been reduced to 55. This reduction is caused by combining some of the smaller units into single presentations and by discarding others that proved unsatisfactory after trial use in schools. At present forty primary science teaching units have been completed and fifteen more selected units are being prepared and will be completed by June 1971. These will comprise an adequate primary school science curriculum from which the individual countries may select those best suited for their needs. Seven U.S. science educators are now working in curriculum centers in Sierra Leone, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania and Malawi under the present EDC contract. Over 200 science workshops have been held to date. The units have been tried out in 3,500 African classrooms and 3,750 African teachers and teacher-educators have been involved in the research program. These research and development

activities will be continued under an A.I.D. centrally funded research and development contract through June 1971.

Funds are required in FY 1971 to initiate the second or implementation phase of the project which will expand the operations into more schools and arrange training courses for primary science teachers. In this phase emphasis will be placed on developing the regional and national organizations required to transfer the program management and operational responsibilities to African control. This will include publication and distribution of the science units and other teaching materials in primary science. It is planned to accomplish this by working through the Council for Education in East and Southern Africa, the West African Regional Council for Teacher Education, the teacher training colleges and institutes of education in the participating countries.

In the FY 1970 Congressional Presentation this activity was included as part of the African Mathematics/Science program 698-11-690-178. As the science research and development phase will not be completed until the end of FY 1971, one year after the mathematics program, they are being separated into two projects in the interest of better management. This separation is particularly important as the programs move out of the research and development phase into an implementation phase.

FY 1971 funds will be required to continue the services of three long-term and up to ten short-term science educators and experts (\$150,000), and to finance

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Education Development Center	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
				Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/69							
Estimated FY 70							
Estimated through 6/30/70							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 71	200	*	*				
				Total Obligations			
							200 200

*Subject to annual review

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
African Primary Science Program	698-11-690-357

the cost of local travel, instructional materials and supplies as well as costs incidental to the conduct of workshops, seminars and institutes (\$50,000).

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Pan African Institute for Development	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-690-521	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1970, PDB, page 66	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Targets and Course of Action: This project's purpose is to provide technical assistance to the Pan African Institute for Development in Buea, Cameroon, where twenty-eight participants from eleven English-speaking African countries are undergoing training in middle-level administrative and management skills. Upon completion of study, these trainees will return to their respective countries for assignments in regional and local government, small business enterprises, cooperatives, and agricultural extension in order to provide the essential links between national planning and local implementation.

The Institute has been successfully operating a center for francophone students in Douala, Cameroon since 1965. There have been 96 graduates of the Douala Center, and 94 of them are now employed in jobs directly related to their training. In five years of operation, the Center has had only one student dropout. The success at Douala prompted the Institute to open a similar center for English-speaking students in Buea.

The West Cameroon government has made available at minimal cost to the Institute the newly-constructed government Training Center in Buea. During the first operational year (November 1969-70), twenty-eight students are in training. Sixty trainees are scheduled for 1970-71, but the increased enrollment is dependent upon the availability of scholarship funds and operational grants. Present recurring costs, including scholarships,

amount to approximately \$200,000 per year.

Forty percent of the initial support funds has been coming from the governments of West Cameroon, Germany, and Britain. Various other private, international and government agencies have shown interest as a result of visits to the Center and personal contacts made by the Center's director. This project exemplifies the operation of a private, non-profit organization on a regional basis with multi-donor funds.

A request has been extended to the U.S. government for assistance to permit utilization of the full capacity of the Center and meet the urgent need for middle-level manpower in local government, small business, cooperatives, and agricultural extension.

A grant of \$100,000 is proposed for FY 1971 to provide two technicians (\$80,000) -- an audio-visual expert and an instructor in extension methods. Commodities (\$20,000) in the form of teaching equipment will also be needed.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Pan African Institute for Development				
Through 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 70	Estimated through 6/30/70	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost		Estimated FY 1970		Proposed FY 1971	
							Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID
				U.S. Technicians			-	80	80	
				Participants . . .			-	-	-	
				Commodities . . .			20	-	20	
				Other Costs . . .			-	-	-	
Proposed FY 71	100	500	600	Total Obligations			20	80	100	

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Regional Education/Training	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS SA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-690-635	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1970 Africa Project Data Book, P. 58	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971

Project Target and Course Action: To provide educational opportunities for refugees from the Portuguese Territories, Rhodesia, South Africa and S. W. Africa in order to enable them to acquire sufficient training to earn a livelihood and to help develop a reservoir of trained manpower for possible future leadership positions in Africa.

This project is administered by the African American Institute (AAI), which operates a secondary level school for southern African refugees. Through arrangements with the Zambian Government (GRZ) the school is located in Nkumbi (Zambia) with local (non-refugee) students permitted to use a number of student places not utilized for refugee students. In addition to this secondary level training, up to 60 scholarships are offered for training at other African institutions to refugees qualified for higher education, post-secondary training or special vocational programs at the secondary level. The decreasing number of refugees qualified to begin secondary training has reduced the need for two schools, which were formerly operated under this project.

Accordingly, the school at Kurasini, Tanzania was phased out as of December 31, 1969. Students who had not completed their training were transferred to Nkumbi where possible, or were given scholarships to continue their secondary training at other education institutions in Tanzania.

The Nkumbi School curriculum is designed to meet the special needs of refugee students who do not share a common background. Primary emphasis is on the completion of secondary education to permit college entrance by those best qualified. In addition, commercial education courses are available for those who will not go on for further education. Special emphasis is given to training in English.

Current enrollment at the Nkumbi school is 187. Most of the students are pursuing general studies; less than 10% are studying commerce courses. Of the 60 current scholarship recipients, 10 are pursuing first degree university courses, 25 are entered in post-secondary diploma and certificate programs, and 25 (most of whom are transferees from the Kurasini school) are following secondary grammar school programs.

Agreement has been reached with the Zambian Government to internationalize the support of the Nkumbi school. The GRZ, assisted by the AAI and with the cooperation of A.I.D. is now actively seeking other donor participation to provide a more diversified curriculum to better meet the needs of refugees who will not be eligible or interested in a university education. Five prospective donors including the Norwegian Refugee Council and the Danish Refugee Council have expressed an interest in participating in this educational program. With the anticipated internationalization of the school during 1971, A.I.D. plans to turn over the school to the GRZ and phase out this project as presently designed.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/69	6013	4985	1028							
Estimated FY 70	600	850		U.S. Technicians		330	330		370	370
Estimated through 6/30/70	6613	5835	778	Participants . . .		75	75		260	260
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .		25	25		40	40
				Other Costs . . .		170	170		130	130
Proposed FY 71	800	-	7413	Total Obligations		600	600		800	800

African American Institute

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Regional Educational/Training	698-11-690-635

The funds requested for FY 1971 will finance operations of the project through its planned completion in December, 1971, a period of 15 months. The components are U.S. technician costs and American volunteers' subsistence (\$370,000), 60 participant grants for secondary and post-secondary level study in African institutions (\$260,000), equipment and supplies (\$40,000), and support for refugee students at the school (\$130,000). The contract pipeline at June 30, 1969 represents approximately one year's advance financing principally for costs of U.S. technicians and American volunteer subsistence and for operation of the school, student costs and local salaries.

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Regional Textbook Production Center		ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-691-329		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1970, AFR-PDB, page 66	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	

Project Target and Course of Action: This project is designed to increase efficiency and reduce costs in the production of textbooks and other instructional materials by training production specialists in the use of modernized printing press equipment at the Regional Textbook Production Center. The Center is located in Yaounde, Cameroon, and provides services to Cameroon, Gabon, Chad, Congo(B), and Central African Republic. By improving the capacity of the Center, the growing demands for instructional materials by the participating countries will be more readily met, and perhaps later the services can be extended to additional countries.

The Center was established in 1962. UNESCO has provided some support in technical advisory services, third-country training and provision of hand-operated basic reproduction machinery. Each of the participating countries has contributed to the Center's development, both financially and administratively, through a governing body called the Regional Management Committee.

Accomplishments to date include the training of a director, workshop foremen, lino-type operators, hand compositors, photo engravers, press operators, book-binders, type-casters, and an illustrator. Publications have included school textbooks, cultural and educational reviews, literacy booklets, curriculum documents and literacy posters.

Because the demands of the participating countries could not be met by the hand-operated presses, the

Regional Management Committee recognized the need for automatic equipment. As a consequence, a request was extended by the Committee President for U.S. assistance. An assessment was made by a U.S. printing management specialist who recommended the installation of automated equipment and provision of a production specialist for a two-year period to train Africans in the plant's operation.

The specific targets established by AID are: (1) to increase the Center's production capacity twenty-fold; (2) to reduce the printing costs markedly; (3) to upgrade ten Africans in the printing trades; and (4) to expand delivery services to the five participating countries.

The following project phasing is planned: (1) to install a two-unit web offset press and binding equipment by September 1970; (2) to provide a production specialist for a two-year assignment.

In FY 1969, \$210,000 was obligated for modern textbook production equipment and short-term technical services required in connection with installation and basic instruction in the operation and maintenance of the equipment. In FY 1971 \$50,000 is necessary to provide the services of a production specialist to assist in improving the quality and the quantity of textbook production. This will be the final year of funding for this project.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected.			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/69	210	-	210							
Estimated FY 70	-	100								
Estimated through 6/30/70	210	100	110	U.S. Technicians Participants . . .				50	50	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .				-	-	
				Other Costs . . .				-	-	
Proposed FY 71	50	-	260	Total Obligations				50	50	

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	Public Safety Training	ACTIVITY	Public Safety	FUNDS	TA
PROJECT NUMBER	698-11-710-355	PRIOR REFERENCE	None	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1971	FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist African governments to improve their law enforcement capabilities by making available police administration and technical training on a multi-country basis.

Through the provision of effective, humane and democratic law enforcement the police can play a major role in developing a stable environment essential to economic and political development. The lack of police personnel trained in administration and technical skills continues to be a serious deterrent to economic and social development in nearly all parts of Africa. To help overcome this shortage A.I.D. proposes to begin an Africa-wide public safety training project for police personnel from African countries. When the participants return, it is anticipated that their training and experience will make it possible to strengthen and improve in-country training programs.

Training will be directed to the following areas: police operations, riot control, police administration and organization, supervision and leadership, records management, communications, training operations and other specialized police skills. All training will be conducted by the International Police Academy in Washington, D.C. Participants will be selected upon recommendation of African governments and the local U.S. representatives. Duration and type of training will be determined on a case by case basis, depending on the needs and requirements of the individual police force as determined by the local government and the U.S. It

is proposed to initiate the project in FY 1971 by providing for up to 15 participants. Assistance in subsequent years will be subject to annual review of training needs.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 70	Estimated through 6/30/70	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1970		Proposed FY 1971		
					Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID
Proposed FY 71	50	*	*				50	50	

*Subject to annual review

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Southern Africa Regional Statistics Training	ACTIVITY Public Administration	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 690-11-780-010	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course Action: This is a new project to improve the national statistical organizations in each of the four cooperating southern African countries- Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland (Zambia may participate at a later stage). The project will assist the four countries by training personnel locally to become professional and sub-professional statisticians and to administer statistical offices in the planning and use of statistics pertinent to their national needs. A continuing program of collection, compilation, and publication of statistics is essential for the day-to-day operation of the government as well as for planning and carrying out the economic and social development of the country.

Although statistical offices have been established in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, considerable upgrading is required to meet the needs of their governments. The National Statistical Office in Malawi was established in 1964 and has received A.I.D. assistance for several years under a bilateral project which is being phased out. It will make available specific services as required under this project.

A statistics training facility will be established at the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (UBLS) and become the principal element of the project's training program. The Malawi National Statistical Office will provide the data processing training as required by Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland personnel.

At the UBLS statistical center a two-year sub-professional diploma course will be offered. The students will be tutored in conducting household, business, agricultural and government-administrative surveys. Examples of statistical data they will be trained to compile are national income, expenditure and prices, occupational skills and vocational training needs, wages and hours, crop acreage and yields, farm management practices, market potential, import and export data as well as improving administrative statistics and other statistics needed by Government Ministries in the fields of education, labour, health, transportation and natural resources. A realistic on-the-job training program will be featured as an integral part of the two-year course.

In the first phase of this project (twenty four months), which is expect to begin in late FY 1971, A.I.D. participation will be limited to supplying two Bureau of Census PASA personnel. They will organize the course material, assist in selection of students, coordinate the selection of on-the-job training sites, identify future counterparts for eventual training in the U.S., and initiate courses of instruction. The nature of further A.I.D. assistance will depend upon the completion of a long-range development plan for expansion of UBLS and the acceptance of the center as a continuing part of the University's non-degree training program.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
Through 6/30/69					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	U.S. Census Bureau
Estimated FY 70				U.S. Technicians					70	70	
Estimated through 6/30/70				Participants . . .							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .				10		10	
				Other Costs . . .				10		10	
Proposed FY 71	90	310	400	Total Obligations				20	70	90	

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Southern Africa Regional Statistics Training	690-11-780-010

The cooperating governments are expected to provide the facilities for the center as well as the use of the Malawi Government's computer services, certain logistic support for the U.S. staff, and pay salaries and upkeep of participants trained under the project.

The proposed FY 1971 funding covers the cost of two Bureau of Census specialists for one year (\$70,000), training equipment and materials for the center (\$10,000) and local costs (\$10,000).

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE African Development Bank	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 60, FY 1970, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-920-127			

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the African Development Bank become an effective force in support of African economic development.

The African Development Bank (AFRB) is an indigenous institution, built and capitalized by independent African states. The Bank is charged with (a) mobilizing African and foreign capital, public and private, for projects designed to promote the economic and social development of its members, emphasizing multi-country undertakings and intra-African trade expansion, and (b) providing technical assistance to member states for the study, financing and execution of development projects or programs.

At present, 31 nations are members of the Bank and have subscribed some \$218 million to it for lending purposes, of which half is to be paid-in capital over several years. To date, over \$60 million (in convertible currencies) have been paid in by member nations.

The Bank is also actively seeking contributions from aid donors for a special fund to allow financing on more concessional terms of projects which would not be directly revenue-producing, e.g. roads, schools.

The Bank officially opened its doors for business in July 1966. To date, it has approved loans to seven different countries; these include infra-structure projects (roads, irrigation, water and sewage, thermal power, hydroelectric transmission and electric facilities) and a private fertilizer plant. Equity participation and lines of credit have also been extended to member-spon-

sored development banks in both East and West Africa.

The Bank has some 100 employees from 31 African and non-African nations. The UNDP has provided the Bank with a Pre-investment Unit, staffed by 10 to 12 technicians, whose function is to identify potential capital projects and administer studies in depth.

Late in FY 1968 A.I.D. made a grant of \$435,000 to the Bank to finance selected, mutually agreed, feasibility studies, and to cover the cost of United States technical personnel desired by the Bank to strengthen its capabilities.

A loan officer has been detailed to the Bank since December 1968 and has assisted with the preparation of loan papers and with improving project appraisal techniques and methods. The availability of AFDB funds for feasibility studies has been widely publicized in African countries. A number of such studies under active consideration by the Bank include: (1) a quarry near San Pedro, Ivory Coast; (2) several roads in Zambia developed as result of a recent AFDB mission; (3) transport improvements to the Voie Nationale and Port Francqui, in Congo; (4) improvement to the Iringa-Makuyuni Road segment of the Great North Road — major highway linking Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia; (5) tourism projects in Tanzania, Zambia and the Great Lakes Region; possible follow on studies from the A.I.D.-financed Ghana Sector Studies (agriculture, communications, transportation, water resources). A.I.D.'s earlier grant fund for such studies (\$435,000) is expected to be fully utilized by the end of calendar year 1970.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	435	16	419							Various
Estimated FY 70	0	27								
Estimated through 6/30/70	435	43	392				80	175	255	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 71	255	*	*				80	175	255	
				Total Obligations						

*Subject to annual review.

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE African Development Bank	PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-920-127
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FY 1971 funds (\$255,000) are required to cover the salaries of an A.I.D. recruited industrial engineer and a project economist (\$80,000); in addition, funds are needed for the rapidly accelerating program of new feasibility studies projected for the latter half of the fiscal year, including additional regional studies stemming from the A.I.D.-financed Middle Africa Transport Survey (\$175,000).

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE SAVINGS AND LOAN PROMOTION	ACTIVITY Private Enterprise		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 61 FY 1970 AFR PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-920-181			

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in the development of savings and loan-type financial institutions in Africa which would direct their efforts towards mobilizing local savings for the primary purpose of financing the construction of new housing. However, wherever it is possible we would broaden the lending base of the new financial institutes to direct a percentage of loans into non-housing projects. These non-housing loans could be made available for financing of small businesses and small agricultural cooperatives.

The housing crisis that confronts the developing countries of Africa can be met if steps are taken now to begin to form the financial institutions that will provide the capital to finance the housing industry. With the creation and development of a successful private sector savings and loan industry, the African Governments would then be free to use their limited financial resources for other pressing needs.

The benefits to be derived from a savings and loan industry are evidenced in the United States where this system has enabled most Americans to become homeowners. In South America the success of the infant savings and loan industry has proven that a savings and loan industry can be effective in attracting dormant local capital.

As the initial step in this program, A.I.D. will enlist the services of experts from savings and loan associations and the Federal Home Loan Bank on a short term basis to investigate the potential for developing

savings and loan type institutions in selected countries in Africa. As a savings and loan pilot project develops A.I.D. will solicit the savings and loan industry for experts to work in Africa on a longer term basis.

If the pilot project is successful, A.I.D. would then consider expansion of the program to a number of countries. To carry out this program in FY 1971, it is estimated that this project will require the services of two long-term technicians and approximately five or six short-term technicians.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Federal Home Loan Bank			
Through 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 70	10	10		Estimated FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971				
Estimated through 6/30/70	10	10	-	U.S. Technicians	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants ...						
Proposed FY 71	80	*	*	Commodities ...						
				Other Costs ...					10	10
				Total Obligations		10	10		80	80

* Subject to annual review.

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY		FUNDS	
	Promotion of Private Investment Opportunities PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-930-133	Private Enterprise		TA
PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION	
	p. 62 FY 1970 AFR PDB	FY: 1967	FY: 1971	

Project Target and Course of Action: To identify and promote American investment opportunities in developing countries in Africa, a U.S. bank and two investment firms continue to identify opportunities that offer competitive potential for U.S. private investment. These financial institutions in turn promote the opportunities among their clients throughout the United States. The program reflects A.I.D.'s increased emphasis on expanding the role of U.S. enterprise in Africa.

Under this project A.I.D. has paid the operating costs of field representatives and the support cost in the United States of certain U.S. financial institutions. The promotion costs of these financial institutions, however, have not been paid for by A.I.D. Recovery of these expenditures and profits is, therefore, contingent on the success of the financial institutions in promoting and financing investments.

A.I.D. has now reduced the number of financial institutions involved in this project to one, as indicated would be done in the FY 1970 project data sheet. The activities over the past year of this financial institution, representing one bank and two investment banking houses, have resulted to date in the investment of more than \$10 million of private American capital in three projects in West Africa. The institution is presently working on (16) substantive projects which represent \$25 million worth of potential investment by U.S. firms in Africa and which are in various stages of

of development. If approximately one-half of these investments are realized during the course of CY 1970, it is estimated that this new institution may be able to operate on its own income from investors fees from that point on.

Although it was intended to terminate A.I.D.'s contribution to this project with our FY 1970 contribution the success of this activity plus its dynamic potential to develop into a viable, self-supporting financial institution to promote U.S. investments on the African Continent, have decided us to agree to support the institution's activities for one more year, if required in order to ensure its continuing success. Depending upon the success of the institution in closing deals over the forthcoming nine months, A.I.D. will negotiate to support from 25% to 75% of the institution's operating costs during CY 1971. Our target, however, will be to avoid financing more than 50% of these costs. Major costs to A.I.D. of the project represent the support of two loan officers at the Chicago headquarters of the financial institution plus 3 men stationed in Africa. A.I.D. also pays travel costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/69	2398	1934	446							
Estimated FY 70	225	225								
Estimated through 6/30/70	2623	2159	464	U.S. Technicians Participants . . .		180	180		180	180
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .		-	-		-	-
				Other Costs . . .		45	45		40	40
Proposed FY 71	220	-	2843	Total Obligations		225	225		220	220

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Feasibility Studies for Medium Sized Industries	ACTIVITY Private Enterprise		FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 62 FY 1970 AFR PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-930-352				

Project Target and Course of Action: To encourage medium sized U.S. firms to enter into joint venture investments with African private and/or public investors in agriculture-related processing or manufacturing projects or tourism promotion.

A.I.D. has employed a number of techniques to encourage the American private sector to explore investment opportunities in the developing countries of Africa. The Large Unit Agriculture production program (LUA) developed by A.I.D. Africa Bureau (described separately) has enjoyed a high percentage of positive results to date at a moderate cost.

This project, introduced on an experimental basis during FY 1970, employs the LUA technique to locate and send interested American investors to developing countries in Africa to explore investment potential in industrial projects relating to the modernization of agricultural production, basic processing of agricultural products, packaging and marketing. The project will also assist private sector tourism development to a limited extent.

Our intention to embark on this project on an experimental basis was referred to in the FY 1970 project data sheet for Promotion of Private Investment Opportunities. During FY 1970, \$60,000 was obligated to send two U.S. investors to Africa to explore the feasibility of: (1) a project to process and distribute fertilizer in North Africa and (2) a project to install an animal hide pickling plant in West Africa. With a

modest budget of \$100,000 during FY 1971, it should be possible to send at least four additional investor groups to African countries under this program.

As in the case of the Large Unit Agriculture Program, it would appear that responsibility for carrying out this investment promotion activity will be transferred to Overseas Private Investment Corporation sometime during the course of Calendar Year 1970. However, due to the lead time required before OPIC is truly operational, and in order to follow through, without a hiatus, on the development of this potentially dynamic activity, the project will be budgeted by the Africa Bureau this year. Transfer of project operations to OPIC will be accomplished during Calendar Year 1970 when the Corporation has established facilities capable of handling them.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69										
Estimated FY 70	60	60								
Estimated through 6/30/70	60	60	-		60	60		100	100	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 71	100	-	160		60	60		100	100	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants ...						
				Commodities ...						
				Other Costs ...						
				Total Obligations						

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Large Unit Agriculture Production	Private Enterprise	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-950-152	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 63 FY 1970 AFR PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To encourage U.S. agricultural firms to enter into joint venture investments with African private and/or public investors to increase agricultural production through the development of large scale agricultural or fishing production enterprises. This program resulted from an analysis of Africa's agricultural situation which pointed out the need for concentration on expanded production of export commodities and other cash crops, as well as crops for local consumption.

Under this program, preliminary surveys are undertaken by U.S. firms with the management, technical expertise, and financial ability and interest to invest in agricultural projects in Africa. These surveys attempt to identify possible national or multi-national investment opportunities in the agricultural sector suitable to the social and economic needs of the countries and with a sufficient rate of return to be attractive to U.S. firms. The major portion of the costs of these preliminary surveys are financed by A.I.D.

Detailed feasibility studies of particular projects identified under the preliminary surveys are undertaken by U.S. firms if an arrangement can be worked out compatible with the interest of profit-oriented companies in the African countries involved. The second-phase study is also financed by A.I.D., with the grant converted to a loan repayable from profits should an investment materialize.

This project continues to be the most dynamic and rewarding investment promotion activity yet undertaken by

the Africa Bureau. U.S. investors have now initiated food production projects and made investments in Morocco (seed grains), Ghana (corn production), Ethiopia (meat, dairy, farming), and Liberia (shrimp packing), as a result of assistance from the LUA activity. In addition, one firm has successfully completed a pilot fruit processing operation in North Africa and has applied for a Cooley loan so that it can commence full scale production. Additional U.S. firms have initiated pilot planting in vegetables and oil seeds. During FY 1970, 13 new investment surveys and feasibility studies were undertaken by potential American investors under the program, and a number of promising new efforts are underway in Tanzania, Liberia, Morocco, Madagascar and Ethiopia.

Planning now being done in Overseas Private Investment Corporation would indicate that all of A.I.D.'s investment promotion activities will eventually and properly be moved under the aegis of the new corporation. Given the lead time to accomplish an operational OPIC, however, and to preclude any faltering of this valuable program prior to the new corporation's being able to pick it up, the project will be budgeted and operated for one more year by the Africa Bureau. It is hoped that OPIC will be in a position to begin to finance and operate the LUA program sometime during FY 1971; a gradual transfer of the project's operations from the Africa Bureau is planned for that time. FY 1971 funds amounting to \$200,000 are proposed to cover project operations until that time.

* Subject to annual review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
Through 6/30/69	1/	1/			Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Various
Estimated FY 70	229	229		U.S. Technicians		180	180		170	170	
Estimated through 6/30/70	229	229	-	Participants ...		-	-		-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...		-	-		-	-	
				Other Costs ...		49	49		30	30	
Proposed FY 71	200	*	*	Total Obligations		229	229		200	200	

1/Prior to obligation, funds are assigned to the missions and therefore obligations and expenditures appear on country sheet,

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Expanded In-Service Training	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-950-153	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 64, FY 1970, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To identify new opportunities for the training of Africans in industrial skills and to support the initiation or expansion of training programs by private firms in Africa.

The shortage of Africans having skills in such fields as electrical work, construction, accounting, and machinery operation and repair impedes industrial expansion in all parts of the continent. Many efforts are underway to help relieve these shortages through formal programs at training institutions, but these alone are not adequate to meet the need. Some private enterprise operations in Africa have also been attempting to provide specialized in-service training programs but these have been on a comparatively small scale. A major activity under this project is an effort to adapt to African conditions the highly successful techniques of the Opportunities Industrialization Centers in the United States, which involve cooperation between government, private enterprise, and labor, with emphasis on self-help, in order to provide skills to Africans which will aid in industrial development.

During FY 1969 staff of the Philadelphia-based Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC) made initial visits to Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria and Ghana for exploratory discussions; these were followed by surveys in the same countries in FY 1970 to define project feasibilities. Prospects appear good for useful application of the OIC technique and A.I.D. has therefore contracted with OIC/Philadelphia to provide specific assistance in

the establishment and support of OIC pilot centers in Africa. OIC/Philadelphia has organized a separate OIC/International to carry out this work.

The organization of local OICs, the development of private support, and the detailed planning for pilot centers has proceeded farthest in Ghana and Nigeria and effort is therefore being concentrated on making these centers operational. Project presentations for these centers are shown as part of the country programs which will fund them. They will proceed as essentially private development efforts, albeit with government support. Expansion to other localities in Africa is anticipated, in the light of the experience gained in these initial ventures.

In FY 1971 funding will be provided for central office operations to permit initial management assistance to the programs in Nigeria and Ghana as well as consultative work on training programs and other possible centers.

Ten professional, clerical and secretarial personnel (\$165,000), central office equipment and supplies (\$13,000) and travel and other costs will be financed (\$22,000) in FY 1971.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	24	20	4							
Estimated FY 70	337	126								
Estimated through 6/30/70	361	146	215							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 71	200	*	*							
Total Obligations				337	337		200	200		

*Subject to annual review

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Zambia Key Advisory Personnel	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976
PROJECT NUMBER 611-11-990-101			

Project Target and Course Action: This new project will assist the Government of Zambia (GRZ) 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 will be provided for key positions in government and quasi-governmental entities in specialized fields of agriculture, technical training, and public administration. In addition, specialized training in the U.S. will be provided for selected personnel to fill positions important to administration and development.

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 per cent of the total population is African, all sectors of the economy are heavily dependent upon the European labor force. Since its 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 critical economic sector in Zambia's

development strategy is agriculture. Over 80 per cent of the population derive their livelihood from the land, yet agricultural production contributes less than 10 per cent of the total GDP. A potentially self-sufficient country, Zambia's food imports amount to approximately one-tenth of its annual recurrent budget. Large parts of Zambia, though infested with tsetse fly, have a potential for cattle ranching which are not being exploited at present. Yet production is well below consumption requirements -- 60 per cent of their meat was imported in 1969. It is anticipated that specialists in cattle and swine production and in wild life conservation will be provided to advise on development programs and training in these fields of agriculture.

The GRZ, 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 as well as to fill current vacancies and continue the effort to replace expatriates. To help meet this need, training and advisors in the field of public administration will be provided under this project.

The GRZ has been lagging in meeting its needs for maintenance and repair of the increasing volume of heavy road building and maintenance machinery, agricultural equipment and automotive vehicles. Included in this project is the provision of advisory and technical training assistance in this field.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
Through 6/30/69					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected
Estimated FY 70											
Estimated through 6/30/70									180	180	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 71	180	1,720	1,900	Total Obligations					180	180	

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Zambia Key Advisory Personnel	611-11-990-101

Progress to Date: Requests for U.S. advisory personnel and training are now under consideration. 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. It is contemplated that six advisory personnel will be provided during FY 1971. 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 1972.

Under this project A.I.D. expects to finance the U.S. training costs of participants and supplement the local salary paid by the GRZ to the U.S. advisors. This supplement is required to bring the salary up to that normally paid U.S. technicians.

FY 1971 Program: The proposed FY 1971 funding of \$180,000 covers one year's contract costs of supplementing the salaries of six U.S. technicians.

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Regional Organizations Development	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P 65, FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-995-154			

Project Target and Course of Action: To increase the capacity of various regional organizations and institutions to assist African countries with their economic and social development activities.

Africans have shown impressive initiative and resourcefulness in establishing regional organizations and institutions to meet needs in economic and social development. In addition to general economic and social organizations, such as the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and institutions such as the Institute for Economic Development Planning (IDEP), and the Center for Research and Training in Administration for Development (CAFRAD), there are regional organizations specializing in agriculture, education, statistics, banking, and the control and eradication of disease. Most of these, however, are relatively new and lack experience, staff and adequate financial resources.

In FY 1970 A.I.D. is supporting the Africa-wide organizations and institutions listed below.

(1) A public administration expert will assist CAFRAD to strengthen its program planning and implementation. Fourteen African countries are members of this institution which shows promise of playing a major role in integrating and coordinating the work of institutes and schools of administration in various countries. CAFRAD has received assistance from the UN Development Program, UNESCO, and the Economic Commission for Africa. (2) A credit union specialist will work with the African Cooperative Savings Association (ACOSCA) which was organized by 15 African

states in 1968 with headquarters in Nairobi. The Association's objectives are to encourage creation of credit unions throughout Africa as a means of mobilizing savings and building democratic institutions at the grass roots level. The advisor is needed to assist efforts to strengthen existing credit unions, implement new programs, and coordinate credit union activities throughout Africa including development and implementation of training programs. (3) The Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa (AAASA) will be assisted through support of the Association's Secretariat in planning for its first general conference. Founding members of the professional association come from thirteen African countries. (4) A livestock expert is advising the Organization for African Unity (OAU) on animal disease control programs. (5) An entomologist is working with the Desert Locust Control Organization of East Africa (DLCOEA) and funds are being provided for special training for two members of its staff in the U.S. (6) Training for staff of the Secretariat of the OAU will be provided.

In FY 1970 A.I.D. is also providing an economic advisor to the Entente Fund to assist in regional project planning programming and preparation, in addition to assistance being given to the Entente through such projects as Regional Road Maintenance Training, livestock and meat development and marketing, and grain production and stabilization; an economic planning advisor and livestock expert to the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) in addition to help in studying and improving transport and

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
Through 6/30/69	646	308	338	U.S. Technicians Participants ...	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Various
Estimated FY 70	206	281			Commodities ...	45	126	171	-	103	
Estimated through 6/30/70	852	589	263	Other Costs ...		16	-	16	15	5	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		-	-	-	5	2	7	
				6	13	19	5	15	20		
Proposed FY 71	150	*	*	Total Obligations	67	139	206	25	125	150	

*Subject to annual review

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Regional Organizations Development	698-11-995-154

communications systems and other projects; and conference costs for a regional demographic conference sponsored by the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC).

FY 1971 funds (\$150,000) will be required to assist the Africa-wide organizations and institutions listed below.

(1) The services of the public administration expert at CAFRAD will be continued (\$20,000). (2) The services of the credit union advisor to ACOSCA will continue and a second expert, to assist ACOSCA's regional offices, will be provided in addition to training for staff (\$60,000). (3) Limited financing of planning sessions and other support of the AAASA Secretariat (\$15,000) will be continued. (4) Programs of the IDEP in Dakar will be assisted, provided that UN organizations and African governments reach agreement on continuing support of the Institute (\$10,000). (5) The newly-formed International Center of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE) in Nairobi will be assisted in carrying out research designed to identify new methods and materials for the control of insect pests to avoid the serious environmental problems being created by traditional methods of control. This international center, which is being established through the combined efforts of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and foreign science academies, will require \$30,000 for short-term consulting services, equipment and training. (6) Assistance will be provided to the Joint Nutrition Commission for Africa in Accra which is sponsored by the FAO, WHO and OAU. In furtherance of the Commission's objectives to collect, analyze and disseminate nutrition information, A.I.D. will finance short-term consultants and a limited amount of office and professional equipment (\$10,000). (7) Training for staff members of various African organizations will be provided (\$5,000).

In addition, it is expected that the regional organizations listed and others will request various assistance in planning, training, holding of seminars and establishing new economic and social development programs. Additional funds may be required for this purpose.

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE Regional Organizations Development Central West Africa	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P 65, FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-995-154			

Project Target and Course of Action: This is a new project to assist Central West African regional organizations to improve their capability to plan and implement multi-country economic and social development activities. Assistance to these organizations was formerly given under an Africa-wide Regional Organizations Development project, 698-11-995-154. A number of regional organizations of varying effectiveness already exist in Central West Africa and others are being organized. In general, the function of all these organizations is to promote cooperation among their members to accelerate economic, social, technical and cultural development. Some of them emphasize trade and customs agreements and regulations while others put more stress on specific projects to develop agriculture, industry, transport and communications systems and to improve public health. A resume of the most important regional organizations in Central West Africa follows.

Entente Council (Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger, Togo and Dahomey): Works toward the elimination of trade barriers, joint administration of some ports, railways and main roads and the harmonization of economic and foreign policies in taxation, public administration, labor legislation, public works and communications. The Council also undertakes specific projects such as the Regional Road Maintenance and Improvement training project, the development of livestock production and meat marketing, and grain stabilization programs.

Lake Chad Basin Commission (Nigeria, Chad, Niger and Cameroon): Coordinates policies and projects to develop

the agricultural, livestock and fisheries resources, and the water, rail, road and communications systems, of the Lake Chad region.

Central Africa Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC) (Cameroon, Central African Republic and Congo Brazzaville) Works to achieve integration of the economies of its members.

Organization of Senegal River States (OERS) (Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal): Coordinates development plans and projects for economic and social improvement in its member countries.

Among other regional organizations in Central West Africa are the Niger River Commission, nine member countries with the primary function of formulating policies and projects for use of the Niger River and the economic development of the basin; the West Africa Regional Group, now in embryonic stage and potentially open to all West African states, with the purpose of removing trade barriers and the ultimate objective of establishing a common market in the area; the Community Organization of African States, Malagasy and Mauritius, which binds together 15 French speaking countries in general agreements such as the sugar convention; two organizations in the field of public health and disease control--the Organization of Cooperation and Coordination in the Fight Against the Major Endemic Diseases of West Africa (OCCGE) and the Organization for Coordination Against Endemic Diseases of Central Africa (OCEAC). The growth of regional organizations, while a healthy and

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69										
Estimated FY 70							-	125	125	
Estimated through 6/30/70							25	-	25	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				50	-	50	
							25	-	25	
Proposed FY 71	225	*	*	Total Obligations			100	125	225	

*Subject to annual review.

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE Regional Organizations Development Central West Africa	PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-995-154
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essential step towards economic integration and development places a burden on the poorer African states which are required to provide personnel and financial contributions, both of which are in short supply for them. However, in spite of limitations on experience, staff, and adequate financial resources, these African regional organizations are making a serious effort to promote cooperation. As this effort is a keystone of U.S. policy in Africa, A.I.D. assists these organizations in developing their capabilities in conjunction with other donors. With encouragement and concrete reinforcement, it is expected that the African states will more fully realize the practical benefit of cooperation and that African participation in regional organizations will be stimulated.

FY 1971 funds (\$225,000) are needed to provide (1) the services of 2 advisors to the Lake Chad Basin Commission (\$50,000); (2) 1 economics advisor and short term consultants to the Entente Fund on project analysis and formulation (\$50,000); (3) technical assistance in program evaluation and formulation to the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC) (\$25,000); (4) short term consultants in program planning and development to African and Malagasy Committee on Higher Education, West Africa Regional Group, OCCGE, Niger River Basin Commission, Organization of Senegal River States and other regional bodies (\$100,000).

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE Feasibility Studies and Project Design: Technical Assistance	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-995-191			

Project Target and Course of Action: The objective of this project is to undertake sector or project feasibility studies and project design studies for technical assistance activities. In conjunction with host governments or regional organizations we will identify core development problems and design technical assistance projects which will permit us to most effectively and efficiently address these development problems. Under this new activity we will finance study and design activities for both regional and bilateral projects. This project finances feasibility studies and project design on a region-wide basis.

Studies undertaken and projects designed will address core development problems in such fields as agriculture, education, transport and maintenance, skill training, institution building, health, and public administration. The activities cited below illustrate the types of activities we will finance, though we anticipate additional activities will be undertaken during the course of the year as additional core problems are identified.

Examples of the types of studies which might be undertaken in FY 71 are:

Nigeria--technical and vocational teacher training, small industry development, oil palm and other crop production efforts, public service management and organization, and for reinstatement of projects suspended in Eastern Nigeria because of the civil war.

East Africa--agricultural research in the East Africa Community and in Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya, and wildlife management education.

West Africa--effective way of giving support to livestock development in regional groupings such as the Entente States.

Zambia--livestock production, maintenance and repair of heavy equipment and sub-professional engineering and technical training.

Regional/Multidonor--integrated agricultural production and rural development, agricultural (including livestock) research, vocational and technical training, education methods and curriculum development, tourism, food marketing and nutrition, population and health education, administration and management and equipment maintenance and repairs in Central West Africa, Southern Africa and on an Africa-wide basis.

Middle Africa Transport--follow-up studies and project design of one or more of the technical assistance projects identified as priority activities in the Middle Africa Transport Study: East Africa Port Coordination and Development, Government Controls on Transport, Inter-Regional Trade and Regional Transport Organization.

FY 1971 funding of \$1,000,000 is required for an estimated 333 man/months of survey activities at an average cost of \$3,000 per man/month. Survey and project design teams will generally be employed in the field for 60 to 90 days. In selected instances U.S. financed technicians will form part of an international team undertaking feasibility studies or project design for multidonor activities.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
Through 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
	Estimated FY 70				Estimated FY 1970		Proposed FY 1971	
Estimated through 6/30/70				U.S. Technicians Participants ...	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Proposed FY 71	1,000	*	*	Other Costs ...	100	800	900	
				Total Obligations	110	890	1,000	

*Subject to annual review.

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	Feasibility Studies: Capital Projects	ACTIVITY	General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS	TA
PROJECT NUMBER	625-12-995-192	PRIOR REFERENCE	None	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1971	FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: This project will finance mainly feasibility studies of capital projects as a prerequisite to follow on Capital Assistance activities which may be financed by A.I.D. or possibly other donors.

A.I.D. will provide assistance in the collection and analysis of data to determine the economic and technical soundness of proposed capital assistance and to determine the priority of capital assistance projects which are shown to be feasible.

Feasibility studies will be financed under this project for regional, multidonor and bilateral loan assistance. It will include studies for sector loans and capital projects for water supply, agricultural production marketing and storage, transportation, communications, power, and school construction.

Examples of feasibility studies now under consideration for FY 1971 funding are as follows:

--Telecommunication links in Central West Africa between Accra, Ghana and Ouagadougou, Upper Volta and Abidjan, Ivory Coast and Monrovia, Liberia, and among the states of the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the Organization of the Senegal River States.

--Specific studies of potential transport projects identified in the Middle Africa Transport Study such as the Great East Road connecting Zambia and Malawi and Lake Tanganyika shipping which services Congo (K), Burundi, Tanzania and Zambia.

--Six road reconnaissance and five feasibility studies in Central West Africa; road reconnaissance studies:

(1) Entente States (Dahomey-Niger, Togo-Dahomey); (2) Entente-Mali Road Links (Ivory Coast-Mali, Upper Volta-Mali, Niger-Mali); (3) Lake Chad Basin Navigation; (4) Monrovia-Abidjan Road Link; (5) Niger-Nigeria Road Links (Niamey-Sokoto, Tibiri-Katsina, Zinder-Nguru); (6) UDEAC States Road Links (Cameroon-South Chad, Cameroon-Central African Republic, Chad-Central African Republic, Gabon-Cameroon).

--Feasibility studies: (1) the Sierra Leone-Liberia road; (2) the Dahomey-Upper Volta road; (3) West African Coastal Shipping; (4) the Mali-Ivory Coast road; and (5) the Upper Volta-Niger road.

--In East and Southern Africa, feasibility studies include road maintenance in Tanzania; power development and agricultural production in Ethiopia; water supply in Lesotho; and power in Swaziland.

--In North Africa, studies on grain storage, electric power transmission, heavy equipment for rails and ports and water development.

FY 1971 funding of \$700,000 is proposed to finance an estimated 230 man/months of feasibility studies.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected
Through 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated FY 70				U.S. Technicians					630	630	
Estimated through 6/30/70				Participants . . .					-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .					-	-	
Proposed FY 71	700	*	*	Other Costs . . .					70	70	
				Total Obligations					700	700	

*Subject to annual review.

TABLE III

PROJECT DATA

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE Economic Commission for Africa	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-995-340	PRIOR REFERENCE P 67, FY 1970, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist activities of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) which are directed toward priority development problems.

The ECA, organized in 1958 and with a current membership of 40 African nations is the major Africa-wide organization concerned with the planning and coordination of economic and social development programs. It seeks to identify obstacles to development, encourages the exchange of information among African nations and promotes planning for development. The tenth session of the Commission in February 1969 urged the ECA Secretariat to direct its future activities more closely toward common development problems of the continent. A.I.D. has endeavored to extend greater support to ECA's efforts in key fields in the belief that ECA activities provide a uniquely effective way to reach numbers of African countries with information and techniques necessary to solve development problems.

A.I.D. continues to provide the services of an American special advisor in agriculture to the Executive Secretary. Two agricultural economists are assisting with the first phase of the joint ECA-FAO study of intra-regional cooperation and trade in agriculture which is designed to identify and propose solutions to the bottlenecks impeding increased agricultural production and more intra-African trade in agricultural products. Eleven ECA-sponsored participants attended the International Manpower Institute course in Washington, as a means of providing African government personnel with increased

capabilities for planning and programming activities in manpower development and utilization. Two experts from the United States assisted in an orientation course in human resources planning for top level officials to increase their capacity to relate manpower planning to other aspects of development planning. Two other experts assisted in a course in modern training methods and teaching aids at which African trainers representing both the public and private sector were introduced to a variety of teaching methods to increase their effectiveness. American experts have also participated in other seminars and working group meetings. One of these played a large part in the planning and direction of a meeting of experts concerned with collection and analysis of industrial statistics. Experts are also being provided for a series of activities designed to improve water resources planning in Africa, including a conference on manpower needs and training requirements in this field and a study of the hydro-meteorological network in several West African countries which will provide the basis for insuring that necessary data on such subjects as water flows is available when needed for planning development projects in the future. A U.S. consultant will go shortly to undertake an assignment to assist ECA in identifying actions which Africans can take to encourage private investment in their countries. Two members of the ECA Secretariat are currently receiving advance training in the United States to prepare them to work more effectively in more

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Various
Through 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
	**	**	**	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated FY 70	225	100		45	140	185	40	115	155	
Estimated through 6/30/70	225	100	125	40	-	40	95	-	95	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 71	250	*	*	85	140	225	135	115	250	
				Total Obligations						

*Subject to annual review

PROJECT TITLE Economic Commission for Africa	PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-995-340
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responsible positions.

In FY 1971 \$250,000 will be required to: (1) continue the services of the special advisor in agriculture (\$40,000); (2) provide additional consultants for the study in intra-regional agricultural cooperation and other agricultural activities (\$100,000); (3) assist ECA in its programs in manpower planning (\$30,000); (4) to provide specialized and advanced training for additional members of the Secretariat (\$25,000); (5) to cooperate with ECA in providing other training for African government officials (\$40,000); and (6) send consultants and experts to assist in planning and conducting other seminars and training courses in demography, development planning, and other fields (\$15,000).

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE Engineering Design and Minor Construction	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
PROJECT NUMBER 625-12-995-547			

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this project is to finance engineering studies for a number of proposed development loan projects and small capital projects which are estimated to cost less than \$600,000 each.

In FY 1971 the engineering design studies activities will provide the plans and specifications necessary to make a loan and enter into a contract for construction of regional capital projects in Africa. Two construction grants will finance modest regional telecommunications projects for telecommunications links in Central West Africa.

While the timing of engineering studies will in some instances depend on the completion and evaluation of feasibility studies being undertaken, projected engineering design activities include:

- Facilities for Regional Centers of Learning in Nigeria, Ghana and the Cameroon.
- A telecommunications facility linking the 5 West Africa coastal countries of Nigeria, Dahomey, Togo, Ghana and the Ivory Coast.
- Two segments of a proposed multi-circuit communications linking the Entente States.
- A communications link between Ghana and Togo.
- Reconstruction of a road between Fada Ngourma, Upper Volta and Niamey, Niger.
- Improvement of the Senegal/Gambian Highway.
- A bridge crossing the Gambia River which will link Senegal and the Gambia.

--A bridge for the coastal road linking West African countries which will be located at Cotonou, Dahomey. Two capital projects proposed for grant funding are a telecommunications facility for the Lake Chad Basin Commission providing for direct communications among Nigeria, Cameroon and Chad, and telecommunications equipment for a facility providing direct communications between Accra, Ghana and Lome, Togo.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Various	
Through 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
				Estimated FY 1970			
Estimated FY 70				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Estimated through 6/30/70				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 71	2,107	*	*				

*Subject to annual review.

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Regional Program Support	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-999-099	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 70, 71, FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide the technical, informational and logistical backstopping services that are required for the development and implementation of regional projects and activities.

A wide variety of backstopping services required for the development and implementation of regional activities have been provided under this project. Some of these services have terminated; some will be completed by the end of FY 1970; others will continue to be required.

During FY 1970 activities included the following: Regional Technical Aids Center (R.T.A.C.) which provides French and Arabic translations, printing, publishing, films, book procurement and other services in support of U.S. programs in 23 countries in Africa (R.T.A.C. services now terminated, although the need for translation services remains and will be furnished by other sources). The African Studies Center of Boston University provides selected studies and study guides for the development and implementation of programs in Africa. The National Academy of Sciences provides highly specialized technical services to assist in the evaluation of requests for assistance in the health field. The National Bureau of Standards provides technical review services of A.I.D. studies. The University of Michigan, through its Center for Research on Economic Development, provides short-term consultant services for special studies.

FY 1971 funds (\$280,000) are required (1) to cover the

the costs of French and Arabic translations, printing and binding (\$25,000); (2) to continue the technical advisory services provided by the National Academy of Sciences (\$15,000); (3) to finance a continuing assessment of and provide continuing advice to A.I.D. on basic questions related to the role of health in stimulating and fostering family planning, education and agricultural production in Africa (\$48,000); (4) to continue the technical review services of the National Bureau of Standards (\$10,000); and (5) to cover anticipated support costs in connection with program development and specialized consultant services to the Africa Bureau (\$107,000); (6) to prepare bibliographies of recent reports, articles and books concerning recent developments in Africa which are relevant to A.I.D. (\$25,000); and (7) for task orders under the Michigan contract (\$50,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	2,676	2,440	236							National Academy of Sciences National Bureau of Standards University of Michigan Others to be selected
Estimated FY 70	235	336								
Estimated through 6/30/70	2,911	2,776	135							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 71	280	*	*							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians	-	160	160	-	218	
				Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs . . .	42	33	75	-	62	62
				Total Obligations	42	193	235	-	280	280

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Technical Support	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER Various	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 71, FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	

Project Target and Course of Action: To finance the services of the staff located at two regional offices in Africa to develop and implement regional projects.

In Central and West Africa, three Area Development Offices and a regional Capital Development Office are being established which will be responsible for the development and implementation of regional activities. These offices will take the place of the Central and West Africa Office of Regional Activities in Dakar and its subsidiary offices.

The Office of Southern Africa Regional Activities Coordination (OSARAC) which began operations in FY 1969 is located in Lusaka, Zambia, and is responsible for all field actions with regard to regional projects in the five-country area (Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia) and regional projects involving one or more of these countries and other geographic sub-regions.

It is also responsible for the phase out of the residual activities of the former Zambia program and after June 30, 1969 will also be responsible for such activities in Malawi.

The A.I.D. Coordination Office in London, previously funded by another program, is now staffed by one Executive Assistant who maintains liaison with U.K. authorities on developmental activities in Africa and expedites the exchange of informational material and services.

A total of \$1,882,000 is required for the operation of these offices in FY 1971.

For the Central and West Africa Region, \$1,665,000 is required (1) to cover the costs of 34 technicians; three Area Development Offices (ADOs): Dakar, Senegal; Abidjan, Ivory Coast; Yaounde, Cameroon covering five to six countries and staffed with approximately eight people and one area loan office in Abidjan, Ivory Coast staffed with ten people (\$780,000); (2) for commodities (\$90,000) such as office and residential furnishings, vehicle replacement; and (3) logistical support costs (\$795,000)--housing rentals, communications, utilities, local personnel salaries, local travel and shared administrative support.

For OSARAC a total of \$197,000 is required for (1) the salaries and related costs of 5 technicians (\$105,000), (2) commodities (\$5,000) and (3) other costs (\$87,000).

For the Coordinating Office in London a total of \$20,000 is required for the salary and related costs of one technician.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Through 6/30/69	1,341	1,292		49	Estimated FY 1970		Proposed FY 1971		
						Direct AID		Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID
Estimated FY 70	1,787	1,774		U.S. Technicians	769	50	819	905	-	905
Estimated through 6/30/70	3,128	3,066	62	Participants ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	70	-	70	95	-	95
				Other Costs ...	898	-	898	882	-	882
Proposed FY 71	1,882	*	*	Total Obligations	1,737	50	1,787	1,882	-	1,882

*Subject to annual review

COUNTRY: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 2

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/70	Funds	Amount		
Conference on Agricultural Research - Priorities for Economic Development in Africa	698-11-110-131	1966	1968	244	234	10	-	10	-			-	244
Federal Higher School of Agriculture	625-11-110-530	1970	1975	-	-	-	300	-	300			1,560	1,860
Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Research	698-11-130-618	1962	1970	558	488	70	33	60	43			-	591
Agricultural Mechanization	698-11-190-107	1967	1968	325	239	86	-	86	-			-	325
Workshop on Nutrition and Child Feeding, North Africa	698-11-560-317	1970	1970	-	-	-	45	20	25			-	45
Regional Demographic Surveys Workshops	698-11-570-337	1969	1970	97	3	94	95	100	89			-	192
Regional Education Grants	698-11-660-613	1961	1970	3,123	3,007	116	3	119	-			-	3,126
Housing Guaranty Program Supervision	698-11-890-134	1967	1970	361	267	94	200	154	140			-	561
Total													
TC													
SA													
DL (grants)													

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: REGIONAL

Borrower: East Africa Development Corporation

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: East Africa Development Corporation 698-H-001	
Date Authorized: 12/30/66	Date Signed: 5/19/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	
Authorized 500	Duration 20 yrs.
Disbursed -	Grace Period 5 yrs.
Repayments -	Interest Rate 4%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment.. US \$

the loan funds could be used, in part because of the lack of familiarity by sub-borrowers with U.S. products.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing economic development projects in East Africa through equity participations and/or subloans administered by the East Africa Development Corporation. Projects will include private or mixed public-private enterprises in such fields as agriculture, forestry, mining, manufacturing, transportation and tourism. It could also include projects involving public statutory corporations in such areas as water, electricity and port development, if the enterprises are run as business enterprises. This loan will not provide funds for schools, hospitals or government buildings.

Financial Status: A.I.D. is issuing a Letter of Commitment for \$150,000 which will be used to finance a sub-loan for a soft drinks bottling plant in Arusha, Tanzania. The sub-borrower will finance the local costs for the plant. A.I.D. is proceeding to deobligate the remaining \$350,000 since uses for the funds have not been proposed.

Borrower Role and Procurement Sources: All goods and services to be financed under the loan, including professional and construction services, shall have their source in the U.S. or East Africa. The costs of eligible items of East African source shall not exceed 25% of the total cost of the project or \$125,000 in the aggregate.

Comments on Implementation: The Borrower experienced difficulty in identifying attractive projects on which

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: REGIONAL

Borrower: Development Corporation (West Africa)

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Development Corporation (West Africa) 698-H-002	
Date Authorized: 12/30/66	Date Signed: 5/29/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 20 yrs.
Authorized 1,500	Grace Period 5 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment.. US \$
Interest Collected -	

Comments on Implementation: The Development Corporation experienced difficulty in identifying attractive projects on which the loan funds can be used, in part because of a lack of familiarity by sub-borrowers with U.S. products.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing economic development projects in West Africa through equity participations and/or subloans administered by the Development Corporation (West Africa). Projects include private or mixed public-private enterprises in such fields as agriculture, forestry, mining, manufacturing, transportation and tourism. It could also include projects involving public statutory corporations in such areas as water, electricity and port development if the enterprises are run as business enterprises. This loan does not provide funds for schools, hospitals or government buildings.

Financial Status: A.I.D. has approved a \$1.3 million subloan for the purchase of textile machinery from the U.S. The textile firm will finance all local costs associated with the expansion of capacity. A.I.D. has deobligated the remaining \$200,000 in January 1970 because of lack of uses for the funds.

Procurement Sources: All goods and services to be financed under the loan, including professional and construction services, shall have their source in the U.S. or West Africa. The costs of eligible items of West African source shall not exceed 25% of the total cost of the project or \$375,000 in the aggregate.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: REGIONAL

Borrower: United Republic of Tanzania

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Great North Road* (Engineering) 698-H-003	
Date Authorized: 3/20/67	Date Signed: 4/1/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 1,600	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 1,453	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 1%
Interest Collected 24	Currency of Repayment.. US \$

Host Country Contribution and Procurement Source: The Government of Tanzania financed the local cost portion of the engineering services, a contribution equivalent to approximately \$120,000. All services financed under this loan were of U.S. source, with the Tanzanian contribution used to defray the engineers' local support costs.

Contractor: Nello Teer

Purpose of Loan: To finance engineering of a section of the Tan-Zam Highway (formerly Great North Road), based on a study which identified the need for substantial upgrading on the road between Zambia and Tanzania, the major regional link between Zambia and East Africa.

The project consists of the engineering services required to complete field investigations and to prepare final plans, specifications and bid documents for the realignment and surfacing of sections of the Tan-Zam Highway in Tanzania between Tunduma on the Zambian border and Iringa in central Tanzania. This engineering project includes a reconnaissance-level engineering evaluation of two sections of the Dar es Salaam-Iringa road. Based on the design work which resulted from this loan, A.I.D. authorized a follow-on construction loan in June 1968 (See Loan 698-H-005).

Physical Status: All plans, specifications and bid documents have been completed.

Financial Status: The project has been completed within the authorized loan amount. Disbursements for the final billing are in process and should be completed prior to the terminal disbursement date of 3/31/70.

*Now called Tan-Zam Highway

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: REGIONAL

Borrower: Government of Kenya

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Two Roads - Phase II 698-H-004	
Date Authorized: 5/29/67 Date Signed: 9/8/67	
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 3,600	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 2,103	Interest Rate 2-1/2%
Repayments --	Grace Period 1%
Interest Collected 19	Currency of Repayment.. U. S. \$

Financial Status: Disbursements shown above reflect progress payments for work performed to date.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Government of Kenya is contributing approximately \$3.2 million to the project. More than \$3.1 million of the loan will be spent in the U.S. A.I.D. will also finance \$500,000 of local costs through the Special Letter of Credit procedure.

Comments on Implementation: There has been significant slippage of the construction schedule during all phases of the construction work. In addition, in January 1969, the construction contractor reported its inability to conclude the construction as a result of financial problems. A.I.D., ADB, and the Kenya Government concluded jointly that a second contractor should carry on with the job. Accordingly, the first contractor was relieved of the job through an assignment action, and the contract was assumed by a second firm in February, 1969. The new contractor has not been able to accelerate the rate of progress sufficiently to compensate for the slippage already experienced, but is proceeding at an acceptable pace. It is now expected that construction will be completed in early 1971.

Purpose of Loan: The project involves the up-grading of two links of international highway which when completed will run from Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, through Nairobi, Kenya, to Kampala, Uganda. This project, together with IBRD-financed road projects in Tanzania, will provide a continuous, all weather, paved road between these three capital cities. On the basis of an economic study, A.I.D. authorized an initial loan on May 31, 1966, for \$140,000 to finance the U.S. costs of preparing final plans, specifications, and bid documents for the project to be carried out by the U.S. engineering firm of Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton. Subsequently, the Government of Kenya invited the African Development Bank to participate and arranged a multi-lateral financial framework for the construction. Because of its regional aspects, the financing of these two road links was especially attractive to the African Development Bank and to A.I.D. It is A.I.D.'s first financing arrangement with the Bank.

Physical Status: Construction work has been underway for more than two years and is now 53% complete.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: REGIONAL

Borrower: United Republic of Tanzania

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Great North Road* Phase II (Construction) 698-H-005	
Date Authorized: 6/28/68	Date Signed: 7/20/68
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 13,000	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 7,450	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 2%
Interest Collected 110	Currency of Repayment . . US \$

Physical Status: The construction contract was awarded to the U.S. firm of Nello L. Teer Company in July 1968. Construction is more than 30% complete. Although there have been some delays, the contractor is making every effort to complete construction by spring of 1971. Design work on the two other sections of road has been completed. Construction of one section, Dar es Salaam to Morogoro will be partially financed by Loan 698-H-007.

Financial Status: The loan is nearly 60% disbursed, including a \$5 million mobilization advance which is being repaid by deductions from monthly earnings.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement Source: The Government of Tanzania is financing all non-U.S. costs associated with the engineering and construction work financed under this loan, at an estimated cost of \$6.7 million. Both the engineering firm and the construction contractor are American companies.

Purpose of Loan: To finance the foreign exchange costs of construction and construction supervision of a portion of the Tan-Zam Highway (formerly Great North Road) extending from Tunduma on the Zambian-Tanzanian border to Iyayi, approximately 140 miles to the northeast. This work is part of a major Central and East African regional effort to upgrade a number of sections of the entire Tan-Zam Highway, running northeast from Kapiri M'Poshi in Zambia to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Funds provided under this loan also assisted in financing final design work on two other sections of the road, one between Iringa and Mahenge and another between Morogoro and Dar es Salaam. The final design of the section being constructed under this loan was performed under financing provided by an earlier loan (See loan 698-H-003).

Construction of other sections of the road is being performed with the assistance of the World Bank, the International Development Association (IDA) and the Swedish and UK Governments. Specifically, the World Bank is providing loan funds in the amount of \$17.9 million to finance the construction of two sections of the road in Zambia. Additionally, the World Bank, IDA and the Swedish Government are providing a \$30.0 million loan for the reconstruction of 310 miles of the road located in Tanzania.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: REGIONAL

Borrower: Government of Cameroon

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Transcameroon Railroad - Phase II 698-H-006 and 698-H-006A (Amendment)	
Date Authorized: 7/12/68; 2/12/70 Date Signed: 5/24/69	
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 Years
Authorized 10,000	Two Step 40 Years
(Amendment) 2,000	Grace Period 10 Years
Disbursed -	Two Step 10 Years
Repayments -	Interest Rate 2%; 2½% ^{1/}
Interest Collected -	Two Step 2%; 2½%
	Currency of Repayment . . U.S. \$
	Two Step CFA.fr.

\$28.2 million and France \$8.9 million for the project. A substantial portion of funds being provided by the EEC and France are on a grant basis. The A.I.D. loan will be used exclusively to finance U.S. dollar costs. A \$2 million loan amendment to finance additional U.S. dollar costs was authorized February 12, 1970. Additional U.S. dollars were needed because the low bid for construction - exceeded funds previously authorized by A.I.D.

Implementation Problems: The low bid for construction exceeded financing available from all the donors. This required further meetings among the donors to increase the available financing plus negotiations with the contractor to reduce the contract price.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the U.S. dollar costs of goods and services required in connection with construction of a 207-mile extension of the Cameroon railroad system from Belabo to N'gaoundere. This is a continuation of the multilateral effort to extend the Cameroonian railroad, under which A.I.D. in 1962 authorized an initial \$9.2 million loan (Phase I) for construction from Yaounde to Belabo. Under Phase II, assistance is being provided by A.I.D., France and the European Economic Community (EEC). Total Phase II costs are estimated at \$55.3 million.

Physical Status: A contract for construction was signed on January 17, 1970.

Financial Status: Disbursements are scheduled to begin 1st quarter CY 1970.

Host Country and Other Donor Contribution; Procurement Source: The Borrower will provide the equivalent of \$6.2 million for project costs. EEC has agreed to provide

^{1/} Amendment
Interest 2%; 3%
Two Step 2%; 3%

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: REGIONAL

Borrower: Government of Tanzania

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Tan Zam Highway (formerly Great North Road) 698-H-007 Phase III - Construction	
Date Authorized: 6/30/69	Date Signed: 1/7/70
<small>Loan Status as of 12/31/69</small>	<small>Loan Terms</small>
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 7,500	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 3%
Repayments -	Grace Period 2%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment .. US \$

Host Country Contribution and Procurement Source: The Government of Tanzania will contribute the local currency equivalent of \$3,400,000 to cover all local costs of the project.

Purpose of Loan: To finance the foreign exchange costs of reconstruction and construction supervision of a 98-mile portion of the Tan-Zam Highway from the outskirts of Dar es Salaam westward to the outskirts of Morogoro, in Tanzania. This work is part of a major Central and East African regional effort to upgrade a number of sections of the entire Tan-Zam Highway, running northeast from Kapiri M'Poshi in Zambia to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. When construction is completed, it will provide an all-weather highway linking the copper belt in Zambia to the port of Dar es Salaam. In addition, the completed road will facilitate improved internal short-haul traffic and will encourage agricultural development along its route.

Construction and reconstruction of other sections of the road is being performed with the assistance of the World Bank, the International Development Association (IDA), and the Swedish and UK governments.

Physical Status: Bid documents have been approved by A.I.D., eight firms have been prequalified to bid, and bids will be opened in March, 1970. Both the engineering firm and the construction contractor will be U.S. companies.

Financial Status: No disbursements as yet.

EAST AFRICA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)*				
	FY 1968 Actual	FY 1969 Actual	FY 1970 Estimated	FY 1971 Proposed
Development Loans	0.6	3.6	3.6**	6.2**
Technical Assistance . . .	9.8	9.5	11.0	12.4
Supporting Assistance . . .	-	0.2**	-	-
Total A.I.D. Assistance	10.4	13.3	14.5	18.6

* Totals may vary from sum of components due to rounding.

**Includes grants of \$133,000 for Kenya and \$73,000 for Uganda in FY 1969, \$164,000 for Kenya and \$400,000 for Uganda in FY 1970 and \$500,000 for Kenya and \$222,000 for Uganda in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

DL	0.6	0.4	-	2.0
TA	2.7	4.2	4.8	4.7
Total	<u>3.3</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>6.7</u>

KENYA

DL	-	-	2.2**	0.5**
TA	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.5
SA	-	0.1**	-	-
Total	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>3.0</u>

TANZANIA

DL	-	-	1.0	2.5
TA	2.5	1.3	2.0	2.6
Total	<u>2.5</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>5.1</u>

UGANDA

DL	-	3.2	0.4**	1.2**
TA	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.5
SA	-	0.1**	-	-
Total	<u>2.0</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>3.8</u>

U.S. AID OBJECTIVES

The objective of the A.I.D. program in East Africa is to support the economic and social development of the East African Community (EAC) and its members -- Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

Representing the growing African interest in regional economic development, the East African Community constitutes the most advanced and concrete cooperative economic achievement. A.I.D. assistance in the East Africa area is directed toward the strengthening of common institutions and implementation of three national development policies. It is heavily concentrated in agriculture, education and the development of Community infrastructure and services. U.S. assistance is carefully coordinated with other aid programs conducted by members of an IBRD-led Consultative Group for East Africa. In the past twelve months this Group has met formally to consider development prospects and proposals for Uganda and Kenya; it will review the Tanzanian economy and needs in the spring of 1970.

PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS

In the two years since the East African Community was established, the system of economic ties that originated during the colonial period has been strengthened and new institutions for cooperative development, such as the Common Market Tribunal and the East African Development Bank, have been established. The Bank has begun the investment necessary to promote industrial growth on an equitable basis among the three Community partners.

The most important achievement of the Community so far lies in the fact that the three partner states have remained committed to cooperation toward economic integration. The *de facto* customs union in effect for about 40 years has been formalized, uniform external tariffs are in effect, and the coordination of transport and communications has begun to show improvement. Measures to redress the industrial imbalance among the partners include investment in nine projects by the East African Development Bank and the imposition of transfer taxes by Uganda and Tanzania as provided by the Community charter to protect their infant industries. The headquarters of Community services have been decentralized in order to distribute more equitably the benefits from employment and overhead expenditures.

The major problem faced by the members of the Community lies in the historic advantages in industrial and commercial development held by Kenya. The machinery for cooperation is cumbersome, with agreement of all representatives required in each situation. In two areas recognition of national interests has resulted in separation rather than coordination, although goodwill among the partners has been sufficient to overcome minor differences in the major area of economic cooperation. Three national currencies, valued at par with each other, have replaced the East African

EAST AFRICA

shilling that was common to the three countries. As student populations have expanded, it has been necessary to increase the fields of study taught in each college, and consequently each national institution is being upgraded to a university. Some common services will be maintained among them.

Factors favoring the Community include: the region's size (679,000 square miles), the market potential (32 million people), a basic regional transportation network, rich farmland and livestock areas, growing commercial and industrial sectors (about one-third of GNP), an expanding tourist industry, commitments to strong self-help measures, and the absence of serious balance-of-payments and debt-servicing problems.

The Community and its members are faced with major problems in rural/agricultural development, training and utilization of manpower, and expanding and improving social services. While there are some differences in the nature of the problems in the three countries, they are by-and-large associated with the need to diversify and expand commercial agricultural production, to increase trade within the area without inhibiting new investment, to strengthen and expand development-oriented institutions and services, and to train the manpower needed for these.

FY 1971 PROGRAM

For FY 1971 the proposed \$18.6 million A.I.D. program for East Africa contains both regional and country elements. Of \$12.4 million requested for Technical Assistance, \$4.7 million is earmarked for East Africa Regional activities, with the remaining \$7.6 million being allocated in approximately equal shares to country programs for Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The proposed \$6.2 million Development Loan program contains \$2.0 million as partial financing for construction of a new East Africa Community headquarters complex at Arusha (IBRD and other donors will also participate); \$2.5 million for road maintenance equipment and training, and for commodities for agricultural projects in Tanzania; \$1.0 million for improvement and expansion of livestock production in Uganda; and \$0.7 million for population. Other projects, which involve one or more of the three East Africa states and their neighboring countries are described in the Africa Regional Program section. These include loans for road building and Technical Assistance in animal disease control.

During FY 1971, other donors -- the United Kingdom in particular, but also the World Bank, the UN, Germany, and the Scandinavian and other countries -- are expected to continue significant assistance. U.S. aid will fall within the range of 15-20% of total concessional assistance to East Africa as a whole. We will continue to be a major donor to the East Africa Community itself and to press for increasing Community assistance from other Consultative Group members.

Agriculture and Rural Development. A large part of A.I.D. assistance in FY 1971 -- \$5.5 million in Technical Assistance and \$2 million in Development Loan funds -- will be toward expanding and diversifying agricultural production. Attainment of these goals requires such measures as identification of new crops and demonstration of their suitability in African conditions; improvement and expansion of credit and marketing techniques to bring increasing numbers of small subsistence farmers into the money economy; and development of cooperative or other production and marketing organizations. A.I.D. assistance will be directed toward training of agricultural technicians, support of applied research programs, improvement of extension services and marketing services and direct capital assistance production programs.

In FY 1971 A.I.D. will continue to support the Veterinary Department at the University of Nairobi and will begin a project for the Graduate Agriculture Faculty at Makerere University in Uganda. Both of these activities will continue to serve regional needs and an international student body. Other A.I.D. regional projects will support continuing agricultural research and important programs of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization (EAAFR0) such as the development of improved millet and sorghum varieties, field testing of rice varieties and improvement of plant quarantine services.

In Tanzania A.I.D. will assist an important new project revamping the principal marketing organizations. Nine marketing boards will ultimately be combined into one marketing corporation.

Projects to increase livestock production through improved animal husbandry, range management, and marketing practices will be continued and expanded in Tanzania and in Uganda, where a \$1.0 million loan for development of fattening ranches is planned for implementation in FY 1971. In Tanzania a loan of \$1.0 million will finance importation of capital equipment required in connection with long-term A.I.D.-financed Technical.

EAST AFRICA

Assistance projects aimed at establishment of a national seed multiplication and distribution system and development of live-stock production and range management in the north in Masailand. In Kenya, A.I.D. will support, along with other donors, the Government's new rural development program. The program forms one of the key elements in the country's new Five-Year-Plan (1970-74) and reflects a clear determination to stimulate processes of change and economic progress in a much broader portion of the economy than has been affected heretofore. Depending upon the availability of funds, a second tranche loan of \$1.0 million will be made to provide equipment for the Kenya National Youth Services (the first tranche of \$2.0 million will be made in late FY 1970).

Education and Manpower Development. In addition to the assistance to post-secondary and graduate level agricultural institutions, the FY 1971 program includes \$4.3 million for teacher training, manpower training for government, industry and services, revision of secondary school curricula to include agriculture, and revision of the examinations system. These funds will also finance staff for high level positions in two consolidated primary teacher training colleges in Uganda to be constructed under a 1969 A.I.D. loan of \$3.2 million.

At first the colleges will require foreign staff for about half the positions. The British and Canadians will fill most of the foreign positions.

Outside the formal education system, specialized training will be provided for key officials in each of the countries, in the Community Secretariat and in the Community agencies. In Uganda, U.S. lecturers will provide in-service training programs for middle and high level government officials and local government employees at the Institute of Public Administration. In Tanzania, engineering and management specialists will be provided to fill critical positions in selected government agencies and semi-public bodies.

Health and Population. In Uganda the interdepartmental Maternal and Child Health Services Training project of Makerere University begun in FY 1970 will continue to receive U.S. support. The uncompleted task of processing the Kenya and Uganda censuses of August 1969, which are such important bases for development planning, will be assisted by provision of U.S. experts. And in Kenya we will support the establishment of a demographic training center.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1969				Estimate FY 1970				Proposed FY 1971		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	350	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	2,000	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	3,784	3,784			4,062	4,062			3,606	3,606	
Participants	111	111			128	128			427	427	
Commodities	48	48			72	72			245	245	
Other Costs	211	211			492	492			462	462	
Total Project Assistance	4,154	4,154			4,754	4,754			4,740	4,740	
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	552	552			773	773			1,309	1,309	
Other Agency	50	50			389	389			545	545	
Contract	3,552	3,552			3,592	3,592			2,886	2,886	
Program Assistance											
Total Other than Devel. Loan	4,154	4,154			4,754	4,754			4,740	4,740	
Total Assistance	4,504	XXX	XXX	XXX	4,754	XXX	XXX	XXX	6,740	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	12	12	13
Participating agency	2	7	14
Contractor technicians	122	126	100
Total	136	145	127

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract	22	25	86
Contract	1	-	-
Total	23	25	86

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Animal and Crop Production	ACTIVITY Agricultural and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-110-644	PRIOR REFERENCE Pg. 88 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973

Project Target and Course of Action: To help improve the animal and crop production research activities of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization (EAAFRO). Particular emphasis is in the areas of land and water use, domestic animal and crop production, and conservation and utilization of wildlife and forestry resources of East Africa.

As the human population grows and more land is required for agriculture and livestock husbandry in previously untilled areas, there is increasing danger that vegetation, top soil and water resources will be destroyed along with the wildlife on which the growing tourist industry depends. Other factors, such as the transmission of parasites and diseases between wildlife and domestic animals and crops, may seriously effect the full economic use of water and land regardless of national or regional boundaries.

This project provides U.S. personnel and training for the African staff of EAAFRO to help the East African countries determine the most economical uses of land and water, taking into account the needs of crops, livestock and wildlife and necessary disease control through plant and animal quarantine. Within this framework, research is carried out on forage and farm crop improvement, grazing control and livestock feeding. Project personnel are: an animal ecologist, range ecologist, animal nutrition specialist, soil physicist, two plant breeders, one specializing in rice, an agronomist and a nematologist under a contract with U.S. institution, as well as a

plant pathologist under PASA from the U.S. Department of Agriculture to head the East African Community plant quarantine station. EAAFRO pays the East African base salaries (less local taxes) for eight contract and one PASA technician provided under the project, and provides the required physical facilities (office and laboratory space and subsidised housing), operating supplies and all local transportation. For participants trained in the U.S., EAAFRO provides part of the international travel, salary and family allowances during the training period. A.I.D. tops up the salaries of the project technicians and provides some household furnishing not provided by EAAFRO as well as some commodities needed to conduct research and demonstrations.

Progress to Date: It was planned to begin this project in FY 1969 and initial steps were taken to select a contractor; however, at the request of the East African Community, the project was delayed because changes were being made in Community personnel procedures. These changes were completed, the contractor selected and recruitment begun early in 1970.

FY 1971 Program: FY 1971 funds are requested to cover a full year salary and allowances for the PASA technician, cost of one contract technician for the initial 18 month period, funding to carry seven technicians to March 1972, and the services of two short term technicians (\$240,000). Technicians costs include salary, insurance, retirement, education allowances and contract overhead. Funds are also requested for training 4 participants for one year

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated							
				Estimated FY 1970		Proposed FY 1971				
Through 6/30/69	145	-	145	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	PASA U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Contractor: Institute of International Education
Estimated FY 70	280	83		-	220	220	-	240	240	
Estimated through 6/30/70	425	83	342	7	-	7	27	-	27	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				3	50	53	3	40	43	
Proposed FY 71	310	500	1,235	10	270	280	30	280	310	
				Total Obligations						

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Animal and Crop Production	618-11-110-644

of advanced degree training in plant pathology, plant physiology, animal husbandry and agronomy, (\$27,000) and Other Costs including international travel for technicians and their families, transportation of baggage and household effects and for miscellaneous project costs (\$43,000).

PROJECT TITLE Graduate University Agriculture	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-110-655	PRIOR REFERENCE Pg. 89, FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To help Makerere University College establish a strong, practical program of post-graduate study in agriculture capable of meeting the need for advanced degree professionals in agriculture for the next few years. This project will shift the emphasis of A.I.D. assistance in higher agriculture education from undergraduate training (project 618-11-110-618 Makerere Agriculture Faculty) to a post-graduate program. It will provide highly skilled U.S. university faculty members for advanced academic instruction and supervision of graduate research efforts of candidates for advanced degrees, and help the university to attain the capability to produce about 30 advanced degree candidates annually by the end of 1973 as compared with 2 in 1969. The main emphasis of the project will be to help the Agriculture Faculty develop its curriculum, teaching and research system to enable Makerere University to offer graduate degree work at masters and perhaps at the doctorate levels, and to establish ties with the agricultural and livestock research and extension services of the countries of eastern Africa. The U.S. technicians will also provide limited instruction and guidance in their fields at the undergraduate level, and participate in the improvement of the Faculty through service on curriculum and advisory committees. The project will also provide training for replacements for the U.S. technicians. Students for agriculture degrees come from all countries of eastern Africa, particularly the three East African Community countries and Zambia.

Makerere University College now has the only agricultural faculty in East Africa and has just initiated the only graduate study program in Eastern Africa. It will continue to serve the entire eastern region by providing opportunities for graduate study for students of neighboring countries.

Progress to Date: This is a new project proposed for implementation in FY 1971.

FY 1971 Program: FY 1971 funds are requested to finance the first eighteen months of a contract with a U.S. university or group of universities to provide seven full time professors and two short term consultants in plant, animal and soil science, and agriculture administration, research, education and extension (\$420,000); the first year of training for three advanced degree participants (\$21,000); demonstration materials and equipment in support of the U.S. faculty and to conduct research programs (\$14,000) and Other Costs consisting of local travel, and other support costs (\$15,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected.			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971		
Through 6/30/69					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated FY 70										
Estimated through 6/30/70										
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 71	470	2,509	2,979	Total Obligations				50	420	470

PROJECT TITLE Major Cereals and Legume Improvement	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-130-652	PRIOR REFERENCE Pg. 19 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop and promote the use of higher yielding varieties of cereals and grain legumes, improve plant disease and insect control, and improve husbandry and management practices through research and adaptive field trials to be carried out on cereals and grain legumes in Eastern-Southern African countries.

This is an expansion and intensification of the Major Cereals Research project in West and East Africa funded under A.I.D.'s development research program from 1963-1968 and under project 698-11-130-176 in 1969 which initiated the following activities; (a) basic research to develop and improve varieties of corn at Kitali, Kenya, and sorghums and millets at Serere, Uganda; (b) varietal field adaptation trials of the improved corn varieties in Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, and Zambia; (c) delivery of the proven varieties to the Kenya Seed Company for multiplication and distribution; (d) cooperating with Unga Mills of Kenya, University College, Nairobi, and Makerere University College in developing new methods of processing cereals; (e) conducting farm demonstration trials in conjunction with the ministries of agriculture of the participating countries.

Progress to Date: The major portion of the field variety trials of corn have been in Kenya, but will be expanded into Uganda and Tanzania with the arrival of two field trial officers in FY 1970-1971.

These varieties, under cultivation practices and conditions on the small east African farms, yield 30 to 35

bushels per acre, considerably higher than the older corn varieties. The planting of improved seed in Kenya increased from 400 acres in 1963 to 245,000 acres in 1968 and 297,000 estimated in 1969, with over one-half of this planted by over 25,000 small holders. The limited varietal field adaptation trials conducted in Tanzania, Zambia and Malawi using the improved corn seed have also shown very promising results.

Great emphasis and resources are now needed to extend the results through additional field trials, testing and demonstrations. This work is being carried out by an A.I.D.-financed team from the U.S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with individual country institutions. The project will continue the basic research, with emphasis on corn at Kitali, Kenya and on sorghum and millet at Serere, Uganda and will continue to encourage, expand and intensify the field adaptation varietal trials in East Africa, particularly Tanzania and Uganda.

The East African Community coordinates the activities of the U.S. research team and the participating countries. Host countries provide certain local costs such as operational costs of testing centers, expendable supplies and material, and the cost of technical, administrative and unskilled staff. The Rockefeller and Ford Foundations are currently supplying a geneticist, two agronomists and fellowship funds for training East Africans. The United Kingdom provides funds for major cereals research to the East African Community, and Canada has supplied two scientists for wheat research.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971		
Through 6/30/69					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 70	389	305		U.S. Technicians	-	219	219	-	280	280
Estimated through 6/30/70	389	305	84	Participants . . .	15	-	15	20	-	20
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	30	-	30	35	-	35
				Other Costs . . .	125	-	125	125	-	125
Proposed FY 71	460	2,001	2,850	Total Obligations	170	219	389	180	280	460

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
(USDA/ARS)

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Major Cereals and Legume Improvement	618-11-130-652

FY 1971 Program: Funds are requested to cover the cost of 7 USDA-PASA technicians for 12 months; they will be located in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania and two short term technicians (\$280,000); training for 3 participants for one year (\$20,000); commodities, including equipment and spare parts for spraying, pollination and irrigation operations (\$35,000) and Other Costs, including local travel and transportation for technicians and consultants, miscellaneous project expenses, including local labor and services to insure proper preparation of experimental and field trial plots (\$120,000) and local miscellaneous supplies (\$5,000) a total of \$460,000.

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Regional Cooperatives	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-140-638	PRIOR REFERENCE Pg. 91, FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	

Project Target and Course of Action: To encourage, through joint efforts of the government departments dealing with cooperatives and the cooperative organizations in Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya: (1) the mutually profitable use of facilities and staff for (a) training personnel in cooperative operation and management techniques, and (b) preparing educational materials, including films and publications, on various aspects of cooperative management, agricultural practices and other subjects related to rural development; (2) joint participation in such endeavors as establishing central procurement, warehousing and distributing facilities for materials used by farmers; (3) promotion of savings societies, and (4) establishment of a regional cooperative planning committee to facilitate continuing consultation and exchange of information among government and cooperative officials.

The lack of trained personnel and informed leadership presents a major obstacle to further progress in the East African cooperative movement. Relatively few people are trained in financial management, purchasing or marketing techniques. Throughout East Africa the quality and the quantity of training in these and other cooperative techniques should be improved at all levels.

Progress to Date: This is a new project; it has been delayed because of reorganization of some of the elements of the Community and discussions among the partner states concerning agricultural functions.

FY 1971 Program: It is proposed to provide funds for two short-term consultants from one of the U. S. cooperative organizations to make a survey of the cooperative situation in East Africa and make detailed recommendations to the East African Community, the appropriate ministers of the three East African countries which deal with cooperative affairs and A.I.D., setting forth the steps needed to plan and implement an effective regional project to accomplish the above objectives. The consultants are also expected to make recommendations concerning the feasibility of establishing such joint facilities as a central cooperative training center, a savings and credit program and central purchasing organization. This survey is scheduled for late 1970, with the follow-on project, if found possible, to be initiated before the end of FY 1971. It is planned to implement the project by providing the services of two cooperative specialists under a contract with a U. S. institution. FY 1971 funds are requested to cover the cost of the survey by short-term consultants and for the first 18 months of a contract with a U. S. institution for two cooperative specialists (\$125,000), demonstration and training materials (\$10,000) and Other Costs including travel and transportation of technicians and their families and personal effects (\$10,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected			
Through 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 70	Estimated through 6/30/70	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1970		Proposed FY 1971		
					Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID
Proposed FY 71	145	420	565				10	135	145
				Total Obligations					

PROJECT TITLE Regional Range Water Development	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-190-636	PRIOR REFERENCE Pg. 17 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia, develop the surface and groundwater resources of their common semi-arid border area in order to increase the production of livestock and raise the standard of living of the nomadic people of the area. In 1968 Kenya requested assistance in surveying and developing the surface and ground water of its northeastern districts as a part of a multi-donor effort with the World Bank and the Government of Sweden, who provided a \$7 million loan to Kenya for livestock production. During A.I.D.-Kenya discussions it was agreed that a parallel range and water development effort in the tri-country border area of Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia would be encouraged. Initial assistance to Kenya was provided on the condition that the Republic of Somalia and Ethiopia would, as they were ready, be brought into a regional project.

The U.S. personnel (a) obtain information on the location and productive potential of ground and surface water resources, (b) reconcile these with the water needs for range development, (c) determine the economic feasibility of bringing these resources into production, and (d) in the case of surface water, locate and design structures best suited to exploit surface water resources consistent with range development needs.

Progress to Date: In late 1968 the Republic of Somalia formally asked to join in the project, but early in 1969 requested delay until after the national elections scheduled in March. After the elections the Egal

Government was overthrown and discussion of project details was again postponed. In December the new Government of Somalia renewed the request to join the project and in January 1970 an in-house survey group went to Somalia to work out project details. This survey coincided with the initial livestock loan survey by the World Bank. Further conferences attended by IBRD and A.I.D. technicians are scheduled in March and April to visit Somalia and Ethiopia.

FY 1971 Program: In FY 1971 it is planned to initiate the regional aspect of the project by taking over the funding of the U.S. PASA technicians now funded under the Kenya bilateral project, and in addition, to provide three additional technicians, two of them PASA, to work in the three country regional projects.

FY 1971 funds are proposed to provide six PASA technicians for 12 months (\$230,000) and the first 18 months of a contract for one range development technician (\$50,000), participant training in the U.S. for two hydrologists and one agricultural engineer for one year each and range management participant for 2 years (\$30,000); the first year costs of third country training for 24 Somali students in diploma level agricultural schools in Kenya in range management agricultural engineering and hydrology (\$50,000); commodities and transport equipment (\$100,000) and Other Costs, including housing overhead and miscellaneous project costs (\$40,000) a total of \$500,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69										
Estimated FY 70										
Estimated through 6/30/70										
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 71	500	1,885	2,385				80	420	500	

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Port Management	ACTIVITY Transportation	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-340-647	PRIOR REFERENCE Pg. 95 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the East African Harbours Corporation (EAHC), a public corporation jointly owned by the three East African governments, to improve the productivity of the ports of East Africa. The "Stevedore Skills Development Project" 618-11-340-621 completed in January 1970, provided U.S. stevedores to train East African stevedores and stevedore foremen in improving cargo handling methods, designed gear and demonstrated rigging for special shipments and heavy lifts, and helped compile safety regulations for the ports. This activity is aimed at improving the management of the major ports by improving the planning for cargo movement and better utilization of personnel by instituting changes in the accounting and documentation procedures and new work methods on the piers and in the warehouses to expedite the release of cargo to the consignees.

Inadequate management and poor planning and work methods allow cargo to pile up in transit sheds causing congestion and high costs of operation in East African ports. This, together with cumbersome documentation procedures, prevents release of partial shipments or direct deliveries to consignees, further delaying clearance of the transit sheds and slowing the discharge of cargo from the next vessels arriving in the port. Little cargo is palletized for easier handling and low commodity stacks in the sheds leave about one third of the space unutilized. An estimated 8,000 tons of distressed cargo are scattered throughout the ports. Split responsibility for port operations also contributes to reduced efficiency. The

Port Manager determines vessel priority, location of vessels at berth as well as the sheds to be used for storing goods for export; but he has no responsibility for cargo movement within the port, which is the responsibility of the East African Cargo Handling Service (EACH).

Progress to Date: This is a new project. It was planned to start this project in FY 1970, but the reorganization of the East African Community personnel system and the separation of the Harbours and Railway services have delayed the initiation of this project until FY 1971.

FY 1971 Program: This project will provide two port management advisors to help the port authorities modernize planning for cargo movement and institute better accounting and documentation procedures.

FY 1971 funds are requested to cover the cost of the first 18 months of a contract with U.S. institutions such as the port authority of one of the U.S. ports, or port management firm, to provide two port management advisors (\$96,000), training in the U.S. in port operations for seven potential port managers from East African countries (\$44,000) and Other Costs including travel and transportation (\$10,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES																																										
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970				To be selected																																									
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total																																											
Through 6/30/69							To be selected																																										
Estimated FY 70																																																	
Estimated through 6/30/70																																																	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost																																														
Proposed FY 71	150	400	550																																														
				<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">OBLIGATIONS</th> <th colspan="3">Proposed FY 1971</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Direct AID</th> <th>Contract/Other Agency</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Direct AID</th> <th>Contract/Other Agency</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>96</td> <td>96</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>44</td> <td>-</td> <td>44</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>44</td> <td>106</td> <td>150</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			OBLIGATIONS			Proposed FY 1971			Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total				-	96	96				44	-	44				-	-	-				-	10	10				44	106	150	
OBLIGATIONS			Proposed FY 1971																																														
Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total																																												
			-	96	96																																												
			44	-	44																																												
			-	-	-																																												
			-	10	10																																												
			44	106	150																																												

PROJECT TITLE	Printing Trades Training	ACTIVITY	Education	FUNDS	TA
PROJECT NUMBER	618-11-610-627	PRIOR REFERENCE	Pg. 96 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1967	FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide training in the printing trades to upgrade the skills of East Africans already employed in the printing industry. Printing in East Africa is still largely in the hands of non-Africans who made initial investments in the industry and have control of the selection for apprentices. This project provides training in printing skills to East Africans, the majority of whom will be Kenyans but will also include Ugandans, Tanzanians and Zambians. Training provided under this project is in line with the goals of the East African governments to Africanize their industries and increase the capability to produce printed materials to the public.

A.I.D. provides, through a contractual arrangement with the African-American Labor Center, the services of a printing trades instructor, demonstration and training materials including films and some photographic materials and funds for local costs such as partial scholarships for students from outside Nairobi, and for technical meetings. The Polytechnic provides a printing instructor, classroom and office space, audio-visual and printing equipment, secretarial services and funds for some local costs. The employers who sponsor students are responsible for tuition, support and payment of the regular salary of the students while they are in training.

The project was delayed because of changes of personnel in the government of Kenya and the Institute and subsequent difficulty in re-negotiating the project. Original plans to provide two U.S. instructors have been changed

and only one will be needed.

Progress to Date: Training courses have been established as a part of the curriculum of the Kenya Polytechnic Institute, Nairobi. Classes of up to 25 students per term offer courses in platemaking, lithographic camera operation and other graphic arts needed to prepare copy and negatives for printing processes. To be eligible for this training, students must have been employed in the printing trade for at least a year; most will be sponsored or assisted to attend the course by their employers. **FY 1971 Program:** FY 1971 funding is proposed to continue the contract services of one technician for one year (\$35,000), provide demonstration and training materials and equipment (\$5,000) and cover partial local scholarships, local travel and technical meetings as well as other local expenses (\$10,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES African-American Labor Center (AALC)
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	156	67	89							
Estimated FY 70	45	86								
Estimated through 6/30/70	201	153	48		35	35		35	35	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 71	50	40	291		10	10		5	5	
								10	10	
					45	45		50	50	

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Tutor Training in East Africa		ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-650-654		PRIOR REFERENCE None		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977	

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the governments of East African countries (1) increase the number of African tutors (teachers in teacher training colleges) and thereby reduce their dependence on foreign tutors and teachers, and (2) provide educators to assist East African universities and institutes of education to modernize the curricula and teaching methods at the teachers college and secondary school levels.

This project is the third step in assistance to the countries of East Africa to help them expand and adapt their educational systems to the needs of the young people of Africa. The first step, the Teachers for East Africa project (TEA) provided some 467 secondary school teachers during the years 1961-64, immediately before and after Independence. This project was taken over by the Peace Corps which has provided secondary school teachers since 1964. The second step was the Teacher Education in East Africa project 618-11-650-617 (TEEA) which provided tutors for the staffing of primary and secondary teachers training colleges, and a limited number of educators to staff institutes of education to assist in curriculum development from 1964 to the present. The TEEA project is scheduled to phase out in 1971. This project has provided a total of 201 teacher trainers who have, to the end of 1968, spent two to four years in East Africa providing 400 man years of instruction in teacher training colleges in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, and 15 educators who have provided 41 man years of assistance to institutes of education and universities. This effort has been successful

in assisting the EA countries to expand and improve their secondary and teacher training school systems; however, these countries are still dependent to a considerable degree on foreign tutors and teachers.

The three East African governments have recognized the need to place increasing emphasis on training tutors for both primary and secondary teachers colleges. They have requested AID assistance to provide skilled educators to help them improve and expand the capabilities of their institutions of higher education to train sufficient tutors to staff the teachers colleges.

It is planned that the training phase of the project will consist of two closely related, but separate training operations, the first, to up-grade teachers presently in the educational system to qualify them to teach in teacher colleges, the second, to expand and improve the faculties of education of the University Colleges, to enable them to train additional numbers of young people as degree level tutors.

In addition, it is planned to provide a limited number of educators, working in the institutes of education, to continue to assist in improving the secondary school and teacher college curricula, teaching methods and teaching aids.

Although it is now planned to have a single project which will provide assistance to all three countries, it is possible that in the interest of most effective administration and management of the activities in the three countries, implementation may be undertaken through three

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 70	Estimated through 6/30/70	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost		Estimated FY 1970		Proposed FY 1971		
							Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Proposed FY 71	819	3,000	3,819	Total Obligations				35	784	819	To be selected
				U.S. Technicians				-	679	679	
				Participants ...				35	-	35	
				Commodities ...				-	30	30	
				Other Costs ...				-	75	75	

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Tutor Training in East Africa	618-11-650-654

separate bilateral projects. Should this situation arise, AID will insure that where possible the special capabilities in such fields as production of training aids, instruction in educational administration and the like, in any institution is utilized on a region wide basis.

Progress to Date: This is a new project which it is planned to start in FY 1971, discussions concerning details of project assistance are still underway.

FY 1971 Program: FY 1971 funds are requested to finance the first 18 months of a contract with a U.S. educational institution to provide 15 highly qualified educators to staff the faculties and institutes of education on a "topped-up" basis, plus one project coordinator and 4 short term consultants (\$679,000), training for 5 participants for one year of advanced education (\$35,000), commodities including books, demonstration and training aids (\$30,000) and other miscellaneous costs including travel and transportation of technicians, their families, personnel effects and automobiles (\$75,000).

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE East African Universities Specialization and Shared Services	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-660-656	PRIOR REFERENCE Pg. 99 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen the efforts of the three University Colleges of Nairobi, Dar es Salaam and Makerere, the national universities of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, to (a) develop and maintain cooperative activities with respect to admission standards, curriculum standards, planning, budget and administration, and (b) provide assistance to selected faculties of these universities where they serve particular development needs for the whole region. University level professional faculties have been distributed among the three University Colleges in the three East African countries, each faculty, in general, serving the entire East African area and neighboring countries as well. This arrangement provided sufficient educational opportunities for the limited number of qualified students graduating from secondary schools in each country. Now, however, the quantity and quality of secondary school graduates have been substantially increased, and these professional faculties can no longer meet the needs of the three countries for a professionally competent labor force. In order to assist the government and university officials make the changes in higher education necessary to meet the changing needs of the East African countries, as well as to help them, wherever possible, reduce the costs of education by improved administration, planning and budgeting, A.I.D. plans to provide technical assistance to the three University Colleges in these fields, as well as to selected faculties serving all of eastern Africa in fields particularly important to the economic

development of the area. These may include assistance to the Nairobi Veterinary Faculty in the field of clinical medicine and surgery, and to other selected faculties in nutrition, economics, and business administration. **Progress to Date:** This is a new project. It was planned to start in FY 1970; however, it was delayed because government and University officials have not yet completed their analysis of the Stoddard Report which deals with the future of the University Colleges after the end of FY 1970. **FY 1971 Program:** FY 1971 funds are requested to provide two full time and one short term U.S. contract personnel to help the universities improve their administrative procedures, budgeting and planning, and two specialists to help the university at Nairobi to improve its department of clinical medicine and surgery (\$221,000), demonstration and training materials (\$5,000) and other costs including travel and transportation (\$5,000).

*Subject to annual review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			To be selected.
					Estimated FY 1970		Proposed FY 1971	
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69								
Estimated FY 70								
Estimated through 6-30-70								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					
Proposed FY 71	231	*	*	Total Obligations	10	221	231	

PROJECT TITLE East African Examinations Council	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-690-629	PRIOR REFERENCE Pg. 100 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	TA SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen the capability of the newly founded East African Examinations Council to prepare and administer academic and technical examinations by providing the services of a total of seven U.S. educators and research consultants to help devise new examinations and prepare African educators to administer them, and to train other African educators in research and examination techniques to replace the U.S. educators and continue to man the testing, research and development units of the Council to keep the examinations and curriculum abreast of the changing educational needs.

At present almost all examinations given to students leaving primary and secondary schools are provided by the Cambridge Examination Syndicate or the University of London. They are printed and graded in the United Kingdom and are designed for students educated under the British school system. The East African Governments intend to carry out studies on the effectiveness of the current curriculum, including surveys of the employment of school leavers, in order to make their educational systems more responsive to the needs of the students, and in the process devise examinations more suitable for measuring the progress of the students in the new courses.

Progress to Date: The U.S. assistance was planned as a result of a survey by American Institutes for Research completed in 1968. The project has been delayed because of internal reorganization and changes in the personnel procedures within the East African Community. In 1970 four

U.S. educators, including two research specialists, a data processing specialist and a statistician, are beginning the research required to revise the Higher School Certificate Examination which determines the eligibility of secondary school leavers for entrance to the University. The new examinations will reflect changes now being made in the curriculum by the three East African governments. **FY 1971 Program:** FY 1971 funds are requested to cover the cost of three U.S. technicians, a training specialist and two examination specialists for the initial 18 months of their contract, funds to cover the four technicians originally funded in FY 1970 through March 1972, and four short term consultants on subject matter and various phases of research and examination technique (\$255,000), training for six participants for one year and one participant for two years of advanced study (\$50,000), commodities including demonstration and training materials and equipment (\$20,000) and Other Costs including travel and transportation (\$10,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES American Institutes for Research (Survey) To be selected.			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970				Proposed FY 1971		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/69	20	20	-							
Estimated FY 70	224	70								
Estimated through 6/30/70	244	90	154							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 71	335	2,800	3,379							
				Total Obligations	224	224	50	285	335	

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Education Research and Development		ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-690-640		PRIOR REFERENCE Pg. 101 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION TA FY: 1969 FY: 1973	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the leaders in universities and the national institutes of education of the countries of Eastern Africa to create a professional education association to serve as a vehicle for timely exchange of information, a forum for discussion of problems, and as appropriate, sponsor educational research, experimental projects, meetings and conferences of leading educators in the area.

In the past, educators of Eastern and Southern Africa often worked together on an ad hoc basis, however, with the formation of the Regional Council for Education, in 1967, educators now have a formal organization through which they may exchange information and seek solution of current problems. Membership consists of the heads of the Education Faculties and the national Institutes of Education from Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, and the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland; educators from the Somalia Republic have been invited to join. A.I.D. assists the Council by providing, through a contract with the American Council on Education, the services of a U.S. educator to serve as executive secretary to the Council, and by providing funds to assist the Council defray costs of periodic meetings, including travel costs of the representatives, and the expenses of the Executive Secretary and Chairman of the Council for travel in connection with coordination of council activities.

Progress to Date: The Executive Secretary has established a clearing house for the exchange of information,

educational materials and reports among the council members.

The Council has identified several potential projects, including publication of a Journal of Education. The Council served as the forum to develop the first request for the Southern Africa Regional Testing Center project which was initiated in late 1969, to develop methods of testing students for admission to secondary and special schools. Other projects presently in the discussion or development stage include research on pupil development, research and exchange of information on programmed learning. Although the first major project resulting from discussions of the Council has been developed by A.I.D., the Council is encouraged to interest their own governments and get other donor assistance to carry out the experimental or research projects.

The Council was recently recognized by the government of Kenya as an international body, and in late 1969 the representatives prevailed upon their respective institutions to help defray the costs of attending the annual conference. This is a small start, but indicates growing recognition of the value of the Council to the educational system of the area.

FY 1971 Program: FY 1971 funds are requested to provide the salary and allowances for the Executive Secretary (\$15,000) and Other Costs including local secretarial help, travel costs for the Secretary and Chairman of the Council and other miscellaneous costs (\$5,000), a total of \$20,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES American Council on Education			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
	Through 6/30/69	30	-	30	Estimated FY 1970		Proposed FY 1971		
					Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID
Estimated FY 70	23	35			15	15		15	15
Estimated through 6/30/70	53	35	18		-	-		-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 71	20	47	120		23	23		20	20
				Total Obligations					

PROJECT TITLE East African Community Services Training	ACTIVITY Public Administration	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-790-607	PRIOR REFERENCE Pg 102 FY 70 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the East African Community (EAC) improve its middle and higher level African administrative and technical personnel by providing participant training in the United States. In addition, to provide limited amounts of audio-visual equipment, books and other supplies to such institutions as the East African Staff College and the Organization and Methods Division of the EAC Treasury, to assist them to strengthen their local training programs.

The movement of the headquarters of the EAC to Arusha, Tanzania and the central offices of two of the corporation to new locations has resulted in a number of resignations among key EAC personnel and increased requirements for training new personnel.

AID furnishes non-degree training for a number of middle and high technical and administrative personnel of both the General Fund (Central Administrative) Services and the self-contained public corporations, i.e., Post and Telegraph, Harbours and Railways. Both short term and long term academic training are offered including non-degree technical and longer term management courses.

Progress to Date: This project has continued training offered by A.I.D. to assist the East African Common Services organization before the EAC came into being in 1967.

Over sixty-five EAC officials have been trained or are in training under this program for an average of six months each. Nearly all of those trained are serving with the EAC. Many have been promoted, some to top

positions. Included are the Deputy Income Tax Commissioner, Director of Recruitment and Training and the Deputy Director for Personnel.

FY 1971 Program: FY 1971 funds (\$75,000) are required to provide short term training (3-9 months) for ten EAC officials, longer term (12-18 months) for five EAC officials. These courses will be arranged with such U.S. institutions as state tax bureau and various specialized institutes and universities.

*Subject to annual review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	312	264	48							
Estimated FY 70	60	50								
Estimated through 6/30/70	372	314	58							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 71	75	130	577	60		60	75		75	
				Cost Components U.S. Technicians Participants . . . Commodities . . . Other Costs . . . Total Obligations						

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE East African Community Support	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-995-649	PRIOR REFERENCE Pg. 109 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: FY 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To help strengthen the East African Community (EAC) and its constituent units by providing advisory and operational services which will improve the capability of these organizations to carry out their functions of regional planning, coordination and administration.

In establishing the EAC in December 1967, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda took a significant step toward creating new regional institutions designed to provide means for better cooperation as independent nations, and to adapt organizations inherited from the pre-independence period to new circumstances. As new Community organizations are being founded and others are being reorganized, decentralized and relocated, there is a need for help to plan new or revised functions and structures, as well as for operational personnel.

This project is designed to provide advisory and technical assistance to the EAC institutions including the East African Development Bank, the Secretariats for Common Market and Economic Affairs, for Finance and Administration, for Communications and Research, and the Income Tax Department. It may also include help in establishing an East African Bureau of Standards, aid in nutrition research for EAC health and agricultural organizations and in market research for the EA Industrial Research Organization. Requests from the four EAC corporations operating railways, harbours, airways and communications may also be considered.

Progress to Date: A.I.D. provided three short-term

consultants for the East African Development Bank to make surveys of the financial and money markets and the legal climate for industrial investment in East Africa. Additional requests are in process for assistance in making analyses of selected sectors of the East African economy, for additional assistance in strengthening the Income Tax Department, for three consultants in agricultural economics, rural sociology and land use to assist the Community and the appropriate national ministries to develop and appraise the economic and social prerequisites for agricultural development and their relationship to experimental results from the physical sciences.

FY 1971 Program: FY 1971 funds are requested to provide up to 10 full time and 6 short-term consultants to EAC institutions, including two full-time and three short-term advisors in the fields of industrial economics, international law and loan operations to assist in evaluating industrial projects and train bank personnel in loan operations (\$150,000); four income tax specialists to assist the Tax Department institute new modern tax procedures (\$200,000); two research specialists to assist the East African Veterinary Research Organization in finding solutions to animal disease problems and assist in coordinating disease research efforts of EAVRO and the Veterinary Faculty at Nairobi (\$96,000); three short term economic consultants to assist with market surveys for major crops and livestock (\$40,000); an agricultural economist and a rural sociologist to assist the agricultural research organization evaluate land and water use

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 70	75	35		-	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971		
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/70	75	35	40	U.S. Technicians	-	57	57	-	580	580	To be selected. *Subject to annual review
				Participants . . .	17	-	17	75	-	75	
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	10	10	20	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs . . .	-	1	1	14	-	14	
Proposed FY 71	689	*	*	Total Obligations	17	58	75	99	590	689	

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
<p>East African Community Support studies (\$94,000); training for 12 participants in technical fields relating to economics, loan administration, income tax and tax administration, as well as 5 technicians in various aspects of communications media to become instructors in the regional institute of communications media (\$75,000); commodities and demonstration materials (\$20,000) and Other Costs including travel, transportation and miscellaneous costs (\$14,000), a total of \$689,000.</p>	618-11-995-649

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	Regional Program Support	ACTIVITY	General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS	TA
PROJECT NUMBER	618-11-999-000	PRIOR REFERENCE	Pg. 110 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1965	FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To support the African Regional Program and other AID activities in East Africa by providing direct hire technicians, such as economists, analysts in agriculture and education, engineers, a supply advisor and program officer, who perform duties in more than one country and cannot be charged to any specific project.

Support costs for the regional program such as engineering are met, not only for the three East African countries but for neighboring countries as well, at a lower cost than would be entailed in separate country staffs. During early 1970, the East African Office of Regional Activities (EAORA) is being reorganized and certain personnel and functions such as agricultural and educational advisory services are being transferred to country missions; other functions such as regional legal and loan activities are being added in FY 1971.

FY 1971 Program: FY 1971 funds are requested to cover the cost of one Assistant Director, one program officer, one senior economist, one agricultural economist, two regional loan officers, one regional legal advisor, one regional veterinarian, two regional engineers and one engineer IDI (trainee) and two secretaries (\$380,000), commodities including supplies and vehicle repair parts (\$6,000) and Other Costs including salaries of eight local employees, including one engineer assistant, three secretary/clerk-stenographers, two chauffeurs, one procurement clerk and one messenger, rent, utilities, shared

administrative expenses, local travel and local miscellaneous costs (\$100,000) totaling \$486,000.

*Subject to annual review

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	1,377	1,347	30							
Estimated FY 70	602	589		418		418	380		380	
Estimated through 6/30/70	1,979	1,936	43	-		-	-		-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	12		12	6		6	
				172		172	100		100	
Proposed FY 71	486	*	*	602		602	486		486	

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Funds	Amounts		
Nairobi Veterinary Faculty	618-11-110-602	1962	1970	1,544	1,407	137	282	225	194				1,826
Makerere Agriculture Faculty	618-11-110-618	1964	1970	892	634	258	406	336	328				1,298
Wildlife Conservation and Management	618-11-190-613	1965	1970	203	199	4	735	39	-				238
Stevedoring Skills Development	618-11-340-621	1965	1969	1,072	910	162	-	162	-				1,072
Teacher Education in East Africa	618-11-650-617	1964	1970	6,640	5,003	1,637	2,123	1,796	1,964				8,763
University of East Africa Support	618-11-660-614	1964	1969	1,188	869	319	-	161	158				1,188
Income Tax Administration	618-11-790-620	1965	1970	627	478	149	90	203	36				717
Supply Management	618-11-790-631	1969	1970	105	1	104	75	81	98				180
Surveys and Feasibility Studies	618-11-995-615	1965	*	218	159	59	45	78	26				*
*Subject to Annual Review.													
Total													
TC													
SA													
DL (grants)													

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

Borrower: University of East Africa

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: University College, Nairobi 618-H-002	
Date Authorized: 5/16/66	Date Signed: 8/11/66
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 738	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 696	Interest Rate 2-1/2%
Repayments -	Grace Period 1%
Interest Collected 10	Currency of Repayment . . U.S. \$

A.I.D. disbursements to U.S. procurement.
Comments on Implementation: This project has moved from the planning stage through the financing and construction stages without encountering any significant problems.

Purpose of Loan: To assist the University College in Nairobi to construct and equip three dormitories, three engineering buildings and related facilities. The University College is the primary training facility for engineering and other professional people in East Africa and has increased its enrollment from 594 to approximately 1,900 in the last three years. The U.S. is providing financing to construct facilities for 404 students.

A.I.D. had previously been associated with the University College in Nairobi by grant financing the civil engineering block at the University.

Physical Status: Construction is complete. Final acceptance is scheduled for early CY 1970.

Financial Status: The loan is 94% disbursed. A.I.D. has deobligated approximately \$100,000 which will not be needed for this project. It is expected that the last disbursements will be made in late FY 1970.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement Source: The Government of Kenya has financed \$662,000, half of the local costs and all non-U.S. foreign exchange costs. The total cost of the project is \$1,400,000. A.I.D. loan funds are being used to procure materials from the U.S. and for local costs. All loan-financed local costs are subject to the Special Letter-of-Credit procedure, tying

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

Borrower: University of East Africa

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: University College, Dar es Salaam Phase III 618-H-003	
Date Authorized: 6/27/66	Date Signed: 9/24/66
<small>Loan Status as of 12/31/69</small>	<small>Loan Terms</small>
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 700	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 474	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 1 %
Interest Collected 10	Currency of Repayment . . US \$

of Credit procedure, tying A.I.D. disbursements to U.S procurement.

Purpose of Loan: To assist the University College at Dar es Salaam to construct a 193 student dormitory and to extend the existing college eating facilities. The College's enrollment is increasing rapidly to meet the need for well trained professional personnel.

Physical Status: Construction of the dormitory was completed in August 1967, and the cafeteria in December 1967. A certificate of acceptance was issued to the contractor on February 1, 1968.

Financial Status: The loan is 67% disbursed. The Borrower has encountered difficulties in approving the final billing because of personnel changes and delays in delivery of some minor equipment items. It is expected that the final disbursements will be made and the balance will be deobligated during 1970.

Host Country Role and Procurement Source: The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has financed all architectural and engineering costs and approximately one half of the local cost element of the project. Of the total loan amount of \$700,000, approximately \$300,000 was provided to finance the procurement of material of U.S. origin and about \$400,000 was provided to assist in financing local costs of the construction contract. All local cost financing has been subject to the Special Letter

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

Borrower: University of East Africa

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: University College, Makerere 618-H-004 (Engineering)	
Date Authorized: 6/9/67	Date Signed: 10/4/67
<small>Loan Status as of 12/31/69</small>	<small>Loan Terms</small>
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 125	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 73	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 1 %
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment .. US \$

Purpose of Loan: To finance the U.S. costs of engineering services required to prepare final plans, specifications, and bid documents for the construction and equipping of dormitories to house 750 students, a cafeteria, an apartment building for college staff at the main campus and an agriculture laboratory building and some other minor buildings at the Kabanyolo agriculture campus. These items are required to accommodate the college's sharply increased enrollment, which is the result of its growing importance as a source of competent Africans to meet critical demands especially in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

Physical Status: The final design work is being performed by Brown-Daltas and Associates of New York. The bulk of the design work was completed in mid-CY 1969. It is expected that the remaining final design work will be completed in CY 1970.

Financial Status: The loan is 58% disbursed. The final disbursement is expected to be made during CY 1970.

Host Country Role and Procurement Source: The University of East Africa (UEA) is financing the local cost portion of final design, estimated at the equivalent of U.S. \$7,000. All U.S. costs of the design work are being financed under the loan.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

Borrower: Government of Uganda

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Makerere University College, Phase II (Construction) 618-H-005	
Date Authorized: 6/27/68	Date Signed: 4/2/69
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 600	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 2 1/2 %
Repayments -	Grace Period 2 %
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . US \$

Special Letter of Credit procedure whereby dollars provided for the financing of local costs are ultimately used for imports from the United States.

Purpose of Loan: To finance the U.S. costs and a portion of the local costs of the construction and equipping of a dormitory to house 750 students, and a cafeteria, both of which were designed under A.I.D. Loan 618-H-004. The construction is part of a broad plan to provide the University with the expanded physical plant required to cope with its rapidly growing enrollment.

Physical Status: Signature of the loan agreement was delayed until April 1969 pending resolution within the Uganda Government as to whether the Government should be the Borrower, or whether it should assume the role of Guarantor with the University as Borrower. The construction contracts were let in July 1969 and construction is well under way. The construction supervision work is being performed by Brown- Daltas and Associates of New York.

Financial Status: No disbursements have been made to date. A.I.D. expects the first disbursement to be effected during CY 1970.

Host Country Role and Procurement Source: The Borrower will finance approximately 72% of the local costs making a total contribution equivalent to approximately \$780,000. The loan will finance the remaining local costs and all U.S. costs. The entire loan is subject to the

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

Borrower: Government of Uganda

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Makerere University College, Phase III (Construction) 618-H-006	
Date Authorized: 6/27/69	Date Signed: 1/15/70
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 350	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 3%
Repayments -	Grace Period 2%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment .. US \$

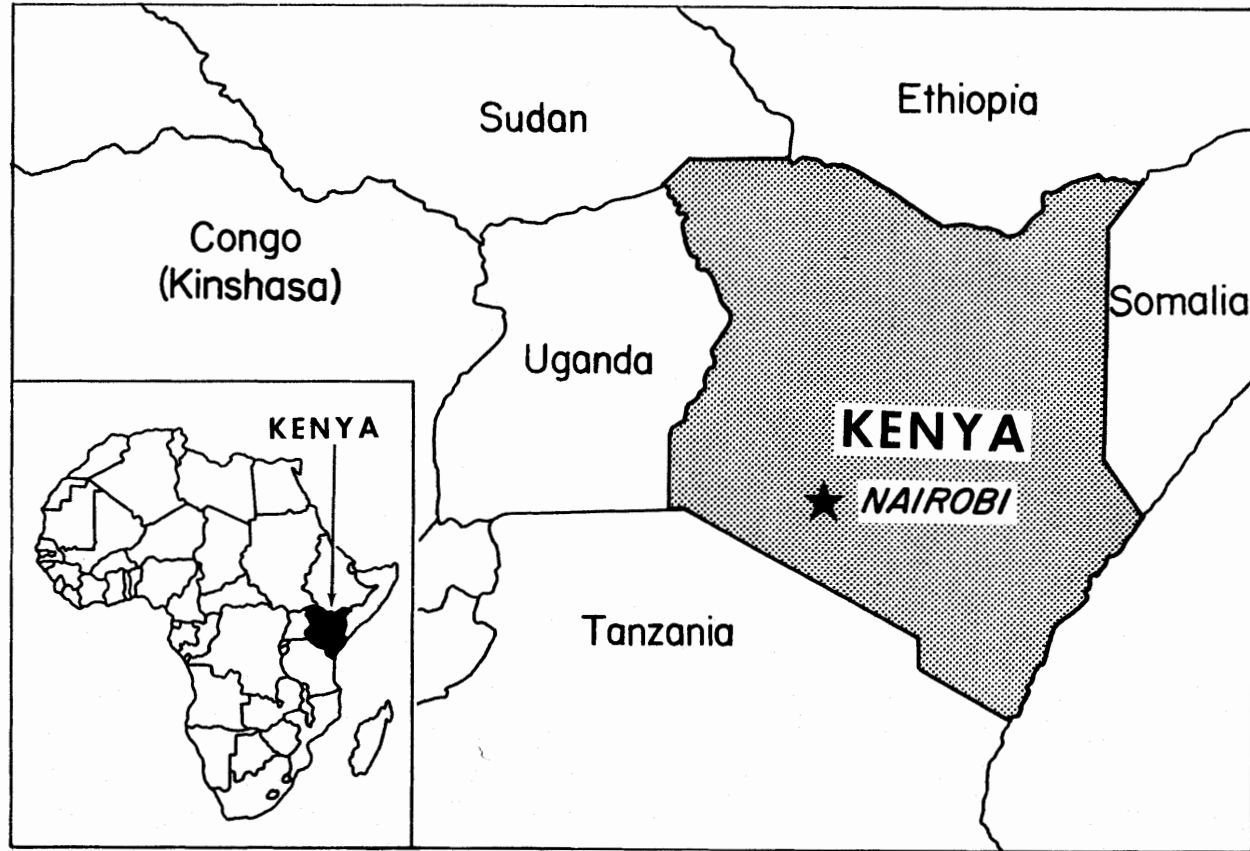
Purpose of Loan: To finance the U.S. costs and a portion of the local costs of the construction and equipping of 24 staff housing units at Makerere's main campus and a crop production laboratory, residential block for student farmers, engineering workshop and greenhouse at the Kabanyolo farm campus. These facilities were designed under A.I.D. Loan 618-H-004. The construction is part of a broad plan to provide the University with the expanded physical plant required to cope with its rapidly growing enrollment.

Physical Status: The final design work has been completed. The contract for construction will be let in CY 1970. The construction supervision work will be performed by Brown-Daltas and Associates of New York.

Financial Status: No disbursements have been made to date.

Host Country Role and Procurement Source: The Borrower will finance 65% of estimated project local costs making a total contribution equivalent to \$243,000. The loan will finance the remaining local costs and the U.S. costs of the project. The entire loan is subject to the Special Letter of Credit procedure whereby dollars provided for the financing of local costs are ultimately used for imports from the United States.

Kenya



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1969</i>)	10.5
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.9
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>)	225
Population Density Per Square Mile	48
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	10
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture	88

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	125*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	43
People Per Doctor	9,500
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	20-25
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	39
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

* - 1968 in 1968 prices.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: Kenya

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Funds	Amounts		
Higher Agriculture Education	615-11-110-102	1960	1971	1397	1081	376	246	404	218	TA	205	--	1848
Crop and Livestock Development	615-11-130-101	1956	1972	3356	3097	259	150	239	170	TA	220	60	3786
Agriculture Credit *	615-11-140-150	1971	1980	--	--	--	--	--	--	TA	195	940	1135
Fisheries Development	615-11-180-130	1965	1970	149	128	21	33	44	10	--	--	--	182
Range Development	615-11-190-100	1961	1972	1067	784	283	228	403	108	TA	210	35	1540
Agriculture Planning	615-11-190-133	1965	1972	256	205	51	82	107	26	TA	90	55	483
Agriculture Support	615-11-192-121	1964	**	521	513	8	166	150	24	TA	100	**	**
Labor Development	615-11-490-125	1966	1972	254	150	104	50	114	40	TA	40	20	364
Population Dynamics	615-11580-141	1969	**	133	16	117	164	151	130	DL	500	**	**
Radio Correspondence Education	615-11650-129	1967	1970	482	328	154	245	200	199	--	--	--	727
Scholarship Coordination	615-11-690-137	1967	1971	433	340	93	65	93	65	TA	35	--	533
Education Support	615-11-699-122	1964	**	278	271	7	60	60	7	TA	70	**	**
Public Safety	615-11-710-126	1965	1970	569	522	47	20	67	--	--	--	--	589
Training for Public Service	615-11-790-112	1962	**	1612	1594	18	25	35	8	TA	70	**	**
Radio TV Information	615-11-960-134	1966	1970	1135	859	276	135	317	94	--	--	--	1270
National Youth Service	615-11-995-123	1964	1970	3030	2855	175	210	230	155	--	--	--	3240
Rural Development *	615-11-995-148	1971	1980	--	--	--	--	--	--	TA	595	3205	3800
Key Supplemental Personnel *	615-11-995-149	1971	1978	--	--	--	--	--	--	TA	235	1665	1900
Technical Support	615-11-999-000	1960	**	1996	1980	16	416	417	15	TA	429	**	**
Total											2994		
TC											2494		
SA													
DL (grants).....											500		

** continuing project subject to annual review
*New Project--see TABLE IVa

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	17	14	14
Participating agency.....	7	9	6
Contractor technicians.....	32	25	32
Total	56	48	52

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract	67	37	56
Contract	1	-	-
Total	68	37	56

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1971 PROJECTS

COUNTRY: KENYA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVa

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Rural Development	615-11-995-148	TA	595	<p>The Government of Kenya has drawn up a Rural Development program which is to be a key item in the 1970-74 Development Plan. Foremost among the objectives of the government in launching this program is the desire to increase production and create greater economic opportunities and a better life in rural areas. AID plans to participate in two activities that are integral to the program as a whole and which will be supported by other donors. To help launch a demonstration water development program, AID plans to provide one mechanical and four civil engineers. The Swedish Government has announced a long range commitment of capital funds for this program to demonstrate the benefits of increased water supply for people, livestock and crops in rural areas. Three U.S. engineers will fill established positions in Operations, Survey and Design supporting the national program in the Ministry while the other two engineers will administer the water programs in two provinces. Kenya will provide base salary, housing and office support for the technicians. FY 1971 funds are required for the five-man team of engineers (\$375,000 for 18 months), training for four participants to replace the engineers (\$25,000), engineering equipment and other commodities (\$20,000) and travel and other local costs (\$15,000). In education and manpower AID will undertake a study to identify the best approach to increase opportunities for training in rudimentary skills at the village polytechnic schools for those who do not graduate from primary school. After completion of the study, AID will provide 2 technicians to work with the Ministry of Education to develop a program of study, prepare appropriate training materials and train teachers to carry on the program. Funds are required to carry out the study and design the final project (\$35,000), to fund two contract technicians (for 18 months \$100,000), train 2 participants to replace the technicians (\$13,000), provide teaching materials (\$7,000) and other costs (\$5,000).</p>

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1971 PROJECTS

COUNTRY: KENYA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVa

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Agriculture Credit	615-11-140-150	TA	195	The project is designed to provide assistance to improve the operational and administrative capability of Kenya's main agricultural credit institution, the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC). Provision of credit to farmers, ranching associations and cooperatives is a critical need if agriculture growth targets are to be met. AID is carrying out an in-depth survey and based on the results of the study plans to launch a program under which AID will supply a General Manager for AFC and three additional technicians to handle large loans, improve management and records keeping and expand in-service training for staff members. FY 1971 funding will provide 2 technicians from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (\$65,000); 2 contract technicians for 18 months (\$90,000); training for 4 participants in agriculture credit (\$26,000); office machinery, training materials and other supplies (\$5,000) and other costs (\$9,000).
Key Supplemental Personnel	615-11-995-149	TA	235	This project is designed to help Kenya meet high level manpower needs primarily in the fields of education and agriculture. Two needs which AID will consider under the project are assistance in expanding the use of the primary science materials, developed under the regional African Primary Science project, 698-11-690-357, and providing assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture in farm mechanization. A bilateral activity in Kenya is now needed to make full use of the science materials by providing a three man contract team to develop a training program for primary science teachers and tutors at the Education Development Center. Kenya badly needs trained science manpower, and this effort will strengthen the foundation of the primary science program. One agriculture engineer is planned to assist the Ministry in dealing with farm mechanization problems in specific areas in an effort to increase agriculture production. FY 1971 funds will cover salary and contract costs (18 months funding) for 4 technicians (\$195,000); training for 3 science education participants (\$20,000); science training materials (\$10,000); and other costs (\$10,000).

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/69

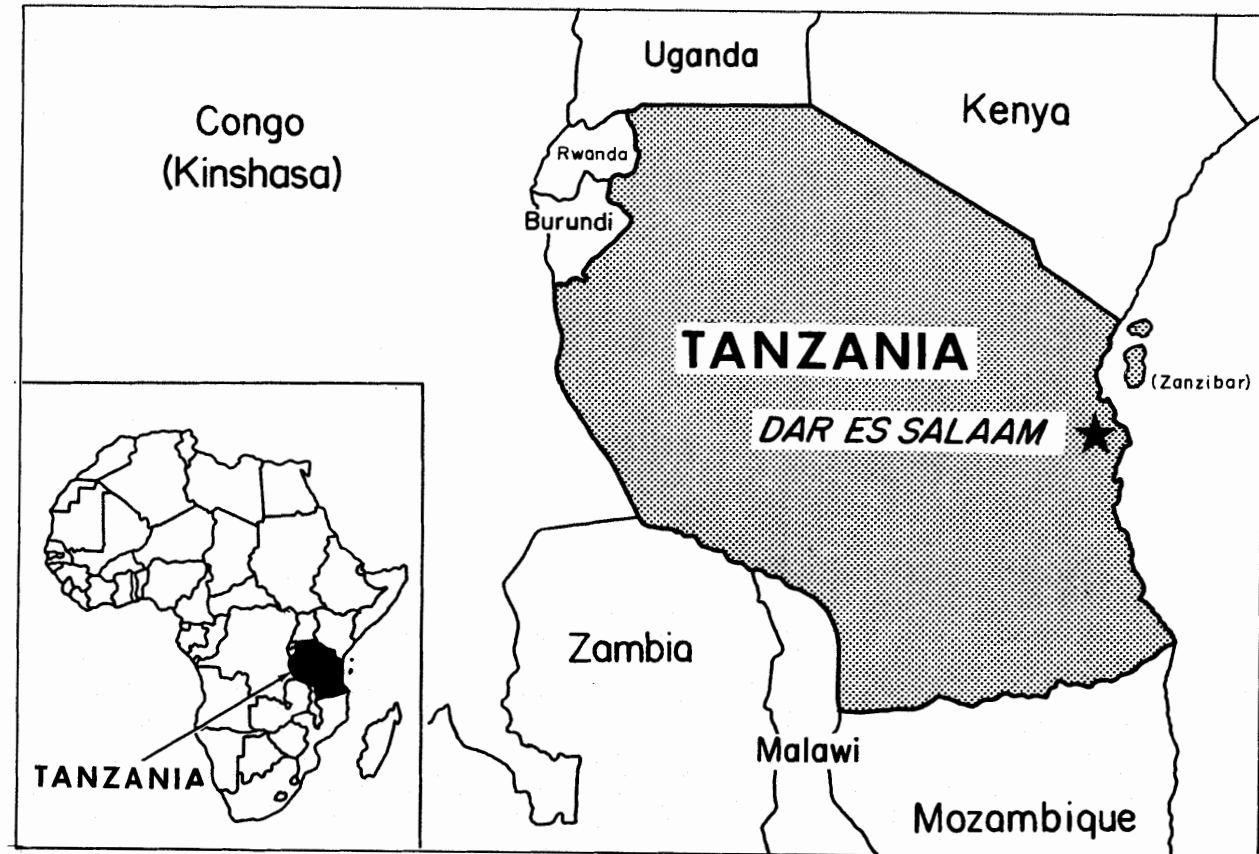
COUNTRY: KENYA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

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	Nairobi Water Supply (Two Step)	5/24/63	12/28/64	3 10	25 40	3½ 3/4	3½ 3/4	2,200	2,044	US \$ US \$	-	29
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	2,200	2,044	XXXX	-	29

Tanzania



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1969</i>)	12.9
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.5
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>)	363
Population Density Per Square Mile	36
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	60 ^a
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture	95

a - Almost 80% is rough grazing land.

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	75*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	38
People Per Doctor	16,800
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	15-20
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	20
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

* - 1968 in 1968 prices.

TABLE IV
Part 1

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Funds	Amounts		
Agriculture Research*	621-11-110-107	1971	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	250	2,150	2,400
Agriculture Production Surveys	621-11-130-084	1968	1970	405	309	96	16	112	-	TA	-	-	421
Seed Multiplication and Distribution	621-11-130-092	1970	1979	-	-	-	179	25	154	TA	320	1,424	1,923
Masai Livestock and Range Management	621-11-130-093	1970	1980	-	-	-	130	40	90	TA	148	1,285	1,563
Agriculture Marketing Development*	621-11-150-099	1971	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	282	2,276	2,558
Agriculture Materials and Services	621-11-190-101	1970	**	-	-	-	295	75	220	TA	393	**	**
Agricultural Education/Secondary Schools	621-11-650-074	1966	1976	62	58	4	50	15	35	TA	324	1,607	2,043
Technical Education	621-11-660-050	1964	1970	1,443	1,246	197	430	375	252	TA	-	-	1,873
Education Materials and Services	621-11-690-065	1965	**	583	396	187	195	193	189	TA	224	**	**
Public Service Staff Support	621-11-720-051	1964	1969	1,752	1,007	745	-	300	445	TA	-	-	1,752
Management and Engineering Services	621-11-790-098	1970	**	-	-	-	425	50	375	TA	393	**	**
Agriculture Investment	621-11-930-096	1968	1971	58	18	40	20	40	20	TA	20	-	98
Technical Support	621-11-999-000	1961	**	1,458	1,403	55	254	280	29	TA	265	**	**
Total											2,619		
TC											2,619		
SA													
DL (grants)													

*New Project—see TABLE IVa **Continuing Project to Annual Review

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	7	8	9
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	38	33	68
Total	45	41	77

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract	15	41	41
Contract	-	-	-
Total	15	41	41

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1971 PROJECTS

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVa

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Agriculture Research	621-11-110-107	TA	250	<p>This new project will provide assistance for Tanzania's long-range agriculture research needs. In 1970 a thorough survey will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the major subject matter areas of research effort that should have the greatest usefulness in stimulating efficient agricultural production; 2. Identify areas where appropriate inputs can be made to establish a firm base of science and technology within Tanzania; also areas in which Tanzania would profit through effective liaison with other national, international and non-government research institutions; and 3. Evaluate the organization, management, and implementation of the agricultural research program at all levels in Tanzania. <p>In FY 1971 A.I.D. will (1) assist the Ministry to plan improved administration of its research division giving principal attention to such factors as improved budgeting, reduced rotation of researchers, and developing closer links between Tanzania's research station and activities of the East African Community and International Research Institute; (2) U.S. technicians will also fill critical vacancies in priority areas of research until they can be replaced by Tanzanians.</p> <p>In FY 1971 funds are required for six researchers (\$225,000), commodities such as vehicles, agricultural equipment and supplies(\$20,000); and local support costs (\$5,000).</p>

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1971 PROJECTS

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVa

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Agriculture Marketing Development	621-11-150-099	TA	282	<p>An A.I.D. financed study team in 1969 identified a number of major deficiencies in Tanzania's agricultural pricing policies, marketing boards, and cooperative movement. Beginning in 1971, A.I.D. will assist the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Cooperatives (MAFC) to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluate and re-direct policies with respect to pricing and marketing, particularly for cereals and livestock; 2. Establish an Agricultural Marketing Corporation (AMC), to which all functions of existing marketing boards and most regulatory functions of the Cooperative Development Division (CDD) will be transferred; 3. Re-focus efforts of the CDD away from regulatory activities toward the strengthening of cooperative societies and unions. <p>Eight U.S. technicians will be deployed in the AMC and CDD (O&M specialist, Accounting advisory, Chief Economist, Marketing Economist, Sales Operations, Procurement Operations Specialist, Extension and Liaison Officers, Social Science Research Specialist) in key staff and advisory roles. These will eventually be replaced by Tanzanians.</p> <p>FY 1971 funds are required to finance 8 technicians (\$270,000), commodities such as vehicles, office equipment for demonstration (\$8,000); and Other Costs (\$4,000).</p> <p>The Tanzanian Government will pay base salaries and travel expenses of the A.I.D. financed technicians and provide housing at an average cost of \$6,200 per annum each.</p>

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/69

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

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					
621-H-003	Regional Urban Water Supplies	4-22-63	12-4-63	10	40	3/4	3/4	925	803	U.S.\$	-	19
621-H-008	Program Loan	7-18-63	12-6-63	10	40	3/4	3/4	954	930	U.S.\$	-	15
621-H-011	Bunda-Nansio Road	2-28-64	8-28-64	10	40	3/4	2	1,525	1,446	U.S.\$	-	21
621-H-014	National Parks Development	6-27-67	2-8-68	10	40	1	2½	900	573	U.S.\$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	4,304	3,752	XXXX	-	55

Uganda



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1969</i>).....	8.3
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.5
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	91
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	89
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	21 ^a
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	89

a - Arable only.

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	91*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	44
People Per Doctor	7,800
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	20
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	23
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

* - 1968 in 1968 prices.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 1

COUNTRY: Uganda

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Funds	Amounts		
Agriculture Extension	617-11-110-012	1963	1973	1474	1250	224	253	260	217	TA	244	254	2225
Agriculture Education	617-11-110-023	1963	1970	2049	1733	316	242	298	260	-	-	-	2291
Livestock Development	617-11-130-015	1963	1970	1470	1408	62	142	162	42	-	-	-	1612
Agricultural Cooperatives	617-15-140-006	1963	1972	2340	2041	299	251	300	250	TA	346	459	3396
Livestock Production	* 617-11-150-052	1971	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	212	576	788
Agricultural Prod. and Mktg. Research	* 617-11-150-053	1971	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	470	1098	1568
Agricultural Administration	617-11-199-044	1967	**	282	272	10	130	110	30	TA	94	**	**
Population Census	617-11-570-051	1969	1971	73	0	73	25	40	58	DL	80	-	178
Maternal-Child Health, and Demographic Res.	617-11-570-057	1970	1974	-	-	-	375	30	345	DL	142	788	1305
Comprehensive Secondary Girls School	617-11-650-011	1961	1971	2690	2229	461	516	497	480	TA	376	-	3582
Primary Teacher Training College Staff Dev.	617-11-660-054	1971	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	184	1626	1880
Educational Development	617-11-699-027	1965	1972	550	467	83	159	131	111	TA	97	157	963
Institute of Public Administration	617-11-770-019	1965	1972	394	321	73	80	70	83	TA	154	223	851
Public Service Training	617-11-790-016	1963	1972	746	698	48	35	32	51	TA	60	65	906
Technical Support	617-11-999-000	1962	**	1701	1656	45	273	300	18	TA	294	**	**
Total											2753		
TC											2531		
SA													
DL (grants, population)....											222		

** Continuing project, under annual review

*New Project-see TABLE IVa

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	16	17	18
Participating agency.....	1	1	3
Contractor technicians.....	27	31	35
Total	44	49	56

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract	72	59	83
Contract	--	--	--
Total	72	59	83

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1971 PROJECTS

COUNTRY: UGANDA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVa

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Livestock Production	617-11-150-052	TA	212	<p>This new project will strengthen the ability of Uganda's Ministry of Animal Industries, Game, and Fisheries (MAIGF), to demonstrate effective ways to increase livestock production. A.I.D. will provide four technicians to work with the MAIGF in its program to extend the lessons learned in pilot livestock development projects to the national herd on a country-wide basis, and will train several Ugandans from government services and the private sector in livestock economics, statistics, livestock marketing, range management, milk marketing, and agricultural engineering.</p> <p>During the first two five-year plans 1961-1971, the Uganda Government has emphasized agricultural diversification, particularly livestock production, as a means of broadening Uganda's base for food production and exports. The goal is to increase production of milk, beef, and animal by-products by 25% over the next five years. Efforts to expand livestock production throughout the country will constitute one of the main means of achieving these goals.</p> <p>FY 71 funds are requested for: 4 technicians, Veterinarian, Dairying, Beef Production and Livestock Management (\$120,000); training seven Ugandan participants (\$50,000); demonstration equipment and extension materials (\$15,000); and Other Costs, primarily U.S. technician support costs, local travel and local staff assistant (\$27,000).</p>
Agricultural Production and Marketing Research	617-11-150-053	TA	470	<p>The objective of this new project is to supply research specialists to the Ministry of Agriculture and Makerere University, the major agricultural research and planning entities in Uganda. The researchers will assist and enlarge normal research staffs of the Ministry, and the University.</p> <p>Uganda looks to crop diversification, and increased production, to lessen its dependence upon imported foodstuffs and reliance upon coffee and cotton as the major earners of foreign exchange from the agricultural sector. The Ministry of Agriculture and Makerere are engaged in research and planning ways and means to increase diversification and production as a method of attaining this goal.</p> <p>An A.I.D. team will be composed of a Chief Research Officer to take charge of all agricultural research in Uganda; a</p>

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1971 PROJECTS

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVa

COUNTRY: Uganda

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
				<p>principal research officer, in charge of one of the two Ugandan research stations, to supervise research in the breeding and production of food crops; a botanist to assist in the efforts to increase production of food crops through improved breeding practices; a farm management officer to assist in soils surveys as part of Ugandan actions in land planning management; an agronomist to assist in efforts to improve tea, cocoa, sugar, and fruit production; and a horticulturist to assist in efforts to improve vegetable and food production. In later years, when initial efforts towards improving research and production have been assayed, experts in marketing will perform marketing surveys and analyses. A.I.D. will train participants in the U.S. in subjects such as botany, horticulture, agronomy, agricultural research, and agricultural management, in order to help develop a cadre of Ugandans who will be able to work with, and eventually replace the Americans and expatriates involved in agricultural research and planning in Uganda.</p> <p>FY 71 funds are requested for six U.S. technicians (\$375,000); training of eight Ugandan participants (\$60,000); two vehicles, microscopes, and other laboratory equipment (\$30,000); and locally procured research materials, contract support costs, and vehicle operation and maintenance (\$5,000).</p>

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1971 PROJECTS

COUNTRY: Uganda

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVa

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Primary Teacher Training College Staff Development	617-11-660-054	TA	184	<p>This new project will assist the Uganda Ministry of Education, over a six year period, to organize, staff, and put into operation two new Primary Teacher Training Colleges (PTTCs), with 1000 students each. The schools, to be constructed under an A.I.D. loan of \$3.2 million, are scheduled to open in late 1973, or early 1974.</p> <p>The present 26 PTTCs of Uganda will be consolidated into four new, larger schools located in each of the four main geographic regions of the country. The first two, in Gulu in the north and Mbarara in the southwest, will replace ten of the present 26 schools.</p> <p>A.I.D. will provide two senior school administrators to act as principals of the new PTTCs, ten senior teachers to act as staff, as well as training in the U.S. for Ugandans. FY 1971 funds are requested for two school administrators (\$60,000); eight teacher training participants (\$59,000); commodities, including basic library books for each college, teaching material, laboratory equipment (vials, beakers, microscopes, test tubes, etc.), and audio-visual materials (\$60,000); and contract support costs (\$5,000).</p>

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/69

COUNTRY: UGANDA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

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					
617-H-001	Development Bank (Two Step)	7/27/62	10/4/63	10 3	40 15	3/4 4	3/4 4	2,000	1,994	US \$ E.A. sh	--	30
617-H-004	Ankole-Masaka Ranching Scheme	2/4/66	4/2/66	10	40	1	2-1/2	650	648	U.S. \$	--	11
617-H-005	Primary Teacher Training Colleges A/E	6/23/67	2/19/68	10	40	1	2-1/2	250	210	U.S. \$	--	--
617-H-006	Livestock Development	6/29/67	2/3/68	10	40	1	2-1/2	4,700	863	U.S. \$	--	1
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	10,800	3,715	XXXX	--	42

Congo (Kinshasa)



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1969</i>).....	17.4	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	78*
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.4	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	39
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	906	People Per Doctor	27,100
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	19	Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	58
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	22	Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	42
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	69	(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1968 in 1968 prices.

CONGO (KINSHASA)

BASIC DATA

Population (mill. mid-1969).	17.4	Total GNP-1968 \$ Mill ^{a/}	1,330
Annual Growth Rate (%).....	2.4	Per Capita GNP-1968 \$ ^{a/} ..	78
Area (1,000 sq. mi.)	906	Life Expectancy	39
Pop. Density per sq.mi.....	19	People per Doctor.....	27,100
Agricultural Land as %		Literacy Rate (%).....	58
of total Area	22	Students as % of Ages 5-19	42
% of Labor Force in Agric..	69	(Primary and Secondary)	

TREND DATA

	1966	1967	1968	1969 Est.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION				
Total Index (1957-59=100).....	78	82	87	92
Index per capita	65	67	69	71
Palm Oil (1,000 MT).....	147	179	210	220
Industrial Diamonds (1,000 cts.).....	17.4	17.9	16.4	n.a.
INTERNATIONAL TRADE (\$millions)				
Total Exports (F.O.B.)	465	440	510	n.a.
Copper	267	259	348	n.a.
Total Imports (c.i.f.)	-341	-265	-335	n.a.
Trade Balance	124	175	175	n.a.
GOLD & FOREIGN EXCHANGE^{b/} (\$mill.)				
Official Reserves.....	21	68	138	164(Aug)
Commercial Bank Holdings.....	53	57	36	25(Jul)
COST OF LIVING (1963=100)(Kinshasa).	155	212	325	368
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES^{a/}				
(Fiscal year ending Dec. 31)	-Million Dollar Equiv.			
	1966	1967	1968 Est.	
Total Expenditures	148.0	223.0	288.0	
(Defense Expenditures)	(31.8)	(36.6)	(43.6)	
(Capital Outlays)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(52.0)	
Total Domestic Revenues	125.6	198.4	257.2	
As percent of GNP	(n.a.)	(9.9)	(n.a.)	
Deficit (-) or Surplus (+).....	-22.4	-24.6	-30.8	

a/ - Converted at 0.5 zaires per dollar

b/ - Gross basis, end of period.

PROGRAM SUMMARY				
(In millions of dollars)				
	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1970	FY 1971
	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Proposed
Development Loans	-	-	1.5	10.0
Technical Assistance ...	0.7	1.3	1.3	2.0
Supporting Assistance ...	15.3	3.0	-	-
Total A.I.D. Assistance	16.1	4.3	2.8	12.0

U.S. AID OBJECTIVES

Having shifted the thrust of U.S. assistance in the Congo(Kinshasa) from short-term stabilization support toward an economic development orientation, A.I.D.'s chief concern is the encouragement and support of Congolese efforts to address the major impediments to long-term growth. A.I.D. seeks to help in the development of those sectors considered of highest priority in moving the economy forward, namely transport, agriculture and manpower development. A major share in financing the overall programs needed will be provided from the Congo's own resources and from other donor assistance.

PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS

The Mobutu Government has succeeded in maintaining civil tranquility since the latter part of 1967. Governmental administrative machinery has been strengthened while rebellions and other significant internal disorders appear to have ended.

The broad monetary reform and economic stabilization program of 1967, moreover, has had lasting effect. Mild inflationary pressures caused by wage increases coupled with shortages in locally produced goods (mainly agricultural) have returned. However, the economy remains in basic equilibrium.

The return of political and economic stability after prolonged internal conflict has fostered an increase in agricultural production. Concurrently, copper exports doubled in value and mineral exports as a whole, from which the Congo derives the bulk of its national income and foreign exchange, increased by more than 50%. The country thus enjoys a stronger balance of payments position. Reserves now exceed the value of five months of imports at current levels. Government revenue, derived largely from

CONGO (KINSHASA)

mineral extraction levies, has more than doubled since 1966. The Government has greatly improved its fiscal management, its development policies, the climate for foreign investment, and police services.

Considering the abundance of its natural resources and the apparent resilience of its economy, there is every reason to believe that rational development programs, coupled with lasting internal stability, can move the Congo back to its pre-independence growth rate fairly rapidly. However, there are currently many problems to overcome.

- The Congo lacks the infrastructure needed to support wide-spread modernization.
- Although aggregate economic indicators appear impressive, per capita GNP remains low, at less than \$80.
- Much of the country's national income is derived from expatriate mining ventures.
- Public administration, while improved under General Mobutu's leadership, remains inadequate.

The Congo has continued to receive major external aid from Belgium, France, the European Economic Community, the UN, the U.S., the IMF, and others. With the return of public security, the IBRD has assumed an expanding role in providing capital and technical planning assistance, and recently has proposed to sponsor a Consultative Group for aid coordination. Within the context of these multilateral assistance efforts, A.I.D. proposes to continue a program designed mainly to encourage the allocation of Congolese and other donor resources to areas of highest developmental priority. Assistance to transport is coordinated with IBRD studies. Similarly, A.I.D. Technical Assistance is designed and administered in full recognition of actual and potential assistance from the Belgians, French, the EEC, the UN, and others in these respective fields.

A.I.D., the other donors and the Congo Government look forward to IBRD's assumption of donor leadership. The Bank thus far has concentrated its assistance on transport and planning assistance to the Government. It is expected that major project lending will follow as it undertakes to chair the donor Consultative Group. This coordination forum is especially important as the

emergency, short-term programs (e.g., U.S. stabilization loans, UN Funds-in-Trust operational assistance, and Belgian operational personnel) recede and the donors seek to concentrate more sharply on systematic growth priorities.

FY 1971 PROGRAM

For FY 1971 A.I.D. proposes to provide assistance totalling \$12.0 million--\$10 million in Development Loans and \$2 million in Technical Assistance. In addition, P.L. 480 assistance will be provided at a level of approximately \$6.0 million.

Transport

The Congo's ground transport network, involving interconnecting river, rail, and road links, is vital to agricultural and other economic production as well as the social and political well-being of this vast country. Lagging transport development has hampered the movement of agricultural inputs to the farming areas and of agricultural products to market. A.I.D. is participating with the IBRD in helping to upgrade the river/port equipment; sponsoring a study of the transport infrastructure in the agriculturally productive northeastern quadrant of the country; and is conducting a feasibility study of a major east-west road link, completing road access from Kinshasa to Luluabourg.

In FY 1971, A.I.D. will provide further loan assistance of \$10 million for river and port equipment, for engineering of the road section from Kikwit to Luluabourg and possibly for road development westward from Luluabourg to Mbuji-Mayi. The UN, Belgium, and IBRD and counterpart funds from previous A.I.D. loans and P.L. 480 proceeds have assisted greatly with emergency restoration of the roads. The IBRD has undertaken a study of the river and port system, on the basis of which transport facilities can be upgraded and management and operating organizations made more efficient.

Agriculture

Direct A.I.D. assistance to agriculture is being provided through Technical Assistance in developing an agricultural credit system (with possible lending capital from counterpart funds). A.I.D. also will provide support of Congolese and other donor agricultural efforts, notably those of the EEC, the Republic of China and the UNDP. These cover a range of projects, including seed

CONGO (KINSHASA)

multiplication, research and agricultural education. Assistance will be through Congolese owned counterpart funds and technical advisory services.

Manpower Development

A.I.D. has annually financed a small number of graduate level scholarships for faculty members of Congolese universities and technical training facilities and provided short-term training for persons in selected key areas of government and public institutions. Based on a survey of the education sector, undertaken in 1969, A.I.D. proposes to assist in secondary teacher education, with emphasis on science and mathematics where the greatest weaknesses were noted. Depending on the availability of funds, a \$2 million loan is planned for science teaching equipment

for secondary and technical schools. This assistance will complement a Peace Corps program in the same field and should strengthen considerably the quality of secondary school education. A.I.D. assistance in this sector, as elsewhere, is planned in concert with other donor efforts through which the Congo receives the bulk of its education assistance.

Other Activities

A.I.D. is continuing its technical assistance to the national police force. Six to eight technicians will concentrate on further modernization of the Kinshasa police services and short-term in-country training of rural police personnel. Other donors--mainly the Belgians--share in this effort.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II

Country: CONGO(K)

Category	Actual FY 1969				Estimate FY 1970				Proposed FY 1971		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program		XXX	XXX	XXX	1,500	XXX	XXX	XXX	10,000	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	798	798			792	792			1,289	1,289	
Participants	217	217			274	274			279	279	
Commodities	117	117			123	123			120	120	
Other Costs	125	125			146	146			312	312	
Total Project Assistance	1,257	1,257			1,335	1,335			2,000	2,000	
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	894	894			1,075	1,075			1,201	1,201	
Other Agency	19	19			-	-			-	-	
Contract	344	344			260	260			799	799	
Program Assistance	3,000	-	3,000								
Total Other than Devel. Loan	4,257	1,257	3,000		1,335	1,335			2,000	2,000	
Total Assistance	4,257	XXX	XXX	XXX	2,835	XXX	XXX	XXX	12,000	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	16	18	20
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	4	13	20
Total	20	31	40

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract	58	69	65
Contract	-	-	-
Total	58	69	65

Country: CONGO(K)

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Credit	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 660-11-140-023	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 132 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the GDRC in establishing a system which will make available supervised credit to small and medium-scale farmers and to agro-business enterprises. This project will provide technical assistance for the supervision of agricultural loans made to individuals and cooperatives engaged in the production of food crops. One senior agricultural credit advisor will be responsible for the detailed organization and implementation of this program. Eleven agricultural specialists are provided under contract with International Voluntary Services to work with the credit advisor in field implementation, supervision of loans, and professional advice to the borrowers. Production expertise for rice, corn, and vegetables is furnished by Taiwanese and European technicians financed by other donors. This technical advice is needed to make production loans profitable.

The Congolese Government is providing the capital for this credit program. The equivalent of approximately one million dollars in local currency will be administered by commercial banks working in conjunction with the IVS field personnel. In addition, the Congolese Government will pay salaries and other benefits to the Congolese counterparts working with the IVS team members and local expenses (travel and administrative costs) of U.S. personnel.

In FY 1969, an A.I.D. short-term specialist developed a detailed proposal for a credit project, including

the purposes of the loans, repayment criteria, lending policies, and the organizational system.

FY 1971 Program: In FY 1971 a total of \$96,000 is required to fund one direct-hire agriculture credit advisor (\$36,000) and 11 IVS contract advisors (\$60,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 70	165	88		37	85	122	36	60	96	
Estimated through 6/30/70	165	88	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	43	-	43	-	-	-	
				-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 71	96	682	943	80	85	165	36	60	96	

Country: CONGO(K)

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Labor Education	ACTIVITY Labor	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 660-11-410-019	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 133 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971

Project Target and Course of Action: To help develop a cadre of capable Congolese middle-level and senior labor leaders equipped to conduct and administer day-to-day union activities. These objectives are being pursued through short intensive seminars running from two weeks to three months. These seminars are designed to provide the fundamentals of effective trade union operations to union officials on the shop steward level and to provide some exposure to labor law, economics, social development and labor administration.

About 3,000 unionists on all levels throughout the Congo have received AID-sponsored training, enabling them more effectively to carry on their tasks. During this period the recently unified Congo trade union has grown to become the largest working organization in tropical Africa with an estimated 500,000 members. Training for 2,100 shop stewards in 46 two-week seminars provided instruction in basic labor law and union responsibilities. Leadership training of 347 participants has been provided for senior union officials and staff through 10 three week seminars throughout the Congo with a top level session of three months in Kinshasa. In addition, 17 members of the union's cooperative department have been trained in a three month course to enable the union to create functional consumer and other cooperatives. An 18-month upgrading course for 46 office employees from the public, private, and union sectors provides key middle-level cadres need for Congolization

of the economy.

Local costs such as subsistence for students and operations of the commercial school are met by the Congolese government. The Congolese union supplements the government support by absorbing 50% of salaries for seminar participants and provides personnel to assist in implementing the seminars and in the operation of the commercial school.

FY 1971 funds will provide for the contract services of a labor education advisor and an assistant labor education advisor through the African-American Labor Center (\$75,000) and for local project operations (\$188,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	African-American Labor Center
Through 6/30/69	101	73	28								
Estimated FY 70	80	68		U.S. Technicians	-	80	80	-	75	75	
Estimated through 6/30/70	181	141	44	Participants ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 71	263		444	Other Costs ...	-	-	-	-	188	188	
				Total Obligations	-	80	80	-	263	263	

Country: CONGO(K)

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Teacher Training	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 660-11-650-041	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the Congo improve the quality of secondary school education by providing advisors to secondary teacher training schools. This new project will concentrate on improving the teacher training system including such areas as secondary school curriculum, the examination system, school supplies, relationships to the Ministry and school administration. It will give particular attention to the training of the teachers of teachers. University Faculties of Education will be strengthened or Institutes of Education will be established to provide an institutionalized means of curriculum and instructional materials development, in-service training, coordination among the education training facilities, and simple, applied educational research.

The education system, in its present state of disorganization, is not producing the quality of manpower in the primary and secondary schools necessary for sustained economic development. The Congo's vast primary school system includes over two million students taught by over 60,000 teachers in 9,000 schools. Secondary level education consists of some 162,000 students, about 7,000 teachers, and 952 schools. A fundamental difference between the two levels is that in the primary schools less than one percent of the teachers are foreign while 41 percent in the secondary schools are foreign. AID assistance will be concentrated on training teachers for the secondary school

system so that the staff can be Africanized and major teaching cost savings can be realized with a resulting increase in available funds for development in this and other sectors.

Only the National Pedagogical Institute is now preparing teachers for the last three years of the secondary cycle. Among Congolese universities, only Lovanium has a college of education, but its curriculum is inadequate for meeting the needs of preparing teachers for the school system. Since independence it has prepared only 36 Congolese teachers for the secondary schools of the country. AID assistance will be most closely related to the eight established secondary teacher training schools and the 11 which have been planned. These schools prepare teachers for teaching in the first three years of the secondary school cycle.

AID assistance will be coordinated with the Peace Corps which is expected to provide a limited number of experienced teachers of science and mathematics in secondary teacher training schools.

FY 1971 Program: In FY 1971 \$476,000 is required to finance a new contract with an American educational institution to provide seven contract advisors for two years.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected
Through 6/30/69											
Estimated FY 70											
Estimated through 6/30/70											
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 71	476	3,500	3,976	Total Obligations				-	476	476	

Country: CONGO(K)

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Specialized Post-University Training	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 660-11-660-016	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 135 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: This project seeks primarily to assist the four Congolese post-secondary institutions in reducing their reliance upon foreign teaching personnel by developing a better qualified Congolese professional staff. Graduate level study is financed under the project to prepare Congolese teaching personnel for new or more advanced faculty positions.

In addition the project provides for short-term training of a limited number of middle and senior level personnel engaged in governmental or other public positions. This training covers a variety of fields, including economic planning, public administration, population, business administration, education and agriculture.

The current emphasis on graduate training for university faculties began in 1967. A total of 64 Congolese from Lovanium University, 7 from Lumbumbashi University, 5 from the University at Kisangani, and 75 from the School of Public Administration have received U.S. training under the project.

Prior to 1967, the project included a more extensive volume of undergraduate training in a number of fields. This training has been responsive to a widespread need for manpower improvement in key areas of public concern in the Congo where, prior to independence in 1960, there were only some 200 secondary school graduates and 17 university graduates.

Altogether, some 500 persons have received training under the project. Of these, 480 have completed their training program and 90% of this number are engaged in the general areas for which they were trained. These include officials or responsible employees in central government ministries, the National Bank, educational institutions, and private firms.

The Congo Government provides international travel for all participants.

For FY 1971 a total of \$200,000 will be required. This includes \$182,000 for 12 new university-level participants, 2 from technical institutions, and 12 extensions. In addition, \$18,000 will be required to fund six short-term participants from selected Ministries.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
Through 6/30/69	Estimated FY 70	Estimated through 6/30/70	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
	2,462	2,211	251								
	200	276		U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,662	2,487	175	Participants . . .	200	-	200	200	-	200	
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 71	200	200	3,062	Total Obligations	200	-	200	200	-	200	

Country: CONGO(K)

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Public Safety	ACTIVITY Public Safety and Public Administration	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 660-11-710-014	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 134 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1964	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Congolese government in its efforts to improve the capacity of the National Police to maintain internal security. AID provides assistance to four main areas of police operations: communications, motor vehicle maintenance, training and municipal operations. Activities include development of a nation-wide point-to-point communications system, a preventative maintenance and repair program for motor vehicles, mobile patrol systems for urban areas, and rural police training teams. The concepts of the recently established Kinshasa Police Mobile Patrol system will be utilized in provincial urban areas. The rural training teams will provide basic training for over 16,000 provincial police.

With assistance from the UN (now discontinued) and Belgian police advisors (20 officers currently assigned) as well as from the U.S., the Congolese police forces have been reorganized. The 22 separate provincial police systems were merged into a national police force in 1966. Centralization led to a screening of all police personnel in 1967-68, resulting in the elimination or reduction in rank of nearly half of the officer and dismissals in the enlisted ranks. This project has had a significant impact upon the administrative training and technical capacity of the Congolese national police. A nationwide police radio network linking the national police headquarters to the eight provincial offices and the Kinshasa metropolitan force has been installed at 22

locations. During the 1967 mercenary threat this network was the only means of nationwide communication and was relied upon by Central government and military forces as well as the police. An additional eleven stations linking the provincial headquarters to urban areas are being installed. Eighty-nine radio operators and fifteen maintenance and repair technicians have been trained since 1965. A five-man rural training team began a pilot course in Matadi in November 1969. Recruitment for teams for the other provinces should be completed by June 1970. Demonstration equipment, training aids and supplies are financed with local currency. Other training activities which received some assistance from the U.S. include the National Police Officer candidate school, vehicle maintenance course at the United Nations garage, two in-country communication courses and participant training in the U.S. Eighty-two officers have attended programs of different types in the U.S.

FY 1971 Program: The FY 1971 program will continue to emphasize the high impact areas of communications, motor vehicle maintenance training and municipal operations. Six U.S. public safety advisors plus one U.S. secretary are currently being funded under this project. In accordance with recent evaluation report the staff will be expanded in FY 1971 to nine (4 generalists, 2 training specialists, 1 communications specialist, 1 vehicle advisor, and 1 secretary.) in FY 1971 \$280,000 is required to fund these direct hire personnel. Participant training in the U.S.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	2,914	2,317	597		U.S. Technicians	210	-	210	280	-	
Estimated FY 70	364	807		Participants ...	74	-	74	79	-	79	
Estimated through 6/30/70	3,278	3,124	154	Commodities ...	80	-	80	120	-	120	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 71	479	978	4,735	Total Obligations	364	-	364	479	-	479	

Country: CONGO(K)

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Public Safety	660-11-710-014

is scheduled for 33 police officials in fields of communication, logistic support, and executive management (\$79,000). \$120,000 is also required for commodities including communications equipment, (\$103,000), maintenance and spare parts for 110 vehicles (\$15,000), and training aides (\$2,000).

Country: CONGO(K)

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Technical Support	ACTIVITY Technical Support		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 138 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
PROJECT NUMBER 660-11-999-000			

Project Target and Course of Action: This project provides for salaries and related costs of U.S. and local personnel, including their logistics, and other elements of the overall program which cannot be related to specific projects, but which are required to implement the Mission's program. In addition, expenditures for temporary duty assignments of specialists, short-term consultants and other contractual services have been charged to this project.

FY 1971 Program: For FY 1971 the Congolese government has budgeted \$425,000 in local currency in a trust fund to cover the local costs of staff support, which will include the financing of international travel originating in the Congo. FY 1971 funds are required for eleven direct-hire U.S. personnel, including two agricultural advisors, four program office personnel, a supply advisor, a senior engineer, an education officer, an international development intern and a secretary (\$362,000); and local personnel and logistic support costs (\$124,000).

* This project will continue, subject to annual AID/W review, in support of U.S. activities in the Congo(K).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/69	2,324	2,207	117							
Estimated FY 70	464	550								
Estimated through 6/30/70	2,788	2,757	31							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 71	486	*	*	Total Obligations	431	33	464	486		486

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY

TABLE IV

COUNTRY: CONGO(K)

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/70	Funds	Amount		
Feasibility Surveys	660-11-995-028	1969	1970	305	-	305	62	308	59				367
Total													
TC													
SA													
DL (grants)													

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: CONGO(K)

Borrower: Government of the Congo (K)

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Hotel Construction 660-H-008 (Grand Hotel du Congo)	
Date Authorized: 6/29/67	Date Signed: 11/15/68
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 22 yrs. Two-Step 40 yrs.
Authorized 2,500	Grace Period 4 yrs. Two-Step 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 2½% Grace Period 1%
Repayments -	Two-Step 6%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment U.S. \$

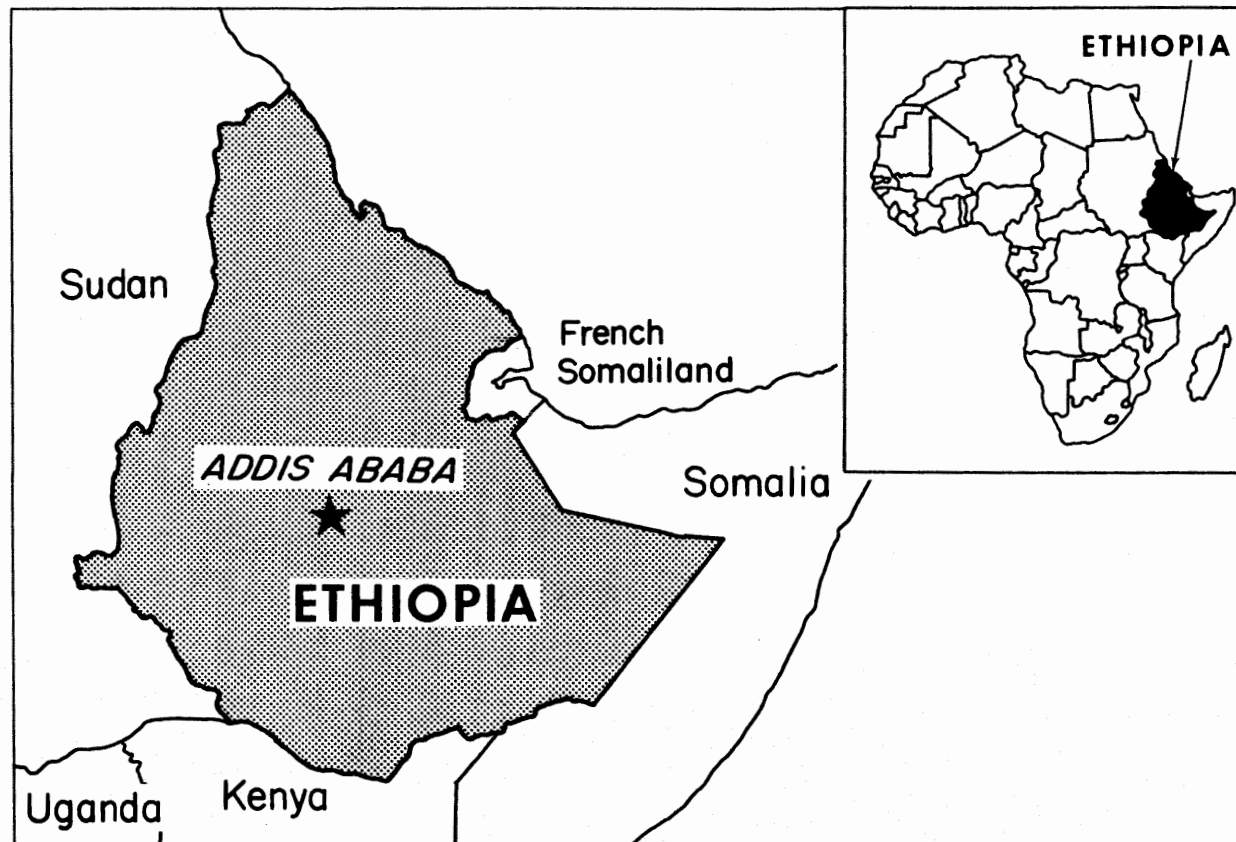
Financial Status: This project is being carried out as a joint venture on a 50-50 basis by the Intercontinental Hotel Corporation and the Congolese Government. The financial plan includes, in addition to the A.I.D. Development Loan of \$2,500,000, a Cooley loan of 350,000 zaires (\$700,000) and A.I.D. extended risk guaranty of \$562,000 on a loan of \$750,000 provided by IHC and a counterpart loan by the Congolese Government. Initial equity contributions have been made by both IHC and the Congolese Government and the initial drawdown of the Cooley loan has also taken place. To date, financing for the building has been handled through a \$700,000 Cooley loan which has been completely drawn down. The dollar loan will probably start being drawn down in the near future as construction speeds up. This loan has been transferred to the Office of Private Resources for administration.

Purpose of Loan: To construct a 250 room hotel on a 14 acre site within the boundary of the city of Kinshasa (Congo). The hotel is expected to alleviate the shortage in hotel room availability in the capital city of Kinshasa which has no first class hotel accommodations presently available. The loan proceeds will assist in financing a portion of the foreign exchange cost of procuring the U.S. equipment and services required for the project. The hotel will be leased to and operated by the Intercontinental Hotel Corporation a subsidiary of Pan American Airways. The total capital requirement of the project is estimated to be \$6,518,000. In addition to the benefits to accrue from the construction and operation of the new hotel in serving the local community, the net annual foreign exchange earnings are projected at over a million dollars a year. New employment opportunities will be provided for a minimum of 250 Congolese nationals; and a substantial stimulus given to the handicraft, service, tourism and construction industries of the country.

Host Country Contribution - Source of Procurement: The Congolese Government is providing equity and loan capital totaling approximately \$3,000,000 and the 14 acre site for the hotel project. All procurement financed by this loan will be from the U.S. In addition all the IHC dollar loan will be used for U.S. procurement and a substantial part of the Congolese Government equity will be converted to dollars for U.S. procurement.

Physical Status: The building has been 18% completed. Estimated completion date of construction is May, 1971.

Ethiopia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1969</i>)	24.8
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.3
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>)	472
Population Density Per Square Mile	53
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	67
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture	88

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	63*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	35
People Per Doctor	62,700
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	6
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

* - 1968 in 1968 prices.

ETHIOPIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)				
	FY 1968 Actual	FY 1969 Actual	FY 1970 Estimated	FY 1971 Proposed
Development Loans	1.0	13.0	11.1*	14.1*
Technical Assistance . . .	5.6	4.2	4.9	5.9
Supporting Assistance . . .	0.3	-	-	-
Total A.I.D. Assistance	6.9	17.2	15.9	20.0

*Includes grants of \$50,000 in FY 1970 and \$100,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

U.S. AID OBJECTIVES

A.I.D.'s objectives are to assist Ethiopia in mobilizing its own resources for development and to expand the monetary economy by: (a) increasing agricultural and industrial production to widen the revenue base and the capacity for savings; (b) training people and developing their organizational capabilities; and (c) increasing the effectiveness of government operations.

PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS

Although Ethiopia is one of the least developed large countries in Africa, it has vast livestock range lands, fertile soil and a large, though mostly untrained, labor force. These under-utilized resources are being brought into greater use. Ethiopia's most serious needs are to mobilize internal resources for development purposes, increase the quantity and improve the quality of trained manpower and incorporate selected rural subsistence areas into the monetary economy.

Some aspects of the Ethiopian economy are favorable. The national growth rate exceeds 4% annually. This has meant, during the decade ended in 1968, an increase by one-fourth in agricultural output, tripling of employment in manufacturing to 59,000, doubling of the length of all-weather roads to 12,000 miles, and a ten-fold gain in electricity output to 398 million kilowatt-hours. Prices have been kept relatively stable. The balance of payments has been well managed, with foreign exchange reserves in 1969 equal to five months of imports.

But there are obstacles in Ethiopia to rapid development:

- Limited domestic revenues. The basic constraint is the low revenue base of \$64 per capita GNP. In addition,

government revenues are only 10% of GNP, reflecting weaknesses in the tax structure and tax collection.

- Lack of full commitment to nationwide development. Implementation of Ethiopia's Five-Year Plan is being retarded by insufficient funding priorities and by inadequate administrative arrangements. The primary concern in Ethiopia is internal and external security, and the security forces have a major claim on resources.
- Shortage of trained manpower. Of a population of 24 million, Ethiopia has an 8.5 million-man labor force. Of these an estimated 200,000 persons are in the professional, administrative, skilled, and semi-skilled categories. The numbers are increasing slowly. Of these, there are now an estimated 4,500 college graduates and 21,000 secondary school graduates. Only about 1.2 million persons in the country are fully literate.
- Stagnant exports. Ethiopian exports, principally coffee, hides, and oil seeds, of \$116 million in 1965 have not been equalled since. Unit prices of exports declined 2% annually in the past five years while prices of imports increased 2% annually. Part of the trade problem is the Suez Canal closure which increased freight and insurance costs 60% and handicaps export of perishables.

Recent Ethiopian development actions are encouraging:

- Higher priority for agriculture. Ten percent of the Five-Year Plan investment is allocated to agriculture, considerably higher than previously. With assistance from Dutch and British private investment and with IBRD and Swedish public aid, Ethiopia has initiated several large projects to expand livestock, grain, sugar, and cotton production, in accordance with the higher priority being given to agriculture.
- Modernizing public administration. The Ethiopian Government arranged for a 10-man IBRD Economic Appraisal Mission in February 1970, technical assistance projects in public administration related to the Auditor General's Office, a Highway Authority and Customs Bureau, and a 4-man Rockefeller Foundation team in March 1970 to formulate a re-organization plan for the Ministry of Agriculture.

ETHIOPIA

- More trained manpower. Ethiopia acquires about 500 additional college graduates annually -- half from its Haile Selassie I University and half from education abroad. Some 8,000 technical and skilled workers enter the employment force each year from secondary schools, vocational and teacher-training schools, and in-service training. A new cadre of development-minded officials has been appointed, notably in the Planning Office, Ministry of Education, and Haile Selassie I University.
- Domestic development borrowing. Ethiopia in 1969 raised the ceiling on Treasury bill issuances to \$20 million from the previous level of \$10 million. The government has also moved to expand central bank borrowing for development purposes in order to relax a highly restrictive policy constraining government investment.

FY 1971 PROGRAM

The proposed FY 1971 A.I.D. program totals \$20 million -- \$5.9 million in Technical Assistance and \$14.0 million in Development Loans, reflecting increased opportunities over FY 1970 for development lending in agriculture, plus \$50,000 for population programs. In addition, PL 480 assistance of \$1.2 million is planned for a Title II Food for Work program. A.I.D. funds will be used principally to (1) expand agricultural and industrial output, (2) support educational training to meet manpower needs, and (3) establish more effective financial management and planning systems. We will continue loan assistance to a malaria eradication program initiated in FY 1960.

Other major donors -- IBRD, Sweden, Germany, UN, and United Kingdom -- provided \$36 million in FY 1970 for loans and grants principally for activities in agriculture, and for the development of highways, power, telecommunications, and other infrastructure facilities.

Agriculture and Industry. Over one-half of FY 1971 A.I.D. assistance, \$2.5 million in Technical Assistance and \$8 million in Development Loans, will support agricultural and industrial development. A major share of this assistance will be for three "rural package" projects. The aim of such projects is to select limited favorable geographic areas and provide a complete package of inputs necessary to increase production. These inputs include improved seed, guidance in planting, some mechanical aids, fertilizer, supervised credit, storage, and marketing. Of A.I.D.-assisted

package projects, one at Shashamane is concerned with semi-commercial farms of about 100 acres, another at Ada will assist peasants with 5 to 15 acres each, and a third at Yabelo deals with herdsmen. Each voluntary participating farmer will work out a plan for his farm with the Ethiopian and U.S. technicians who will provide technical and economic guidance and supervise disbursement of farm credit. Local costs will be covered partly by the Ethiopian Government and partly from local currency generated by the sale of U.S. imports financed by an A.I.D. \$5 million agricultural sector loan.

Other agricultural assistance proposed by A.I.D. in FY 1971 includes salary supplements for 10 American professors at the College of Agriculture at Alemaya, training of 35 Ethiopian agriculturists in the U.S., of which 14 are new starts and 21 extensions, and a \$1.5 million loan for development of Borkenna Valley irrigation. A.I.D. will assist industry through projects to establish an Export Promotion and Investment Center, and promote private investment and tourism, and provide investment guarantees. In addition, subject to availability of funds and subject to more complete drawdown of a prior A.I.D. loan, A.I.D. is considering a loan to the Ethiopian Development Corporation (EDC). The EDC, expected to be formed by merger of the Ethiopian Investment Corporation and the Development Bank of Ethiopia, will loan funds to manufacturers and agricultural entrepreneurs. The International Executive Service Corps, with A.I.D. assistance, is arranging advisory services for five Ethiopian enterprises and agencies.

Manpower Training and Education. In FY 1971, \$1.8 million of Technical Assistance and a \$3 million Development Loan are planned for education. An A.I.D.-financed evaluation of the education sector in Ethiopia, completed in May 1969, recommended that A.I.D. continue to concentrate on higher education, practical curricula in secondary education, and education administration. Therefore, A.I.D. plans to supplement the local base salaries paid by the Ethiopian Government for 30 American professors at Haile Selassie I University (in addition to those at agriculture and public health colleges), continue assistance for training vocational teachers for secondary schools, support in-service vocational training, and advise the Ministry of Education and the University on methods for relating the educational system to job needs of the economy. The proposed A.I.D. loan is to construct university dormitories, classrooms, and other buildings at Alemaya and Addis Ababa campuses.

Financial and Planning Administration. A.I.D. proposes to continue the services of an economic advisor to the Planning Office and two advisors to the Customs Bureau. We will provide short-term

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consultants to assist the Ministry of Finance in analyzing tariffs and to advise the Planning Commission regarding Ethiopia's five-year development plan. We will expand a contract team to its full three-man strength to assist the Office of the Auditor General in auditing, accounting, and financial management. A significant self-help provision of the A.I.D. agricultural sector loan is the undertaking by the Ethiopian Government to maintain the capital budget at a level necessary to sustain a satisfactory growth rate and to limit increases in the current budget.

Health. The widespread incidence of communicable diseases severely retards productivity and well-being. As part of a long-range Malaria Eradication project, A.I.D. is evaluating economic benefits, particularly to agriculture and, in collaboration with WHO, technical aspects of eradication. If results of the studies are favorable, A.I.D. proposes to continue Development Loan support for the Malaria Eradication Program, including the services of five U.S. Public Health Service technicians formerly funded with Technical Assistance grants. A.I.D. also plans to provide five U.S. Public Health professors at the College of Public Health. Under this project the Ethiopian Government provides for the basic local salary costs of the technicians, plus local operating costs of the project. The U.S. provides supplementary salary costs for the technicians in order to make their salaries comparable to that paid U.S. technicians for their services in the United States. Additionally, the availability of demographic data in Ethiopia will be assessed and improvements in demographic data collection recommended which will be useful in public planning.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II

Country: ETHIOPIA

Category	Actual FY 1969				Estimate FY 1970				Proposed FY 1971		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	13,000	XXX	XXX	XXX	11,050*	XXX	XXX	XXX	14,100*	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	2,521	2,521			3,420	3,420			4,293	4,293	
Participants	1,066	1,066			853	853			805	805	
Commodities	325	325			147	147			297	297	
Other Costs	306	306			478	478			503	503	
Total Project Assistance	4,218	4,218			4,898	4,898			5,898	5,898	
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	2,972	2,972			2,549	2,549			2,771	2,771	
Other Agency	358	358			291	291			155	155	
Contract	888	888			2,058	2,058			2,972	2,972	
Program Assistance											
Total Other than Devel. Loan	4,218	4,218			4,898	4,898			5,898	5,898	
Total Assistance	17,218	XXX	XXX	XXX	15,948	XXX	XXX	XXX	19,998	XXX	XXX

* Includes grants of \$50,000 in FY 1970 and \$100,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	43	34	32
Participating agency	13	7	6
Contractor technicians	58	78	95
Total	114	119	133

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract	190	160	145
Contract	-	-	-
Total	190	160	145

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY

TABLE IV

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/70	Funds	Amount		
Agricultural Education and Research	663-11-110-002	1954	1971	14,024	13,349	675	138	623	190	TA	104	-	14,266
National Range Development	663-55-130-112	1965	1977	1,034	854	180	328	396	112	TA	576	1,290	3,228
Shashamane Farm Development	663-55-130-159	1970	1979	-	-	-	428	-	428	TA	455	1,386	2,269
Ada Agricultural Development *	663-55-130-162	1971	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	427	1,891	2,318
Agricultural Advisory Services	663-11-190-111	1965	1973	854	760	94	445	449	90	TA	384	767	2,450
Labor Education and Development	663-15-410-142	1969	1972	76	37	39	39	59	19	TA	71	74	260
In-Service Vocational Training	663-15-420-140	1967	1971	161	54	107	38	77	68	TA	30	-	229
Malaria Eradication	663-51-511-006	1960	1976	4,510	4,486	24	146	164	6	TA	54	375	5,085
Demographic Planning	663-15-570-165	1970	**	-	-	-	50	20	30	DL	100	**	**
Public Health Advisory Services	663-11-590-004	1953	1973	2,496	2,318	178	130	191	117	TA	140	138	2,904
Comprehensive Secondary Schools	663-11-650-135	1962	1971	1,267	1,040	227	134	126	235	TA	343	-	1,744
University College of Education	663-11-660-136	1960	1972	3,752	3,232	520	431	527	424	TA	329	115	4,627
University General Support	663-11-660-138	1960	1975	2,318	1,634	684	465	799	350	TA	698	2,176	5,657
Ministry Administration	663-11-680-137	1961	1972	1,540	1,170	370	252	420	202	TA	193	88	2,073
Educational Advisory Services	663-11-690-139	1961	1972	432	424	8	85	93	-	TA	90	90	697
Management/Engineering Training	663-11-740-133	1967	1973	162	76	86	35	57	64	TA	84	168	449
Economic and Financial Planning	663-11-750-116	1965	1973	360	202	158	135	180	113	TA	223	422	1,140
Customs Administration	663-11-750-147	1969	1974	85	72	13	85	98	-	TA	85	170	425
Government Budgetary Practices	663-11-750-158	1970	1973	-	-	-	211	126	85	TA	180	360	751
Export Promotion & Investment Center	663-15-910-161	1970	1977	-	-	-	182	127	55	TA	270	964	1,416
Promotion of Private Investment	663-13-950-141	1967	1972	224	193	31	75	96	10	TA	125	125	549
Promotion of Tourism *	663-11-995-154	1971	1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	100	600	700
Technical Support	663-11-999-000	1953	**	6,337	6,264	73	893	946	20	TA	937	**	**
Agro-Industrial Sector Survey	663-11-110-127	1967	1967	1,277	1,214	63	-	63	-	-	-	-	1,277
Agriculture Extension Services	663-11-110-132	1967	1969	358	235	123	-	123	-	-	-	-	358
Plant Protection	663-11-130-124	1966	1969	287	266	21	-	21	-	-	-	-	287
Civil Aviation Development	663-12-370-110	1967	1969	156	150	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	156
African-American Labor Center	663-15-410-150	1968	1968	300	133	167	-	167	-	-	-	-	300
Gondar Public Health College	663-11-540-003	1954	1970	1,993	1,809	184	156	198	142	-	-	-	2,149
Eritrea Nurses Training	663-11-540-005	1954	1970	1,018	975	43	14	57	-	-	-	-	1,032
University Business College	663-11-660-121	1965	1969	715	582	133	-	133	-	-	-	-	715
Public Safety	663-11-710-075	1961	1970	2,454	2,436	18	53	55	16	-	-	-	2,507
Information Services	663-11-960-125	1966	1968	742	731	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	742
Total											5,998		
TC											5,898		
SA													
DL (grants)											100		

*New Project--see TABLE IVb

** Subject to annual review.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1971 PROJECTS

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVb

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Agricultural Education & Research	663-11-110-002	TA	104	A.I.D. assistance is directed toward developing Ethiopia's agriculture training and education capability by training staff to teach and conduct agriculture research at the Alemaya College of Agriculture and the Debre Zeit Research Station. To-date, 26 Ethiopians have been trained as staff members for the College and Research Station out of a total requirement of 36. Eleven are in training now for staff positions and by 1973 when we complete physical work on this project, the Ethiopian staff will number 36. <u>FY 1971 Program:</u> \$75,000 will be needed for personal services contracts of 8 continuing salary-topped OPEX personnel in selected academic positions and \$29,000 for 2 new participants and 3 extensions in agriculture education and research.
National Range Development (Formerly Regional Livestock Development, 663-11-130-112)	663-55-130-112	TA	576	The purpose of this project is to improve commercial live-stock production and marketing in order to increase Ethiopia's agricultural output and related revenue producing capacity and develop capability within the Ministry of Agriculture to carry out a livestock improvement and range management function. Specifically, this project concentrates on increasing animal production for both local consumption and export. <u>FY 1971 Program:</u> \$200,000 is needed to provide the services of 4 direct-hire and 1 PASA advisors and \$300,000 to finance a four-man contract team as well as short-term consultants. \$51,000 will be necessary to finance the training of 3 new participants and 10 extensions in veterinary medicine and range development, \$10,000 for commodities and \$15,000 for local support costs.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1971 PROJECTS

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVb

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Shashamanne Farm Development (Formerly presented as Agriculture Area Development)	663-55-130-159	TA	455	The objective of this project is to demonstrate a "package approach" in the development of modern commercial agriculture involving supervised credit, extension, modern equipment, provision of materials and supplies, improved practices, establishment of a marketing system, etc., in order to increase rapidly the productivity of 140 medium to large farms in a potentially high productive agricultural area. Emphasis is placed upon four staple crops presently found in the area: maize, wheat, teff, and beans. <u>FY 1971 Program:</u> \$30,000 will be required to provide the services of 1 direct-hire advisor and \$375,000 to finance a nine-man contract team as well as short-term consultants in soils and agricultural machinery. \$25,000 will be necessary to finance the training of 2 new participants and 2 extensions in agricultural engineering and farm management. Financing of commodities will be \$25,000.
Ada Agricultural Development	663-55-130-162	TA	427	The objective of this new project is to demonstrate a complete agricultural development program to increase the production of some 16,000 traditional small farmers (farm units average 11.5 acres in size) in the Ada District in the Shoa Province with such inputs as extension, marketing, improved practices, supervised credit, provision of supplies and materials, and feeder road development. The kinds of technical inputs and techniques which prove successful in this activity will provide the basis for similar efforts to bring small farmers into the monetized economy. <u>FY 1971 Program:</u> Funds needed to start the program consist of \$405,000 to forward-fund an IEG contract with a U.S. contractor to supply a team of 6 technicians in the fields of agronomy, agricultural economics, credit, soils, agricultural engineering and project management. \$7,000 will be required to finance the training in the U.S. of 2 new participants in agricultural credit and \$15,000 for project-related commodities.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1971 PROJECTS

(In Thousands of Dollars)

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

TABLE IVb

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Agricultural Advisory Services	663-11-190-111	TA	384	<p>This project consists of advice and training to improve the efficiency of the overall organization and planning operations of the Ministry of Agriculture and to provide support for other joint AID/Ethiopia agriculture projects. Special emphasis will continue to be on assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Planning Commission in the development of development projects, reorganization and expansion of the Ministry's agricultural economic department, establishment of a planning unit, and implementation of the agriculture sector plan.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> \$257,000 will be required to provide the continuing services of 5 direct-hire and 1 PASA advisors and \$67,000 to finance the training in the U.S. of 5 new participants and 6 extensions in agricultural economics, statistics and extension. \$30,000 will be required to provide for continued salary-topping of 2 contract technicians, \$10,000 for scientific equipment and \$20,000 for local support costs.</p>
Labor Education and Development	663-15-410-142	TA	71	<p>This project calls for the establishment of an education extension program within the Confederation of Ethiopian Labour Unions for member industrial and agricultural worker unions in order to strengthen the ties between local and national bodies. Over 55,000 workers out of a potentially organizable number of approximately 80,000 have been organized in about 118 unions in Ethiopia since the IEG officially endorsed the labor movement in 1962. Originally scheduled for FY 1968 funding, the project was actually funded in FY 1969.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> \$35,000 will be required for the services of 1 labor education technician supplied by the African-American Labor Center (AALC), \$12,000 for project-related commodities, and \$24,000 for local support costs.</p>

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1971 PROJECTS

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVb

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
In-Service Vocational Training	663-15-420-140	TA	30	The purpose of this project is to develop skilled workers in several critical trades -- plumbing, auto mechanics and body work, carpentry, masonry, and electrical trades -- through in-service vocational training of employed semi-skilled workers. The target is to achieve by 1972 an annual output of 120 trained workers. It is expected that this project will demonstrate sufficient improvements in workers' skills and earnings to influence the Ministries of National Community Development or Education and private companies to support extension-type vocational training. <u>FY 1971 Program:</u> \$30,000 is needed for the AALC contract, of which \$25,000 is for an American technician and \$5,000 for local teachers and administrative personnel.
Malaria Eradication	663-51-511-006	TA	54	This activity is directed toward assisting the Ethiopian Malaria Eradication Service (MES) in carrying out an anti-malaria campaign designed to end the transmission of malaria, thereby providing better health for the people and opening up new lands for cultivation. A.I.D. shifted the commodity portion of its program from grant to loan financing in FY 1967. Starting with the second half of FY 1970, all costs for the USPHS personnel, with the exception of the Chief Malaria Advisor, will be financed with DL funds. <u>FY 1971 Program:</u> \$40,000 will be required to provide the continuing services of 1 PASA advisor and \$14,000 to finance the training in the U.S. and Africa of 5 new participants in malaria projects management.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1971 PROJECTS

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVb

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Demographic Planning	663-15-570-165	DL	100	<p>Ethiopia lacks reliable statistics to provide the basis for improved short-and long-range planning for social and economic development. The IEG Planning Commission has requested assistance in initiating a systematic gathering of statistics for use in measuring the relationship between population change and development. A.I.D. will assist by providing a demography advisor to evaluate the present situation and develop recommendations to improve the quality and the collection of vital demographic data.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> \$40,000 will be required to provide the continuing services of 1 PASA advisor, \$20,000 for project-related commodities and \$40,000 for local support costs.</p>
Public Health Advisory Services	663-11-590-004	TA	140	<p>The project is designed to help the Ministry of Public Health in improving and expanding health services throughout Ethiopia. In 1953, there were approximately 40 hospitals in the Empire concentrated in the larger cities and practically no public health services. Established in 1954, the Ministry now operates 14 provincial health departments, 61 rural health centers and 600 health stations. U.S. advisors have also helped to establish a Department of Health Education and Training as well as an operating Materials Production Section in the Ministry and 24 dresser training programs. During 1968-69, national graduate nurse strength increased to 700, certified trained dressers to 3,350. During the same period, 6 schools of nursing had an enrollment of 375 and the 24 dresser training programs another 400.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> \$50,000 will be required for personal services contracts for 2 continuing salary-topped personnel and \$90,000 for 6 new participants and 8 extensions in sanitary engineering, nursing and public health hospital administration.</p>

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1971 PROJECTS

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVb

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Comprehensive Secondary Schools	663-11-650-135	TA	343	<p>A.I.D. is assisting in developing a modernized secondary education system which will provide both academic and vocational studies. The project aims, by 1972, to have 20 comprehensive secondary schools adequately staffed and equipped to graduate 2,000 of which 1,700 will enter the job market where they will utilize vocational skills and 300 will go on for a university education. There are currently 14 schools with complete staff and facilities, 2 whose construction is to be completed in June 1970 and 4 scheduled to open in 1971-72. School construction is being financed by the International Development Association and the Ethiopian Government.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> \$45,000 will be required to provide the services of 1 direct-hire advisor and \$35,000 to finance 15 volunteer summer teachers provided through a contract with the National Education Association. \$15,000 is needed to finance continuing services of a salary-topped Agriculture Education Specialist, \$60,000 for training 6 new participants and 5 extensions in education administration, \$182,000 for equipment and \$6,000 for local support costs.</p>
University College of Education	663-11-660-136	TA	329	<p>The purpose of this project is to assist the College of Education at HSIU to train secondary school teachers and elementary school administrators to help meet Ethiopia's need for trained educators. With the assistance of the University of Utah team, the College has planned and is on the way to graduating annually by 1972, 200 degree-level teachers in academic subjects, 40 degree teachers in technical fields and 80 diploma-level teachers of technical subjects for secondary schools. Summer in-service training programs for 300 elementary school principals and supervisors and 300 elementary teachers have been established.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> \$200,000 will be required to finance 6 contract positions, \$30,000 for 2 salary-topped OPEX education specialists and \$60,000 for 4 new salary-topped OPEX technical education specialists (formerly contract-funded). \$39,000 is required to train 3 new participants and 4 extensions in drafting, industrial education and practical arts.</p>

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1971 PROJECTS

(In Thousands of Dollars)

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

TABLE IVb

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
University General Support	663-11-660-138	TA	698	<p>This project assists the Haile Selassie I University which is expected to graduate approximately 750 degree students annually by 1972. Through this project, A.I.D. assists in selected improvement and development of the University, especially in university administration and the faculties of arts, business, science, social work, law and public health. Assistance to two specific colleges of the University - agriculture and education - is carried out under separate projects.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> \$450,000 will be required for the services of 34 new and/or continuing salary-topped OPEX administrative and academic personnel and \$110,000 to fund administrative costs of OPEX recruitment under a task order with Education and World Affairs. \$133,000 will be needed for the training of 9 new participants and 15 extensions in business administration and public health, and \$5,000 for local support costs.</p>
Ministry Administration . .	663-11-680-137	TA	193	<p>A.I.D. is assisting the Ministry of Education in improving procedures for the organization and administration of a national education system. The primary goal of this project is to help in the development, within the Ministry and in Provincial Education Offices, of a technical and management capability to plan, implement, supervise and evaluate education programs. Special emphasis is being put on improving record-keeping, data storing and retrieving, personnel management systems, and statistical methods.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> \$35,000 is required to finance the continuing services of 1 direct-hire advisor and \$15,000 to provide 2 short-term consultants in personnel management and general record-keeping. \$135,000 is needed to train 5 new participants and 22 extensions in education, and \$8,000 for local support costs.</p>

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1971 PROJECTS

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVb

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Educational Advisory Services	663-11-690-139	TA	90	<p>This project is designed to provide assistance to the Government of Ethiopia in country-wide planning and coordination of its various agencies concerned with education and manpower. The education complex in Ethiopia includes not only the Ministry of Education, but also Haile Selassie I University and the specialized schools in the Ministry of National Community Development, Ministry of Agriculture, and other Ministries.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> \$85,000 will be required to provide the continuing services of 2 direct-hire advisors and 1 direct-hire secretary and \$5,000 for local support costs.</p>
Management/Engineering Training	663-11-740-133	TA	84	<p>The purpose of this project is to improve the capability within the IEG to manage, administer, and operate its engineering projects in the fields of transportation, communications, aviation, power and mining.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> \$45,000 will be required to provide contract funding for a salary-topped Equipment Training Specialist, a Transportation Economist, and a Systems Analyst. \$34,000 is needed to finance 6 new participants in program management, highway construction and maintenance, and airport engineering, and \$5,000 for local support costs.</p>

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1971 PROJECTS

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVb

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Economic and Financial Planning	663-11-750-116	TA	223	<p>The purpose of this project is to assist the Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission in improving Ethiopia's taxation, budgeting and planning systems, including tax law, economic planning, revenue structure, and its collection mechanism; and to train key government staff in economic development planning and budgeting.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> \$20,000 will be required to finance the short-term services of 2 economic consultants and \$90,000 for contract funding of the continuing services of an economic advisor and a tax administration specialist. \$113,000 will be needed to train 13 new participants and 1 extension in economic development.</p>
Customs Administration	663-11-750-147	TA	85	<p>A.I.D. is assisting in improving the management and operations of the Ethiopian customs administration in order to increase customs revenue earnings. A.I.D. assistance is specifically directed toward improving the efficiency of Ethiopian Customs Service with particular focus on merchandise control, entry and liquidation, examination, valuation, and classification by tariff item, and reducing customs administrative costs per dollar of revenue collected.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> \$85,000 is needed to continue the services of 2 PASA advisors and short-term consultants.</p>

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1971 PROJECTS

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVb

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Government Budgetary Practices	663-11-750-158	TA	180	<p>The purpose of this project is to assist in improving the budgetary practices of both the Ministry of Finance and the Department of the Auditor General. The basic objective of the technical services provided under this project is to enable the IEG to make more effective use of the limited resources available to the public sector, through improvements in financial management, budgeting, auditing, and accounting.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> \$180,000 will be required to finance the continuing services of a three-man contract team (Public Administration Service consultants in financial management, accounting and auditing) and one man-year of short-term specialists services.</p>
Export Promotion & Investment Center	663-15-910-161	TA	270	<p>The purpose of this project is to assist in the development of an Investment and Export Promotion Center which serves as the primary innovative force in planning and promoting the implementation of Ethiopia's national export expansion programs. The Center also advises potential investors on the various phases of investment implementation.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> \$100,000 will be required to provide the continuing services of 2 direct-hire advisors and 1 direct-hire secretary and \$135,000 to finance the two-man contract team plus one man-year of short-term services. \$8,000 will be needed to train 2 new participants in international marketing, \$25,000 for commodities and \$2,000 for local support costs.</p>

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1971 PROJECTS

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVb

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Promotion of Private Investment	663-13-950-141	TA	125	The purpose of this project is to assist the Ethiopian Government in encouraging private U.S. investment in the agri-business sector by financing pre-investment Phase I and Phase II Surveys for U.S. agri-business firms who demonstrate an interest in investing in commercial agricultural activities. A Phase I Survey consists of a preliminary examination of investment possibilities and a Phase II Survey is a full feasibility study. To-date, 13 U.S. firms have participated in Phase I Surveys under this project. Two Phase I studies have recommended further Phase II feasibility investigations, and of the two, one has resulted in a decision by an American firm, Barrett, Wagner and Dietrich, to invest in a dairy and beef project. <u>FY 1971 Program:</u> \$125,000 is needed to finance additional Phase I and Phase II feasibility studies.
Promotion of Tourism	663-11-995-154	TA	100	The purpose of this project is to assist in the development of Ethiopia's tourism, specifically those projects that will lead to increases in foreign exchange earnings. The Ethiopian Government executed a contract with the Arthur D. Little Company to undertake a study identifying priority areas for developing tourism. The study will be completed in late FY 1970. <u>FY 1971 Program:</u> \$100,000 will provide for 3 contract technicians to initiate development of tourism projects.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1971 PROJECTS

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVb

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Technical Support	663-11-999-000	TA	937	<p>This activity provides personnel, logistic and other support costs for activities which cannot be related to specific projects and which are required to implement the Mission's overall program.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> \$447,000 will be required to cover the continuing services of 14 direct-hire technicians, \$23,000 for contractual services of miscellaneous nature, \$30,000 for commodities, \$98,000 for Shared Administrative Support costs and \$339,000 for other costs.</p>

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/69

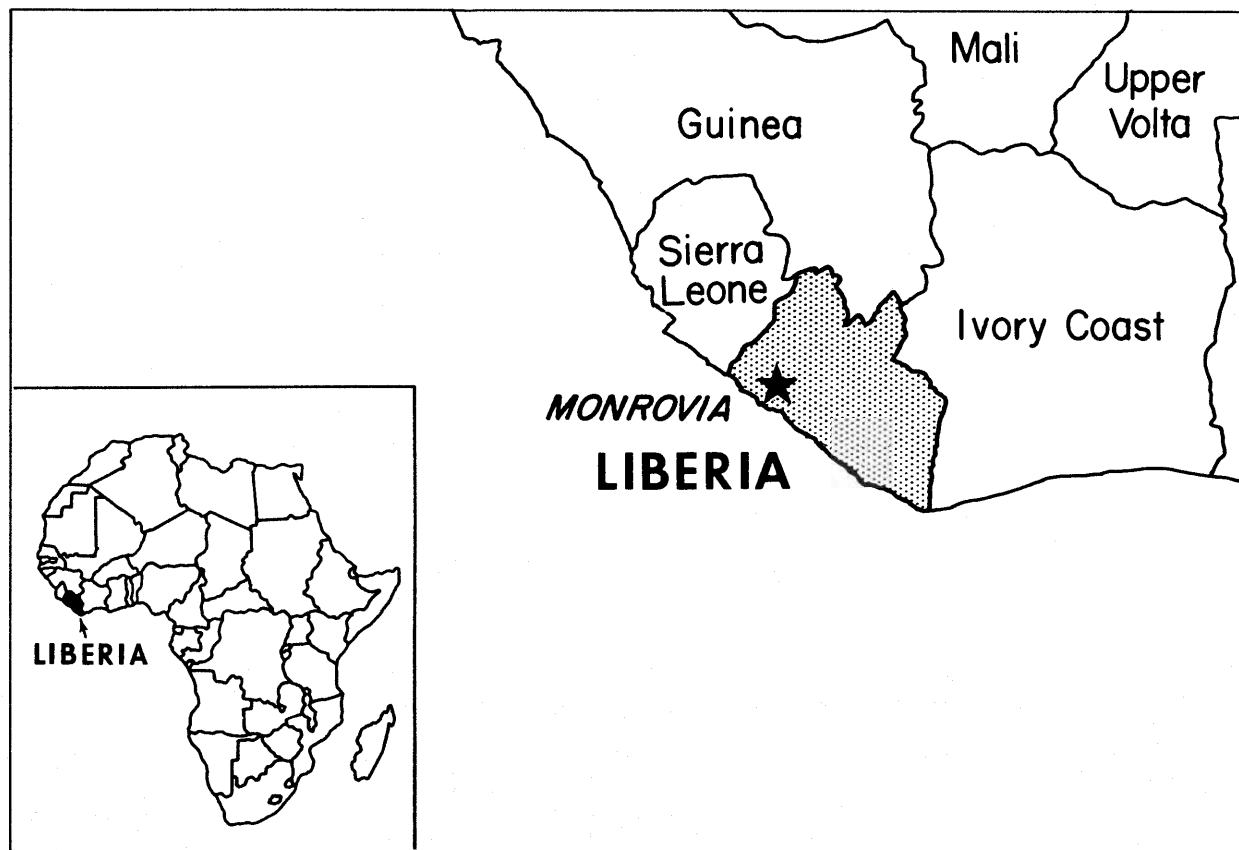
COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

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					
663-H-011	Finchaa Hydroelectric Plant (Two-Step)	6/20/66	6/30/66	10 6	40 25	1 5½	2½ 5½	1,200	1,147	US \$ Eth \$	-	10
663-H-012	Ethiopian Investment Corporation (Two-Step)	6/30/66	8/17/67	10 5	40 20	1 4	2½ 4	8,000	1,400	US \$ Eth \$	-	3
663-H-013	Malaria Eradication	5/31/67	10/23/67	10	40	1	2½	5,800	5,290	US \$	-	16
663-H-013A	(Amendment)	6/27/69	11/20/69	10	40	2	3	3,000	-	US \$	-	-
663-H-014	Haile Selassie I University Expansion	6/17/68	6/17/69	10	40	2	2½	1,000	-	US \$	-	-
663-H-015	Civil Aviation Improvements	6/27/69	9/24/69	10	40	2	3	10,000	-	US \$	-	-
663-H-016	Agricultural Sector Loan	12/31/69	-	10	40	2	3	5,000	-	US \$	-	-
663-H-017	Highway Equipment Repair Facilities	11/18/69	-	10	40	2	3	3,500	-	US \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	37,500	7,837	XXXX	-	29

Liberia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1969</i>)	1.2	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	225*
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	1.8	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	37
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	43	People Per Doctor	10,600
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	27	Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	9
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	37	Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	24
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	80	(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1968 in 1968 prices.

LIBERIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)				
	FY 1968 *Actual	FY 1969 Actual	FY 1970 Estimated	FY 1971 Proposed
Development Loans	0.5	5.6	0.3*	0.2*
Technical Assistance	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.6
Supporting Assistance	-	0.3*	-	-
Total A.I.D. Assistance	5.6	10.6	4.9	4.8

* For population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

U.S. AID OBJECTIVES

U.S. assistance to Liberia seeks primarily to help (1) improve the educational system at the secondary level, (2) provide a more effective health care program, (3) expand agricultural production, and (4) improve public administration.

PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS

Since the early 1950's, when iron ore extraction began, Liberia's GNP has increased at rates varying from 4-10% per year. At the same time, population has grown at only about 2% per year. The overall growth rate therefore has been favorable. However, there have been major problems in distributing the benefits to the population as a whole. Among these are the following:

- Income from large scale iron ore and rubber industries which account for about 42% of the country's GNP is controlled by a limited number of owners and stockholders.
- Employment opportunities are limited by a lag in the growth of manufacturing and service industries.
- Agricultural production is seriously restricted by poor soils, adverse climatic conditions, lagging technology, and inadequately trained manpower.
- High debt service, resulting from over-optimistic projections of future iron ore and rubber earnings during the 1950's, has been a serious problem during much of the past decade and claims some 20 per cent of government revenue.

These conditions continue to limit the pace of diffused economic and social growth in Liberia. Aggregate growth declined in 1969 and will probably remain comparatively low in 1970 due to a tapering off of major new investments, such as iron ore pelletizing facilities; water, sewerage and power systems; and school and hospital construction. However, potential investments in timber and wood products industries, and oil and other mineral exploration may provide a needed stimulus. U.S. private investment in Liberia thru 1968 totaled \$174 million.

Despite these problems, the Government of Liberia has honored its international financial commitments, improved its budget and fiscal policies and procedures over the past several years and steadily expanded government revenue, largely through improved tax enforcement and other revenue programs. Problems affecting agriculture, education, health and public infrastructure, have been attacked and some progress made. Efforts to attract additional foreign investment while expanding Liberian entrepreneurship and employment are receiving increased attention.

Complementing the above and other positive governmental steps toward development, Liberia has maintained a free market economy and supported regional cooperation. At the same time, it remains essentially free of civil disorder. Mineral and forest reserves and an expanding supply of trained manpower provide an adequate base for sustained growth at a reasonable rate during the next decade.

FY 1971 PROGRAM

The proposed A.I.D. program for FY 1971 of \$4.8 million includes \$4.6 million in Technical Assistance and \$0.2 million for population programs. A.I.D. activities will be concentrated on the priority areas of education, health, agriculture and public administration. A.I.D. assistance is complemented by Peace Corps activities in primary education.

Other donor programs include UN projects in agricultural development and economic planning; West German projects in road maintenance training, road construction and water systems; IBRD assistance in road construction and maintenance, port development and rubber production improvement; rice production advisors from the Republic of China; and scholarship and other programs of the U.K., Sweden, Israel and various foundations.

LIBERIA

Education

Liberia's most serious problems in the field of education are at the junior and senior secondary levels. Improvements are necessary since this level provides terminal education for middle level skills and preparation for higher education. Previous A.I.D. assistance to teacher training institutes and past and current Peace Corps efforts have improved elementary education substantially. At the post-secondary level, Liberia has a relatively large number of degree holders as a result of foreign scholarship programs over the years and its two institutions of higher learning, both of which have received A.I.D. and other assistance. Present A.I.D. assistance for development of the Monrovia Consolidated School System has resulted in improvement of the physical plant, curriculum and educational policies and techniques at the junior and senior high school level. Another A.I.D. project seeks to improve the quality of high school teachers and secondary graduates, especially in the rural areas.

Health Care

Liberia lacks basic preventive and curative facilities and programs and has only one doctor per 13,000 people. In an effort to help correct these problems, A.I.D. assistance to the Liberia National Medical Center will continue with emphasis on the Center's para-medical training program, its major referral care facilities, and its principal treatment programs in the area of heaviest population concentration. The National Medical Center, which participates extensively in the formulation of national health policies and programs, will soon move to the A.I.D. loan-financed J.F. Kennedy Memorial Hospital complex. Other programs, including the regional measles-smallpox vaccination project and the maternal-child health project, are helping reduce the 19% infant mortality rate as well as debilitating illnesses and short life expectancy among adults.

Agriculture

Agriculture provides employment for two-thirds of Liberia's population. Continued low levels of food production have

necessitated increased food imports, particularly food grains, and serious problems result from poor soil, adverse climate and lack of modern technology and investment resources. A.I.D. assistance will continue to concentrate on agricultural economic planning and development of a marketing system and facilities and will possibly support a livestock development program. These efforts will assist the Liberian Department of Agriculture in identifying the problems and developing plans, programs and policies. Our assistance will also complement the work of the UN and Republic of China in expanding rice production and that of the IBRD and West Germany in the extension and improvement of the rural road system essential to the distribution of modern agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, seed and pesticides and movement of agricultural output to market centers.

Public Administration

Past A.I.D. assistance to improve government services has concentrated on fiscal and supply management and general administration. These efforts have made possible improved budgetary, tax, accounting and procurement operations and better planning and administration of public works and various aspects of national planning. Advisory services will be provided for the Departments of the Treasury (including Customs Administration), Agriculture, and Planning. In addition, short term training for magistrates and Justices of the Peace serving the rural areas to improve their judicial procedures will continue. A.I.D. support will also continue for the Institute of Public Administration.

Other Activities

Other Technical Assistance activities include a geological survey project, a Public Safety project aimed mainly at extending appropriate police services to the rural area, a population program in demographic survey and maternal-child health projects, and a new project for expansion and improvement of Liberia's telecommunications system.

TABLE IV
Part 1

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Funds	Amounts		
Experimental Farming	669-13-130-105	1967	1973	887	683	204	100	200	104	TA	150	300	1437
Agricultural Production Services	669-11-190-101	1966	1975	522	433	89	206	158	137	TA	198	816	1742
Geological Survey and Appraisal	669-11-210-071	1961	1972	2460	2392	68	446	462	52	TA	414	395	3715
Telecommunications Management*	669-11-270-111	1971	1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	530	459	989
National Medical Center	669-51-540-054	1961	1975	2238	1967	271	774	853	192	TA	875	3350	7237
Maternal Child-Health Training	669-11-540-110	1969	1973	95	-	95	100	177	18	DL	99	188	482
Demographic Household Survey	669-11-570-109	1968	1973	198	65	133	172	187	118	DL	76	138	584
Rural Education Development	669-11-690-037	1956	1972	3330	3278	52	58	87	23	TA	58	58	3504
Monrovia Consolidated School System	669-51-690-073	1961	1972	7463	7229	234	1228	948	514	TA	682	530	9903
Education Support	669-11-699-112	1969	1975	138	117	21	133	143	11	TA	102	414	787
Public Safety	669-51-710-027	1957	1971	3104	3055	49	227	242	34	TA	235	-	3566
Government Organization, Training & Management	669-11-720-061	1961	1973	2846	2771	75	84	95	64	TA	137	274	3341
Public Works Development	669-51-740-077	1962	1975	5200	4838	362	50	262	150	TA	201	821	6272
Public Administration Support	669-11-799-114	1969	1971	97	95	2	91	91	2	TA	93	-	281
Public Work Support	669-11-999-115	1969	1975	207	189	18	166	181	3	TA	143	572	1088
Technical Support	669-11-999-000	1951	**	7956	7906	50	834	849	35	TA	822	**	**
Roberts Field Training	669-11-370-084	1964	1970	240	192	48	40	78	10	-	-	-	280
Rural Teacher Training Institutes	669-11-640-012	1955	1970	4365	4341	24	20	44	-	-	-	-	4385
Education Materials Development	669-11-690-092	1966	1970	696	554	142	5	135	12	-	-	-	701
Fiscal and Supply Management	669-51-790-078	1962	1970	1484	1148	336	128	368	96	-	-	-	1612
Customs Administration	669-11-740-103	1966	1969	716	626	90	-	90	-	-	-	-	716
Liberian Development Finance Institutions	669-11-910-070	1962	1969	1696	1637	59	-	59	-	-	-	-	1696
Total											4815		
TC											4640		
SA											-		
DL (Grant for Population)											175		

*New Project--see TABLE IVA **Continuing project subject to annual review.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	29	26	26
Participating agency	25	31	29
Contractor technicians	28	26	31
Total	82	83	86

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract	67	67	50
Contract	15	24	20
Total	82	91	70

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1971 PROJECTS

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVa

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Telecommunications Management	669-11-270-111	TA	530	<p>The purpose of this project is to provide advisory services to the Liberian Government in organizing an independent telecommunication authority and in establishing it on a sound management and fiscal basis. A management contract with a U.S. firm qualified in the business management and technical operation of a telecommunications system will be grant funded for the first two years. Subsequent U.S. assistance will be comprised of loan funding for the equipment required to improve the existing telecommunications system and expand the facilities as required.</p> <p><u>FY 71 Program:</u> The FY 71 program will provide funds for contract personnel services - a general manager, controller, operations manager, engineering manager, six maintenance technicians, a rate expert and a training supervisor (\$418,000), participant training (\$12,000), and commodities (\$100,000). Four counterparts to the general manager, controller, operations manager, and engineering manager will receive U.S. training through observation of operating telephone systems. Commodities provided will include test equipment, training equipment and supplies, and some essential spare parts. The Liberian government will provide the base salary for contractor personnel (at local salary levels), housing and travel costs for participants for an estimated contribution of \$191,600.</p>

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/69

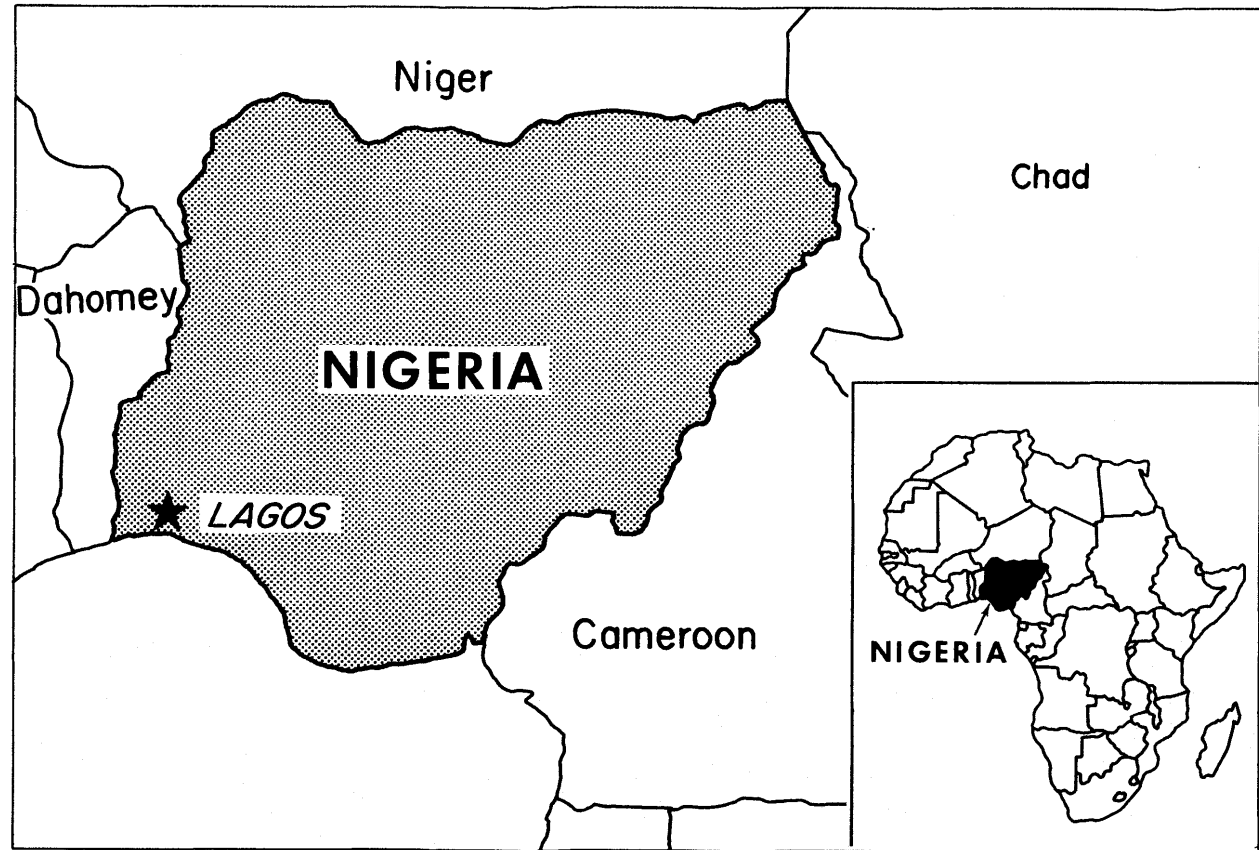
COUNTRY: LIBERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

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	2½	1,510	43	US \$	-	-
669-H-006 Amdt A	Monrovia Jr.-Sr. High School	6-11-65	6-17-65	10	40	1	2½	255	158	US \$	-	1
669-H-007 Amdt A	Monrovia Elementary School	6-11-65	6-17-65	10	40	1	2½	150	105	US \$	-	1
669-H-008	Monrovia Water Supply (Two-Step)	6-12-64	8-27-64	10 5	40 30	3/4 3½	2 3½	7,000	6,936	US \$	-	101
669-H-009	Monrovia Sewerage	6-17-65	10-8-65	10	40	1	2½	7,200	4,389	US \$	-	35
669-H-013	Roberts International Airport #I	2-28-67	4-25-67	10	40	1	2½	251	221	US \$	-	2
669-H-015	Technical Assistance Project Support Loan	3-4-68	5-23-68	10	40	2	2½	525	189	US \$	-	-
669-H-016	Rural Access Roads	7-12-68	11-18-69	10	40	2	2½	975	-	US \$	-	-
669-H-017	Roberts International Airport #II	6-10-69	12-18-69	10	40	2	3	4,000	-	US \$	-	-
669-H-018	Technical Assistance Project Support	6-27-69		10	40	2	3	650	-	US \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	22,516	12,041	XXXX	-	140

Nigeria



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1969</i>)	52.8	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	120*
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.7	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	50
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	357	People Per Doctor	36,500
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	148	Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	25
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	24	Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	23
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	80	(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1967 in 1967 prices.

NIGERIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)				
	FY 1968 Actual	FY 1969 Actual	FY 1970 Estimated	FY 1971 Proposed
Development Loans	9.7	7.2	4.2	2.0 ^{a/}
Technical Assistance . . .	11.6	10.1	11.3	11.0
Supporting Assistance . . .	-	24.4	20.0	7.5
Contingency Fund	-	1.9 ^{b/}	2.0	-
Total A.I.D. Assistance	21.3	43.6 ^{b/}	37.5	20.5

a/ Includes a grant of \$501,000 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

b/ In FY 1969, an additional \$1.5 million was provided from World-Wide Disaster Relief Funds. This brought obligations for international relief to \$24.3 million and total obligations to \$45.1 million.

By Function

A. Nigerian Bilateral Programs	<u>20.8</u>	<u>28.0</u>	<u>20.5</u>
1. Emergency Assistance in war Area	3.5	8.0	1.0
2. Reconstruction-Integration	-	6.0	6.5
3. Economic Development	17.3	14.0	13.0
B. International Relief Effort	<u>22.8 ^{b/}</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	<u>43.6 ^{b/}</u>	<u>37.5</u>	<u>20.5</u>

U.S. AID OBJECTIVES

A.I.D. objectives in Nigeria in the post-war period are to: (1) help meet remaining emergency relief and rehabilitation needs in the war-affected area; (2) assist, in concert with other donors, Nigerian efforts to restore the basic facilities and public services essential for national economic recovery; (3) help Nigeria address the special problems associated with integration and national unity; and (4) adapt the continuing development assistance program to the evolving development plans and changing economic conditions of Nigeria.

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Nigeria is faced with a sizable recovery task in the immediate future. Requirements exceeding \$100 million for rehabilitation activities have been identified by the Federal Government. Roads, bridges, railways and ports throughout the country were damaged or deteriorated because of a lack of maintenance during the war. While there has been less opportunity to assess damage in the war zone in the eastern area, many transport facilities, power installations, factories and public buildings are known to have been badly damaged and will require extensive repair and renovation. At the same time, the newly organized state administrations require additional resources to finance essential public services which stagnated during the war and to increase capital expenditures for delayed development programs.

The Nigerian Government wants to stimulate economic recovery as quickly as possible and has announced its intention to proceed with a \$3.3 billion, four-year reconstruction and development program. The Government is assessing these requirements with the assistance of the IBRD.

The Nigerian economy was able to absorb the cost of the two and one-half year civil war. However, it suffered severe restrictions on public and private investment and a drop in per capita income. Foreign exchange reserves dropped by 60% and were held at safe levels only as a result of increasingly restrictive trade and exchange controls which handicapped the efforts of the new states and private industry to obtain required imports. Despite sharp curbs on current expenditures and the introduction of new and higher taxes, budgetary deficits mounted resulting in substantial borrowing from the domestic banking system and a rapidly rising internal debt. Budgetary financing at the state level was particularly difficult.

Rehabilitation of the economy, including the eastern area, is Nigeria's highest priority. The Federal Government must begin the process of restoring the productivity of the nation's economy, of generating employment opportunities, particularly for those displaced by the war, and of facilitating the eventual easing of the strict controls on the economy. Constructive Nigerian action now is necessary to ease the political problems growing out of the war by reducing tensions and drawing peoples and groups into the fabric of society at large.

A major economic center in Black Africa with rich mineral and agricultural resources and 53 million people--nearly one-fifth of

NIGERIA

Africa's population--Nigeria remains important to the United States. Nigeria has emerged from its civil war with probably a greater sense of self-reliance and commitment to progress than at any time previously. If it can achieve a durable internal political reconciliation, the prospects for economic development are good.

Prior to the civil war, the Nigerian economy grew at an average rate of 4.5% annually. Both public and private capital formation were at high levels, with the private sector accounting for about two-thirds of total Nigerian investment. International economic interests are sizable, including U.S. private investment approaching \$500 million. Prospects have now improved because of the oil industry. Petroleum production has resumed and recently exceeded the peak pre-war level of 550,000 barrels per day. Production is expected to surpass one million barrels per day in 1970 and generate public revenues in excess of \$200 million annually, about one-third the projected level of total annual Federal Government revenues. Given these resources, the country will have the financial capacity to achieve significant economic development during the next decade.

PROPOSED FY 1971 PROGRAM

The proposed FY 1971 A.I.D. program for Nigeria consists of \$11.0 million in Technical Assistance, \$1.5 million in Development Loans, \$501,000 in population funds and \$7.5 million in Supporting Assistance.

In FY 1970, at least \$24 million is required to meet the extraordinary requirements resulting from the end of the war. This assistance will provide \$18 million for emergency relief-rehabilitation and \$6 million for reconstruction and related activities. In FY 1971 requirements are estimated to be at least \$1 million for emergency relief and \$6.5 million for reconstruction. This assistance carries out the strongly expressed desire of many members of Congress and the public as well as the Administration to help in these critical areas.

It is possible that the requirements for Nigeria relief-rehabilitation and reconstruction activities will exceed these amounts by as much as \$10 million during FY 1970 and FY 1971. If this occurs, we will attempt to meet such additional requirements through Agency funding shifts in Supporting Assistance or possibly by use of Contingency Funds.

Following is a description of the actual and planned use of funds for emergency assistance, reconstruction and development.

Emergency Assistance in the War Areas.

The U.S. Government contribution to the Nigerian relief and rehabilitation effort has taken two forms: (A) support of international relief efforts including financial assistance and U.S. P.L. 480 foods, and (B) bilateral assistance to Nigerian agencies as the government assumed responsibility for the administration and distribution of relief supplies and expanded rehabilitation efforts in the war area upon the cessation of hostilities.

International Relief Effort. During the civil war, A.I.D. provided assistance to civilian victims on both sides. The bulk of U.S. assistance was channeled through international organizations and private voluntary agencies in cooperation with donors from more than 36 countries in accordance with our policy to avoid political or military involvement.

When the civil war ended in January 1970 the task of distributing relief supplies within the entire war area shifted to the Federal Government of Nigeria and the Nigerian Red Cross. Large food stockpiles had been built up near the war zone, but difficulties were encountered in delivering and distributing these and other relief supplies. In response to this need, the United States and other nations made available vehicles, medical technical personnel and relief supplies to the Nigerian Red Cross and the Federal Government. As a result of their major efforts, mass starvation is being averted. The need for relief assistance will continue for several months, however, until local food production, basic services, and marketing systems are restored.

U.S. assistance in support of the international relief effort was first authorized in the spring of 1968. Exclusive of P.L. 480 foodstuffs, A.I.D. provided \$24.3 million for this effort in FY 1969 and an estimated \$9.5 million is expected to be committed in FY 1970.

The components of A.I.D.'s support of the international relief effort are as follows:

--International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). A.I.D. contributed a total of \$22 million in FY 1969 and \$2 million in FY 1970 to ICRC. These donations assisted in

NIGERIA

covering costs of air and coastal transport, purchases of local foods, medicines and salaries of relief personnel. With the termination of the war, ICRC withdrew from the international relief coordination role.

--UNICEF. In FY 1970 \$2 million in Contingency Funds is being made available to UNICEF to undertake relief/rehabilitation programs in Nigeria with particular concern for child care. To date, UNICEF has been a major donor of relief foods, equipment and supplies, including special-formula foods for children suffering from kwashiorkor (severe protein deficiency), emergency medical kits, and vaccines for measles and smallpox.

--International League of Red Cross Societies. In FY 1970, \$4 million is being made available, as required, to the Nigerian Red Cross through the International League to carry out relief operations. The League, which draws upon other national Red Cross Society members throughout the world, provides advisors and serves as a coordinating agency for international contributions to the Nigerian Red Cross. The League received pledges of about \$1.7 million from other donors.

--U.S. Voluntary Agencies and Field Support. Private American voluntary agencies have been reimbursed for the cost of transporting goods contributed by private U.S. donors. In FY 1969, \$2.3 million and in FY 1970, \$1.5 million were allocated for this purpose and to fund the cost of field operations in Nigeria.

--P.L. 480 Food. The United States provided P.L. 480 Title II foods at a value of \$24 million during FY 1969. These included high protein CSM (corn-soya-milk), rice, and dried milk; transport costs, including airlift, were funded. In FY 1970, about \$23 million in P.L. 480 Title II foods have been planned for the year; additional amounts will be provided for the relief emergency if required. The foods are distributed by the Nigerian Red Cross in cooperation with UNICEF, and private U.S. agencies such as Church World Service and Catholic Relief Services

Bilateral Relief and Rehabilitation. In FY 1969, A.I.D. made available an initial increment of \$3.5 million in Supporting Assistance to the Federal Government of Nigeria to help rehabilitate needy war victims in federal territory and to provide logistic, transport, administrative and technical support for Nigerian

relief operations. This assistance was made available to the National Commission for Rehabilitation and the Nigerian Red Cross, and was used to address problems of health and well-being of residents of the war areas and to help reestablish local food production, public utilities, essential educational and community services disrupted by the war and transportation arteries vital for relief distribution.

The termination of hostilities increased the number of people to be served by Nigerian-administered relief and multiplied and the requirement for external assistance in the areas of logistics support, relief goods and technical assistance. Likewise, the war's end required an expansion of rehabilitation activities into those areas previously inaccessible. A.I.D. is providing \$8.0 million in FY 1970 to expand the kinds of activities undertaken in FY 1969 and, in addition, to help Nigeria reestablish the war victims, provide vocational training for those requiring special skills to resume productive life, restore urgently needed housing and essential elements of the transportation and communications network, and help revive the capacity of the war-disrupted areas to support themselves.

Summary of Emergency Assistance. A.I.D. will allocate an estimated \$18 million in FY 1970 and at least \$1 million in FY 1971. Additional funds will be allocated to the extent required.

Reconstruction - Integration

Based on assessments of the most urgent reconstruction requirements made by the Nigerian Government and the IBRD, A.I.D. will provide \$5-6 million of Supporting Assistance funds in FY 1970 and about the same amount in FY 1971 to meet local and off-shore costs of equipment and services needed for rapid reconstruction of basic facilities and restoration of normal economic activity in the war area and other sections of the country affected by the war. Assistance will also be needed to strengthen key institutions, such as the Ministry of Transport, to enable the Nigerians to carry out the major reconstruction tasks facing them. U.S. assistance will be provided in concert with other donors under arrangements coordinated by the Nigerians and the World Bank.

In addition to U.S. assistance for reconstruction, A.I.D. plans to support Nigerian integration efforts aimed at establishing an effective and unified national framework. One element for post-war stability will be the national police. Supporting Assistance funds may be provided to help improve in-country

NIGERIA

facilities for training of Nigerian police officers. A.I.D. may also help train demobilized military personnel for re-entry into the civilian work force by financing semi-skilled and skilled industrial and craft training.

Economic Development

In FY 1971, A.I.D. assistance to support long-term economic development consists of \$11.0 million for Technical Assistance projects, \$501,000 for population programs and \$1.5 million for Development Loans. The Technical Assistance program concentrates on the critical fields of agriculture and education and focuses on assistance to the state and federal entities in those sectors.

Technical Assistance. Nearly half of the FY 1971 Technical Assistance Program will be in the critical area of agriculture. While A.I.D. will continue to support development of essential agricultural education, research and extension institutions, increasing attention will be given to developing production programs directed at cash crops for export as well as selected food crops for the domestic market. Economic planning assistance is already being provided to some of the states and is planned for the Federal Ministry of Agriculture to strengthen the pricing and market analysis necessary in formulating these production programs. A.I.D. will continue to address manpower training needs throughout Nigeria. Northern Nigeria, where the educational base is weakest and the needs most urgent, will continue to receive highest priority. To emphasize the development of closer ties among Nigerian universities, teacher training colleges and state ministries of education, A.I.D. will increasingly focus its assistance on the development of institutes of education. The institutes will have a primary role in supplying education services to the states in such fields as curriculum and course development, educational research and teacher preparation and standards. Assistance

to the Federal Ministry of Education will increase its capacity to provide basic educational planning services at the state level and to coordinate educational policy. When conditions permit, assistance to the University of Nigeria and Port Harcourt Comprehensive School in the eastern area will be resumed. Two projects

are planned in the field of middle-level manpower development: technical teacher training, and an Opportunities Industrialization Center.

Other FY 1971 Technical Assistance activities include; (1) staff assistance to the Federal Ministry of Industries in petroleum production and agro-industrial project development; (2) public and business administration education at Ahmadu Bello University in the north as well as staff assistance and training for selected positions in the Nigerian public services; (3) population planning assistance associated with a proposed maternal/child care project at the University of Lagos teaching hospital; and (4) labor education assistance to two schools run by one of Nigeria's major unions.

A.I.D. technical assistance will be extended to eastern Nigeria as planning progresses, including resumption of projects suspended during the war.

Capital Assistance. In FY 1971, A.I.D. will provide Development Loan funds totalling \$1.5 million for the Western Avenue-Agege Road project to continue construction of road links vital to the development of Lagos as a commercial center. Depending upon the availability of funds, A.I.D. is also considering a \$2 million loan for expansion of the Port Harcourt School which was being planned before the war. Under the Africa Regional Program, A.I.D. will finance the construction of additional facilities at the Faculties of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine at Ahmadu Bello University in the north.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Country: NIGERIA

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1969				Estimate FY 1970				Proposed FY 1971		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	7,200	XXX	XXX	XXX	4,200	XXX	XXX	XXX	2,001*	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	6,114	6,114			5,561	5,561			7,666	7,666	
Participants	976	976			869	869			881	881	
Commodities	596	596			703	703			780	780	
Other Costs	2,376	2,376			2,686	2,686			1,692	1,692	
Total Project Assistance	10,062	10,062			9,819	9,819			11,019	11,019	
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	5,492	5,492			5,722	5,722			6,099	6,099	
Other Agency	429	429			469	469			350	350	
Contract	4,141	4,141			3,628	3,628			4,570	4,570	
Program Assistance	26,341	-	24,441	1,900	23,500	1,500	20,000	2,000	7,500		7,500
Total Other than Devel. Loan	36,403	10,062	24,441	1,900	33,319	11,319	20,000	2,000	18,519	11,019	7,500
Total Assistance	43,603	XXX	XXX	XXX	37,519	XXX	XXX	XXX	20,520	XXX	XXX

*Includes grants of \$501,000 for population activities under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	94	110	107
Participating agency	8	11	7
Contractor technicians	59	74	76
Total	161	195	190

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract	56	96	95
Contract	34	51	73
Total	90	147	168

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 2

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/70	Funds	Amount		
<u>Agriculture and Natural Resources</u>													
Agricultural Production Assistance East	620-11-110-722	1964	***	3,990	3,904	86	-	86	-	TA	200	***	***
Faculty of Agriculture, Univ. of Ife	620-11-110-742	1965	1975	2,651	1,889	762	690	859	593	TA	726	1,568	5,635
Faculty of Agriculture, Ahmadu Bello Univ.	620-11-110-743	1965	1972	3,834	3,258	576	465	643	398	TA	711	679	5,689
Agricultural Education, West	620-11-110-744	1965	1972	2,272	1,655	617	389	562	544	TA	377	43	3,081
Future Agricultural Leaders	620-11-110-748	1965	1970	4,417	4,121	296	36	221	111	-	-	-	4,453
Rubber Development	620-11-110-749	1965	1974	538	486	52	202	175	79	TA	163	469	1,372
Agricultural Research	620-11-110-764	1966	1971	3,079	3,036	43	135	151	27	TA	60	-	3,274
Agricultural Extension and Production Mgt.	620-11-110-770	1966	1974	2,773	2,593	180	870	850	200	TA	576	1,920	6,139
Faculty of Ag & Vet Med, ABU, Schematics	620-11-110-783	1968	1968	60	-	60	-	60	-	-	-	-	60
Oil Palm Expansion *	620-11-110-803	1971	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	60	360	420
Soil and Water Conservation, North	620-11-120-773	1966	1972	798	770	28	191	205	14	TA	150	249	1,388
✓ Livestock Development	620-11-130-774	1966	1971	5,055	4,824	231	330	436	125	TA	150	-	5,535
Food Crop Production *	620-11-130-798	1971	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	181	733	914
Groundnut Production *	620-11-130-799	1971	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	112	428	540
Agricultural Credit	620-11-140-082	1961	1974	647	636	11	75	50	36	TA	137	478	1,337
Agricultural Economics & Marketing	620-11-140-768	1963	1974	161	159	2	90	80	12	TA	355	707	1,313
Agricultural Devt. Studies & Evaluation	620-11-190-755	1965	1969	1,898	1,684	214	-	66	148	-	-	-	1,898
Agricultural Planning & Advisory Services	620-11-199-212	1961	**	3,603	3,554	49	525	523	51	TA	723	**	**
<u>Industrial Development</u>													
Electricity Corporation of Nigeria	620-11-220-759	1965	1968	586	552	34	-	34	-	-	-	-	586
Industrial Planning & Project Appraisal	620-11-290-761	1966	1969	2,257	2,222	35	-	35	-	-	-	-	2,257
Industrial Management & Technical Services	620-15-299-712	1961	**	1,477	1,468	9	118	118	9	TA	150	**	**
Engineering Planning & Advisory Services	620-11-299-797	1970	**	-	-	-	245	230	15	TA	253	**	**
Indigenous Industry Development	620-11-910-714	1962	1971	1,785	1,696	89	256	298	47	TA	207	-	2,248
Nigeria Small Business Support *	620-11-910-806	1971	1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	125	2,175	2,300
<u>Labor</u>													
Labor Training	620-11-410-779	1968	**	445	307	138	120	187	71	TA	200	**	**
<u>Health</u>													
Maternal Child Health Care Training	620-11-580-789	1971	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	DL	501	1,340	1,841
Total													
TC													
SA													
DL (grants)													

* New Project - see Table IVb.

** Continuing project subject to annual review.

*** Subject to assessment of requirements in the postwar period.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 2

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/70	Funds	Amount		
<u>Education</u>													
Opportunities Industrialization Center	620-11-610-802	1970	**	-	-	-	300	80	220	TA	441	**	**
Northern Nigeria Teacher Education	620-51-640-710	1962	1969	2,746	2,171	575	-	575	-	-	-	-	2,746
Aiyetoro Comprehensive Secondary School	620-11-650-734	1965	1969	2,729	2,603	126	-	126	-	-	-	-	2,729
Port Harcourt Comprehensive Secondary School	620-11-650-735	1962	***	2,055	2,029	26	-	19	7	TA	50	900	3,005
University of Nigeria	620-11-660-602	1960	***	9,127	8,777	350	-	199	151	TA	135	***	***
Advanced Teachers College, Ibadan	620-11-660-731	1965	1969	4,352	4,200	152	-	152	-	-	-	-	4,352
Kano Advanced Teachers College	620-11-660-732	1963	1970	4,755	4,114	641	523	957	207	-	-	-	5,278
Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello Univ.	620-11-660-788	1970	1975	-	-	-	400	120	280	TA	400	1,222	2,022
Advanced Prof'l Studies, U.Lagos, Coll. Ed.*	620-11-660-792	1971	1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	210	876	1,086
Higher Education Institutional Staff Dev. *	620-11-660-794	1971	**	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	300	604	904
Educational Planning & Advisory Services	620-11-699-747	1961	**	3,110	2,873	237	680	739	178	TA	473	**	**
<u>Public Administration and Planning</u>													
School of Administration, Univ. of Lagos	620-11-770-739	1963	1970	1,782	1,560	222	68	176	114	-	-	-	1,850
Zaria Inst. of Admin., Ahmadu Bello Univ.	620-11-770-740	1961	1974	2,499	2,030	469	383	443	409	TA	400	560	3,842
Public Services Training & Staff Development	620-11-790-214	1966	**	1,198	920	278	300	350	228	TA	300	**	**
<u>Other Activities</u>													
Technical Support	620-11-999-000	1958	**	19,505	18,503	1,002	2,428	2,618	812	TA	2,694	**	**
Total											11,520		
TC											11,019		
SA													
DL (grants) (for population)											501		

* New Project - see Table IVb.

** Continuing project subject to annual review.

*** Subject to assessment of requirements in the postwar period.

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IV_b

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
✓ Agricultural Production Assistance-Eastern Nigeria	620-11-110-722	TA	200	<p>This project is designed to assist the three Eastern States to focus on restoring agricultural production to pre-war levels and repairing the war-damaged production/marketing infrastructure. In-depth analysis and planning will be conducted to assist the three states to determine their agricultural development priorities. AID assistance is expected to be needed in such areas as sector planning, seed multiplication, crop processing, crop storage and training for middle-level agricultural personnel.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To fund one agricultural economist to survey the area and recommend fields for AID concentration (\$10,000); five agricultural economists/technicians for the Ministries of Agriculture (\$170,000); other costs, including in-country travel, vehicle maintenance and local hire staff support (\$20,000).</p>

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IV_b

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Faculties of Agriculture and Science, University of Ife	620-11-110-742	TA	726	<p>To assist the Western State in the last stage of developing a Faculty of Agriculture and a Faculty of Science at the University of Ife, to enable it to meet the 1972-73 target for agriculture enrollment of 360 and graduate 80 agriculturalists per year. This compares with 156 this year and 47 in 1965-66. Nigerian staff has increased from 8 in 1965-66 to 32 in 1969-70 and 45 by the end of the project through participant training. This development of an agricultural institution has been primarily assisted by a contract with the University of Wisconsin and by two OPEX professors to teach basic science to entering students. The planned termination date of the project has been extended upon the strong recommendation of the Wisconsin contract leaders in order to finish needed assistance in curriculum development and college administration, to allow more time for training Nigerian staff returning with Ph.D. degrees from overseas, to help the University of Ife assume new responsibilities, starting in April 1970, for all Western State sub-degree agricultural training and applied research, to install a program for master's degree training, and to establish department of agricultural engineering and food technology. The task of creating and developing a major university will be completed in 10 years of effective Wisconsin participation. The Wisconsin staff numbers are planned to phase downward starting in FY 1972.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To add one year's contract funding for the 14 professors in the fields of plant, animal and soil science, agricultural economics and agricultural engineering from the University of Wisconsin (\$473,000) and the two topped-off science teachers (\$50,000); 8 new and 4 continuing participants in plant, animal and soil science, agricultural economics (\$52,000), teaching aids and experimental farm equipment (\$25,000), and other costs including local-hire staff support (\$126,000).</p>

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IV_b

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Faculty of Agriculture, Ahmadu Bello University	620-11-110-743	TA	711	<p>To assist Ahmadu Bello University (ABU) in northern Nigeria to develop a Faculty of Agriculture capable of enrolling 50 new students annually in its three-year curriculum by 1972-73; to prepare Nigerians to assume the nine staff positions on the Faculty by 1976; to strengthen sub-university education and extension research services in the northern states by providing one advisor to the Extension Research Liaison Section at ABU and four vocational agricultural specialists to upgrade the curriculum at the Kabba and Samaru Schools of Agriculture and the Livestock Services Training Center which train junior staff for the six northern state ministries of agriculture. Assistance previously provided to West Africa's only Faculty of Veterinary Medicine under this project is being transferred to A.I.D.'s regional program in recognition of the University's agreement to continue to serve students from other West African Countries.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To provide nine professors from Kansas State University to staff the Faculty in the fields of soil and animal science, agricultural economics and engineering, extension research liaison and extension education (\$455,000); to fund four new specialists in vocational agriculture (\$175,000); 3 continuing participants and 3 new starts in plant pathology and animal science (\$66,000); other costs including local travel and drivers (\$15,000).</p>

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVb

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Agricultural Education - Western Nigeria	620-11-110-744	TA	377	<p>To help the Western State develop two schools (Ibadan and Akure) for training middle-level agricultural personnel such as superintendents, agricultural assistants, animal health and home economics workers who come into direct contact with farmers and are, therefore, essential for sustained agricultural development efforts in the State. With steady support by the Government of the Western State, the physical facilities of the institutions have been improved; new curricula, instructional techniques and administrative practices have been introduced; Nigerian staff have received on-the-job and U.S. training. Enrollment at the two schools in 1969-70 is 650, exceeding the capacity originally planned for 1970-71. It is expected that the two schools will be subsumed under the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ife in order to improve the quality of instruction at these institutions. This project also provides assistance to two farm institutes which offer short courses to about 400 adult farmers per year.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To add one year's contract funding for eight University of Wisconsin instructors (\$23,000); one direct hire advisor for the farm institutes (\$37,000); and one new and two continuing participants (\$3,000); miscellaneous support costs including local transportation and local drivers (\$14,000).</p>

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Rubber Development	620-11-110-749	TA	163	<p>To help increase quantity and improve quality of natural rubber production in the Mid-West State. Rubber has been identified by the GON as one of several export crops which merit special effort to increase production. A.I.D. has assisted the Rubber Research Institute of Nigeria which has developed improved planting materials and better management techniques. The next step is to disseminate the results of research to producers through an active extension program. A.I.D. is providing an extension technician to help organize and implement the State's program, continuing assistance in rubber processing methods and financing U.S. training for Ministry personnel. The State Government has established a Rubber Division in its Ministry of Agriculture which has responsibility for rubber extension. The Ministry has provided leadership and support which resulted in a recent reduction in the export tax on rubber, inauguration of a program which distributed 160,000 stumps of improved seedlings over the past year and payment by processors of premium prices for high-quality rubber.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To fund two direct hire technicians in horticulture and extension (\$70,000); one laboratory scientist under a PASA with the Tennessee Valley Authority (\$43,000); two new and four continuing participants in plant pathology, plant physiology, extension, agronomy and soil chemistry (\$34,000); pesticides, fertilizers and publications for use in Ministry of Agriculture demonstrations (\$7,000); and related other costs, including drivers and vehicle maintenance (\$9,000).</p>

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IV6

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Agricultural Research	620-11-110-764	TA	60	<p>To help develop crop strains which are suitable to Nigeria's ecological conditions as a prerequisite to production campaigns, A.I.D. efforts have been directed toward developing the capacity of Nigerian institutions to conduct the necessary research. With the assistance of A.I.D. research technicians, this project has improved the research facility in the Western State with the result that improved planting materials for maize, rice and citrus and methods for controlling black pod and other diseases affecting cocoa production are being developed. The A.I.D. personnel have developed two varieties of high protein maize; the seeds are being distributed to farmers in the Western State and were included with relief foods distributed in the east during the civil war. A.I.D. assistance for this research will terminate in FY 1971. In the future, materials developed by Nigerian research institutions will provide inputs necessary for crop production projects supported by A.I.D.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To complete the tours of an agronomist, plant pathologist and horticulturalist (\$47,000); extend two participants in agronomy and plant physiology (\$11,000); and provide guards and vehicle maintenance for the technicians (\$2,000).</p>

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Agricultural Extension and Production Management	620-11-110-770	TA	576	<p>To help develop the capability of Nigeria's state extension services to implement production campaigns to increase output of such crops as rubber, palm oil, maize, groundnuts, rice and guinea corn. The direction of this project is being modified to reflect the increased priority given expanded production of selected agricultural exports and superior food crops. The concentration on state programs reflects the Government of Nigeria's decision to place responsibility for agricultural development in the states. This project also assists in developing institutions necessary to support agriculture, in particular, research and extension education in the North through the Extension Research Liaison Section and Schools of Agriculture Section at Ahmadu Bello University (ABU).</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To fund direct hire area extension advisors for eight of the twelve states and specialists in agricultural engineering, information, training and range management at ABU (\$405,000); 18 new participants in extension methods and economic planning (\$102,000); teaching and demonstration commodities (\$30,000); and other costs including local employees and the operation of AID vehicles (\$39,000).</p>

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVb

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Oil Palm Expansion	620-11-110-303	TA	60	<p>Under this new project, A.I.D. will assist the Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research to increase its output of improved planting materials, analyze the economics of alternative production technologies and disseminate materials and improved technologies to the producing states. Expansion of oil palm exports can be achieved by developing Nigeria's natural production advantages through research, agricultural economics and extension programs.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To fund salary-topping for two technicians in agricultural economics and information/extension (\$44,000); 2 new participants in agricultural economics (\$13,000); demonstration commodities (\$3,000).</p>
Soil and Water Conservation	620-11-120-773	TA	150	<p>To continue assistance to soil conservation activities in the north while, at the same time, helping the newly-created Federal Soil Conservation Service to become operational and to develop training activities in support of soil conservation programs. A.I.D.'s advisors concentrate on organizing the programs of the Federal Service and upgrading the one-year course for state extension agents at the Soil Conservation Training Center.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To fund three area soil conservation technicians from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (\$121,000); three participants in soil science engineering, conservation and agronomy (\$13,000); teaching aids and field demonstration equipment (\$8,000), and other costs including local travel, guards, per diem and field equipment not provided by the Government of Nigeria (\$8,000).</p>

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Livestock Development	620-11-130-774	TA	150	<p>To continue to help improve production and marketing of livestock and poultry. Working in cooperation with several GON agencies--Livestock and Meat Authority, Federal Department of Veterinary Research, ministries of agriculture in the northern states, Ahmadu Bello University--the A.I.D. technicians provided under this project conduct programs in animal breeding and management, vaccine production, range management, and poultry production. Their activities include organizing and supervising demonstrations, conducting on-site training and teaching at the Livestock Services Training Center.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To complete the project by financing three direct-hire technicians in marketing/production and poultry and an area livestock advisor (\$95,000); one animal virologist under a U.S. Public Health Service PASA through December 1970 (\$20,000); four continuing participants in virology and animal pathology (\$21,000); vehicles, local hire drivers, and guards (\$14,000).</p>

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVb

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Food Crop Production	620-11-130-798	TA	181	<p>This new project will assist selected states in production campaigns to increase the output of nutritionally superior food crops such as rice, corn, and sorghums. Nigeria is largely self-sufficient in staple foods but the diet is over-balanced with root crop starches. The need for increased supplies of superior food crops becomes more acute as population increases and demand shifts to these foods. This new project has evolved from research and extension experience gained from past A.I.D. projects that developed improved seed and practices and trained professional and sub-professional planning and extension personnel. A.I.D. will now support an integrated food crop production effort by assisting in such areas as seed multiplication, extension and agricultural engineering.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To fund four direct-hire extension specialists (\$132,000); six new participants (\$30,000); demonstration commodities and equipment (\$7,000); and other costs including drivers and local travel (\$12,000).</p>

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Groundnut Production	620-11-130-799	TA	112	<p>This new project will assist Northern states to develop groundnut production campaigns by providing technicians in such fields as seed multiplication and distribution, extension and processing/marketing. The state ministries of agriculture will assume complete budgetary and staffing responsibilities for the actual implementation of the campaign. The Government of Kano State has already signed a work plan with A.I.D. under which that State's program will begin in 1970-71. Nigeria is the world's largest exporter of groundnuts. Economic analysis has demonstrated that the world market can absorb a great increase in groundnut production over the next ten years. However, in order to increase Nigerian production, it will be necessary for the major groundnut producing states to modernize the production/marketing/processing/exportation complex.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To provide three direct-hire specialists in agronomy/extension, marketing/processing and agricultural economics beginning in the second half of the fiscal year (\$68,000); 4 new participants in marketing, extension, seed multiplication (\$27,000); demonstration commodities (\$12,000); and other costs including local travel, guards and drivers (\$5,000).</p>

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVb

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Agricultural Credit	620-11-140-082	TA	137	<p>To continue assistance to the Western Nigeria Agricultural Credit Corporation in order to improve its efficiency and operating procedures and, eventually, increase the volume of loans made. The availability of credit to finance acquisition by farmers of improved planting materials, fertilizer and farm implements directly affects their production. Emphasis is being placed on loans to producers' groups and high pay-off crops, particularly cocoa. Training is being provided to extension agents in techniques of operating a supervised credit program at the A.I.D.-supported Akure School of Agriculture and to senior staff of the Corporation through one-year programs in the U.S.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To fund three advisors from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Home Administration (\$115,000); three short-term participants (\$9,000); equipment and materials (\$5,000); local travel, operation of vehicles and guard service (\$8,000).</p>

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVb

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Agricultural Economics and Marketing	620-11-140-768	TA	355	<p>To develop a Project Planning Division in the Ministry of Agriculture of the Western State, and an economic planning capacity in several other state ministries of agriculture by providing agricultural economists who assist in developing, evaluating, and advising on implementation of agricultural development programs. This assistance will help provide planning and management ability at upper policy-making levels of state agricultural ministries which are responsible for implementation of agricultural programs in Nigeria. FAO and A.I.D. are each providing three agricultural economists in support of the Project Planning Division in the Western State.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To provide nine direct-hire agricultural economists: three in the Western State, one each in North Western and North Central states and four as requested by other states (\$297,000); five participants in agricultural economics (\$33,000); office machines, office supplies and professional publications (\$5,000); technicians' local travel, vehicle maintenance and guards (\$20,000).</p>

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVb

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Agricultural Planning and Advisory Services	620-11-199-212	TA	723	<p>To provide the direct hire agricultural staff of the A.I.D. Mission in Lagos which plans and supervises the entire A.I.D. agricultural program. It is also placing high-level agricultural economists/technicians in the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the crop marketing boards; these institutions have the greatest influence on broad agricultural policy in Nigeria.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To fund the 11-man, direct-hire USAID staff (\$485,000); three contract agricultural economists for the marketing boards, and two contract advisors for the Federal Ministry of Agriculture in agricultural economics and crop production (\$95,000); two new and four continuing participants in research and agricultural policy planning (\$22,000); office equipment and publications (\$15,000); and other costs, including extensive supervisory travel, vehicle maintenance and local hire support staff (\$106,000).</p>

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Industrial Management and Technical Services	620-15-299-712	TA	150	<p>To help expand and modernize Nigeria's industrial sector, improve the investment climate, and promote private investments by overseeing AID project activities in this sector and by providing direct advice and assistance to Nigerian businessmen and government officials and to American investors. Also included under this project are three agro-industry and petro-chemical advisors being provided under contract to the Ministry of Industries to perform studies and establish targets for industrial growth in each of their respective fields of specialization.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To provide four direct-hire industrial development staff members (\$135,000) and other costs including local hire support staff, in-country travel and vehicle maintenance (\$15,000).</p>
Engineering Planning and Advisory Services	620-11-299-797	TA	253	<p>To provide technical advice to the Government of Nigeria and the Mission on a wide range of engineering activities. This project funds the engineering staff which participates in planning, implementation and monitoring of capital and technical assistance projects funded under the regular economic assistance program, with additional responsibilities under current country conditions for reconstruction activities. As part of USAID's technical support staff, project engineers receive no direct GON contribution. The project is subject to annual review.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To fund 6 direct-hire engineering technicians (\$220,000); office supplies, materials, and equipment (\$15,000); and local travel, vehicle maintenance and local hire support (\$18,000).</p>

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IV_b

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Labor Training	620-11-410-779	TA	200	<p>To continue assistance through the African-American Labor Center (AALC) for two training institutions -- The Nigerian Motor Drivers and Maintenance School and the Trade Union Institute for Economic and Social Development (TUI) -- which are sponsored by Nigeria's largest union, the United Labor Congress. These schools are the first major labor education efforts sponsored by this Nigerian union.</p> <p>Country conditions have delayed the Nigerian union's take-over of financial and leadership responsibility for the two schools.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To fund one year of the AALC contract as follows: (1) \$68,000 for the Drivers' School: to cover the salary, allowances and travel of the American driver training/maintenance instructor plus 5 Nigerian driver and mechanic teachers and support staff (\$30,000); equipment including automotive mechanical tools (\$2,000); and other costs including school operating expenses, completion of construction of an improved driving track, and a new school water supply (\$36,000); and (2) \$132,000 for the TUI: a labor education instructor, three Nigerian professionals and the Institute's support staff, (\$41,100); instructional materials, dormitory furnishings, and classroom equipment (\$5,000); and other costs including student support, school operating costs, costs of seminars in other cities, in-country transportation, and completion of building renovation (\$85,900).</p>

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Maternal-Child Health Care Training	620-11-580-789	DL	501	<p>To establish within the Dept. of Community Health (DCH), College of Medicine, University of Lagos, a short-term training program in the techniques of family planning and in the concept of auxiliary medical personnel responsibility for care of the under-five child, and thereby to spread acceptance of family planning and strengthen maternal-child health care in Nigeria. The project did not begin in FY 1970 as planned because of delay in obtaining a formal request for assistance from the GON which is actively considering its policy toward family planning. In FY 1971 two contract technicians supported by U.S. consultants and about 48 Nigerian staff will initiate the training program for about 345 Nigerian trainees in the first year, increasing to about 645 graduates annually by FY 1975. The project will include training-related sociodemographic research and participant training, commodities and other costs, including expansion of DCH facilities, repairs for two Ministry of Health clinics to be used as additional training sites and hostel rental. Although the GON contribution to this activity will be minimal in the early years due to budgetary restrictions during the reconstruction period, its contribution will grow and total about \$225,000 plus capital and recurrent costs of existing facilities and staff.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To fund the project co-director and research director and three consultants, U.S. technicians (\$80,000); 2 degree and 4 non-degree participants (28,000); commodities, including contraceptives, teaching supplies, office and medical equipment, vehicles, library and hostel supplies (\$62,000); and other costs such as support for U.S. technicians, and travel and stipends for Nigerian staff and trainees (\$331,000).</p>

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVb

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC) Lagos	620-11-610-802	TA	441	<p>This project will begin a middle-level job training program in the private sector to meet the needs of unemployed and under-skilled persons in the heavily-populated Lagos area. OIC/Philadelphia, a program which has had considerable success in major American cities, will assist OIC/Lagos to initiate a similar program in Nigeria. Local leadership and local self-help are key aspects of the OIC concept. OIC/Lagos is expected to contribute \$85,000 during the first year of the project to finance local administrative costs, rents, utilities and domestic travel.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To fund contract services for ten technicians including the project coordinator, director of the pre-vocational program and instructors of secretarial science, commercial baking, electronics, office/small machine repair and auto service mechanics (\$400,000); participant training and international travel of OIC/Lagos staff (\$20,000); teaching aids and equipment such as typewriters and shop tools (\$21,000).</p>

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IV_b

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Port Harcourt Comprehensive Secondary School	620-11-650-735	TA	50	<p>To assist the Port Harcourt Comprehensive ^{Secondary} School by funding a survey team (a) to recommend the most suitable future role for the reopened school, (b) to plan AID assistance which would be required to advance institutional capacity to meet needs in vocational and teacher education and in school administration, and (c) to collect data needed to determine the feasibility of implementation of the FY 1965 loan to expand its facilities. In the pre-war Eastern Region, AID had helped develop the only high school with a comprehensive curriculum to help train Nigerians in middle-level skills. With the outbreak of the civil war, our assistance in staff training, curriculum development, and technical/vocational training equipment had to be suspended and the contract with the University of California at Los Angeles terminated. Nigeria has asked us to help remount the Port Harcourt School program. We are doing this with FY 1970 rehabilitation funds by financing two American staff members to help the school to get back to its prewar level of activity. There is some indication that Rivers State officials now hope that the school will be not only a comprehensive high school but also an advanced teachers college which would become the only Nigerian institution preparing industrial arts teachers for secondary schools.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To initiate survey services of contract advisors to plan future project requirements (\$40,000) and to provide miscellaneous support costs of the 2-3 man team, including in-country travel necessary for the survey (\$10,000).</p>

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IV⁶

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
University of Nigeria	620-11-660-602	TA	135	<p>To help Nigeria reopen the University of Nigeria, the only university in that part of Nigeria which seceded in 1967. The United States had played a major role in the creation and development of Nigeria's largest university, following the model of the American land grant college, with a total U.S. contribution in excess of \$9 million through a contract with Michigan State University which provided academic staffing, administration, and training. The United States will expect to participate heavily in the planning for reopening scheduled for this year, and to make substantial contribution towards its rehabilitation and resumed institution-building. AID is prepared to respond first with a survey team to recommend the type, amount and length of AID assistance that may be required, and to determine whether and how original project targets can be updated. We will be prepared then to provide senior administrative-departmental advisors, participant training, and limited commodity support.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To fund a two-to-three-man contract survey team (\$50,000) and first two senior university staff advisors (\$70,000) and other costs including in-country travel for the survey team (\$15,000).</p>

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVb

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
		Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello University	620-11-660-788	

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IV_a

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Advanced Professional Studies Program, University of Lagos	620-11-660-792	TA	210	<p>This new project will help the University of Lagos's College of Education in developing diploma programs to upgrade degree holders of Grade II certificates -- both secondary and primary school teachers -- with emphasis on training in school administration, guidance and counseling, science, mathematics, English and Social Studies. AID helped build the undergraduate College of Education at that University under an earlier project. The proposed special degree program is part of Nigeria's effort to expand and upgrade the number of well-trained teachers and to meet its acute shortage of school administrators and counselors. In its courses leading to a Diploma in Advanced Professional Studies, the College plans to enroll some 200 students in both regular academic sessions and vacation courses. FY 1970 assistance under project 699-747 will provide two professors to help develop project plans and prepare for full start-up of the Advanced Professional Studies program next fall. Nigeria will finance salaries of the initial eight Nigerian professionals, recurrent and capital costs for the program's operation, and international travel for participants -- expected to total over \$2.6 million.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To finance three contract technicians in school administration and other fields (\$160,000); three participants in educational administration and in guidance and counseling (\$20,000); library and teaching materials (\$5,000); and contract other costs in support of the professors (\$25,000).</p>

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Higher Education Institutional Staff Development and Support	620-11-660-794	TA	300	<p>This new project will provide Nigerian universities with (a) university staff capabilities in the advanced technologies of the sciences, economics and engineering, as related to Nigerian development; and (b) greatly strengthened university administration by registrars, bursars, university development planners, student counselors, etc. Post-war Nigeria's higher education may be characterized as having generally completed the initial institution-building phase, with universities established and equipped to provide basic undergraduate programs. Now they must develop advanced course offerings and effective management. To eventually supplant the requirement for AID assistance, there is need to stimulate long-term linkages between particular departments of Nigerian and American universities through exchanges and double appointments of faculty members, salary-topping for other American professors, short-term academic consultants, U.S. graduate training for Nigerian professors, and matching research programs with the American proportion diminishing over the life of the activity. Development of university administrative skills would be provided by topping-up American experts, on-the-job training, and graduate U.S. training. Project components will be negotiated with the National Universities Commission. Nigeria will finance basic salaries and support for topped-up American professors; housing for U.S. professors on exchange; international travel, basic salaries and allowances for Nigerian participants; and normal costs of participating Nigerian universities.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To initiate up to 4 faculty exchanges by mid-FY 1971 (\$90,000); help finance 5 OPEX professors including 1 in Quantitative Methods and 2 in Basic Studies (\$160,000); up to 4 participant starts (\$20,000); consultancies (\$15,000); and miscellaneous local costs including initial support for the faculty research program (\$15,000).</p>

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IV^a

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Educational Planning and Advisory Services	620-11-699-747	TA	473	<p>To provide the direct-hire U.S. specialists needed to plan, administer and evaluate all of AID's education projects, and provide limited contract assistance to Federal and State Ministries of Education and teaching institutions not receiving specific AID project assistance. The project has funded contract salaries for two OPEX experts in curriculum development and educational planning for the Federal Ministry of Education, and two in-service teacher training specialists for the University of Ife's Institute of Education. Project participants have been trained in curriculum development, educational psychology, mathematics, vocational and technical education, and extension education. In FY 1970, this project completed the U.S. Independence Gift to Nigeria which established and equipped the library of the Nigerian Institute for International Affairs.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To continue the six Education Division staff members and their secretary (\$242,000); fund 4-5 short term consultants as needed (\$20,000); train six new and seven extending participants (\$86,000); purchase equipment and supplies for the National Education Research and Curriculum Development Center (\$52,000); and miscellaneous support costs including local staff support, in-country transportation, vehicle operations and maintenance, residential maintenance and guard services (\$73,000).</p>

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IV_a

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Zaria Institute of Administration Ahmadu Bello University	620-11-770-740	TA	400	<p>To continue to help train top and middle management personnel through a B.A. or a two-year diploma level and to provide in-service and career development training of existing cadres in public and business administration. The Institute, which is considered one of the best public service training institutions among developing countries, is designed to meet the northern states' needs for trained civil servants and executives for the private sector. With the creation of the six new states, the institute in 1968 was asked to undertake a survey of the north's greatly increased public service staff needs. One result of the recently completed Phase I of this first Nigerian Manpower Requirements Analysis, launched under this project, is that the Institute must nearly double its capacity to produce graduates in public and business administration. Another result is increased need for training to upgrade civil service officers, such that the Institute has already scheduled for next fall a new Administrative Management Training Course to upgrade 40 middle-level civil servants per year. The increased demands upon the Institute, both in number of students and new curricula to meet the new state government needs, necessitate a three-year extension of the project to FY 1974. GON contributions will total about \$12 million, including about \$1 million in FY 1971 for expansion of physical facilities.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To fund six continuing Pittsburgh contract advisors (\$250,000); two OPEX Business Administration professors (\$60,000); four new and three extended participants in public and business administration and accounting (\$39,000); books and supplies for the Institute's John F. Kennedy Library (\$11,000); and miscellaneous support costs for the Pittsburgh and OPEX staff members, including local transportation, vehicle maintenance and guard service (\$40,000).</p>

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IV^b

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Public Services Training and Staff Support	620-11-790-214	TA	300	<p>To fill critical gaps in the public service in such fields as administration, economics and statistics, finance and budgeting, public works, engineering, and manpower development, by financing (a) U.S. operational technicians for Nigerian Government positions, frequently under contract and/or on a salary-topping basis, and (b) short and middle-term training for selected government officials in these fields. Nigeria's need for skilled officials for governmental positions, statutory corporations, and public utilities has been considerably increased by personnel dislocation due to the war and by formation of new states.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To fund operational experts including a direct-hire Economic Advisor for the Mid-Western State (\$35,000), one OPEX advisor and 4-5 consultants to a projected civil service staff training college, a National Railway Staff Training College, the national police, and such other governmental units as the Federal Office of Statistics (\$105,000); 20 new and 8 extended participants (\$150,000); and other costs in support of the direct-hire advisor (\$2,000); and the contract experts, largely for local travel (\$8,000).</p>

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IV₆

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Indigenous Industry Development	620-11-910-714	TA	207	<p>To continue assistance to small industrial establishments in northern and eastern Nigeria through the Industrial Development Centers (IDCs) at Zaria and Owerri. The IDCs provide expert advice, demonstrations and seminar programs on technical, financial and management practices essential to the expansion and modernization of existing businesses and the establishment of new ones. In FY 1971, the Government of Nigeria will contribute salaries of counterpart staff, operating expenses of the centers, office supplies and materials totalling \$85,000.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To provide the last year of funding for five direct-hire industrial development officers (\$175,000); local travel, per diem and miscellaneous local support including drivers and guard service (\$32,000).</p>

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVb

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Nigeria Small Business Support	620-11-910-806	TA	125	<p>This new project will provide assistance in the fields of investment appraisal and financial counseling through the Small Industry Credit scheme in the north and other state and Federal Government programs designed to promote small business ownership by Nigerians. Over the past year, the Government of Nigeria conducted a review of its industrial policies with a view to improving the position of the Nigerian businessman. The states and Federal Government are working out the particulars of their respective roles in the field of small industry development. On the policy side, this may mean that the government will reserve certain fields to Nigerians or provide incentives for investments by local businessmen. It will probably mean much more direct involvement by government in providing the services needed by Nigerian entrepreneurs, i.e., pre-investment studies, financing, management counseling. The Federal Government will probably begin by establishing a division responsible for small industry development in the Ministry of Industries and by budgeting funds in support of the northern states' efforts in this field.</p> <p>In response to this new interest by the Nigerians, AID will begin this year new efforts to assist the Small Industry Credit Scheme in the North, originally capitalized by the Ford Foundation and now supported by the six northern states, by providing three loan officers who will work with the states in developing a system for selecting new investments, locating investors and securing financing.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To provide three contract loan officers to work with state credit schemes in the North (\$105,000); local travel, per diem and support for technicians (\$20,000).</p>

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1971		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Technical Support	620-11-999-000	TA	2,694	<p>To provide general staff, logistic and other support directly related to AID's general responsibilities for implementation of the overall program including (a) salaries for American staff, (b) salaries for local employees whose activities support the general program, (c) travel and transportation costs, (d) office space rentals, (e) rentals for residences in Lagos, (f) office supplies, vehicles, equipment and services not chargeable to other projects and (g) Mission inventory of residential furnishings. Under current country conditions, this project must cover resumption of support activity in the former war area, including rents, renovations of housing, and transportation.</p> <p><u>FY 1971 Program:</u> To provide salaries and personnel benefits for 40 American technicians and 186 direct-hire local employees (\$1,294,000); office supplies, materials and equipment (\$515,000); and net support costs for the technicians, including shared administrative support, local rents, utilities, communications, and miscellaneous contractual services including security guard services (\$885,000).</p>

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

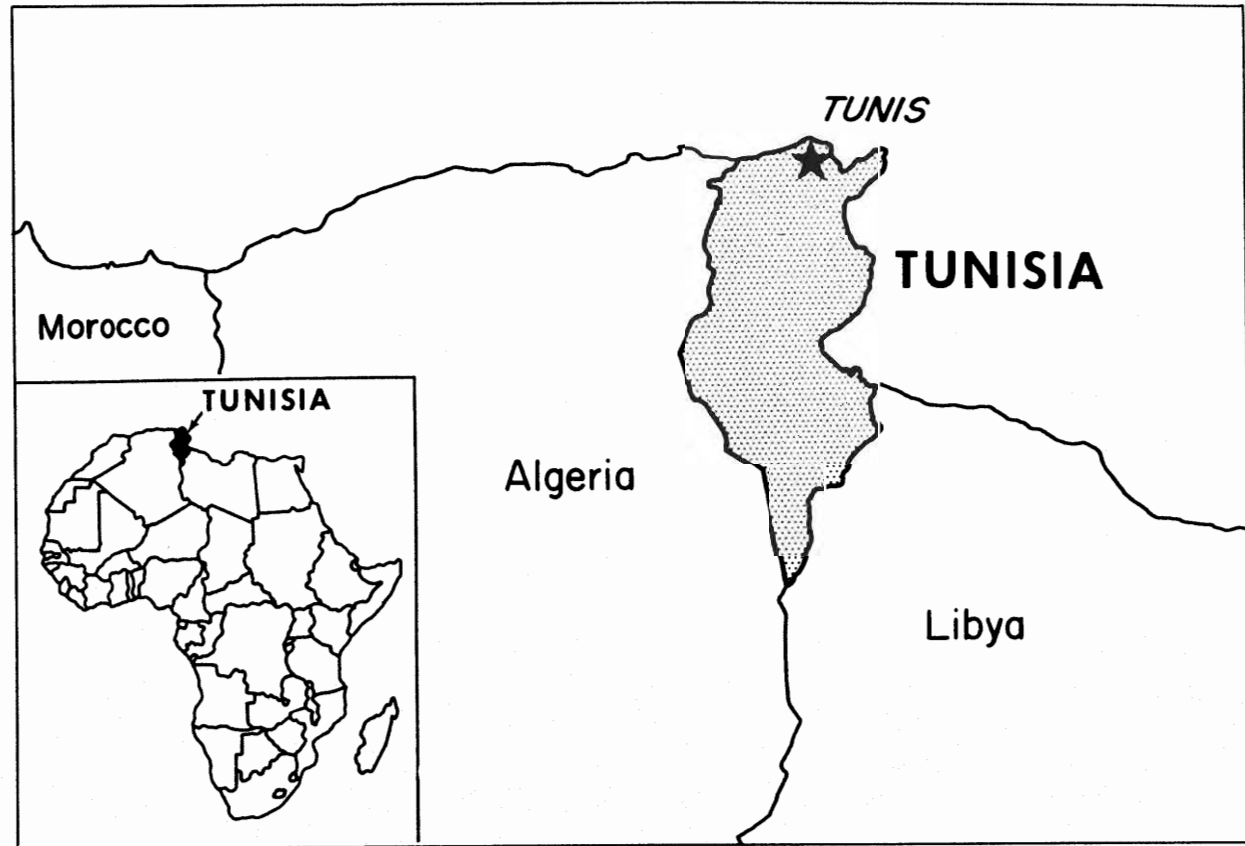
As of 12/31/69

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

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					
620-H-004A	Ibadan Water Supply System Amendment A	8-23-67	4-11-68	10	40	1	2½	4,600	1,924	US \$	-	1
620-H-004B	Amendment B	6-17-68	4-18-69	10	40	2	2½	5,100	-	US \$	-	-
620-H-005	Calabar-Ikom Road	8-30-63	12-4-63	10	40	3/4	3/4	8,600	6,874	US \$	-	96
620-H-005A	Amendment A	12-30-66	11-14-69	10	40	1	2½	6,000	-	US \$	-	-
620-H-005B	Amendment B	6-27-69	11-14-69	10	40	2	3	2,800	-	US \$	-	-
620-H-006	Niger Dam (Two-Step)	3-31-64	6-16-64	10 5	40 35	3/4 5½	2. 5½	1,950	1,662	US \$	-	36
620-H-007	Port Harcourt Comprehensive School	4-14-64	12-29-64	10	40	3/4	2	1,800	90	US \$	-	2
620-H-008	Telecommunications (Engineering)	6-23-64	12-29-64	10	40	3/4	2	3,200	2,878	US \$	-	68
620-H-008A	Amendment	12-5-68	5-13-69	10	40	2	3	2,300	-	US \$	-	-
620-H-009	Northern Nigeria Teacher Training Schools	6-23-64	8-31-65	10	40	3/4	2	3,800	-	US \$	-	-
620-H-010	Port Harcourt-Umuezeala Road	2-25-65	8-31-65	10	40	1	2½	2,700	338	US \$	-	9
620-H-011	Umudike Agricultural Center	3-31-65	8-31-65	10	40	1	2½	2,800	40	US \$	-	-
620-H-012	Telephone Instruments	8-6-65	2-11-66	10	40	1	2½	1,300	1,031	US \$	-	22
620-H-013	Western Avenue-Agege Motor Road	6-28-66	6-25-68	10	40	1	2½	3,000	-	US \$	-	-
620-H-014	Lagos Water Supply (Engineering)	11-7-68		10	40	2	3	2,100	-	US \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	52,050	14,837	XXXX	-	234

TUNISIA**BASIC DATA**

Population (<i>millions – mid-1969</i>)	4.8
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.8
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>)	63
Population Density Per Square Mile	76
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	61 ^a
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture	60

a - Over one-half is rough grazing land.

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	224*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	n. a.
People Per Doctor	7,000
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	30
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	51
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

* - 1968 in 1968 prices.

TUNISIA

BASIC DATA

Population (millions; mid-1969).....	4.8
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Agricultural Land as % of Total Area ^{a/}	61
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture	60
Life Expectancy (years).....	n.a.
People per Doctor.....	7,000
Literacy Rate (percent).....	30
Students as Percent of 5-19 Age Group.....	51
(Primary & Secondary)	

TREND DATA

	1966	1967	1968	1969 Est
Gross National Product				
Total (millions of 1968 \$) ^{b/}	984	977	1,048	1,113
Per Capita (1968 \$).....	221	214	224	232
Investment - Millions of 1968 \$...	265	247	230	288
- Percent of GNPC ^{c/}	27	25	22	24
Domestic Savings - Mill. of 1968 \$.	133	103	155	176
- % of Investment ^{c/}	50	42	64	59
Agricultural Production				
Total Index (1957-59=100).....	78	82	94	83
Index per capita (1957-59=100)...	65	67	75	64
Olive Oil (1,000 MT).....	20	53	55	25
Petroleum Production (1,000 MT)...	636	2,244	3,192	3,700
International Trade (\$ million)				
Total Exports (f.o.b.).....	140	149	158	160
Phosphates	35	45	43	35
Petroleum, crude.....	8	20	27	40
Total Imports (c.i.f.).....	-250	-261	-218	-255
Trade Balance	-110	-112	-60	-95
GOLD & FOREIGN EXCHANGE (\$mill.) ^{d/}				
Official Reserves.....	28	40	35	36
Commercial Bank Holdings	8	10	6	4(S+p)
COST OF LIVING INDEX (1963=100)				
(Tunis).....	115	119	122	127

- a/- Over one-half is rough grazing land.
b/- Converted at 0.525 dinars per dollar.
c/- Based on data in current prices.
d/- Gross basis, end of year.

PROGRAM SUMMARY				
(In millions of dollars)				
	FY 1968 Actual	FY 1969 Actual	FY 1970 Estimated	FY 1971 Proposed
Development Loans.....	10.8	6.7	10.3*	5.4*
Technical Assistance ...	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.3
Supporting Assistance ...	-	.2*	-	-
Contingency Fund.....	-	-	2.0	-
Total A.I.D. Assistance	13.5	9.0	14.2	7.7

* Includes grants of \$223,000 in FY 1969, \$325,000 in FY 1970, and \$354,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

U.S. AID OBJECTIVES

The A.I.D. program supports Tunisia's new Economic and Social Development Plan (1969-72) which seeks to: achieve an annual Gross Domestic Product growth rate of 6.5%; improve the balance of payments and rebuild foreign exchange reserves and eventually to achieve convertibility; and maintain internal financial stability by restricting the growth rate of government expenditure to 5.8% per year. A.I.D.'s 1971 program, coordinated with the World Bank's 16-member Consultative Group, is designed to help meet these goals by providing assistance to: (1) modernize and expand agriculture; (2) reduce the population growth rate and improve the nutritional base; (3) expand industrial production; (4) accelerate the development of institutions and training essential to growth; and (5) promote tourism.

PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS

Since independence in 1956, Tunisia has attempted to carry out a vigorous social and economic modernization program designed to modernize Tunisian society and re-orient its economy. Prior to independence, Tunisia's economic structure consisted of a small modern industrial and agricultural sector run by foreigners and a large traditional agricultural sector existing at bare subsistence level with severe unemployment and underemployment.

Until independence, budget deficiencies were financed by France through capital investment which largely offset the foreign exchange cost of imports from France. Pre-independence agricultural exports to France at preferential prices accounted for a modest growth which scarcely kept up with population expansion. Since 1962 and until the severe 1966/67 droughts sharply reduced agricultural output, Tunisia's efforts to restructure and modernize

TUNISIA

the economy resulted in impressive growth rates averaging over 5% annually. In 1968, as a result of adequate rainfall and better technology, agricultural production spurred 15% and, with advances in other sectors, the revised GNP increase was 7.3% in real terms over 1967. However, due to the unprecedented floods in October and November 1969, the growth rate during 1969 fell short of the expected 8.6% down to 6.2%.

As a result of reductions in imports and increased foreign exchange earnings, net reserves increased by \$11.6 million in 1968, and by \$6.7 million in 1969. Prior to the floods, however, it had been estimated that net reserves would increase by \$17.7 million during 1969. The latest statistics show the deficit on goods and services, which averaged \$152 million annually during 1965-67, was reduced to \$72 million in 1968. Before the floods, it was expected that the deficit of goods and services would remain constant despite increased imports. Current estimates, however, indicate an increase in deficits to \$110 million caused by decreased exports of phosphates and a decline in tourism due to flood-induced damages to vital infrastructure such as rail and road transportation. In addition to recouping damages incurred by the flood, estimated at \$75 million, Tunisia will continue to strive for an increased GNP through increased foreign exchange earnings from tourism, exports of petroleum, phosphates, olive oil, and fruits, and higher domestic production of food grains, particularly wheat, ultimately to eliminate imports of grains.

As a result of Tunisia's satisfactory performance, considerable aid resources are being provided by foreign donors. Tunisia has already demonstrated its capacity and determination to use U.S. and other donors' aid effectively. It has readily adopted modern government management methods. As part of a major reform of government finance, an integrated financial and economic budget system to improve planning and resource allocation was developed in 1968. Increases in tax rates in 1968 corrected the fall in tax revenues and resulted in an increase in the ordinary budget surplus in 1969. Under the 1969 budget, increases in current budget expenditures are to be limited to 7% as compared with previous increases that ran as high as 14%. The result is an almost doubling of the volume of government savings available for public investment from \$22.2 million to \$42 million.

During 1962-1968 Tunisia achieved under International Monetary Fund and IBRD guidance an average annual increase of about 4% in GNP. Strict stabilization measures enforced in 1967 and 1968 reversed a downward trend in foreign exchange reserves and dampened the expansion of domestic credit.

Tunisia's foreign debt remains serious. It amounts to \$500 million -- 65% of this is public debt and 35% is held in the form of foreign supplier credits. Debt servicing as a percent of foreign exchange earnings was 27% in 1968 but in 1970 will be 25%, indicating that the period of most rapid growth in debt payment may have passed. To minimize the growth of debt servicing requirements, new short- and medium-term credits were restricted in 1967 and 1968; they now make up only 28% of the total foreign debt.

The Consultative Group of Tunisia has become an important forum in which the 16 donor members review policies and programs affecting Tunisia's development. Donors provided about \$360 million in capital aid inflows to Tunisia during 1965-1969, of which the United States provided \$177 million, with the A.I.D. portion amounting to about \$90 million. During this period, the share of other donors has increased as a result of U.S. efforts.

Other major donor assistance, totaling about \$63 million in 1969 is focused on agriculture, tourism, infrastructure, education and balance of payments assistance. France is providing program assistance and over 3,500 teachers and technicians in the fields of agriculture, health and education. Canada, Germany, Italy, IBRD, Spain, and the Scandinavian countries are providing both capital and technical assistance in major economic development projects, including necessary infrastructure facilities, e.g., energy, transport, hotels, dams, and water resources. In addition, the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries are providing loans and credits chiefly related to the development of mining, transportation and water resources.

FY 1971 PROGRAM

The proposed FY 1971 program of \$7.7 million includes \$5 million in Development Loans, \$2.3 million in Technical Assistance, and \$354,000 for population programs. An additional \$33.5 million in P.L. 480 Assistance is planned -- \$19.0 million under Title I Sales and \$14.5 million under Title II donations. The \$5 million program loan will provide commercial commodity imports for agriculture, industry, and tourism. Another \$4 million in loan funds will be authorized for groundwater development projects if additional loan funds are available.

Agriculture

The Agriculture sector provides almost one-fifth of the value-added in Tunisian Gross Domestic Product as well as a substantial share of employment and almost one-third of exports.

TUNISIA

U.S. Technical Assistance at about \$750,000 will continue to support mainly agricultural research and production. The A.I.D.-financed University of Minnesota contract provides assistance to the Bureau of Economic Studies for improved agricultural planning policies and applied economic research.

The accelerated production of new varieties of wheat developed in Mexico -- supported by advisory services and commodities such as seed, fertilizer, and insecticides under the program loan-- is expected to increase production of wheat by 60-70% by 1972 and to eliminate commercial imports of this commodity.

As part of Tunisia's self-help requirements under P.L. 480 Title I, the Bureau of Economic Studies in the Ministry of Agriculture has already prepared wheat/pricing and production studies and is currently engaged in developing investment analysis criteria for the agricultural sector.

Family Planning and Nutrition

Latest studies show the rate of national population has been increased approximately 2.8% annually. This places a severe burden on efforts to increase per capita food production. In the past few years, the Tunisian Government has conducted an energetic family planning campaign. Legislation has been passed to sanction broad family planning activities and to legalize abortions and the

sale of contraceptives. In FY 1971, A.I.D. plans to provide \$354,000 in addition to local currency contributions to support continuation of activities involving integration of family planning with maternal and child health centers, plus organization of a post-partum program.

Nutrition is given high priority in the Tunisian 1969-1972 Development Plan as a result of earlier surveys highlighting deficiencies. During 1969-70 activities related to improvement of nutrition--developing a protein wheat food product, establishing a nutrition bureau, and setting up nutritional standards--were combined in a food fortification and nutrition project. In FY 1971, A.I.D. plans to contribute up to \$200,000 in Technical Assistance for technicians and commodities to support efforts in this area.

Management Training and Surveys

The FY 1971 Technical Assistance program provides about \$500,000 for essential training in management and technical education and executive development. Consultants from the University of Illinois are conducting in-service training and management seminars to promote management competence in all aspects of private enterprise. Selective training is planned for about 60 participants in agriculture, industry, mining, transportation, labor, education, public administration, communications, and tourism.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Country: TUNISIA

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1969				Estimate FY 1970				Proposed FY 1971		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	6,719	XXX	XXX	XXX	10,341*	XXX	XXX	XXX	5,354*	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	1,230	1,203	27		1,247	1,247			1,404	1,404	
Participants	550	539	11		432	432			583	583	
Commodities	478	293	185		142	142			238	238	
Other Costs	75	75	-		79	79			100	100	
Total Project Assistance	2,333	2,110	223		1,900	1,900			2,325	2,325	
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	1,437	1,214	223		1,241	1,241			1,466	1,466	
Other Agency	287	287	-		228	228			105	105	
Contract	609	609	-		431	431			754	754	
Program Assistance	-	-	-		2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
Total Other than Devel. Loan	2,333	2,110	223*		3,900	1,900	-	2,000	2,325	2,325	-
Total Assistance	9,052	XXX	XXX	XXX	14,241	XXX	XXX	XXX	7,679	XXX	XXX

* Includes grants of \$223,000 in FY 1969, \$325,000 in FY 1970 and \$354,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	25	32	32
Participating agency	9	5	5
Contractor technicians	7	8	6
Total	41	45	43

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract	67	77	75
Contract	24	11	31
Total	91	88	106

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Production and Research	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-110-205	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 183 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this project is to assist the Tunisian Government in developing and strengthening the National Institute of Agricultural Research in Tunisia (INRAT) into an effective research agency capable of organizing and directing basic agricultural research programs aimed at meeting both the increased domestic needs and external revenue-producing markets, including the new developing tourist trade.

In keeping with Tunisia's priorities, last year's and most of this year's program concentrated on those activities which will enable Tunisia to increase its wheat production by 60-70 percent; this will cover her domestic market needs. While these efforts continue, additional assistance will be given to research and extension services in other related agricultural enterprises such as upgrading and modernizing poultry and livestock production, improvement of fruit and vegetable production, forage and rangeland management, and soil and water management. This project, together with the Agricultural Economic Research and Planning Project (664-11-110-237), meets the mandate of Title XI of the Foreign Assistance Act (Food Production Targets and Reports).

Stemming from the provision of 500 tons of the best semi-dwarf, high-yielding disease-resistant Mexican wheat varieties to seed 30,000 acres for the 1968-69 season, enough seed was secured from the plantings despite unfavorable weather conditions to sow more than 250,000 acres in 1969-70. Grain production is being increased by use of a "package approach" that includes an integrated

utilization of soil preparation, better seeds, fertilizers and weed killers. Research continues on forage grasses, clovers, alfalfas, sorghums and sweet corn. Last year 450 new strains of barley species were imported into Tunisia for experiments and multiplication tests. Research to develop disease-resistant species of wheat and barley continues.

In support of the wheat improvement program which is augmented by the Regional Wheat Improvement Project (664-11-130-173), A.I.D. is assisting with agricultural expertise and commodities such as seeds, fertilizer, and cereals production machinery for demonstration and research purposes. Training is also being carried out in cooperation with Rockefeller Foundation-supported International Corn and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in Mexico to provide practical and academic training in extension education, plant protection, plant breeding, weed control, cereal technology, fertilizers, irrigation and production management. A.I.D. is providing expertise in poultry improvement, farm irrigation and soils management. A.I.D. will provide expertise for forage and feed-grain crops, livestock improvement and citrus fruits and apricots.

Tunisia provides fertilizer, insecticides, personnel and land areas to carry out varietal, fertilizer, weed control and rangeland development and irrigation demonstrations as well as field plantings to satisfy subsequent pure-seed and production needs.

During FY 1971, \$417,000 will be required: \$225,000

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES U. S. Department of Agriculture
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	929	865	64	60	55	115	150	75	225	
Estimated FY 70	179	165		44	-	44	112	-	112	
Estimated through 6/30/70	1,108	1,030	78	20	-	20	80	-	80	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 71	417	400	1925	124	55	179	342	75	417	

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Agricultural Production and Research	664-11-110-205

to provide the services of eight agricultural advisors in research and production (six direct-hire and two from Soil Conservation Services, U. S. Department of Agriculture); \$80,000 in commodities; and \$112,000 to train 20 Tunisian technicians in the U. S. and/or Mexico.

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Economic Research and Planning	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 184 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-110-237			

The objective and purpose of this project is to assist Tunisia improve its agricultural economic planning and analysis, planning policies, and applied economic research by helping to develop a Tunisian-staffed Bureau of Economic Studies in the Ministry of Agriculture. University of Minnesota economists operating within the Bureau, engage in economic research and analysis of agricultural production and marketing, prepare the studies required for making recommendations to the Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture, and train Tunisian agricultural economists. A secondary objective is to provide the University of Tunis with a full-time faculty member, an economist, and short-term staff members to conduct seminars and give lectures in areas such as econometrics, economics and public finance. The contractor is: (1) initiating and carrying out a program of economic studies on farm production and marketing policy; (2) training a cadre of Tunisian economists who will eventually staff the Bureau of Economic Studies; (3) working with the Tunisians of the Bureau in Developing an effective program of economic research which will relate to principal domestic food production, agricultural export products and imported foods such as wheat; (4) advising the Tunisian Government on priorities for additional applied research essential for accelerated agricultural development and training.

Particular attention is given to the training of Tunisian agricultural economists, first as trainees in research projects in Tunisia and later in graduate study programs in the United States. The formal contract between A.I.D. and the University of Minnesota began in 1967. The members of the Minnesota team have included 2 production economists, 3 marketing economists, 1 general economist and short-term TDY experts as needed.

The Minnesota contract and work plan is based on a moving five-year planning cycle, revised yearly. Emphasis is being placed upon formulating and conducting a program of research in agricultural production and marketing to influence policy planning while training young Tunisians in economic research techniques.

The Tunisian Government is allocating \$106,000 in FY 1970 for local currency support costs.

For FY 1971, \$382,000 is required to fund the contract for an additional year to cover salary and related costs of 6 full-time economists (\$246,000), short-term experts (\$15,000), 17 participants (\$115,000), commodities (\$6,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
Through 6/30/69	607	287	320	U.S. Technicians Participants . . .	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	University of Minnesota
Estimated FY 70	168	189			Commodities . . .		129	129		261	
Estimated through 6/30/70	775	476	299	Other Costs . . .			37	37		115	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				2	2		6	
Proposed FY 71	382	650	1,807	Total Obligations		-	-		-	-	
						168	168		382	382	

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Food Fortification and Nutrition	Health and Sanitation	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-560-255	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 187 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

The purpose of this project is to assist Tunisia in a national effort to combat malnutrition, particularly in pre-school children. Tunisia's serious nutritional problems, critical at pre-school and school age, have led to a request for help in establishing a comprehensive activity for combating malnutrition. In April 1968, a nutrition advisor arrived to assist in the development of specific programs for the improvement of nutrition.

During 1969, under an AID contract, the International Multifoods Corporation (a successor to International Milling Company) completed market testing of two wheat-based protein food products. The test conducted with these two products in retail stores in Tunis did not meet the criteria established for a successful test. However, International Multifoods is considering proposing a joint venture between their company and a local flour miller for the installation of a plant to market IM's Basic Blend for infant and liquid foods. It is not anticipated that there will be any further A.I.D. input into this undertaking.

A.I.D. will assist a research program through a contract with Harvard University which includes a comprehensive field trial of fortified food products. The goal of the activity is to conduct a rigorously planned and controlled test with a sufficient number of children to assess

the nutritional benefits from lysine fortification of wheat products. Conclusive evidence is expected to lead to improvement of the nutritional quality of the Tunisian diet by having all commercially milled wheat fortified with lysine, vitamins, and minerals presently lacking in the Tunisian diet.

In May 1969, the Government of Tunisia issued a Decree creating the National Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology which incorporates the various nutrition activities formerly undertaken by several Ministries. The wheat fortification studies have now been placed within the program of the Institute. In addition to the assistance being provided by the A.I.D. nutrition advisor, a four-man team of U.S. consultants was requested in FY 70 to give additional assistance in organizing and equipping the Institute. The results of their consultations may indicate the need for additional or expanded U.S. Assistance.

The Institute will serve as the focal point for all research, training, food testing and nutrition planning for the entire country.

A joint effort to upgrade the nutritional aspects of the school lunch programs is also underway with participation by the three U.S. voluntary agencies operating feeding programs in Tunisia and the Tunisian National

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (in Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/69	203	22	181							
Estimated FY 70	203	188								
Estimated through 6/30/70	406	210	196	U.S. Technicians	-	78	78	-	100	100
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants . . .	20	-	20	38	-	38
				Commodities . . .	80	20	100	80	20	100
				Other Costs . . .	-	5	5	-	4	4
Proposed FY 71	242	*	*	Total Obligations	100	103	203	118	124	242

U.S. Public Health Service

Harvard University

*Subject to annual review.

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Food Fortification and Nutrition	664-11-560-255

Committee of Social Solidarity, which also has the responsibility for coordinating the programs. During FY 1971, the A.I.D. Nutrition Advisor will continue to work with the Government of Tunisia on the sub-projects outlined above, and will continue to explore additional means of assisting Tunisia in its nutritional improvement efforts including wheat fortification, fish protein concentrate production and nutrition education.

\$242,000 is required for FY 1971: \$100,000 for technical and professional services (one Public Health Nutritionist and 2 under the Harvard Contract); \$100,000 for laboratory equipment for the Nutrition Institute and vitamins and minerals, \$38,000 for training Tunisians in the U. S. for key positions in the Nutrition Institute; and \$4,000 for other miscellaneous costs.

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Family Planning	ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation		FUNDS SA and DL	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 188 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-580-224				

The objective of this program is to assist the Government of Tunisia in reducing the annual average rate of population increase from the current 2.8% by 1975 through an improved and expanded family planning program.

Following independence, Tunisia demonstrated its concern for improved socio-economic conditions by emancipating women, abolishing prohibition of the sale of contraceptives, legalizing abortions for women with more than five living children and establishing a network of health centers, dispensaries, and child-care centers. With the assistance of the Ford Foundation, the Tunisian Government introduced an experimental Family Planning project in 1962 utilizing various contraceptive devices to assess the feasibility of organizing a full-scale population planning system. As the result of this project, which indicated that a birth control program was acceptable to Tunisians, the Tunisian Government decided to undertake a full-scale family planning program in concert with a maternal child welfare program already in existence and requested U. S. assistance in carrying it out.

During FY 1970, steps were taken by the Government to strengthen operational procedures and to expand and improve delivery of services. A.I.D. has continued

to assist with procurement of commodities, in-service and re-training programs, personnel recruitment and the provision of participant training for health educators. Six Tunisians are studying health education in the U. S.

In the 2 years that the national family planning program has been in operation, a network of 280 locations with family planning services available on a regularly scheduled basis have been established, including 18 regional hospitals, 88 maternal and child-health centers, and 174 other centers such as auxiliary hospitals and dispensaries. Fifteen mobile teams provide the services at the centers and other clinics located in rural areas.

At present there are seven donor agencies in addition to the United States either providing active assistance or committed to do so. Because of close, informal coordination between external donors, there have been no problems of overlapping in technical assistance or commodities.

A.I.D. has been requested to provide 3 technicians in addition to the health educator already advising the Government, a public health administrator, non-medical; a public health physician/gynecologist and a public health nurse-midwife. Tunisia is providing logistic support for the operations of centers, the hospitals and

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES U.S. Public Health Service
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	483	264	219	40	30	70	60	60	120	
Estimated FY 70	325	400		60	-	60	72	-	72	
Estimated through 6/30/70	808	664	144	195	-	195	162	-	162	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 71	354	318	1,480	295	30	325	294	60	354	
Total Obligations				295	30	325	294	60	354	

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Family Planning	664-11-580-224

the mobile units where the family planning program is in operation.

The FY 1971 request of \$354,000 consists of \$162,000 for commodities including contraceptives and related medical supplies, \$120,000 for the services of four professionals and \$72,000 to finance twelve participants for training in the U. S. A.I.D. is also providing Tunisian dinars generated from P.L. 480 Title I sales of about \$285,000 in each FY, 1970 and 1971 to finance local costs such as salaries, supplies, travel and transportation.

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE General Training Program	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-690-229	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 189 FY 1970 AFR/P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

The objective and purpose of this project is to assist the Government of Tunisia in meeting its priority manpower requirements through selected programs of formal academic and practical training. This activity enables A.I.D. to be responsive to priority training requests from the Tunisian Government which, although directly related to the economic and social development of Tunisia, are not within the scope of current individual A.I.D. technical assistance projects.

During FY 1967 and FY 1968, 29 participants were programmed: 12 for a two-year non-degree academic course in hotel training at the Cornell School of Hotel Administration, and the remainder for training in economics, civil service systems, fertilizer techniques, aircraft maintenance, export promotion, school feeding, materials handling and horticulture. During FY 1969, 13 new degree programs and 19 non-degree short programs were initiated; during FY 1970, 19 participants are continuing training initiated in former years and 18 new programs are beginning, 10 of them for degree training. The programs are in such fields as supply management, airport management, industrial management, engineering, political science, economics, organo-metallic chemistry, psychological testing, hotel administration, irrigation, water supply systems, cooperatives and employment services.

The Tunisian Government provides salaries for employed participants during their period of training and instruction in English when necessary.

For FY 1971, \$202,000 is requested. Of this amount \$85,000 will be used for extensions of academic training initiated in previous years; \$55,000 for initiation of ten new degree programs in such areas as teaching staff for the University of Tunis, manpower specialists for the Ministry of Plan, and hotel administration; and \$60,000 for shorter programs in agricultural, industrial, and other fields of activity, and \$2,000 for other costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/69	361	230	131							
Estimated FY 70	200	171								
Estimated through 6/30/70	561	401	160	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants ...	198		198	200		200
				Commodities ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs ...	2		2	2		2
Proposed FY 71	202	*	*	Total Obligations	200		200	202		202

Various U.S. Government and U.S. universities

*Subject to annual review.

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY		FUNDS
Police Training/Public Safety	Public Safety and Public Administration		TA
PROJECT NUMBER	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
664-11-710-175	P. 190 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1963	FY: 1971

The purpose of this project is to assist Tunisia to organize, equip and train an element of the National Police consisting of 1,250 civil disturbance control police whose duties include quelling riots, crowd control, guard functions, presidential escort and augmentation of the regular police during emergencies. The public disturbances that followed the June 1967 Middle East crisis alerted the government to this need and A.I.D. responded to their request to help equip and train a force consisting of two battalions of 625 men each. In September 1967 two A.I.D. short-term public safety advisors helped organize the first battalion and conducted in-country training of a cadre of 96 officers who subsequently transferred the training to their units in the battalion. Later during March 1968 an A.I.D. Public Safety Advisor was assigned to Tunisia on a regular basis to initiate the training of the second battalion and formulate, organize and supervise leadership and overall training programs of the civil disturbance control police in their assigned emergency and special duties. In addition, he has the responsibility of overseeing receipt of commodities for the two battalions and the formulation and supervision of training programs in their management utilization. Other activities in which the A.I.D. Public Safety Advisor has been engaged at the request of the Tunisian Government have included a survey of national police

automotive fleet and auto repair/maintenance facilities and advising in a planned National Civil Defense/Major Disaster program.

During 1968 on three occasions it was necessary to assign short-term A.I.D. public safety specialists to Tunisia to assist in resolving technical problems regarding radio and automotive equipment and Tunisia's efforts to improve the use of this type of equipment. To assume a long-range improvement of Tunisian capability in maintaining U. S. furnished commodities, it became necessary to provide a full-time communications specialist to the GOT. An extension of this project is necessary to accomplish project goals and complete installation of equipment leaving behind a trained Tunisian maintenance crew.

During FY 1971, \$45,000 will be required to continue the assignment of the regular A.I.D. public safety advisor (\$25,000) and to fund 3 members of the Tunisian Security Forces for training in the U. S. (\$20,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
	Through 6/30/69	435	423	12	Estimated FY 1970		Proposed FY 1971			
					Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated FY 70	65	77								
Estimated through 6/30/70	500	500								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 71	45	-	545							
				Total Obligations	65		65	45		45

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Management Education and Executive Development	ACTIVITY Public Administration	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 664-51-770-228	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 191 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973

The primary objective of the project is the development of a management institute offering instructional programs at the post-graduate level, in the general management field. This objective is complementary to the Government's developmental strategy which links educational means with economic development ends. Emphasis is placed, therefore, upon the continued development of a two-year program preparing new managers and executives, as opposed to training Tunisians already on the job.

The secondary objective of the project is the concurrent preparation, in the United States, of a qualified Tunisian cadre to supplant the University of Illinois contractor team and other provisional faculty and administrators by FY 73. Fourteen Tunisians are studying in U. S. schools for Master of Business Administration (MBA) degrees; three will begin Ph.D. programs fall 1970. Of the fourteen participants four will return to Tunisia mid-1970.

Under a contract with the University of Illinois, initiated in FY 68, three U. S. French-speaking Business Management professors plus short-term consultants assist the Tunisian Director in the overall development of the Management Institute. Operations began with the

fall semester 1969 with an enrollment of 30 students. The first graduating class of 25 is expected to complete the course in June 1971.

The Tunisian Government's contribution to this project totals \$515,000 in FY 70 and is estimated at \$398,000 in FY 71.

For FY 71, \$178,000 is requested for contract support as follows: training costs for 14 participants in management (\$98,000); Commodities such as books (\$2,000); 3 University of Illinois faculty (\$71,000); and Other costs including campus overhead (\$7,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
				Estimated FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	460	234	226				
Estimated FY 70	92	219					
Estimated through 6/30/70	552	453	99				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 71	178	470	1,200	17	75	92	
				178	178	178	

University of Illinois

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Surveys, Studies and Consultative Specialists PROJECT NUMBER 664-15-995-029	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA
PRIOR REFERENCE P. 192 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1958	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this project is to provide the Tunisian Government with experts and consultants to perform sectorial analysis and planning, to assist in the selection and implementation of development projects, and to conduct specific surveys and studies. Tunisia lacks adequate numbers of experienced technicians with these skills.

Progress and accomplishments to date have included studies and surveys in the fields of irrigation, nutrition, agriculture, mining, tourism and civil aviation. The Stanley Engineering Company performed studies on development of new iron ore, lead and zinc deposits. Two hotel management specialists conducted a study on hotel management and staffing requirements. The FAA provided an airport engineer whose survey furnished part of the supporting data for an A.I.D. development loan for design of a new air terminal. An entomologist advised the Tunisian Government on corrective action to be taken against the olive tree root disease which threatened the olive export crop.

The International Engineering Company and the Ralph Parsons Company undertook a series of irrigation and groundwater development studies. These studies led to a follow-up study in FY 1968 by the Parsons Company to explore the detailed technical and economic feasibility of undertaking irrigation projects identified and selected in the previous studies.

During FYs 1967 and 1968, funds were obligated to cover services of an Agricultural Credit Specialist.

Also during FY 1968, a nutrition team was sent to Tunisia to consider a plan, which was subsequently adopted, for wheat flour fortification which would demonstrate the nutritional value of vitamins and lysine when added to flour. (See Project 664-11-560-255). During FYs 1968 and 1969, the Tennessee Valley Authority assessed the economic feasibility of local fertilizer production.

In 1970 science specialists are being provided to the University of Tunis Faculty of Science, which is revising its curriculum. The African American Purchasing Center will evaluate Tunisia's heavy equipment maintenance.

Services which may be required during 1971 include: the review of financial institutions and legislation relating to home financing and assistance in organizing an Airport Terminal Authority. The FY 1971 requirement is estimated at \$100,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	918	704	214							To be selected.
Estimated FY 70	115	229								
Estimated through 6/30/70	1,033	933	100		115	115		100	100	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 71	100	*	*		115	115		100	100	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants . . .						
				Commodities . . .						
				Other Costs . . .						
				Total Obligations						

*Subject to annual review.

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Technical Support	ACTIVITY Technical Support	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-999-000	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 193 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1957
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

The purpose of this activity is to provide technical and other services, the costs of which cannot be ascribed to any one project, required to support the general program of U. S. assistance to the Tunisian development program. Funds under this activity are used to finance the salaries of direct-hire U. S. technical support personnel, plus such other related costs as the purchase of office equipment and supplies, household furnishings and vehicles. Of the \$759,000 requested under this project in FY 1971, \$622,000 is required for salaries of 23 direct-hire Americans in the Program, Executive, Agricultural, Human Resources, Industry, Material Resources and Public Works and Engineering Offices. The remaining \$137,000 is required for office supplies, office equipment, vehicles and household furniture (\$50,000), shared administrative support (\$25,000), and the salaries for third country nationals (\$38,000), and miscellaneous costs \$24,000).

All technical support local currency costs are financed under A.I.D.-Tunisia Trust Fund Agreement. The dinars now are entirely contributed by the Tunisian Government. The salaries of local employees, utilities, office building rentals and maintenance, local supplies, and residential housing costs are financed under this

arrangement which in FY 1971 will amount to the Tunisian Dinar equivalent of about \$843,000.

* Continuing project subject to annual review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	5,855	5,847	8							
Estimated FY 70	660	634								
Estimated through 6/30/70	6,515	6,481	34							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 71	759	*	*							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians	576	-	576	622	-	622
				Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Commodities . . .	14	-	14	50	-	50
				Other Costs . . .	70	-	70	87	-	87
				Total Obligations	660	-	660	759	-	759

TABLE IV

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: TUNISIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Funds	Amounts		
Watershed Planning & Management	664-51-120-018	1958	1970	1,767	1,690	77	218	219	76				1,985
Medjerda Valley Development	664-11-120-121	1960	1969	237	226	11	-	11	-				237
Civil Aviation Improvement	664-11-370-057	1957	1968	608	604	4	-	4	-				608
Manpower Supply & Demand Anal	664-11-460-225	1966	1969	141	120	21	-	21	-				141
Chott Maria School	664-51-620-169	1962	1969	2,240	2,112	128	-	107	21				2,240
University of Tunis Assistance	664-51-660-073	1960	1969	477	464	13	-	13	-				477
Reconstruction & Rehabilitation	664-11-995-268	1970	1970	-	-	-	2,000	1,250	750				2,000
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants)													

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Oued Nebaana Dam 664-A-005	
Date Authorized: 6/29/60	Date Signed: 10/11/60
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 30 Years
Authorized 16,370	Grace Period 1 Year
Disbursed 16,208	Interest Rate 3½%
Repayments 2,175	Currency of Repayment.. Dinars
Interest Collected 1,949	

1969 damaged most of the irrigation perimeters and some of the water supply and distribution facilities. Emergency rehabilitation will prevent construction completion this year; a new schedule is being drawn up by the Tunisian Government.

Financial Status: The amount originally authorized for this project was \$18 million. It was determined in 1968 that the total foreign exchange costs of the project would not exceed \$16,370,000. The Government of Tunisia therefore agreed to deobligation of the balance of \$1,630,000 in early CY 1969. Another \$100,000 will be deobligated in March, 1970, leaving about \$60,000, or less than ½ of 1% of the loan, still to be disbursed.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Government of Tunisia is providing \$20.5 million for the local costs of this project. Procurement under the loan is limited to U.S. or Tunisian source and origin.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the construction of a dam and storage reservoir, water distribution system, irrigation wells, land development and drainage systems for the Nebaana River irrigation project in Tunisia.

Tunisia's land resources are limited. Good soils suitable for producing a wide variety of food crops are rare, and even on these production is severely limited by the shortage of adequate water supplies. This project will support approximately 16,000 people in the area to be irrigated in the Sbikba and Sahel regions. Benefits will also accrue to many small industrial and commercial establishments of the region in the form of increased purchasing power of the farmers.

Physical Status: The main storage and diversion dams were finished in March 1966, and April 1967, respectively. Construction of the main storage dam and spillway was performed by the Utah Construction and Mining Company under the supervision of the International Engineering Co. Drilling of sixteen wells (11 in the Bled Sisseb area) was completed in June 1967. Severe flooding in October

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: El Aouina Airport (Construction) 664-A-006	
Date Authorized: 6/29/60	Date Signed: 1/27/61
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 20 yrs.
Authorized 5,000	Grace Period 1 year
Disbursed 4,793	Interest Rate 3½%
Repayments 945	Currency of Repayment.. Dinars
Interest Collected 756	

leaving less than \$85,000 available for final disbursements.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Tunisian Government has financed local currency costs of \$2.6 million and foreign exchange costs of \$300,000 for engineering services. U.S. procurement is required for all equipment, materials and services financed under the loan.

Purpose of Loan: To provide the foreign exchange costs of materials, equipment and services for the reconstruction of the airport runway, taxiway, lighting and navaid facilities at El Aouina, now designated Tunis/Carthage International Airport. This project has provided the airport with the facilities required to meet the expanding volume of air traffic and to accommodate jet aircraft, an improvement of major economic importance to Tunisia. The country is rapidly developing its tourist trade, which is heavily dependent on the provision of satisfactory air service.

The project was based on a feasibility study made by Airport of Paris. Final plans, specifications and construction were carried out by U.S. firms.

Physical Status: The project was substantially completed in January 1968. Only a few spare parts and replacement parts remain to be procured.

Financial Status: Disbursements have been completed except for procurement of spare parts and replacement parts. It is expected that disbursements will be completed by the end of FY 1970. Of the original loan amount of \$5.1 million, \$100,000 was deobligated in 1969 and another \$125,000 is in process of deobligation,

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Water and Irrigation Projects *664-H-012 and 664-H-012A Amended: 6/20/68 Amended: 12/2/68	
Date Authorized: *12/18/61 Date Signed: *2/15/63	
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	
Authorized 2,133	Duration 40 yrs.
Amendment 265	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed <u>2,398</u>	Interest Rate 1/
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment.. US \$
Interest Collected 24	

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the foreign exchange requirements of three small water projects combined for the purposes of convenience under a single loan. The loan provides less than half the total costs of these projects and the Tunisian Government is to provide the remainder. All of these projects are designed to meet Tunisia's water shortage, which represents a major problem for both agricultural and economic development, and to help Tunisia meet the increased water requirements expected to accompany accelerated industrial and agricultural activity.

El Haouaria Irrigation (\$735,000): The loan finances costs of equipment, materials, and services (of the International Engineering Co.) required to install wells, an electrical distribution system, and land development works necessary to irrigate some 2,000 acres of land on the Cape Bon peninsula. To date, nineteen production wells, various testing programs, and the necessary equipment procurement have been completed. The October flooding has delayed expected installation of the remaining equipment until mid CY 1970.

The total area to be irrigated has been reduced by about one-third of the original estimate following a review of soils and drainage problems in one area of the peninsula. Disbursement of loan funds for equipment and

materials was delayed pending the solution of these problems. The amount of the loan allocated for this project was reduced by \$265,000 in May, 1968 to \$735,000 as a result of reductions in the scope of the project.

Tunis Water Supply (\$1,065,000): The loan finances imported equipment, materials and Black & Veatch Co. engineering services required to increase by 20% the water supply for the city of Tunis. The project involves construction of a regulating basin and a filtration plant.

Construction of the Government of Tunisia-financed regulating basin was completed in January, 1967. The bid documents for the filtration plant and equipment were issued in June, 1968. All civil works and equipment procurement contracts have been awarded and completion is anticipated by mid-1970.

Sfax Water Supply (\$600,000): A.I.D. financing covered costs of procurement from the U.S. of commodities for expansion of the Sfax water distribution system. Commodity procurement was completed in December, 1967 and \$2,388 not disbursed under the loan was deobligated in February, 1968. Commodity installation was completed by the end of CY 1968.

Financial Status: Letters of Commitment in the amount of \$2,069,000 have been issued under this loan. As of December 31, A.I.D. had requested Tunisian Government concurrence to an immediate deobligation of \$100,000 in excess funds. It is expected that the loan remainder will be fully disbursed by the end of CY 1970 with the completion of the Tunis and El Haouaria projects.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: Loan financed goods or services utilized in these projects must be from the U.S. It now appears that the Government of Tunisia will contribute nearly two-thirds of the total cost of the three projects or some \$4.5 million, representing a substantial increase over the level originally foreseen.

1/ Interest Rate: Original Loan 3/4%
 Amendment
 Grace Period 2%
 Thereafter 2 1/2%

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: University of Tunis *664-H-015 664-H-015A	
Amendment: 6/28/67 Amendment: 7/27/67	
Date Authorized: *6/28/63 Date Signed: 10/31/63	
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 1,795	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Amendment 290	Interest Rate 1/
Disbursed 2,086 1,746	Currency of Repayment.. US \$
Repayments -	
Interest Collected 12	

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Government of Tunisia's contribution to cover local costs of construction, site preparation, utilities and books, is \$1,240,000, of which \$757,000 is from a PL 480 local currency loan. All procurement under the A.I.D. loan is from the U.S.

1/ Interest Rate: Original Loan 3/4%
Amendment
Grace Period 1%
Thereafter 2 1/2%

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the foreign exchange costs of goods and services required to construct and equip the School of Law, Economics, and Business Administration of the University of Tunis. The project provides physical facilities for 1,800 students and will make provision for later expansion to 3,000 students. It will assist Tunisia in overcoming the present dearth of trained managers, administrators, and professional people that are necessary if the country is to have sustained economic and social development.

Two lecture halls, two classroom buildings and a library/administrative building have been built and equipped.

Physical Status: Construction by the Franchi Co. of Newton, Mass. under the supervision of The Architects Collaborative was completed in 1969.

Financial Status: The original loan of \$1.8 million was supplemented by \$290,000 in additional loan funds authorized in June 1967 to cover increased costs of the project. Final disbursement is expected to occur during July-August, 1970, at the end of the contractor's warranty period.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Agricultural Equipment 664-H-016	
Date Authorized: 6/28/63	Date Signed: 10/31/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 years
Authorized 5,305	Grace Period 10 years
Disbursed 5,247	Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment.. US \$
Interest Collected 126	

\$530,000 for assembly of the equipment in Tunisia, \$120,000 for services related to the shop equipment, and \$640,000 for construction of 16 maintenance and repair shops, from its own resources or from PL 480 local currency loan proceeds.

Procurement has been made in the U.S. for all A.I.D.-funded items.

Purpose of the Loan: To finance the foreign exchange costs of agricultural equipment, spare parts and related services for four subdivisions of the Tunisian Ministry of Agriculture. The equipment is purchased, maintained and utilized by the Tunisian Government for land development, soil conservation, tree planting and other agricultural purposes throughout Tunisia. The success of the Tunisian development plan is heavily dependent on the attainment of its agricultural development goals. Agriculture, the major productive resource of Tunisia, accounts for about 45% of GNP and is the principal source of income for over 70% of its population.

Physical Status: All procurement has been completed.

Financial Status: As a result of utilization of U.S. excess property and Canadian technical assistance, costs were about \$1.2 million in calendar year 1967. Thus, the amount of the loan has been reduced from \$6.5 million to \$5.3 million. The undisbursed balance of about \$60,000 will be drawn down for spare parts or deobligated before June 30, 1970.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Tunisian Government financed the local cost equivalent of

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Chott Maria Agricultural School *664-H-020 and 664-H-020A Amendment: 6/28/67 Amendment: 7/27/67	
Date Authorized: *4/20/64 Date Signed: *9/2/64	
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	
Authorized 2,000 Amendment 410 ----- 2,410 Disbursed 2,084 Repayments - Interest Collected 17	Duration 40 Years Grace Period 10 Years Interest Rate 1/ Currency of Repayment.. U.S. \$

Physical Status: Construction was completed in 1969 by the Franchi Company under the supervision of The Architects Collaborative.

Financial Status: The original loan of \$2.0 million was supplemented by \$410,000 in additional loan funds authorized in June 1967 to cover increased costs of the project. Final disbursements are expected to occur during July-August, 1970, at the end of the contractor's warranty period.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Government of Tunisia has financed local costs of building and equipping the school (approximately 43% of the total cost), and the costs of land acquisition, utilities, and construction of temporary school buildings. In addition, the Government of Tunisia has financed approximately 35% of the costs of the Texas A & M contract. All procurement under the loan was from the U.S.

Purpose of Loan: The loan is to finance foreign exchange costs of building and equipping a secondary level school of agriculture, which is being designed to accommodate up to 700 students through the secondary level. It is expected that enrollment will reach the target of 700 students by the 1970-71 school year. It was originally planned to expand Chott Maria into a higher level institution at a later date, but the government of Tunisia has since decided instead to expand its existing university level agricultural school.

A.I.D. under technical assistance project number 664-11-110-169, has financed a contract through June 30, 1970, with a team from Texas A & M which is responsible for training Tunisians to staff the school, develop curricula, and assisting with general administration of the school. The school will help overcome the shortage of agricultural technicians in Tunisia.

Facilities built include an administration building, laboratory building, classroom building, library building, farm mechanics shops, demonstration pavilion, three farm buildings, four dormitories, and faculty housing.

1/	Interest Rate:	Original Loan	
		Grace Period	3/4%
		Thereafter	2%
		Amendment	
		Grace Period	1%
		Thereafter	2 1/2%

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Highway Maintenance Equipment 664-H-025	
Date Authorized: 6/24/65	Date Signed: 9/29/65
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 Years
Authorized 5,710	Grace Period 10 Years
Disbursed 5,466	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 1%
Interest Collected 72	Currency of Repayment . . U.S. \$

until the end of FY 1970 in order to finance costs under the two-year technical assistance contract which began in April, 1968.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Tunisian Government has financed the local currency costs for assembly, inspection, and initial servicing of the equipment, engineering services, technical services and other local costs necessary to successfully implement the project. A.I.D. loan funds are used to procure materials and services of U.S. source and origin.

Purpose of Loan: To finance the foreign exchange costs of procuring highway equipment, engineering equipment, engineering services, and technical assistance required to assist in the maintenance, improvement, and modernization of Tunisia's 10,000 miles of highways, for which the Department of Public Works is directly responsible. The program was previously supported by the U.S. in FY's 1960-1962, with Supporting Assistance and grant aid totalling \$2.9 million.

Physical Status: Procurement and delivery has been completed. Loan-financed technical assistance services began in Tunisia in April, 1968, under contract with the Afro-American Purchasing Center, and are scheduled to continue until the end of FY 1970. The technicians are providing training in the operation and maintenance of the loan-financed equipment.

Financial Status: \$6,750,000 was originally authorized under this loan but \$1,040,000 was deobligated during FY 1969. Lower costs derived from procurement of U.S. excess property and the receipt of bids for equipment procurement at prices lower than initial estimates. Disbursements are substantially completed, but will continue

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Program Loan 664-H-033	
Date Authorized: 3/22/67	Date Signed: 5/26/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 14,892	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 11,575	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 1%
Interest Collected 106	Currency of Repayment.. US \$

Sweden, Italy and Canada and other international agencies amounting to some \$83 million.

The loan was released in two tranches with the second release (\$7 million) approved after Tunisia had met conditions precedent including self-help measures outlined in the loan agreement. The loan has financed fertilizer, pesticides, agricultural equipment, tires and tubes, spare parts, industrial equipment for hotels, well drilling pumps and irrigation equipment, lubricants, and other miscellaneous raw and semi-finished materials and goods. Approximately \$371,000 in excess U.S. property was purchased under the loan.

Financial Status: Disbursements under the loan as of the end of December 1969 were over \$11.5 million, and the balance of the loan was committed. The final date for disbursement is June 30, 1970.

Purpose of Loan: The loan was provided to help meet Tunisia's critical resources/financing gap in FY 1967 for non-project imports such as fuel, raw materials, semi-finished goods and agricultural, industrial and transport equipment. A precipitous decline in agricultural production in 1966 and 1967 stemming from severe droughts in those years, halted economic growth which for the period 1960-1965 showed average annual increase of 5%. In 1967 the balance of payments showed a continued deterioration which called for program assistance to help Tunisia resume economic growth.

Host Country Contributions and Procurement: Under the terms of the loan agreement the Tunisian Government has deposited an equal amount of local currency in countervalue which is used to finance mutually agreed upon development projects. At least 20% of the countervalue is earmarked for activities in the private sector.

The loan helped support the growth of the non-agricultural sectors of the economy which are helping to insulate Tunisia from the effects of adverse climatic conditions. It also assisted Tunisia in its self-help stabilization effort designed with the help of the IMF to maintain internal financial stability and to reduce credit ceilings on internal and external debt. It also reduced the need for reliance on short-term foreign supplier credits to finance needed imports.

All procurement under the loan is for commodities of U.S. source and origin.

The funds under the loan were provided within the framework of the IBRD Consultative Group. Other donor assistance in 1967 included a \$9.6 million IMF stand-by credit and commitments of assistance from France, Germany,

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Electricity Distribution II 664-H-034	
Date Authorized: 6/27/67	Date Signed: 10/3/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 Years Two Step 25 Years
Authorized 6,200	Grace Period 10 Years Two Step 5 Years
Disbursed 4,514	Interest Rate 1%; 2½% Two Step 4½%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment.. U.S. \$ Two Step Dinars
Interest Collected 2	

Financial Status: Letters of Commitment in the amount of \$6,134,000 have been issued, and virtually complete commitment of funds is expected by mid CY 1970. Remaining disbursement is expected by the end of the year.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: STEG will contribute over 40% of the financing of the project, consisting of the construction of the distribution system and installation of the A.I.D. financed equipment. All procurement under the A.I.D. loan will be from the U.S.

Purpose of Loan: To finance the foreign exchange costs of U.S. equipment and material required to carry out the second phase of a project to improve electrical distribution in Tunisia. This project is a continuation of the expansion and improvement of Tunisia's medium and low voltage electrical distribution system begun under A.I.D. Loan 664-H-021.

The improvements are being carried out by Societe Tunisienne de l'Electricite et du Gaz (STEG), a public utility company wholly owned by the Tunisian Government, and by local firms under contract to STEG.

This is a two-step loan which calls for STEG to repay the Government of Tunisia in local currency over a period of 25 years, including a grace period not to exceed five years, and at an interest rate of 4½% per annum. The A.I.D. loan to the Government of Tunisia is repayable in U.S. dollars over a period of 40 years.

Physical Status: Virtually all equipment to be purchased under this loan has been procured and delivered. More than half of the equipment is expected to be installed by the end of CY 1970.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Groundwater Development 664-H-035	
Date Authorized: 6/29/67	Date Signed: 12/11/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	
Loan Terms	
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 Years
Authorized 390	Grace Period 10 Years
Disbursed 210	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 1%
Interest Collected 2	Currency of Repayment . . U.S. \$

Financial Status: As a result of a reduction in the contractor's scope of work and concomitant substitution of non-A.I.D. assistance in the field of groundwater utilization for agriculture, cumulative savings of \$210,000 have been realized and the loan has been reduced by this amount from the original authorization of \$600,000. Remaining loan funds have been fully committed to cover the costs of the Parsons Company contract.

Host Country Contribution, Source of Procurement: All procurement financed by this loan will be from the U.S. The Tunisian Government will finance all local costs of the Parsons contract as well as provide buildings and equipment required for the training program.

Purpose of Loan: To continue training of drillers and mechanics, previously provided under an A.I.D. grant-financed technical assistance project. The loan finances the services of a U.S. firm to train Tunisian well drillers and operation and maintenance crews for the drilling and equipping of deep water wells. The project originally included the training of Tunisian Government personnel in the efficient utilization of water produced from wells with primary emphasis on crop irrigation. This objective is now being met by technical assistance programs financed by countries other than the U.S. and by other A.I.D. technical assistance programs in the field of agriculture.

Physical Status: The loan agreement was signed in December, 1967, and training services of the Ralph M. Parsons Company, of Los Angeles, under contract to Tunisia, began in April, 1968. Under Parsons supervision, approximately 60 drillers have received either basic or advanced training through a combination of intensive classroom work and actual well development. In addition, an unspecified number of mechanics and foremen have received on job instruction. The project is to be completed in mid-1970.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Program Loan 664-H-038	
Date Authorized: 6/3/68	Date Signed: 6/18/68
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 10,000	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 1,318	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 2%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . US \$

provide part of the \$50 million to \$60 million of program-type aid needed to support this effort.

The loan called for special self-help measures during 1968, including limitation of total investment, as agreed upon with IMF, control of current budgetary expenditures and expansion of revenues, encouragement of private enterprise, and continued reduction in total amounts of foreign supplier credit. Ceilings on internal credit and banking operations were to continue.

Financial Status: The loan was released in two tranches of \$5 million each, and is almost all committed with final disbursements anticipated by December 31, 1970.

Host Country Contributions and Procurement: Under the terms of the loan agreement, the Tunisian Government will deposit an equal amount of local currency in countervalue which will be used to finance mutually agreed upon development projects. At least 20% of the countervalue will be earmarked for activities in the private sector.

All procurement under the loan will be for commodities of U.S. source and origin.

Purpose of Loan: To help provide crucially needed balance of payments support to the Tunisian economy during 1968 and 1969 at a time when it was determined that Tunisia was in the process of resuming economic growth. Tunisian development progress had suffered reverses in 1966 and 1967 due to severe drought conditions requiring abnormal expenditures for food imports. As a consequence, already limited exchange reserves declined despite strict controls on importation of consumer goods. The heavy drawdowns on foreign exchange were also increased by increasing debt service requirements.

During 1967 the Government of Tunisia adhered strictly to the self-help stabilization program worked out with the IMF by limiting gross fixed investment to available financial resources, reducing the outstanding balance of supplier credits and maintaining ceilings on internal credit and banking operations.

In order to revive economic growth in 1968, the Tunisian Government launched an investment program which amounted to \$220 million to provide growth in the agricultural, food, petroleum, tourism and mining industries. Gross requirements for foreign assistance to carry out this program under Tunisia's tight financial situation totaled \$180 million; the U.S. program loan is helping to

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Tunis/Carthage International Airport (Construction) 664-H-043	
Date Authorized: 3/7/69	Date Signed: 5/6/69
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 Years
Authorized 6,200	Grace Period 10 Years
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 3%
Repayments -	Grace Period 2%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . U.S. \$

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Tunisian Government, through either its own forces or local contractors, will directly perform work valued at \$750,000 in connection with construction. In addition, the Tunisian Government will finance all the local currency costs, or approximately \$3.7 million, of contracts with U.S. firms for (1) construction of the facilities and (2) supervision of construction. The A.I.D. loan will be used exclusively for the costs of U.S. goods and services.

Purpose of Loan: To finance the U.S. foreign exchange costs of construction of a new passenger terminal building and related ground installations at the Tunis/Carthage International Airport. This activity will complement and carry out previous A.I.D. loan projects which since 1960 have provided new jet runways, control tower, nav aids and fire/crash rescue equipment. The facilities financed by the present loan are designed to accommodate large numbers of tourists from Europe (400,000 entries at this airport are anticipated in 1975). Total passenger traffic is expected to amount to 1,200,000 movements in that year. Approximately one-quarter of Tunisia's foreign exchange earnings will be derived from tourism by 1975, provided that tourist and travel facilities expand to meet rising demand. The new passenger terminal complex at Tunis/Carthage will help meet this need.

Physical Status: Actual construction is scheduled to begin in March/April, 1970.

Financial Status: Letters of Commitment in the amount of \$5,840,000 were issued in January, 1970, with the uncommitted balance to be held for contingencies.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Program Loan 664-H-045	
Date Authorized: 8/15/69	Date Signed: 11/26/69
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 5,000	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 2%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . US \$

Purpose of Loan: To replenish the pipeline of dollar loan funding available to Tunisia to finance imports from the United States required for the development program.

FY 1969 was the first year since 1962 in which no program loan was provided for Tunisia. The pipeline from the previous years' loans (\$15 million in FY 1967 and \$10 million in FY 1968) was deemed sufficient to meet Tunisia's needs to finance essential procurement in the U.S. through CY 1969. As of the beginning of FY 1970, however, Tunisia had effectively encumbered the balance of the pipeline, and funds were needed for orderly procurement.

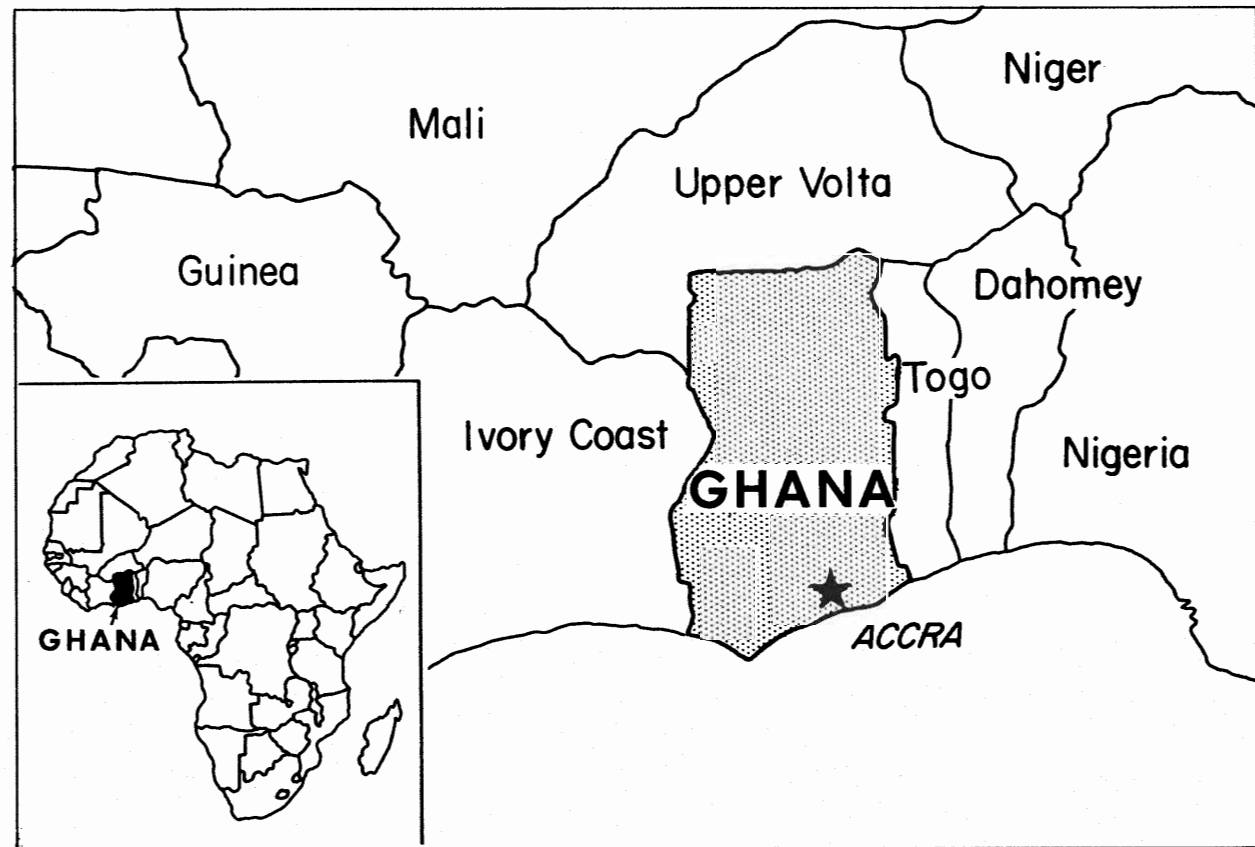
The loan was justified to meet Tunisia's requirement for foreign capital financing to cover investment projected in the new Four-year Economic Development Plan (1969-72). However, unprecedented rainfall in October and November 1969, caused heavy flooding and economic losses in Southern and Central Tunisia. Over 500 people died, livestock losses were heavy, and damage to homes, roads, railroads and other infrastructure was estimated at over \$80 million. As a result, some part of the dollar funds from this loan, and the countervalue in dinars resulting from the use of the loan funds, may be used by the Tunisian Government to meet the cost of exceptional imports required for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of flood damaged areas.

In 1968 the Tunisian economy made a substantial recovery from the droughts of 1966 and 1967 which had slowed economic progress in those years. Agricultural production spurted ahead 20% over 1967 and made a 40% contribution to the growth in GDP. The balance of payments showed a small surplus which permitted the Central Bank to reduce the foreign exchange liabilities of the banking system. However, the net foreign exchange reserves of the country were still in a minus position.

In 1969, national savings were making greater contributions to national growth objectives. The self-help effort of the Tunisian people is impressive. Government revenues increased from 21% of GDP in 1968 to 22% of GDP in 1969 as a result of a 10% tax increase enacted in late 1968. This produced an ordinary budget surplus of \$45 million available to finance investments contained in the Plan, which is designed to provide an annual increase in employment of 30,000 jobs.

Financial Status: The loan agreement was signed in November 1969, and the funds were made available as of the third quarter FY 1970. Commitments by end of FY 1970 are expected to cover about 50% of the loan funds.

Ghana



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1969</i>).....	8.6
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.8
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	92
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	93
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	11
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	56

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	238*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	39
People Per Doctor	14,100
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	25
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	57
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

* - 1968 in 1968 prices.

GHANA

BASIC DATA

Population (millions; mid-1969).....	8.6
Annual Growth Rate (percent).....	2.8
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area..	11
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture	56
Life Expectancy (years).....	39
People per Doctor.....	14,100
Literacy Rate (percent).....	25
Students as Percent of 5-19 Age Group. (Primary & Secondary)	57

TREND DATA

	1966	1967	1968	1969Est.
Gross National Product				
Total (millions of 1968 \$) ^{a/}	1,948	1,978	1,994	2,100
Per Capita (1968 \$).....	245	243	238	244
Investment - Millions of 1968 \$.....	347	251	229	255
- Percent of GNP ^{b/}	15	13	12	12
Domestic Savings - Mill. of 1968 \$...	229	182	189	135
- % of Investment ^{b/}	69	74	88	63
Agricultural Production				
Total Index (1957-59=100).....	144	150	136	143
Index per capita (1957-59=100).....	116	118	104	107
Yams (1,000 MT).....	1,766	1,814	1,800	1,850
Electricity Prod. (Mill. KWH).....	588	1,560	2,588	n.a.
International Trade (\$ millions)				
Total Exports (f.o.b.).....	268	307	335	310
Cocoa Beans.....	144	171	182	170
Total Imports (c.i.f.).....	-352	-319	-307	-350
Trade Balance.....	-84	-12	-28	-40
GOLD & FOREIGN EXCHANGE (\$ mill.) ^{c/}				
Official Reserves.....	126	100	113	97
Commercial Bank Holdings.....	3	1	0.3	2(Oct)
<u>COST OF LIVING INDEX (1963=100)(Accra)</u>	151	140	154	168

^{a/}-Converted at 0.98 new cedis per dollar.

^{b/}-Based on data in current prices.

^{c/}-Gross basis, end of year.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)				
	FY 1968 Actual	FY 1969 Actual	FY 1970 Estimated	FY 1971 Proposed
Development Loans.....	17.5	2.7	15.5*	15.4*
Technical Assistance ...	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.9
Supporting Assistance ...	-	0.1*	-	-
Total A.I.D. Assistance	19.3	4.5	17.5	17.3

*Includes grants of \$119,000 in FY 1969, \$491,000 in FY 1970, and \$433,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

U.S. AID OBJECTIVES

A.I.D. is assisting the recently elected civilian government of Ghana to overcome the economic stagnation inherited from the Nkrumah regime. The Government of Ghana requires substantial external assistance to move the economy to a state of sustained growth. A.I.D. will provide assistance primarily for balance of payments support and the formulation of effective economic development policies. The United States will work closely with other donors within the framework of a group led by the IBRD.

PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS

Ghana emerged from the Nkrumah regime, which ended in February 1966, a bankrupt State with little prospect of viability. Reserves had been depleted and foreign debt exceeded \$700 million. Export earnings, over half of which are attributable to cocoa, had declined to a point insufficient to support minimal levels of domestic consumption and investment. Severe shortages of consumer and producer goods, attended by accelerating inflation and other dislocations, had thrown the once promising economy into virtual total collapse.

Under the International Monetary Fund (IMF) guidance, the interim government - the National Liberation Council (NLC) - undertook far-reaching austerity measures along with a currency devaluation and other reforms. The United States, the IMF, the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany and other donors concentrated on supplying the external capital needed to sustain Ghana's economic life. The United States provided during this period, FY 1966 through FY 1969, \$35 million in commodity import loans, some \$57 million in P.L. 480 assistance and modest Technical Assistance. The NLC also sought relief, with some success, in rescheduling the Government's short and medium-term debt retirement.

GHANA

The success of these measures, Ghana's impressive self-discipline, and an upturn in cocoa prices in 1968-69 have restored basic equilibrium. However, the economy is still relatively stagnant, with GNP increases in real terms falling behind the estimated annual population growth rate of 3%.

The NLC also undertook to recast the country's constitution and plan for the transition of governmental authority to a popularly elected civilian regime. This transition took place on October 1, 1969, marking an historic first time in Africa that a military government has undertaken deliberately to have itself replaced by democratically chosen civilians on a measured schedule. The country is now implementing an interim two-year development plan and preparing a long range plan.

Actions Ghana must take in order to achieve a state of sustained growth are:

- diversify exports to reduce reliance on cocoa exports;
- increase foreign exchange reserves to meet fluctuations in export receipts and reduce dependence on expensive short term trade credits;
- increase efficiency of import substitution industries through provision of an adequate supply of raw materials;
- reduce unemployment or severe underemployment, which affects about one-fifth of Ghana's work force;
- expand agricultural production to meet domestic food requirements, increase rural income, maximize cocoa earnings, and promote other agricultural export possibilities;
- improve maintenance of public infrastructure, particularly transport facilities, to support increased agricultural output;
- extend monetary and fiscal policy reforms in order to improve allocation of available credit, support improved government services, promote higher levels of private savings, reduce inflationary pressures, and allocate limited foreign exchange resources more efficiently.

Ghana has amply demonstrated in the past a willingness to make difficult choices and to utilize foreign assistance effectively. Given its sizeable 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.

The United States and other donors have responded to the new government's call for capital assistance. A.I.D. is providing in FY 1970 \$15.0 million in Development Loans along with P.L. 480 Title I assistance totaling about \$12.6 million. The United Kingdom and France have provided \$2.5 and \$7.5 million in loans, respectively, since the new government came into power. Canada has indicated an intention to provide additional support. These and other donor intentions will be further explored in donor meetings to be held in the summer of 1970. The IBRD is studying a variety of projects which, if pursued, would represent a major source of additional assistance. Further, Ghana's major short and medium term official creditors appear sympathetic to Ghana's need for further debt service relief.

FY 1971 PROGRAM

The proposed FY 1971 A.I.D. program amounts to \$17.3 million -- \$15.0 million in development loans, mainly for commodity imports from the United States, \$433,000 for population programs, and \$1.9 million in Technical Assistance. A P.L. 480 Title I program of \$16 million is also planned. An emphasis on loan assistance meets Ghana's pressing need for balance of payment support. The loan program, as before, will be undertaken in the context of a range of discrete self-help measures through which the government will continue to address its problems of economic policy reform and development.

The small Technical Assistance program will aid the government's efforts to promote long-term growth. It will be concentrated in agriculture, health and population control, infrastructure improvement and manpower development.

The IBRD, in close collaboration with IMF, has assumed the role of chairing Ghana's external assistance coordination while U.K. has served to host various creditor meetings concerning debt rescheduling.

GHANA

Among other donor assistance activities, are capital and technical assistance (mainly education and training) from the United Kingdom; capital projects (water, sewerage, and electric power) of the IBRD; capital assistance (electric power), technical assistance and food aid from Canada; capital lending from France; stand-by balance-of-payments aid by the IMF; technical assistance in economic planning by a UN-financed group from Harvard University Development Advisory Services; and a variety of other capital and technical programs by the UN, the Netherlands, and others.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the most important sector of Ghana's economy and provides a major share of Ghana's foreign exchange earnings and domestic employment. The program proposed for FY 1971 will (1) assist in agricultural planning and management at the central government ministerial level, (2) assist in the provision of post-secondary agricultural training through strengthening the agriculture faculty at the University of Ghana, (3) assist in specific production efforts through advisory services to regional agricultural officials and farming communities, (4) assist in multiplication of high yielding seeds, especially rice, for distribution to producing communities, (5) provide advisory assistance in agricultural credit, and (6) train agricultural specialists at various secondary-level schools.

Health and Population

Ghanaians suffer from serious health problems that arise from inadequate preventive and curative programs, lagging sanitation practices and poor nutrition. High mortality and debilitating illnesses are the results. A.I.D. is undertaking a pilot program to assist in the development and administration of comprehensive health and population services within a limited geographical area.

This project will also provide research results that will be used to plan efficient programs covering a larger part of the country in the future. A.I.D. is also assisting the Government

in collecting and processing demographic data. A variety of other official donors and private groups are providing limited medical, nutritional and family planning services.

Infrastructure Development

Roads and other transport facilities, water resources, telecommunications, and other public facilities are crucial to much of Ghana's development, especially in agriculture and industry. With some notable exceptions, the country's infrastructure is basically adequate to serve current economic activity, largely as a result of investment during the Nkrumah period. However, maintenance has suffered because of fiscal austerity; and expansion is needed to support further income-producing investments. Studies of the transport, water resources and telecommunications sectors are currently in process. Various donors (notably IBRD, the United Kingdom and Canada) are expected to consider recommended projects based on these studies. A.I.D. is concerned chiefly with advisory services related to these sectors, and with the financing of relatively small-scale projects (e.g., feeder roads and small water systems) from local currency and self-help funds. This entails design and implementation surveillance as well as planning assistance.

Skilled Manpower Development

Ghana receives most of its assistance for general education from other donors including the United Kingdom, Canada and the UN. A.I.D.'s assistance in this field is related to agricultural education and training. A.I.D. has also supported training at a local labor college, and continues to provide participant training in key areas of government and other public institutions. In addition, A.I.D. finances a vocational skills training program, being undertaken by a non-profit U.S. organization, which concentrates on such skill areas as carpentry, electricity and masonry.

Other Activities

A.I.D. is supporting in part the cost of the services of an expatriate Managing Director of an Investment Bank. A.I.D. will also undertake feasibility studies and employ short-term consultants needed to help the Government of Ghana with specific program and project planning.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Country: GHANA

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1969				Estimate FY 1970				Proposed FY 1971		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	2,738	XXX	XXX	XXX	15,491*	XXX	XXX	XXX	15,433*	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	1,105	1,084	21		1,284	1,284			1,282	1,282	
Participants	387	318	69		481	481			418	418	
Commodities	186	186			129	129			63	63	
Other Costs	53	24	29		102	102			108	108	
Total Project Assistance	1,731	1,612	119		1,996	1,996			1,871	1,871	
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	1,475	1,377	98		1,371	1,371			1,339	1,339	
Other Agency											
Contract	256	235	21		625	625			532	532	
Program Assistance											
Total Other than Devel. Loan	1,731	1,612	119		1,996	1,996			1,871	1,871	
Total Assistance	4,469	XXX	XXX	XXX	17,487	XXX	XXX	XXX	17,304	XXX	XXX

* Includes grants of \$491,000 in FY 1970 and \$433,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	30	29	30
Participating agency	3	-	-
Contractor technicians	9	12	23
Total	42	41	53

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract	71	114	89
Contract	-	-	-
Total	71	114	89

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agriculture Extension and Production	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-110-007	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 215 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1958	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Ghana in designing and executing programs which will result in increased private production of rice, corn, sorghums, and other food crops. Elements of the project include: (a) rice production, (b) multiplication of improved seeds for rice, corn, and sorghums; (c) intensive extension work with some 400 cooperating farmers in developing optimal farming and marketing practices; and (d) improved management of the farm machinery services which the government provides to farmers.

The A.I.D. advisors have been instrumental in promoting the acquisition, multiplication and distribution of high yielding rice seed varieties from the Philippines. These seeds have now been produced in sufficient quantity to plant nearly one-half of Ghana's rice acreage. Similarly, improved seed varieties of corn, sorghums and other crops are being multiplied and distributed. Concurrently with the distribution of these seeds, efforts are being made to promote the use of fertilizers and better practices in tillage, plant protection, harvesting, processing and marketing.

The government's extension service is being strengthened as a result of the project through a "focus and concentrate" program under which about 400 cooperating farmers receive intensive advisory services. Research findings relating to all aspects of crop production are used toward achieving practical results on the farms involved. This aspect of the project is

designed not only to bring about increased yields from farms currently receiving assistance, but to provide expanded benefits in the future through its demonstration effects.

Management of the government's mechanization services is being improved through A.I.D. advisory assistance in determining the most profitable uses of power equipment under Ghana's agricultural conditions. The government relies upon this assistance as it makes certain machinery available on a rental basis to farmers.

The A.I.D. technicians work directly with Ghanaian counterparts in each of these activities, providing on-the-job training to supplement those professional skills acquired by Ghanaian personnel under participant programs and to improve the performance of those who have not had the benefit of participant studies.

The Government of Ghana provides local transportation and field support for the U.S. technicians, salaries and international travel costs of participants, and operating costs of the extension, seed multiplication and machinery services involved in the project - a total of \$109,000.

FY 1971 funds are required to finance 8 direct-hire technicians including 5 extension advisors, 1 seed technician, 1 farm machinery technician, and 1 farm management economist (\$237,000); to finance 1 continuing and 8 new participants in seed production, marketing, and extension methods (\$37,000); and logistic support costs (\$9,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/69	3,008	2,924	84		240	-	240	237	-	237
Estimated FY 70	283	324		U.S. Technicians	35	-	35	37	-	37
Estimated through 6/30/70	3,291	3,248	43	Participants ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	8	-	8	9	-	9
Proposed FY 71	283	310	3,884	Other Costs ...	283	-	283	283	-	283
				Total Obligations						

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ghana PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-110-041	ACTIVITY Agricultural and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 217 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the Government of Ghana increase the supply of professionally trained agricultural technicians by providing four senior U.S. professors for the University of Ghana's Faculty of Agriculture in the fields of animal husbandry, agricultural engineering, crop production and extension, and agricultural economics.

In addition to teaching, these professors are instrumental in improving the curricula and administrative practices of the Faculty of Agriculture. They are working on programs to attract more Ghanaians into agriculture as a professional career, and are assisting in achieving closer coordination between the various agricultural programs of the University and those of the Ministry of Agriculture and the agricultural community. They also are developing a more concerted relationship between the teaching, research and extension aspects of higher agricultural education in Ghana.

This assistance has been largely responsible for the establishment of an Animal Sciences Department within the Faculty of Agriculture. An Agricultural Engineering Department is being established. Enrollment in agriculture has reached a total of 205, including 143 bachelor degree candidates, 10 post graduate students and 52 in a 2-year diploma program. This enrollment contrasts with a total of 164 in academic year 1968/69 and only 17 the preceding year.

Practical results of the Faculty's activities are beginning to take effect in the agricultural community, particularly in livestock where some of the benefits derived from research in improving local cattle through artificial insemination, and better feeding and husbandry can be seen.

The University of Ghana contributes about \$12,000 annually toward each professor's salary and logistical support. It also pays the travel and salary costs of the participants and furnishes some teaching materials and equipment.

FY 1971 funds are required for four contract professors through March 1972 (\$106,000); four continuing and two new participants (\$37,000); and books, teaching aids and research supplies (\$7,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 70	129	126		Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated through 6/30/70	359	220	139	U.S. Technicians	-	87	87	-	106	106
				Participants ...	27	-	27	37	-	37
				Commodities ...	15	-	15	7	-	7
				Other Costs ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 71	150	129	638	Total Obligations	42	87	129	44	106	150

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE National Agricultural Planning		ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-110-048		PRIOR REFERENCE p. 218 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture in developing and operating its Development Coordination Unit, with emphasis on improving the Ministry's capacity for staff level analysis of policy problems, helping to institutionalize planning and programming, and strengthening the Ministry's implementation and evaluation of programs and projects. Two operational specialists, working within the Ministry, are provided under the project and are making an important contribution to the systematic planning for development of Ghana's agricultural sector.

The specialists, consisting of an administration expert and a senior agricultural economist, arrived in June and November 1969, respectively. They have been engaged in assessing agricultural conditions in Ghana and drawing together the various staff capabilities of the Ministry in order to improve the utilization of available talents in program development and implementation. The specialists work closely with the A.I.D. loan-financed agriculture sector study team and will seek to apply the findings of that study in helping to shape the Ministry's program. They provide on-the-job training for Ghanaian counterparts and co-workers.

The project also provides for participant training in post-graduate studies of rural sociology and agricultural economics. Four participants have entered

training; two of these have returned and are working under the guidance of the U.S. specialists.

The Government of Ghana contributes about \$12,000 per year for the basic salary, housing and other support of each specialist. It also finances the salaries and international transportation of the participants. Total GOG contributions will amount to about \$31,000 in FY 1971.

FY 1971 funds are needed to finance the two planning specialists through a contract with the Near East Foundation - \$48,000 through March 1972; and four participants - \$19,000. Because of delayed recruitment, the scheduled year of final contribution to the project has been extended from FY 1971 to FY 1972.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1970		Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/69	176	3	173				Near East Foundation		
Estimated FY 70	25	106							
Estimated through 6/30/70	201	109	92						
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 71	67	75	343						
				Total Obligations					
				25	-	25		19	48

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Manpower Development	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-110-057	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 219 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: To help increase the availability of Ghanaian extension workers and middle-level agricultural officers who are capable of implementing and evaluating agricultural programs.

A.I.D. advisors, working through the Ministry of Agriculture's Training and Manpower Division, will work on the national level to help integrate in-service training into a continuing staff development program. They will recommend ways of improving coordination between the Manpower Division and other parts of the Ministry, and will recommend administrative reorganization to permit the full use of returned participants technical skills.

The advisors also will work with the post-secondary institutions which train a majority of the agricultural technicians entering the extension service. (Assisted previously under project 641-11-110-007). In their work with the Agricultural Colleges and Farm Institutes, the advisors will concentrate on curriculum development along lines most relevant to the local setting.

Of the three advisors being engaged in FY 1970, one will function at Accra in helping to coordinate college and institute curriculum development and to administer an integrated staff development program for the Ministry's Training and Manpower Division. Another—a senior extension advisor—will be stationed at Kwadaso College but will also work with other institutions. The

third—a crop production advisor—will assist the Farm Institutes in applied research relating to food crops.

Participant training will concentrate in school administration and agricultural curriculum development.

The Government of Ghana will provide in FY 1971 about \$21,000 for local transportation, housing and other support of the AID advisors and \$35,000 for international transportation and allowances for participants.

FY 1971 funds are required for three contract agricultural education specialists through March 1972 (\$112,000); six continuing and seven new participants (\$36,000); and logistical costs (\$3,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 70	206	25		-	181	181	-	112	112	
Estimated through 6/30/70	206	25	181	-	-	-	36	-	36	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	23	-	23	-	-	-	
				2	-	2	3	-	3	
Proposed FY 71	151	290	647	25	181	206	39	112	151	

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Development Bank	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-140-040	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 220 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the Government of Ghana overcome the shortage of credit available to Ghanaian farmers and agricultural businesses as a means of promoting increased agricultural production. The Agricultural Development Bank provides short and medium-term credit to individual farmers, fishermen, cooperatives, and agro-businesses, generally to finance fertilizers, improved seeds, pesticides, herbicides and other chemicals, machinery, tools and fishing boats, but also to effect capital improvements.

A.I.D. provides an agricultural credit advisor (on a salary "topping" basis) who directs the Loan Department of the Bank. A.I.D. also finances a limited number of participants who attend agricultural credit seminars or intensive courses in private enterprise development in the U.S. This training is increasing the Bank's proficiency as it extends its credit program and is expanding its capacity to evaluate and promote projects in the agro-business field. Proceeds from Title I, PL 480 programs have been made available to supplement the Bank's lending capital.

The Bank has extended its services to an increasing segment of the agricultural community. It has now opened four branches at strategic points in Ghana, and plans to open additional ones in the future. Its volume of outstanding loans increased by 46 percent in 1968 to a level of \$2.3 million. It has now loaned about \$4 million to some 10,000 borrowers.

Its staffing has increased to about 80 persons.

The A.I.D. advisor, in directing the Loan Department of the central office, is concerned chiefly with developing policies and procedures for loan appraisal and supervision, project analysis and promotion, and credit research. He also provides on-the-job training to a number of Ghanaians in key positions.

The Bank contributes about \$12,000 annually toward the advisor's salary and support as well as participant salaries and international travel costs.

FY 1971 funds are required to finance three participants in specialized industrial development courses. The U.S. advisor has been provided for under a contract financed prior to FY 1971.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			Personal Services Contract
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	135	78	57								
Estimated FY 70	20	42									
Estimated through 6/30/70	155	120	35	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Participants . . .	20	-	20	20	-	20	
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 71	20		175	Total Obligations	20	-	20	20	-	20	

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Volta Lake Technical Assistance	ACTIVITY Agricultural and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-190-028	PRIOR REFERENCE P 221 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the Government of Ghana increase the efficient utilization of the Volta Lake by providing an aquatic biologist to assist in developing its fishery potential and assure that weed growth does not seriously jeopardize navigation or health.

The 250-mile long lake which has been formed by the Volta Dam represents a valuable fishery and transportation resource. However, aquatic weeds pose a serious threat to navigation, and the health of inhabitants of the lake area is threatened by the presence of the disease bilharzia.

The A.I.D.-financed technician trains personnel of the Volta River Authority in aquatic weed control and in fisheries development. Working with the Ghanaian employees of the VRA, he has conducted surveys and research in fish population and catching and processing techniques, including the introduction of improved gill nets. He also has conducted extensive testing of weed control chemicals. Three weed control units have been established on the lake to continue conducting control measures on a pilot basis. Soil sterilants are being applied along with other chemical tests over varying time periods. Empirical results are being analyzed as a basis for determining the most efficient and economical weed control techniques. Tests are also under way to ascertain the feasibility of using molluscicides within the weed-free area for control of snails (which harbor bilharzia organisms).

This project complements a UNDP effort to develop

expanded fishery production and a WHO project concerned with control of bilharzia. The A.I.D. advisor cooperates with technical personnel of both UN projects.

The Government of Ghana provides housing and domestic transportation for the U.S. technician and is contributing about \$1.6 million toward the UN project related to developing the lake's resources.

FY 1971 funds are required to finance one direct hire aquatic biology advisor (\$23,000) and related logistical costs (\$1,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	109	96	13							
Estimated FY 70	47	40								
Estimated through 6/30/70	156	136	20							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 71	24		180	47		47	24		24	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants ...						
				Commodities ...						
				Other Costs ...						
				Total Obligations						

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	Agricultural Advisory Services and Staff Support	ACTIVITY	Agricultural and Natural Resources	FUNDS	TA
PROJECT NUMBER	641-15-199-053	PRIOR REFERENCE	P 222 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1970	FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: This project will finance personnel and other activities required to support A.I.D. projects directed toward the agricultural sector in Ghana. It provides for the ongoing work of the USAID Food and Agriculture Officer, his deputy, the Agriculture Program Assistant, Marketing Advisor and secretarial staff, all of whom are engaged in the development and administration of the A.I.D. agriculture assistance program in coordination with the Government of Ghana.

The project also finances the training of key Ghanaian managerial personnel concerned with the programming and implementing of agricultural projects. Some participants will pursue a special one-year academic program in data collection and analysis. Others will pursue specialized practical programs varying from 2 to 6 months in length.

The Government of Ghana contributes approximately \$20,000 annually toward the local support of the A.I.D. technicians, and pays for the international travel costs of participants - about \$5,000 in FY 1971.

FY 1971 funds are required for four direct hire agriculture officers and a secretary (\$132,000) and seven participants in rice processing, grain storage and marketing, agricultural research administration, statistics, and agricultural cooperatives (\$34,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 70	143	104		Estimated through 6/30/70	Estimated FY 1970		Proposed FY 1971		
						143		104	39	Future Year Obligations
Proposed FY 71	166	*	*	Total Obligations	123	20	143	166		166
				U.S. Technicians	94	20	114	132		132
				Participants . . .	29	-	29	34		34
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-		-
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-		-

*Continuing project subject to annual review.

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Rural Health - Family Planning	ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation	FUNDS DL
PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-540-055	PRIOR REFERENCE P 223 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Ghana in initiating a comprehensive rural family care and training program which will emphasize maternal and child health and family planning. A pilot project will be carried out by the Ghana Medical School in association with the School of Public Health, University of California, Los Angeles.

Under this project, A.I.D. will (1) supplement the salaries and allowances of four medical and public health specialists; (2) collect basic population data in the pilot area; (3) expand health education activities including family planning education, infant and child care, nutrition, home hygiene and sanitation; and (4) test and demonstrate methods and techniques for providing a comprehensive family health program, including family planning services, to the rural population. Medical students, physicians, and paramedical personnel of the Ghana Medical School and personnel of the Ministry of Health will be trained in family planning.

Evaluation of the knowledge and skills required will be an important element of the project. A study of patterns of medical care utilization by villagers in "experimental" and "control" areas and of their family planning practices for the duration of the project will be undertaken. Demographic surveys in both study and control communities will be designed to facilitate evaluation of the program's impact on family planning and the effectiveness of motivational techniques employed. Cost-benefit ratios of various approaches to family planning will also be studied.

A preliminary project proposal was approved at the end of FY 1969 and a contract was signed with UCLA. School of Public Health specialists have refined the overall project goals and assembled the necessary data for preparation of a definitive implementation proposal. Following approval of this proposal which is expected in the spring of 1970, a contract with UCLA for the entire project will be finalized and implementation will begin.

The Government contribution includes base salary, housing and other local support for the U.S. specialists as well as the international travel costs and salaries of the participants.

FY 1971 funds are required for salaries and allowances of four contract medical and public health specialists, a U.S. based program coordinator and short term consultants (\$382,000); four Ghanaian participants in maternal and child health, health education, demography and records library science (\$21,000); and teaching materials, contraceptives, and drugs (\$30,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971		
Through 6/30/69	21		21	U.S. Technicians	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 70	380	41		Participants . . .	-	329	329	-	382	382
Estimated through 6/30/70	401	41	360	Commodities . . .	23	-	23	21	-	21
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs . . .	-	28	28	-	30	30
Proposed FY 71	433	682	1516	Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-
					23	357	380	21	412	433

University of California,
Los Angeles

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Opportunities Industrialization Center	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 641-13-610-063	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 64 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: This project will help prepare unemployed and unskilled Ghanaians, most of whom are from rural areas, for gainful employment. Opportunities Industrialization Center/Philadelphia, an organization which has had considerable success in major American cities, will assist OIC/Accra in initiating a similar program in Ghana. This is a community action project which will rely heavily on local leadership.

The project is designed to upgrade the skills and secure employment for approximately 200 persons during the initial year of operation. The trainees will include potential automobile mechanics, secretaries, electronics technicians, electricians, brick masons, plumbers, and carpenters. Classes will range in size from 10-25, and the course will vary in length from 25 to 50 weeks.

The program will have a 3 to 6 month pre-vocational feeder component, designed to provide the trainees with basic educational and social skills as occupational tools for their vocations. Although the pre-vocational and vocational courses will be separately taught, the curriculum will be integrated, and instructional techniques will include trainee participation.

Preliminary surveys and formative work for the project were begun in FY 1970.

FY 1971 funds will provide the continuation until March 1972 of the OIC/Philadelphia contract, initiated in FY 1970. The contract will provide a program director, curriculum specialist, and vocational and pre-

vocational instructors (\$143,000). A limited amount of instructional and training aides not available locally will require \$13,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
Through 6/30/69	-	-	-		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Opportunities Industrialization Center - Philadelphia
Estimated FY 70	353	36		U.S. Technicians	-	292	292		143	143	
Estimated through 6/30/70	353	36	317	Participants . . .	26	-	26		-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	35	35		13	13	
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-		-	-	
Proposed FY 71	156	1,850	2,359	Total Obligations	26	327	353		156	156	

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Human Resources Development	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 641-15-990-035	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 227 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: The project finances participant training programs for selected Ghanaians in responsible government positions, in such fields as development economics, taxation, supply, statistics, marketing and industrial management. It also finances consultant advisory services related to institutions and programs of considerable importance to Ghana's development but for which the needed expertise is not otherwise available.

From the beginning of this project through FY 1969, 110 participants were trained. Their skills are now being deployed in a variety of key governmental and other public activities including, for example, governmental supply operations, statistical, demographic and population activities; national economic planning; education; and public safety. Prior to and during FY 1970, this project also included the funding of labor training conducted through the African-American Labor Center.

Library books, training film and other related training materials are among the commodities financed by the project in order to carry out an effective participant follow-up program.

The Government of Ghana is contributing about \$77,000, for salaries and international travel of the participants in FY 1970.

Of \$165,000 required for FY 1971, \$10,000 will be used for short term contract services in nutrition, \$150,000 for 27 continuing participants and 3 new participants in the areas of development economics, purchasing

and supply management, taxation and industrial management, and \$5,000 for commodities and other costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		
Through 6/30/69	644	447	197								
Estimated FY 70	167	268									
Estimated through 6/30/70	811	715	96								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 71	165	*	*	157	10	167	155	10	165		
				Total Obligations							

*Continuing project subject to annual review

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	Infrastructure Advisory Services and Staff Support	ACTIVITY	General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS	TA
PROJECT NUMBER	641-11-995-054	PRIOR REFERENCE	P 228 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1970	FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Ghana in devising and implementing plans for infrastructure development (e.g., transportation, water resources, communication, and internal security facilities) and to promote coordination of Ghana's infrastructure development within the context of West African needs and the plans of neighboring countries.

The project finances the chief of the Public Works Division and his deputy and two public safety technicians. These specialists provide advisory services to the Government, perform general technical support and engineering services for the infrastructure projects financed by U.S.-owned and counterpart local currencies.

The project also provides training of key personnel to increase the government's capacity for analysis, planning and project implementation. The training consists of graduate level or specialized non-degree programs, largely in economics, administration, engineering and other technical fields.

In FY 1971 the Government of Ghana will contribute the equivalent of \$16,000 through the trust fund to support the public works and public safety personnel and \$56,000 for salaries and international travel expenses of participants (approximately \$4,000 per participant).

FY 1971 funds are required for the public works chief, his deputy and two public safety technicians (\$115,000); financing of 14 participants in the fields of transportation economics, planning and operations; telecommunications system planning, management and engineering; and water

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 70	184	54		69		69	115		115	
Estimated through 6/30/70	184	54	130	115		115	85		85	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 71	200	*	*	184		184	200		200	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants . . .						
				Commodities . . .						
				Other Costs . . .						
				Total Obligations						

*Continuing project subject to annual review.

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Feasibility Studies	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-995-056	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 229 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: This project will fund in-depth economic, and technical feasibility studies of capital project proposals generated by sector studies of agriculture, transportation, water resources, and telecommunications financed under A.I.D. loan 641-H-006. The identification and analytical preparation of projects that are suitable for investment will encourage the flow of external resources to Ghana and contribute to the development of sound long-range economic planning. The Government of Ghana will request financial assistance for capital projects from external donors. U.S. capital assistance to Ghana will continue to emphasize balance of payments support; other donors are expected to provide project assistance.

This project was initially proposed in FY 1969 in order to follow up on recommendations contained in the preliminary Sector Study report which was submitted in May 1969. In-depth studies have been deferred until receipt of the final report, due in June 1970.

FY 1971 funds will provide initial funds, as requested by the Government of Ghana, for up to 50 man-months of services at a cost of \$100,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
Through 6/30/69					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected
Estimated FY 70				U.S. Technicians					100	100	
Estimated through 6/30/70				Participants . . .					-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .					-	-	
				Other Costs . . .					-	-	
Proposed FY 71	100	*	*	Total Obligations					100	100	

*Continuing project subject to annual review.

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Technical Support	ACTIVITY Technical Support	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-999-000	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 230 FY 1970 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1958	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: This project finances support personnel, commodities and other cost items required in support of the country programs, not attributable to any one specific project. Such costs include technicians, vehicles, furniture and other commodities, and local expenses.

The Government of Ghana contributes local currency to a trust fund which finances some of the local costs of the USAID Mission. The trust fund also provides the salaries of 41 local employees. In FY 1969 trust fund expenditures amounted to approximately \$173,000.

FY 1971 funds are required for eleven direct-hire employees including the program officer (operations), assistant program economist, training officer, food for peace officer, assistant executive officer, supply management officer, deputy supply management officer, industry officer and three secretaries, (\$256,000); office supplies, household equipment, and vehicles (\$39,000); and communications, utilities, printing and reproduction equipment (\$94,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	3,355	3,338	17							
Estimated FY 70	377	355								
Estimated through 6/30/70	3,732	3,693	39							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 71	389	*	*							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians	238		238	256		256
				Participants . . .	-		-	-		-
				Commodities . . .	48		48	39		39
				Other Costs . . .	91		91	94		94
				Total Obligations	377		377	389		389

*Continuing project subject to annual review.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV

COUNTRY: GHANA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/70	Funds	Amount		
Vocational Agricultural Education	641-11-110-008	1958	1970	2368	2343	25	62	57	30				2430
Family Planning and Demographic Data Development	641-15-580-051	1968	1970	265	173	92	111	123	80				376
Total													
TC													
SA													
DL (grants)													

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: GHANA

Borrower: Government of Ghana

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Volta River Authority 641-H-002	
Date Authorized: 9/1/61	Date Signed: 2/8/62
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	
Authorized 2,966	Duration 30 yrs.
Disbursed 2,093	Grace Period 1 yrs.
Repayments --	Interest Rate 3-1/2%
Interest Collected 128	Currency of Repayment.. U.S. \$

have consulted extensively on the latter and preliminary surveys have been completed.

Financial Status: The loan is now 70% disbursed. The bulk of the remaining balance will be required to finance the engineering supervision for the installation of the fifth and sixth generator units as well as possible final design work for a third transmission line.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement Source: The project is operated by the Volta River Authority, an official agency of the Government of Ghana. The Government of Ghana has vigorously promoted and assisted the project from inception, and has provided about \$80 million in financing (exclusive of borrowings) to date. The project, because of its multilateral character, has used world-wide procurement sources. That portion financed by the A.I.D. loans includes only goods and services of U.S. or Ghanaian origin.

Comments on Implementation: Implementation has proceeded satisfactorily and is expected to continue without undue problems. The Volta River Authority is expected to award contracts for procurement of the additional generators, transmission lines and associated equipment by the end of FY 1970.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in the multi-lateral financing of a dam reservoir and hydroelectric power plant on the Volta River at Akosombo, and a related inter-city transmission system. Other donors include the IBRD, Export-Import Bank and the U.K. The basic power plant, now completed, includes four 128 megawatt generators and will accommodate two additional generator units of similar characteristics. The fifth and sixth generators, soon to be installed, are being financed through loan assistance from Canada and IBRD for equipment and construction. Engineering supervision is being financed under the A.I.D. loan and is being performed by Kaiser Engineers International of Oakland.

Physical Status: The basic 512 MW plant and its associated 500-mile transmission system have been essentially completed, all four of the generators having been placed in operation in late 1967. Plans are now firm to proceed with the fifth and sixth generator units as they will be essential if the plant is to accommodate domestic demand (especially the Volta Aluminum Co. smelter, which is about to expand its production) and facilitate the planned export of power to Togo and Dahomey. The Governments of Ghana, Togo and Dahomey

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: GHANA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Program Loan 641-H-005	
Date Authorized: 5/13/67	Date Signed: 6/19/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized \$20,000	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 18,070	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments --	Grace Period 1%
Interest Collected 90	Currency of Repayment . . U.S. \$

and established business relationships with U.S. companies.

Financial Status: Import licenses and letters of credit¹ for the full amount of the loan were issued by August 1969. Over 90% of the loan funds had been disbursed by December 1969, and the remaining funds cover commodities already ordered.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement: Under the terms of the loan agreement, the GOG has collected and deposited in a special account local currency (counterpart) funds equal to the value of actual dollar disbursements. These counterpart funds are used to finance mutually agreed upon development projects contained in the Ghanaian development budget. The GOG has financed all freight charges from its own resources and has required that at least 50% of the commodities be shipped on U.S.-flag vessels. All commodities procured under the loan are of U.S. source.

Purpose of Loan: To provide balance of payments support for the Ghanaian Government by financing the foreign exchange costs of commodities and commodity-related services needed to promote the economic development of Ghana. The loan was also designed to encourage the Ghanaian Government to take certain self-help measures specified by the International Monetary Fund. This non-project assistance in conjunction with similar long-term balance of payments assistance from West Germany, the United Kingdom, Canada and Italy, contributed to the stabilization of the Ghanaian economy during 1967 and 1968.

A wide variety of raw materials, semi-finished goods, industrial machinery, capital equipment and spare parts have been financed under this loan. Specific commodities includes tires, tubes, motor vehicles, tractors, excavating and construction equipment, heating and cooling equipment, textiles, and chemical products. Utilization of this loan was initially slow due to unfamiliarity of Ghanaian importers with U.S. sources and specifications, and their difficulties in coping with unfamiliar procedural requirements of A.I.D. Over 80% of the loan has been used to finance imports by the private sector, and the utilization rate has steadily improved as the importers became accustomed to the new funding arrangements and sources of supply,

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: GHANA

Borrower: Government of Ghana

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Sector Studies 641-H-006	
Date Authorized: 5/29/67 Date Signed: 8/15/67	
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent) Authorized 2,000 Disbursed 878 Repayments -- Interest Collected 1	Duration 40 yrs. Grace Period 10 yrs. Interest Rate 2-1/2% Grace Period 1% Currency of Repayment.. U.S. \$

September, 1970. The remaining balance will either be used for follow-on feasibility studies or will be deobligated.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Ghana is bearing the logistical and other local costs of the project in Ghana, estimated to total about \$300,000. The professional services involved in the project are being procured solely from U.S. firms. Government of Ghana personnel are working as counterparts with the U.S. technicians.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the cost of studies in Ghana by U.S. consulting firms, from which development plans and projects can be formulated in the agriculture, transportation, water resources and telecommunications sectors. These studies will provide long range sector plans and other major inputs toward Ghana's overall development plan, which is being restructured by the Government of Ghana with assistance from various sources, including principally the Harvard Development Services Institute (financed by the Ford Foundation).

Physical Status: The Government of Ghana entered into contracts in December 1968 with Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., and Page Communications Engineers, Inc. The Page study of the telecommunications sector was completed in December, 1969, and is under review by A.I.D. and the Ghana Government. The Nathan study of the agriculture, water, and transport sectors is on schedule for completion in draft by mid-April, 1970, and in final by July, 1970.

Financial Status: Actual work on the project commenced in December 1968. Disbursements for the Page and Nathan contracts (about \$1.6 million) should be completed by

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: GHANA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Program Loan 641-H-009	
Date Authorized: 4/19/68	Date Signed: 7/18/68
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized \$15,000	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 904	Interest Rate 2½ %
Repayments -	Grace Period 1 %
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . U.S. \$

in July 1969. This delay was due to (1) the slow utilization of funds under the prior year's loan, 641-H-005, and (2) the decision to defer issuance of letters of commitment until prior loan funds had been fully committed. The favorable utilization rate established during 1968 and 1969 under loan 641-H-005 has been maintained. Letters of credit valued at \$8.9 million have been opened under this loan for an average monthly utilization rate of \$1.5 million. The funds will be fully committed by April 1970. The active life of this loan thus will be approximately 10 months as compared with 18 months required to utilize funds under the previous loan.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement: Under the terms of the loan agreement, the GOG has collected and deposited in a special account local currency funds (counterpart) equal to the value of actual dollar disbursements. These counterpart funds are used to finance mutually agreed upon development projects contained in the Ghanaian development budget.

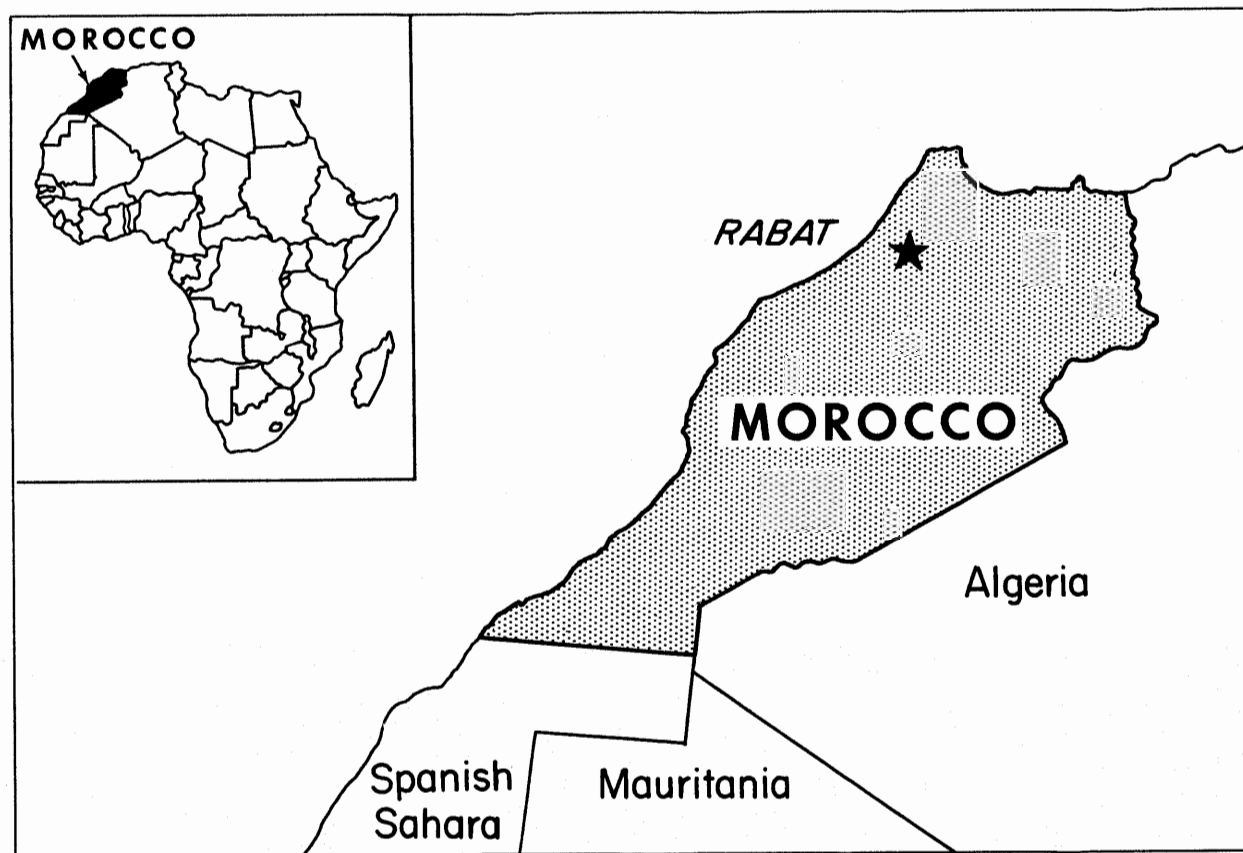
All commodities procured under the loan are of U.S. source and origin. At least 50% of the commodities must be shipped on U.S. flag vessels, and the GOG is required to pay freight charges when non-U.S. flag vessels are used.

Purpose of Loan: To provide balance of payments support for the Ghanaian Government by financing the foreign exchange costs of commodities and commodity-related services needed to promote the economic development of Ghana. The loan was also designed to encourage the GOG to take certain self-help measures specified by the International Monetary Fund. This non-project assistance in conjunction with similar long-term balance of payments assistance from West Germany, the United Kingdom, Canada, France and Italy contributed to the stabilization of the Ghanaian economy during 1969 and thus helped to provide the foundation for a sustained development effort during the Seventies.

A wide variety of raw materials, semi-finished goods, industrial machinery, capital equipment and spare parts have been financed under this loan. Specific commodities include tires, tubes, motor vehicles, tractors, excavating and construction equipment, heating and cooling equipment, textiles and chemical products.

Financial Status: Although this loan was signed in July 1968, the first letters of credit were issued

Morocco



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1969</i>)	15.1
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	3.2
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>)	172
Population Density Per Square Mile	88
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	35
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture	54

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	204*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	47
People Per Doctor	12,100
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	14
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	27
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

* - 1968 in 1968 prices.

MOROCCO

BASIC DATA

Population (millions: mid-1969).....	15.1
Annual Growth Rate (percent).....	3.2
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area.....	35
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	54
Life Expectancy (years).....	47
People per Doctor.....	12,100
Literacy Rate (percent).....	14
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group.....	27
(Primary & Secondary)	

TREND DATA

	1966	1967	1968	1969(est)
Gross National Product				
Total (millions of 1968 \$) ^{a/}	2,465	2,668	2,981	2,970
Per Capita (1967\$).....	180	189	204	197
Investment ^{b/} - Millions of 1968 \$..	301	375	389	409
- Percent of GNP ^{c/}	12	14	13	14
Domestic Savings ^{b/} - Mill. of 1968 \$	281	271	280	299
- % of Investment ^{c/}	75	74	73	74
Agricultural Production				
Total Index (1957-59=100).....	103	117	165	136
Index per capita (1957-59=100)...	82	91	124	99
Wheat (1,000 MT).....	812	1,090	2,411	1,613
Mining Prod. Index (1963=100).....	111	112	110	106
International Trade (\$millions)				
Total Exports (f.o.b.).....	428	424	450	460
Phosphates.....	106	108	112	110
Total Imports (c.i.f.).....	-477	-517	-551	-560
Trade Balance.....	-49	-93	-101	-100
GOLD & FOREIGN EXCHANGE (\$ mill.) ^{d/}				
Official Reserves.....	87	76	85	121(Nov)
Commercial Bank Holdings.....	24	25	26	29(Jun)
COST OF LIVING INDEX (1963=100)...	107	106	106	110
(Casablanca)				

^{a/} - Converted at 5.06 dirhans per dollar.

^{b/} - Based on fixed investment only.

^{c/} - Based on data in current prices.

^{d/} - Gross basis, end of year.

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1968 Actual	FY 1969 Actual	FY 1970 Estimated	FY 1971 Proposed
Development Loans	13.0	8.0	6.5*	13.3*
Technical Assistance . . .	1.9	1.4	2.2	2.6
Supporting Assistance . . .	-	0.2*	-	-
Total A.I.D. Assistance	14.9	9.5	8.7	15.9

* Includes grants of \$156,000 in FY 1969, \$193,000 in FY 1970, and \$310,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

U.S. AID OBJECTIVES

The goal of the FY 1971 A.I.D. program is to assist Morocco in achieving its 1968-72 Development Plan targets. The A.I.D. program will continue to assist Morocco to modernize its agricultural sector, expand its industry, emphasizing private investment, develop manpower resources, and broaden participation by the Moroccan people in development.

PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS

Morocco is nearing the mid-point of its current Five-Year Development Plan. There has been a significant increase in the effectiveness of coordination, control and implementation of development targets. After a 7% increase in 1967, total output rose by 12% in 1968, the first year of the current Plan. Agricultural production jumped by a record 30% as a result of exceptionally good weather and a bumper harvest in conjunction with accelerated investment efforts and improvement in government agricultural policies. In 1969, poorer weather reduced the cereals crop by a third from the bumper harvest of 1968 and resulted in a 20% decline in total agricultural output which nevertheless was slightly above the average crop production level of prior years.

At the same time, however, substantial production increases in other sectors (9.8% for energy, 6.1% for industry, and 8.8% for construction) permitted total output to remain at the high level of 1968. With 1969 thus consolidating the rapid gains of 1968, the first two years of the Plan show an average growth rate of better than 6% per annum, a rate that exceeded Plan targets for these same two years. During the previous 1965-67 plan, actual production growth scarcely kept pace with Morocco's annual population expansion of 3.2%.

MOROCCO

Total investment outlay has risen from an average level of \$300 million, or 12% of GNP in the period 1965-1966, to a level of \$400 million in 1968 and to an estimated \$425 million in 1969, corresponding to approximately 14% of a substantially higher GNP. Public sector investment has taken the lead in Morocco's expanded investment program, amounting to over \$200 million in 1968 and 1969; but private investment is now growing more rapidly. Moreover, foreign private investments are responding to government encouragement, the stimulation of A.I.D.'s agro-industry survey program, and increasing awareness of investment opportunities in the country. Although new foreign investment is still on a relatively small scale, it has more than doubled during the past few years.

Despite the acceleration in growth and investment expenditure, the general price level has remained remarkably stable over the past several years, reflecting the Government's success in managing monetary policy and credit availabilities. Total national savings during the past three years have attained levels significantly higher than those of the early 1960's, but must be raised still further if higher investment targets are to be realized without generating inflationary pressure. Improved tax collection procedures and tight control over current expenditures produced a substantial surplus on the 1968 operating budget and provided additional savings for investment. In 1969 a whole range of new tax increases was introduced, which should provide an additional local currency revenue of \$50 million annually.

The balance of payments showed deficits in 1967 and 1968 as a result of payments for the exceptionally heavy wheat import requirements of 1966 and 1967 combined with the impact of import liberalization measures and expanding imports of capital equipment generated by the investment program. Fortunately, in 1969, because of a sharp drop in wheat credit repayments plus larger foreign assistance inputs, a substantial balance of payments improvement has been achieved. The prospects for maintaining a balance of payments equilibrium are reasonably good given continued annual gross foreign assistance levels from all donors of \$140 to \$150 million, growing tourism receipts and improved export earnings.

Despite the encouraging record and performance achieved during the first two years of the current Plan, Morocco continues to face formidable obstacles to attainment of the five-year Plan goals and long-run development aspirations. Cereals production will continue to fluctuate with variations in annual rainfall, despite the upward trend in per acre output being brought about by the expansion of the "green revolution" throughout Morocco's grain producing areas.

The lack of trained manpower continues to inhibit effective use of human and capital resources for development purposes. More people must be educated and trained to fill planning and operational positions at all levels in both the public and private sectors in order to accelerate economic and social development.

More basically, Morocco's rapid rate of population increase and its substantial numbers of unemployed remain major problems. Widespread rural underemployment has encouraged a continual influx to the cities, and the urban population is rising at an estimated rate of 5% annually. Government efforts are largely directed to unemployment through the Food-for-Work Program and to stemming the rural exodus towards the cities. The expansion of the economy during the past two years has helped reduce somewhat the number of unemployed, but progress has been slow because the number of new entrants to the labor force has been as great as the number of new job opportunities created. The Government recognizes that efforts to raise the standard of living of Moroccans will yield little result in the long run unless a companion program is undertaken to reduce the 3.2% rate of population expansion; accordingly, it has undertaken a family planning program to reduce the birth rate.

FY 1971 PROGRAM

The U.S. aid program in Morocco operates within the multi-lateral context of an active, IBRD-led Consultative Group. The IBRD and France are the major sources of economic assistance to Morocco, while Germany, Canada, Belgium, and Italy also provide significant amounts.

The proposed FY 1971 A.I.D. program for Morocco of \$15.9 million consists of \$2.6 million in Technical Assistance, \$13 million in Development Loans and \$310,000 for population programs. In addition, \$34.4 million of P.L. 480 assistance is planned. Of this amount, Title I sales are expected to reach \$17.0 million, and the Title II Food-for-Work and Voluntary Agencies, \$17.4 million.

Agriculture

The agriculture program accounts for slightly over half of A.I.D.'s \$2.2 million FY 1970 Technical Assistance program for Morocco. In rain-fed farming areas, A.I.D. will continue assistance in cereals production and livestock and range improvement. Technical Assistance to test and develop improved wheat varieties will continue under the Tunisia-Morocco regional contract with the Rockefeller-sponsored wheat improvement center in Mexico. The results of the research carried out under this project are disseminated through

MOROCCO

the government's A.I.D.-assisted programs for the distribution and credit sale of fertilizer and for improved land-preparations by mechanical cultivation. While A.I.D. is presently concentrating on production problems, we plan to continue storage and marketing studies initiated during the past year. In the livestock field, A.I.D. will maintain its assistance in developing a range management program, including animal health improvement.

A.I.D. will continue to train agricultural specialists in the U.S., and began, this fiscal year, to finance a contract with the University of Minnesota to work jointly with the University of Louvain, Belgium, and Laval University, Canada, to assist research programs in specialized fields at the Moroccan Agronomic Institute in Rabat, where agricultural experts are being trained at the Masters and Ph.D levels.

A fourth annual sector loan will be provided to finance imports of supplies required to increase output, principally in the agricultural sector. These loans provide Morocco with such key commodities as seeds, farm equipment, tinsplate, fertilizer, and chemicals for the rainfed agriculture sector. Counterpart funds generated by this program are used for development projects in the agricultural sector.

Family Planning and Manpower Resources

Family planning is an integral part of the 1968-72 Development Plan. The current annual population growth rate of 3.2% places an additional burden on development efforts.

Since FY 1969, A.I.D. has supported a government sponsored family planning program aimed at a 10% reduction in new births by 1972 -- the last year of the development plan. A.I.D.'s contribution of \$310,000 in FY 1971 will provide technical advisory services, commodities, participant training, and equipment. Part of this support will continue to be through U.S.-owned local currency derived from P.L. 480 Title I programs.

A.I.D.-supported participant training programs will develop skills in agriculture, industry, engineering, and management at a cost of \$500,000 in FY 1971. A.I.D.-financed agricultural planning specialists will continue to assist the Ministry of Agriculture in implementing the Plan and coordinating annual economic budgets. Similar assistance is expected to commence late in FY 1970 for the Ministries of Planning and Finance. A.I.D. will supplement the local salaries provided by the Moroccan Government for these specialists.

Industry and Tourism

A.I.D. will help develop the tourist industry, which has an excellent potential as a major source of foreign exchange earnings. Our efforts will be primarily directed at assisting U.S. private investment in tourism projects by providing advisory services to potential investors and encouraging the use of Cooley Loans. Several American firms have already invested in Moroccan tourist facilities.

Morocco is attracting an increasing number of potential U.S. investors in several other economic sectors. Projects currently under consideration by U.S. firms include fish and vegetable canning plants and low-cost housing. A.I.D. has encouraged private sector development through its agro-industry survey program. To date, U.S. firms have joined Moroccan interests in establishing improved wheat seed production, large-scale ranching, integrated poultry raising and safflower seed production. For example, an American cattle-producing firm, the King Ranch, is participating in a large private venture in Morocco which benefits from a \$1.5 million Cooley Loan made in early FY 1970.

In FY 1969, A.I.D. authorized a Development Loan to the National Economic Development Bank (BNDE) to finance costs of private sector projects leading towards accelerated industrial development. We plan to extend a second loan to BNDE in FY 1971 as well as loans to improve key infrastructure facilities in the transportation and communications sectors.

Food for Work

A.I.D. assistance to the Promotion Nationale (PN), which is an unemployment relief program financed primarily by the Government of Morocco to give work to over 100,000 Moroccans, includes not only food donations but Technical Assistance. A.I.D. has contracted with the International Voluntary Service to furnish agricultural engineers to assist the Government in selecting and planning projects using PN labor. The purpose of this activity, which will require \$175,000 for Technical Assistance in FY 1970, is to construct small dams, roads, etc., and also to select projects that will make a significant economic contribution, e.g., creation of permanent infrastructure and long-term revenue-producing improvements.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Country: MOROCCO

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1969				Estimate FY 1970				Proposed FY 1971		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	8,000	XXX	XXX	XXX	6,493*	XXX	XXX	XXX	13,310*	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	936	844	92		1,474	1,474			1,754	1,754	
Participants	349	349	-		414	414			549	549	
Commodities	174	110	64		98	98			56	56	
Other Costs	65	65	-		223	223			275	275	
Total Project Assistance	1,524	1,368	156		2,209	2,209			2,634	2,634	
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	958	894	64		1,229	1,229			1,351	1,351	
Other Agency	99	29	70		41	41			25	25	
Contract	467	445	22		939	939			1,258	1,258	
Program Assistance											
Total Other than Devel. Loan	1,524	1,368	156		2,209	2,209			2,634	2,634	
Total Assistance	9,524	XXX	XXX	XXX	8,702	XXX	XXX	XXX	15,944	XXX	XXX

* Includes grants of \$193,000 in FY 1970 and \$310,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	20	21	22
Participating agency	2	3	3
Contractor technicians	7	23	29
Total	29	47	54

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract	78	90	110
Contract	1	4	6
Total	79	94	116

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Assistance to Higher Agricultural Education and Training	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 608-11-110-088	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 241, FY 1970 CP	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	

This project is designed to assist Morocco in meeting its requirements for professional-level Moroccan soils and plant scientists; these are key skills for development of the country's important agricultural sector, including the implementation of A.I.D.-supported agricultural projects. Through an impending contract with a U. S. university, A.I.D. will provide technical assistance to the Agronomic Institute, in Rabat, along with complementary assistance from the Universities of Louvain (Belgium) and Laval (Canada). The Institute is newly established, and, starting 1972, will graduate agriculturalists in a variety of skills at the Ph. D. and Masters levels.

The graduates of this Institute will average 40-50 annually at the Masters level by 1975 and will provide faculty for the Institute itself and, eventually, for the School of Agriculture (B. S. level) at Meknes; they will also provide professional staff for the Agricultural Research Division and other Divisions of the Ministry of Agriculture. The private sector is also expected to take a number of the graduates, but initially the first priority for graduates will be the government itself.

The initial Project Agreement for this activity was executed December, 1969. It provides for the assign-

ment to the Institute of four A.I.D.-financed professors (Plant Breeder, Soil Microbiologist, Soil Chemist, Plant Pathologist). It also funds short-term advisors from the contractor's campus, graduate training at the campus of Moroccan participants, who will help staff the Institute upon completion of their training, and selected laboratory equipment and training materials.

The FY 1971 requirements for this project are estimated at \$185,000 for forward funding of the A.I.D. contract to March 31, 1972. Of this amount, \$160,000 covers 4 technicians and short-term advisors, \$24,000 covers 6 participants, and \$1,000 for commodities.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES To be selected
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69										
Estimated FY 70	340	50			320	320		160	160	
Estimated through 6/30/70	340	50	290		16	16		24	24	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		4	4		1	1	
					-	-		-	-	
Proposed FY 71	185	799	1,324		340	340		185	185	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants ...						
				Commodities ...						
				Other Costs ...						
				Total Obligations						

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Cereals Production	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 608-11-130-058	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 242, FY 1970 CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

The purpose of this project is to help Morocco achieve a significant increase in annual production of wheat in order to: (a) increase the income of Moroccan farmers and enable them to participate in the development of the country and (b) reduce Moroccan wheat import requirements, thereby easing pressures on Morocco's balance of payments.

The principal elements required to achieve these objectives are: improved practices; increased use of fertilizers; introduction and development of high-yielding varieties; expansion of production and use of high-quality seed; training of Moroccan wheat scientists, extension technicians, and extension agents; and, continued availability of adequate agricultural credit.

The project is coordinated by a Moroccan inter-ministerial committee chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture and including the Ministries of Finance, Interior and Public Works. The A.I.D. input is through agronomic advisers supplied by a contract with the Near East Foundation and by Direct-Hire staff.

Supplementary to this project, but integral to its implementation, is the provision by A.I.D. of three

Research Agronomists working in Morocco under a regional A.I.D. contract with the International Center for Corn and Wheat Improvement (CIMMYT) of Mexico; these CIMMYT agronomists assist in the planning and execution of a national program of research into the production techniques and the development of varieties required for maximum economic wheat production. The A.I.D. CIMMYT contract provides similar services to Tunisia and is, accordingly, financed under A.I.D. regional funds and discussed in detail under the Regional Programs Section of this Presentation.

Over 600,000 acres have been involved to date in this program, including 5,000 for the new high yield varieties. More than 140,000 farmers have received medium and long-term agricultural credit for purchase of fertilizer, equipment and seed. Average yields have doubled on farms employing the new techniques. The Moroccan government is providing research farms for wheat research, seed production, training and production promotion activities, Moroccan personnel to help in the program, and land, equipment and transportation. Total cost of these inputs to the Moroccans was about \$2.8 million in CY 1969 plus about \$14 million in country-owned local currency counterpart to run the agricultural credit fund.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
Through 6/30/69	499	432	67		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Near East Foundation
Estimated FY 70	216	190		U.S. Technicians	47	97	144	73	55	128	
Estimated through 6/30/70	715	622	93	Participants . . .	45	-	45	41	-	41	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	15	-	15	10	-	10	
				Other Costs . . .	12	-	12	12	-	12	
Proposed FY 71	191	326	1,232	Total Obligations	119	97	216	136	55	191	

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Cereals Production	608-11-130-058

In FY 1971, A.I.D. funds for the bilateral portion of the project are required for 3 direct-hire technicians (\$73,000), 3 Near East contract technicians (\$55,000), 8 participants (\$41,000), commodities (\$10,000), and logistic support costs (\$12,000).

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Livestock and Rangeland Improvement	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P.243, FY 1970 CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974
PROJECT NUMBER 608-11-130-078			

The objective of this project is to demonstrate that rehabilitation of the grazing and animal resources of the communal lands of Morocco, through the application of modern range management methods and rational animal husbandry practices, is both economically possible and organizationally feasible and desirable.

The principal result expected to be achieved by this project is the systematic rehabilitation of grazing land and livestock resources (sheep and goat), applied nationally, which will substantially increase the annual production of meat and livestock products. Towards this end, project implementation centers on establishing a deferred and annual rotation system of controlled grazing, at selected demonstration grazing/water sites, which will rehabilitate perennial grasses, increase productivity of native grass, and achieve a balanced year-long nutritional animal diet. Other steps include (1) carrying out a pasture reseeding plan to accelerate rehabilitation of ranges which are ecologically in "poor and fair" condition, and (2) establishing a health control, breeding improvement, and marketing plan which will permit the animals to make fullest utilization of the year-long nutritional balance provided by the range management and grazing improvement program. An inter-ministerial committee chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture, and including

the Ministries of Finance, Interior and Public Works, supervises the execution of the project.

To date seed trials have been conducted on 100 acres of land to determine suitable species of grass for local conditions. Six participants have been trained in the U. S. in range management techniques. The project staff has also been working with provincial authorities and local tribes to introduce concepts of deferred and controlled grazing and to assure appropriate health protection of the sheep and goats.

For FY 71, A.I.D. funds are required for a Direct-Hire Range Management Advisor, who is the chief U. S. advisor for the project, plus 1 animal health veterinarian (\$46,000); forward funding to March 1972 of nine volunteers to serve under an ongoing A.I.D. contract with the International Voluntary Services to help carry out the field work under the project (\$118,000); five participants (\$20,000); commodities including vehicles, veterinary supplies and livestock marking equipment (\$15,000); and logistic support costs (\$8,000).

Morocco provides local currency financing of local project assistants and local support costs of A.I.D. technicians and the IVS team.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES International Voluntary Services (IVS)
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	153	88	65							
Estimated FY 70	97	121		57		57	46	118	164	
Estimated through 6/30/70	250	209	41	24		24	20	-	20	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	15		15	15	-	15	
				1		1	8	-	8	
Proposed FY 71	207	409	866	97		97	89	118	207	

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Development Planning Assistance		ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 608-11-140-087	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 244, FY 1970 CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973

One of the major interests of the Moroccan Government and the IBRD-led Consultative Group on Morocco is the improvement of Moroccan sectoral and budgetary planning in connection with implementation of the 1968-72 Development Plan and the preparation of the next Plan. Close coordination of the planning and budgetary process, and systematic identification of priority projects and attendant costs, are critical to an efficiently administered development program. Toward this end, A.I.D. is providing developing planning assistance to two key ministries.

A. Ministry of Agriculture: Implementation of this project sub-activity commenced December, 1969, pursuant to an initial Project Agreement executed late in FY 69. Under a host-country contract, International Development Services, Inc., is providing four agricultural economists, consultants, and participant training to a newly established planning unit attached to the Office of the Minister of Agriculture; the services of these American technicians are financed by the Moroccan Government, with A.I.D. supplementing their local salaries. This unit is (1) assisting in the preparation of budgets, among other activities, and in the implementation of agricultural projects envisaged in the 1968-72 Plan; (2) establishing methods to ensure better coordination of agricultural programming;

and (3) establishing priorities for all agricultural programs. The Moroccan Government's cash contribution to this sub-activity will be the equivalent of \$105,000.

B. Ministry of Plan: The initial Project Agreement for for this sub-activity is expected to be signed during late FY 1970 and to provide for four economists, consultants, and training to assist the Ministry of Plan in its supervision of the 1968-72 Development Plan, including liaison with the Ministry of Finance, and preparation for the succeeding Plan. It is envisaged that the economists will be assigned under a host-country contract with an American university, along procedural lines followed in the agricultural element of this project. Given the later start of this sub-activity than that contemplated in last year's Presentation, it is likely that the currently scheduled final obligation date of FY 72 indicated in that Presentation will have to be extended for an additional year.

FY 1971 funding for this project will cover forward-funding requirements to completion of both host-country contracts: 4 technicians and consultants for 12 months under activity "A" (\$205,000 including overhead costs) and like services under activity "B" (\$204,000). Participant and on-the-job training will be provided. Three of the 4 technicians under activity "A" were on board

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES International Development Services
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	187	-	187							
Estimated FY 70	320	148								
Estimated through 6/30/70	507	148	359							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 71	409	384	1,300		320	320		409	409	
				Total Obligations						

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Development Planning Assistance	608-11-140-087

in February 1970 and a fourth is expected in April 1970. Activity "B" is expected to get underway in May 1970. Since project implementation commenced only in FY 1970, the pipeline for this project should be drawn down significantly during FY 1971.

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Development Support	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 608-15-199-036	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 245, FY 1970 CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

This project finances the advisors and other activities in support of A.I.D.'s projects directed towards Moroccan agricultural goals. There are three major activities under this project:

1. The project funds the Chief and Deputy Chief of the Food and Agriculture Division of A.I.D., the Program Assistant, two American secretaries and half the salaries of two local employees. The Food and Agriculture Officer and his staff are responsible for the planning, direction, and coordination of the U. S. A.I.D. agricultural program and liaison with ranking Moroccan agricultural officials.

2. Training is a second activity and includes observational type programs for policy-making officials and academic or other training for specialized personnel.

3. The project also finances economic and/or feasibility studies in those fields which A.I.D. and Morocco have identified as agricultural problem areas. Other types of studies include those under the Large Unit Agriculture program, designed to encourage potential American corporate investors to assess prospects in African countries.

To date, studies under this project on agricultural education, cereals pricing policies, grain storage

problems, among others, have been completed and are being used to improve agricultural production. Similarly, LJA studies have been performed by American companies, who are now considering or have made investments in such private ventures as seed multiplication, cattle ranching, olive processing, and onion processing.

FY 1971 funding covers the U. S. A.I.D. staff (\$109,000); selected economic studies including a detailed wheat and corn storage study (\$17,000); 14 long- and short-term participants (\$60,000); costs of local employees (\$8,000); and private investment surveys under A.I.D.'s Large Unit Agricultural Program (\$258,000).

* Continuing project subject to annual review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	1,231	1,091	140							
Estimated FY 70	305	415								
Estimated through 6/30/70	1,536	1,506	30							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 71	452	*	*							
				Total Obligations	175	130	305	177	275	452

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Industrial Development Support	ACTIVITY Industry	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 608-15-299-042	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 246, FY 1970 CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

This project assists the Government of Morocco with its plans for industrial development by facilitating investment through technical assistance to Moroccan and American private groups and Moroccan Government agencies concerned with the industrial sector.

There has been a great deal of interest demonstrated by American investors in the possibilities of investment in Morocco, as is evidenced by surveys and investments made by U. S. hotel chains and agro-industries. Despite these investments and the Moroccan interest in attracting new investment, they still need technical assistance to remove road blocks which presently hinder investment.

Two A.I.D.-financed direct-hire technicians work with the Government on possible ways of encouraging private investment. A.I.D. also plans to supplement the local salaries of two U. S. technicians to be employed for two years by the national electricity organization (O.N.E.) to help improve its organizational and accounting methods and thereby improve O.N.E.'s growth capability, which is essential to meeting the industrial economy's expanding requirements for electric power. Finally, Moroccans active in the public or private industrial sector are selected for advanced training in the U. S.

In FY 1971, funding is needed to cover the cost of (a) two direct-hire Industrial Development Officers and a secretary (\$80,000); (b) 12 long and short term participants in such fields as marketing, business management, mining, and transportation (\$50,000); (c) selected studies of key problems in the industrial sector e.g., (electric power study) and the two above-mentioned electric power technicians under host country contract (\$126,000); and (d) local employees (\$8,000).

* Continuing project subject to annual review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES to be selected
Through 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
	521	517	4							
Estimated FY 70	128	98		75		75	80	126	206	
Estimated through 6/30/70	649	615	34	51		51	50	-	50	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-		-	-	-	-	
				2		2	8	-	8	
Proposed FY 71	264	*	*	128		128	138	126	264	
				Total Obligations						

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Population/Family Planning 608-11-580-089 PROJECT NUMBER	ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation PRIOR REFERENCE P. 247, FY 1970 CP	FUNDS DL INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
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The project assists the Government of Morocco to achieve its Five Year Plan goal of reducing the birth rate by 10 per cent by 1972.

The importance of population control and family planning in realizing the goals of the Five Year Plan is of overriding importance since Morocco has one of the highest crude natural rates of population increase in the world, 3.2 per cent, compared to the world average of approximately 2.2 per cent. If this rate is projected, by 1985 the population would double from 13 million in 1967 to 26 million.

The implications of the above figures for Morocco's long-run development and stability have led to official recognition of the problem and to assigning population control priority in the Ministry of Health for the Plan period. An official Moroccan family planning program, developed with the assistance of the Population Council and Ford Foundation, has been operating on a limited basis under Royal Decree since August 1966. Concurrently with this program, Morocco is moving forward with the planning of the 1970 census which will provide essential baseline data for measuring the effectiveness of family planning.

A.I.D. technical assistance is planned or is being provided to Morocco: (1) family planning assis-

tance in the mass media adult education field, consultants for specialized areas, commodities, (2) a contract technician to help establish a demographic statistics laboratory, and (3) assistance in carrying out a country-wide population census. The latter consists of three Bureau of Census specialists respectively in cartography, sampling quality control, and operation of IBM equipment.

Besides funding the newly created Division of Family Planning in the Ministry of Health, the Moroccan Government is supporting the greater part of the planning and implementation of the census and is providing housing allowances, local travel and per diem of U. S. personnel involved in the project.

A.I.D. funding began with an initial obligation in February 1969. FY 1971 requirements are \$30,000 for a Direct Hire population advisor to coordinate the A.I.D. assistance and provide guidance to the Moroccan Government; \$45,000 for forward funding of a PASA with the Census Bureau to provide 3 experts assisting in the Moroccan census; \$80,000 for a contract with the University of North Carolina providing the services of 1 technician and 3 short-term consultants in the field of demographic statistics; \$10,000 for 3 participants in statistical studies and family planning; and \$145,000 for commodities.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	156	-	156	U.S. Technicians	20	98	118	30	125	155	(1) Population Council (2) University of North Carolina (3) Bureau of Census (PASA)
Estimated FY 70	193	244		Participants . . .	15	-	15	10	-	10	
Estimated through 6/30/70	349	244	105	Commodities . . .	40	20	60	125	20	145	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 71	310	508	1,167	Total Obligations	75	118	193	165	145	310	

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Assistance to Promotion Nationale	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 248, FY 1970 CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
PROJECT NUMBER 608-11-995-046			

This project enables the Government of Morocco to carry out an effective program of labor-intensive economic development projects alleviating the country's unemployment problem, as well as improving and making more efficient use of Morocco's natural resources.

The U. S. is providing PL 480 Title II food and technical assistance to help the Moroccan Government develop improved techniques to assure maximum economic benefit of the projects, and to train key Promotion Nationale (PN) personnel. PN projects include reforestation, small irrigation works, small roads, housing and school construction. The workers are paid 40 per cent "in kind" by U. S. PL 480 Title II food resources and 60 per cent "in kind" and in wages by the Government of Morocco. The U. S. began furnishing technicians to the Promotion Nationale in FY 1968; however, Title II wheat has been provided since 1961.

Since inception of the program in 1961, over 200,000 acres of land have been reforested, 100,000 acres of land cleared, 7,000 miles of irrigation canals constructed, and 35,000 miles of road built or improved. The program provides useful work for about 125,000 people annually.

Through December 1968, the Moroccan Government had contributed the equivalent of over \$70 million to the PN

program, including laborers' cash wages, purchase of tools, purchase and rental of equipment and administrative costs. The Government of Morocco contribution is more than 70 per cent of the Program's total costs.

Starting in FY 1968, the U. S. has assisted in planning and implementing projects and is providing funding for 2 direct-hire Food for Peace Officers, and up to 5 agricultural engineers under a contract with the International Voluntary Service. The IVS team is assigned to project sites and has been working toward increasing the direct contribution of projects under this program to Morocco's economic development under the Five Year Plan, particularly the agricultural sector.

FY 1971 funding will continue to finance 2 direct-hire Food for Peace Officers (\$44,000), the forward-funding contract costs for the 5 IVS technicians (\$90,000), 6 participants in such fields as erosion control, forestry, irrigation engineering (\$23,000), and local personnel (\$18,000).

U. S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	International Voluntary Services (IVS)
Through 6/30/69	198	147	51								
Estimated FY 70	145	129									
Estimated through 6/30/70	343	276	67	U.S. Technicians	44	52	96	44	90	134	
				Participants . . .	23	-	23	23	-	23	
				Commodities . . .	8	-	8	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs . . .	18	-	18	18	-	18	
Proposed FY 71	175	67	585	Total Obligations	93	52	145	85	90	175	

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE General Training	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 608-11-995-083	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 249, FY 1970 CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

This project provides participant training not directly related to specific projects. The overall aim of the project is to help Morocco meet its needs for middle and high level skilled manpower in accordance with priority development goals through short-term, degree or post-graduate training.

A.I.D. assistance is presently providing scholarships for 36 Moroccan students studying at the American University of Beirut. These students were chosen by the Ministry of Economic Affairs from candidates specializing in priority subjects such as education, engineering and business.

Candidates for training in the U. S. are proposed by particular Moroccan Ministries. In FY 1970, training is being provided to ten participants in such fields as air traffic control and manpower development.

The Moroccan Government finances all international travel and other support costs of these participants. In FY 1971, A.I.D. funding will cover 25 continuing students at the American University of Beirut and 20 long- and short-term participants in the U. S. in such fields as public safety training, engineering, customs, and manpower analysis.

* Continuing project subject to annual review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
	Through 6/30/69	563	345	218	Estimated FY 1970		Proposed FY 1971		
					Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID
Estimated FY 70	195	218		-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/70	758	563	195	195		195	281	281	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 71	281	*	*	195		195	281	281	
				Total Obligations					

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Technical Support	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 250, FY 1970 CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1957	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
PROJECT NUMBER 608-11-999-000			

The Technical Support activity provides support services and personnel which can not be charged to specific projects. These include advisory procurement services, particularly as related to the A.I.D. Agricultural Sector Loan; engineering advice and monitoring of Development Loans such as the Nouasseur Airport Loans and the Lower Moulouya Loans; participant training administration; assisting in program planning, implementation and evaluation; preparation and translation of program documents and correspondence with the Government of Morocco.

In addition, the U. S. Information Service (U.S.I.S.) under a Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA) is providing English language training to prospective participants, returned participants, and Moroccan Government employees whose knowledge of English will assist A.I.D. in the conduct of its program.

The Government of Morocco, through a Trust Fund, provides local currency to meet program costs for all projects equivalent to about 15 per cent of total A.I.D. grant assistance. This fund is financed by the Moroccan Government on the basis of \$4,500 - equivalent in dirhams - for each program-funded U. S. technician. The Fund is used to finance about half of the salaries of A.I.D. local employees, the housing

allowances of technicians, local per diem, travel and transportation costs, locally purchased supplies and services, and international travel of A.I.D. participants. Cumulative disbursements by the Fund through FY 69 amounted to nearly \$300,000 in local currency.

The FY 1971 requirements under this project cover salaries, personnel benefits, travel and transportation of six U. S. technicians including 2 Assistant Program Officers, 1 Junior Officer Trainee, 1 Engineer, 1 Supply Advisor, and 1 secretary (\$202,000); a PASA with U.S.I.S. for language training (\$25,000); commodities, including furniture to meet requirements for the additional USAID staff members (\$22,000); other costs including printing, rent, local hire technicians and Shared Administrative Services (\$221,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1970			Proposed FY 1971			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/69	3,352	3,319	33							
Estimated FY 70	462	467								
Estimated through 6/30/70	3,814	3,786	28							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 71	470	*	*							
				Total Obligations						

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/70	Funds	Amount		
Industry, Management and Engineering Training	608-11-280-040	1962	1969	301	250	51	-	51				301	
Manpower Planning Assistance	608-11-460-080	1967	1970	77	58	19	1	20				78	
Investment Promotion Center	608-11-910-084	1967	1969	36	35	1	-	1				36	
Total													
TC													
SA													
DL (grants)													

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: MOROCCO

Borrower: Government of Morocco

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Nousseur Airbase Conversion *608-H-020 and 608-H-020A	
Amended: 1/3/66 and 4/19/66	
Date Authorized: *5/27/64	Date Signed: 4/19/66
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 2,300	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Amendment 4,000	Interest Rate 1/
6,300	Currency of Repayment . . US \$
Disbursed 4,339	
Repayments -	
Interest Collected 28	
Amendment 8	

dirham costs.

Non-U.S. costs were financed under the A.I.D. loan through the use of U.S.-owned (excess) Moroccan dirhams. The loan will be repaid, however, entirely in U.S. dollars.

<u>1/</u> Interest Rate:	Original Loan	
	Grace Period	3/4%
	Thereafter	2 %
	Amendment	
	Grace Period	1 %
	Thereafter	2 1/2 %

Purpose of Loan: To finance the conversion of the former U.S. Air Force base at Nousseur into a modern international civil airport. The original loan of \$2.3 million (1964) was intended to assist in financing an interim conversion based on recommendations from FAA. A.I.D. subsequently accepted a revised conversion plan designed for 15-20 years. Additional funds in the amount of \$4 million were provided to help meet the costs of the expanded project. The project includes procurement of equipment; modification, rehabilitation and improvement of existing facilities; and construction of new facilities.

Physical Status: In December 1969, the project was completed and the airport opened to civilian traffic.

Financial Status: Construction costs continue to be funded under the loan on a basis of reimbursement to the Government of Morocco. Funds are expected to be fully disbursed prior to the June 30, 1970 terminal date for disbursements. The loan is to be repaid entirely in U.S. dollars.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Morocco supervised construction of the project. The cost to Morocco was an estimated equivalent of \$300,000. Procurement was limited to the U.S. for U.S. dollar costs and to the free world for Moroccan

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: MOROCCO

Borrower: Government of Morocco

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Nousseur Airline Service Facilities 608-H-028	
Date Authorized: 3/3/67 Date Signed: 7/27/67	
<small>Loan Status as of 12/31/69</small>	<small>Loan Terms</small>
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 1,300	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 521	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 1 %
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment .. US \$

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Morocco is financing one-half of the total \$2.6 million estimated project cost. Procurement is limited to the U.S. for U.S. dollar costs and to Morocco and other free-world countries for Moroccan dirham costs. Non-U.S. costs are financed under the A.I.D. loan through the use of U.S.-owned (excess) Moroccan dirhams. The loan, however, will be repaid entirely in U.S. dollars.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing goods and services required for the design and construction of an airline ground service and maintenance facility at Nousseur International Airport. The facility is designed to fulfill Royal Air Maroc's requirements for a permanent home base facility and will also provide line service and maintenance facilities for all airlines operating at Nousseur. The project facilities include a hangar and annex, shop and vehicle maintenance building, administrative office, commissary and ramp service building, and related facilities.

Physical Status: Construction work began on the hangar and annex in September 1968 and on the other buildings and utilities in January 1969. All work was completed by December 1969.

Financial Status: Conditions precedent to disbursement were satisfied in September 1969. Construction costs are being funded under the loan on the basis of reimbursement to the Government of Morocco. The balance of the loan will be fully drawn down prior to the loan terminal date for disbursements (July 27, 1970).

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: MOROCCO

Borrower: Government of Morocco

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Irrigation Project II 608-H-031	
Date Authorized: 3/29/68	Date Signed: 6/28/68
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 5,000	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 89	Interest Rate 2 1/8
Repayments -	Grace Period 2 2/8
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . US \$

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: It is estimated that the Moroccan Government will provide about \$30 million for this phase. The dollar proceeds of the loan will be exclusively for U.S. procurement, while local and third country costs will be financed by excess Moroccan currency purchased from the U.S. Treasury with loan funds.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing goods and services required to continue and complete the irrigation development in the Lower Moulouya Valley (A.I.D. Loan 608-A-001). The first phase of the project (1960-1969) involved installing water storage and primary water conveyance systems. During the present (second) phase, the Moroccan Government expects by 1972 to increase land actually under gravity irrigation in the perimeter from the present 52,000 acres to about 75,000 acres.

Physical Status: Land development activities are continuing at the scheduled pace. Completion of the second phase is anticipated for the end of CY 1972.

Financial Status: A \$321,000 letter of commitment to cover the services of the U.S. engineering consultant has been issued. Repayment of the loan will be entirely in U.S. dollars.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: MOROCCO

Borrower: Government of Morocco

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Agriculture Sector 608-H-032	
Date Authorized: 6/21/68	Date Signed: 6/29/68
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 8,000	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 4,813	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 2 %
Interest Collected 7	Currency of Repayment . . US \$

production increased 30% in 1968 over 1967 primarily as a result of favorable rainfall and expanded Moroccan efforts. For other developments regarding Moroccan action on its self-help undertakings in the agricultural sector, see Loan 036.

Financial Status: As of December 31, 1969, disbursements amounted to \$4.8 million and an estimated \$7.5 million had been committed. The remainder will be committed by March 1970 and final disbursements are expected by the end of FY 1970.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: Under terms of the loan, commodities are imported through private Moroccan importers who deposit the local currency equivalent of foreign exchange allocations they receive in a counterpart fund. The proceeds deposited in this fund are used to partially defray the budgetary costs to Morocco of the agricultural development program, thereby assisting Morocco to meet the budgetary deficits incurred in carrying out its new Five Year Development Plan.

All procurement under the loan will be of U.S. source and origin.

Purpose of Loan: The agriculture sector loan is designed to finance imported commodities and equipment such as fertilizer, seeds, insecticides, farm equipment and food processing equipment in support of Morocco's development program. Commodities provided under the loan complement the technical assistance furnished to spur development in the agriculture sector.

The loan was provided on the condition that Morocco take certain self-help steps including improving the organization of the Ministry of Agriculture, expanding annually the area benefitting from the cereals programs, assurance of sufficient agricultural credit for medium and small private farmers and development of a comprehensive annual economic budget to serve as the basis for annual consultation between Morocco and the U.S.

Improvements have already been registered in the Ministry of Agriculture with decentralization of authority to regional offices and longer tenure on the part of key personnel. Fifty-seven local credit outlets opened in 1967 and credit extended was doubled in 1968, reaching 110,000 farmers. In 1968 the Ministries of Plan and Finance established a permanent inter-ministerial committee to monitor the execution of the Plan. Agriculture

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: MOROCCO

Borrower: Government of Morocco

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Agriculture Sector Loan 608-H-036	
Date Authorized: 4/29/69	Date Signed: 7/14/69
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 5,000	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 3%
Repayments -	Grace Period 2%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment .. US \$

scheduled to be made before December 31, 1970.
Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: Under terms of the loan, commodities are imported through private Moroccan importers who deposit the local currency equivalent of foreign exchange allocations they receive in a counterpart fund. The proceeds deposited in this fund are used to partially defray the budgetary costs to Morocco of the agricultural development program, thereby assisting Morocco to meet the budgetary deficits incurred in carrying out its new Five Year Development Plan.

All procurement under the loan will be of U.S. source and origin.

Purpose of Loan: This sector loan follows that of FY 1968 and helps to assure foreign exchange to finance imported commodities and equipment required for Morocco's development program in 1970.

The loan was provided on the condition that Morocco take certain self-help steps, including assuring the availability of sufficient agricultural credit for medium and small private farmers, maintaining the annual schedule adapted in Operation Fertilizer for expanded coverage under the cereals program, continuing the improvement of the administration and organization of the Ministry of Agriculture, and creating an agricultural planning unit.

Progress in these and related areas continues to be made by the Moroccan Government. For example, high yield cereals varieties are being utilized on a larger scale, an agricultural planning unit is in operation, and a newly established graduate-level agricultural education institution is in operation.

Financial Status: The FY 1968 sector loan is now nearly totally committed, and it is anticipated that this FY 1969 loan will be committed by mid-CY 1970. Letters of commitment for the full \$5 million have been issued, and letters of credit amounting to \$2.5 million are expected to be issued in February 1970. Final disbursements are

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: MOROCCO

Borrower: Government of Morocco

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Banque Nationale pour le Developpment Economique (BNDE) 608-H-038	
Date Authorized: 6/27/69	Date Signed: 1/23/70
Loan Status as of 12/31/69	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration: 40 yrs. Second Step 20 yrs.
Authorized 3,000	Grace Period 10 yrs. Second Step 3 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 3% Second Step 4% Grace period 2% Second Step 4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment . . US \$
Interest Collected -	

The loan will be entirely repaid in dollars by the Government of Morocco.

Purpose of Loan: To provide a new source of funds to the Banque Nationale pour le Developpment Economique for relending to stimulate investment in and promote the development of Moroccan agro-industry and tourism. The A.I.D. loan supplements \$62.5 million in loan funds made available to the National Bank by the World Bank over an 8-year period. Established in 1959, the National Bank is today the largest Moroccan source of medium- and long-term lending to industry and tourism. Most of its sub-loans are made to private, Moroccan-owned enterprises.

Financial Status: The loan agreement was signed January 23 1970. Conditions precedent to disbursement have not yet been met. First disbursement is expected in April 1970.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Morocco is guarantor of repayment of the loan and has provided 43% of the share capital of the National Bank. All dollar proceeds of the loan must be used for procurement of goods and services of U.S. source and origin. Up to 50% of the loan may be used, however, to finance Moroccan dirham costs of sub-projects (U.S.-owned excess Moroccan dirhams will be used for such purposes).

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Other Africa
Programs

OTHER AFRICA PROGRAMS

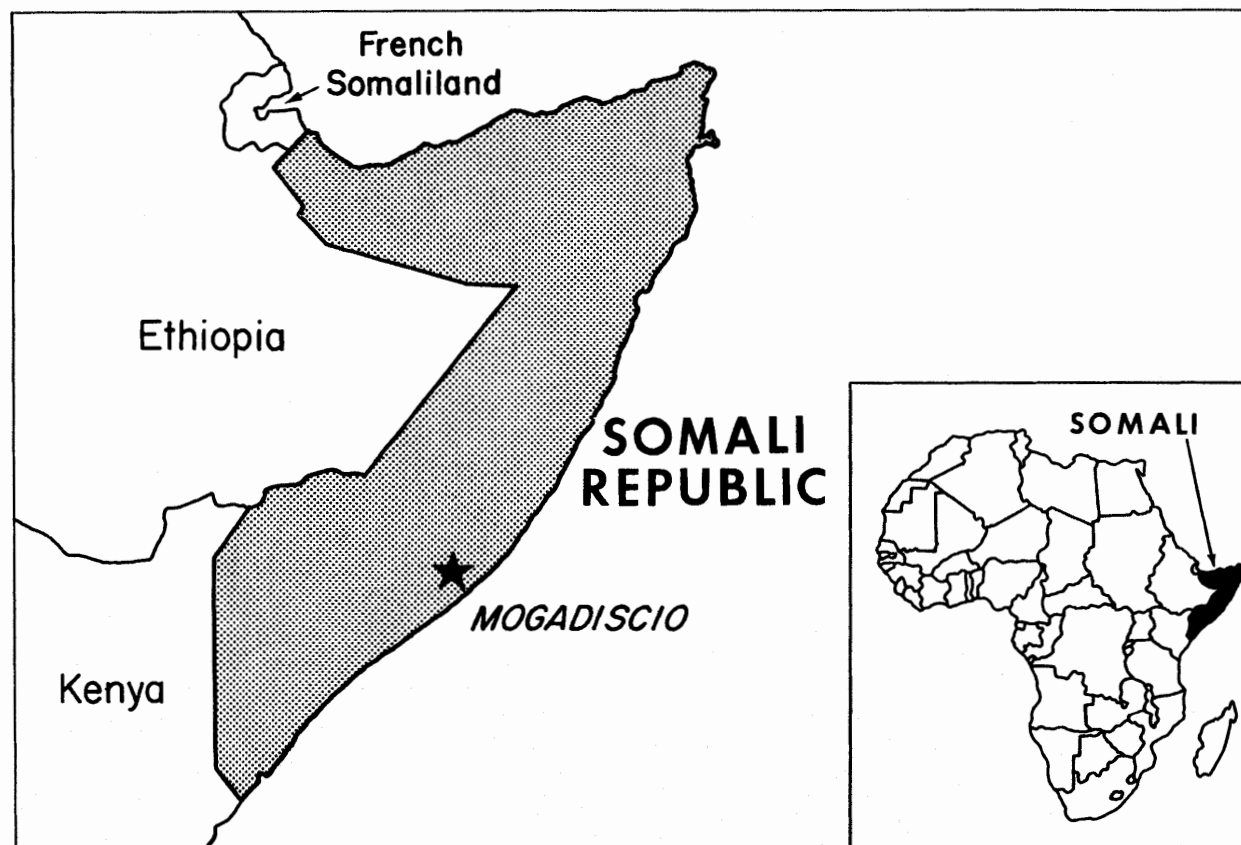
PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)				
	FY 1968 Actual	FY 1969 Actual	FY 1970 Estimated	FY 1971 Proposed
Development Loans	-	-	-	-
Technical Assistance . . .	3.7	2.6	2.3	1.9
Total A.I.D. Assistance	3.7	2.6	2.3	1.9

In FY 1971, A.I.D. will provide assistance to Somalia where funding is still required to complete ongoing projects.

For FY 1971, A.I.D. proposes to provide \$1.9 million in technical assistance. A P.L. 480 Title I sale program of about \$500,000 is also planned. In addition, if a multi-donor project to improve the port at Mogadiscio now being considered by the IBRD and other donors is undertaken, A.I.D. may make a loan contribution to the project.

In agriculture, \$510,000 is for an agricultural research and farmer training project essential for agricultural development and diversification, particularly cultivation of improved food grain and citrus fruits. In education, \$335,000 is for personnel for the National College of Education, the country's chief educational institution and teacher training center. In transportation, \$25,000 is planned for U.S. Corps of Engineers services to supervise post-construction close-out activities at the Chisimaio Port. For water resources and supply, \$300,000 will provide continuing management and training services for the Mogadiscio water system being constructed under an FY 1967 A.I.D. loan. In credit development, \$50,000 will finance the services of an advisor to the Somali Development Bank which is partially financed with A.I.D. loan funds. In public safety, \$140,000 is planned for additional selected training of the Somali National Police.

Somali Republic



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1969</i>)	2.8
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	3.1
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>)	246
Population Density Per Square Mile	11
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	34
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture	89

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	62*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	n. a.
People Per Doctor	28,300
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	5
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

* - 1968 in 1968 prices.

TABLE IV

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: SOMALI REPUBLIC

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Funds	Amounts		
Agricultural Services	649-11-110-038	1962	1972	5,163	4,378	785	525	685	625	TA	510	530	6,728
Chisimaio Port	649-52-340-035	1961	1971	10,727	9,685	1,042	385	650	777	TA	25	-	11,137
Mogadiscio Water	649-52-520-037	1962	1972	727	544	183	312	200	295	TA	300	300	1,639
National Teacher Education Center (NTEC)	649-11-640-036	1961	1972	4,095	3,525	570	331	550	351	TA	335	350	5,111
Public Safety	649-11-710-018	1959	1972	4,160	3,968	192	143	215	120	TA	140	150	4,593
Credit Development	649-52-920-040	1962	1971	439	396	43	55	50	48	TA	50	-	544
Technical Support	649-11-999-000	1958	1972	5,259	5,225	34	573	592	15	TA	540	525	6,897
Special Self-Help Development	649-11-998-048	1965	*	117	92	25	a/	25	-	TA	50	*	*
Water Resources Development	649-11-120-025	1959	1968	2,164	1,987	177	-	170	7	-	-	-	2,164
Civil Aviation	649-12-370-042	1962	1970	577	472	105	26	118	13	-	-	-	603
Scholarship Program	649-11-690-043	1962	1970	510	398	112	2	56	58	-	-	-	512
Self Help School Construction	649-11-690-052	1966	1968	239	230	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	239
Public Administration	649-12-790-049	1965	1968	169	141	28	-	28	-	-	-	-	169
Youth Training	649-11-995-047	1965	1970	88	65	23	1	22	2	-	-	-	89
Total												1,950	
TC												1,950	
SA													
DL (grants)													

a/Funded through the Special Development Authority in FY 1970.

* Subject to annual review

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	10	8	8
Participating agency	7	4	-
Contractor technicians	18	21	21
Total	35	33	29

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract	68	22	16
Contract	20	17	17
Total	88	39	33

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/69

COUNTRY: SOMALI REPUBLIC

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Repayment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization					
649-H-002A	Chisimaio Port Amendment	6/13/67	9/17/67	10	40	1	2½	2,400	1,493	U.S.\$	-	1
649-H-004	Development Bank (Two-Step)	6/13/67	9/18/67	5 10	20 40	4 1	4 2½	2,000	-	U.S.\$	- -	- -
649-H-005	Water Supply Project (Two-Step)	6/19/67	1/7/68	5 10	30 40	3½ 1	3½ 2½	8,500	717	U.S.\$	- -	- -
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	12,900	2,210	XXXX	-	1

SPECIAL SELF-HELP & DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Funding Category	Obligations(In Thousands of Dollars)		
	FY 1969 Actual	FY 1970 Estimated	FY 1971 Proposed
Development Loans	-	-	-
Technical Assistance	1,349	1,465	1,650*
Total A.I.D. Assistance	1,349	1,465	1,650*

A.I.D.'s Self-Help Fund is used in Africa to stimulate and assist small self-help endeavors in communities where the people have a need and a desire for a specific facility or service and are prepared to devote their local resources to meet this need. This program emphasizes the participation of local labor and the local community's donation of materials. U.S. self-help assistance is limited to small contributions of a one-time nature which serve primarily to stimulate or complete local activities. U.S. contributions for any single activity do not normally exceed \$10,000. The major criteria for these activities are as follows:

- Activities should have their basis in community action for small local activities.
- Activities should be directed to development-type endeavors which have a continuing value.
- Activities should be of a high impact nature, each benefitting the largest possible number of people.
- Activities should involve a contribution by the local community consisting of at least 50% of the value of the total resources required.

The Self-Help Fund has proved to be a particularly useful type of assistance in Africa where many countries do not

qualify as recipients for U.S. bilateral assistance. Conditions in some of these countries are such that small self-help activities may be the most effective type of assistance that can be extended by the U.S. at this particular time. In addition to assisting small community activities and demonstrating the rewards of self-help, this Fund permits the senior A.I.D. officer or principal U.S. diplomatic officer to demonstrate U.S. interest in the welfare of economically disadvantaged people at the community and village level.

Self-Help Fund assistance is extended through the simplest procedures consistent with fiscal requirements and sound practices. The U.S. contribution consists generally of providing basic equipment or building materials which are either beyond the means of the community or are not available locally. The types of activities which particularly lend themselves to this type of assistance are village water systems and community centers, school classrooms and libraries, rural health and maternity centers, small markets and farmer training centers.

In FY 1971, self-help assistance in Africa will be limited to 26 countries where the U.S. does not have a regular bilateral aid program. Each of these countries will receive self-help funds ranging from \$25,000 to \$100,000 for self-help assistance in FY 1971. These countries are Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Malagasy Republic, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somali Republic, Swaziland, Togo, Upper Volta, and Zambia.

*Excludes \$50,000 self-help funds for Somali Republic which are included with that country's total program presentation.

SELF-HELP FUND

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/70	Funds	Amount		
Special Self-Help and Development Projects													
Botswana	633-11-998-001	1967	Cont.	141	50	91	60	106	45	TA	75	Continuing	
Burundi	695-11-998-010	1965	Cont.	14	-	14	25	19	20	TA	25	Continuing	
Cameroon	631-11-998-028	1965	Cont.	214	168	46	100	71	75	TA	100	Continuing	
Central African Republic	676-11-998-018	1965	Cont.	362	234	128	100	148	80	TA	100	Continuing	
Chad	677-11-998-016	1965	Cont.	300	247	53	55	68	40	TA	75	Continuing	
Dahomey	680-11-998-021	1965	Cont.	534	338	196	100	221	75	TA	100	Continuing	
Equatorial Guinea	653-11-998-001	1970	Cont.	-	-	-	25	5	20	TA	25	Continuing	
Gabon	678-11-998-024	1965	Cont.	101	101	-	50	10	40	TA	25	Continuing	
Gambia	635-11-998-002	1966	Cont.	117	86	31	25	36	20	TA	25	Continuing	
Guinea	675-11-998-038	1965	Cont.	48	48	-	50	10	40	TA	50	Continuing	
Ivory Coast	681-11-998-036	1965	Cont.	196	157	39	25	44	20	TA	50	Continuing	
Lesotho	632-11-998-002	1967	Cont.	125	66	59	65	74	50	TA	75	Continuing	
Malagasy Republic	687-11-998-026	1965	Cont.	341	261	80	110	105	85	TA	100	Continuing	
Malawi	612-11-998-154	1965	Cont.	50	3	47	75	67	55	TA	100	Continuing	
Mali	688-11-998-017	1965	Cont.	127	53	74	75	94	55	TA	75	Continuing	
Mauritania ^{a/}	682-11-998-001	1965	Cont.	121	121	-	-	-	-	TA	25	Continuing	
Mauritius	642-11-998-001	1968	Cont.	50	20	30	50	40	40	TA	50	Continuing	
Niger	683-11-998-030	1965	Cont.	327	304	23	75	38	60	TA	75	Continuing	
Rwanda	696-11-998-010	1965	Cont.	69	19	50	50	60	40	TA	50	Continuing	
Senegal	685-11-998-017	1965	Cont.	223	173	50	b/	50	-	TA	50	Continuing	
Sierra Leone	636-11-998-017	1965	Cont.	55	1	54	75	74	55	TA	100	Continuing	
Somali Republic ^{c/}	647-11-998-048	1965	Cont.	(117)	(92)	(25)	(b/)	(25)	(-)	(TA)	(50)	Continuing	
Swaziland	645-11-998-001	1969	Cont.	50	5	45	50	55	40	TA	50	Continuing	
Togo	693-11-998-007	1965	Cont.	600	353	247	110	272	85	TA	100	Continuing	
Upper Volta	686-11-998-016	1965	Cont.	341	284	57	100	82	75	TA	100	Continuing	
Zambia	611-11-998-152	1965	Cont.	77	77	-	15	5	10	TA	50	Continuing	
Total.....											1650		
TC.....											1650		
SA.....													
DL (grants).....													

a/ Self-help project terminated in 1967 due to severance in diplomatic relations. Scheduled for reactivation in FY 1971.

b/ Funded through the Special Development Authority in FY 1970.

c/ Figures are non-add in this table. They are included with the total Somali Republic program.

TABLE IV

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: CAMEROON

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Funds	Amounts		
Agricultural Extension	631-11-110-016	1964	1969	592	457	135	-	135	-				592
Total													
TC													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	3	-	-
Participating agency	2	-	-
Contractor technicians	3	-	-
Total	8	-	-

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/69

COUNTRY: CAMEROON

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

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					
631-H-001	Trans-Cameroon Railroad	6-29-62	8-27-63	10	40	3/4	3/4	9,200	8,811	US \$	-	200
631-H-002	Mile 47 - Mamfe Road	4-26-65	2-22-66	10	40	1	2½	3,800	324	US \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	13,000	9,135	XXXX	-	200

TABLE IV

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Funds	Amounts		
Assistance to Agricultural Services	676-11-190-020	1963	1968	1,164	954	210	-	180	30				1,164
Total													
TC													
SA													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	4	-	-
Participating agency.....	2	-	-
Contractor technicians.....	-	-	-
Total	6	-	-

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

TABLE IV

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: DAHOMEY

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Funds	Amounts		
✓ Improvement of Grain Storage Facilities	680-11-190-024	1966	1968	265	218	47	-	47	-			-	265
Total													
TC													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	1	-	-
Participating agency.....	1	-	-
Contractor technicians.....	3	-	-
Total	5	-	-

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/69

COUNTRY: DAHOMEY

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

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					
680-H-002	Rural Water Supply	2-21-67	5-19-67	10	40	1	2½	850	28	US \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	850	28	XXXX	-	-

TABLE IV

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: GABON

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Funds	Amounts		
Vocational Education Improvement	678-11-610-018	1966	1968	642	372	270	-	200	70				642
Total													
TC													
SA													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	-	-	-
Participating agency.....	1	-	-
Contractor technicians.....	-	-	-
Total	1	-	-

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

TABLE IV

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: GAMBIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Funds	Amounts		
Assistance to Agricultural Services	635-11-190-003	1967	1967	190	148	42	-	20	22				190
Total													
TC													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	-	1	-
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	-	-	-
Total	-	1	-

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

TABLE IV

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY GUINEA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Funds	Amounts		
Industrial Vocational Training	675-11-610-004	1962	1969	6057	5243	814	-	500	314			-	6,057
Total													
TC													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	-	-	-
Participating agency	2	-	-
Contractor technicians	-	-	-
Total	2	-	-

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract	8	8	-
Contract	-	-	-
Total	8	8	-

TABLE IV

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: IVORY COAST

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Funds	Amounts		
Assistance to Civil Police (TC)	681-11-710-019	1962	1969	413	307	106	-	106	-			-	413
Total													
TC													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	4	-	-
Participating agency	3	-	-
Contractor technicians	1	-	-
Total	8	-	-

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/69

COUNTRY: IVORY COAST

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

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 (Two- Step) (two-step)	6-15-64	2-11-65	10	40	3/4	2	5,000	2,639	US \$	-	6
				5	20	4	4					
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	5,000	2,639	XXXX	-	6

TABLE IV

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Funds	Amounts		
Groundwater Development for Village Water Supplies	687-11-520-014	1962	1969	1,167	1,132	35	-	35	-				1,167
Total													
TC													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	2	-	-
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	1	-	-
Total	3	-	-

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/69

COUNTRY: MALAGASY REPUBLIC

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

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 Improvements (Two-Step)	6/17/65	1/ 7/66	10	40	1	2½	2,700	48	US \$	-	1
	Amendment A (Two-Step)	6/10/69	-	5	20	3½	3½	300	-	US \$	-	-
687-H-002	Telecommunications (Two-Step)	2/24/67	6/30/67	10	40	1	2½	2,000	1,982	US \$	-	12
				5	20	3½	3½					
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	5,000	2,030	XXXX	-	13

TABLE IV

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: MALAWI

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Funds	Amounts		
Agricultural Development	612-11-110-134	1962	1969	2,564	2,068	496	-	330	166				2,564
Rural Transportation Development	612-11-390-141	1962	1969	537	370	167	-	95	72				537
Malawi Polytechnic School	612-11-610-137	1962	1969	3,086	2,552	534	-	430	104				3,086
Statistical Development	612-11-780-139	1962	1969	935	751	184	-	145	39				935
Operation Manpower Development	612-11-790-158	1967	1969	332	251	81	-	45	36				332
Community Development	612-11-810-132	1962	1968	240	219	21	-	21	-				240
Mass Communications	612-11-960-149	1964	1969	1,079	808	271	-	230	41				1,079
Technical Support	612-11-999-000	1960	1969	585	579	6	-	6	-				585
Total													
TC													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	1	-	-
Participating agency	2	-	-
Contractor technicians	14	3	-
Total	17	3	-

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract	59	-	-
Contract	1	-	-
Total	60	-	-

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/69

COUNTRY: MALAWI

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

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					
612-H-002	Lake Shore Road Construction	6-7-68	7-17-69	10	40	2	2-1/2	7,000	-	US \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	7,000	-	XXXX	-	-

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COUNTRY: MALI

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Funds	Amounts		
Animal Resources and Marketing	688-11-130-013	1962	1970	863	807	56	-	10	46			-	863
Total													
TC													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	3	1	1
Participating agency	4	-	-
Contractor technicians	3	6	-
Total	10	7	1

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract	2	2	-
Contract	3	-	-
Total	5	2	-

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/69

COUNTRY: MALI

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

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					
688-H-002	Higher Teacher Training College	6-24-63	12-4-63	10	40	3/4	3/4	1,245	134	US \$	-	2
688-H-003 Amdt A	Central Veterinary Laboratory	11-23-63	12-4-63	10	40	3/4	3/4	1,100	426	"	-	2
	" " "	4-12-68	7-24-68	10	40	2	2 1/2	855	-	"	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	3,200	560	XXXX	-	4

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: NIGER

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Funds	Amounts		
Agricultural Education and Extension	683-11-110-019	1962	1969	1,529	1,387	142	-	142	-			-	1,529
Total													
TC													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	1	-	-
Participating agency	1	-	-
Contractor technicians	4	1	1
Total	6	1	1

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/69

COUNTRY: NIGER

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Repayment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization					
683-H-002 Amdt A	Niger River Bridge	5-28-64	11-26-64	10	40	3/4	2	1,800	1,110	US \$	-	6
	" " "	9-26-67	10-21-67	10	40	1	2½	900	-	"	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	2,700	1,110	XXXX	-	6

TABLE IV

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: SENEGAL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Funds	Amounts		
Agricultural Development of the Casamance Region	685-11-190-023	1966	1971	552	370	182	110	292	-			-	662
Water Resources Survey and Development	685-11-520-001	1965	1969	464	362	102	-	102	-			-	464
Total													
TC													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	2	-	-
Participating agency	4	5	4
Contractor technicians	5	-	-
Total	11	5	4

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

TABLE IV

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: SIERRA LEONE

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Funds	Amounts		
Rural Training Institutes	636-11-110-001	1961	1968	1,896	1,751	145	-	53	92			-	1,896
Total													
TC.....													
SA.....													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	-	-	-
Participating agency.....	2	-	-
Contractor technicians.....	15	-	-
Total	27	-	-

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract	10	-	-
Contract	6	-	-
Total	16	-	-

TABLE IV

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: UPPER VOLTA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Funds	Amounts		
Animal Husbandry	686-11-130-003	1963	1969	503	411	92	-	92	-			-	503
Total													
TC													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	-	-	-
Participating agency	2	-	-
Contractor technicians	2	1	-
Total	4	1	-

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: ZAMBIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1969			Estimated FY 1970			Proposed Program FY 1971		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Funds	Amounts		
Teacher Training	611-11-660-128	1962	1968	543	503	40	-	40	-				543
Agricultural Development	611-11-110-135	1962	1968	1,472	1,265	207	-	100	107				1,472
Key Personnel Training	611-11-610-147	1964	1968	284	251	33	-	20	13				284
Mass Education Media	611-11-690-151	1964	1968	612	593	19	-	19	-				612
Operational Personnel	611-11-995-153	1966	1968	989	361	628	-	280	348				989
Total													
TC													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
A.I.D. employed	-	-	-
Participating agency	6	7	1
Contractor technicians	12	3	-
Total	18	10	1

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1969	Estimate FY 1970	Proposed FY 1971
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			