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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM AND PROJECT DATA

PRESENTATION TO THE CONGRESS — FY 1968

BEST AVAILABLE

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AFRICA

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April 6, 1967

FOREWORD

The Regional volumes provide additional program and project data relating to the FY 1968 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 A.I.D. program in the country; Program Summary table by funding category for FY's 1966-1968
- Table II - Summary by Function -- project and program assistance for FY's 1966-1968, 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 (a) for which FY 1968 obligations are proposed, (b) with a pipeline of \$1 million or more on June 30, 1966, or (c) not previously presented to the Congress and for which FY 1967 obligations are planned. This table is prepared for selected countries.
- Table IV - 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, 1966; descriptive narrative focusing on implementation, with specific emphasis on measurements of progress related thereto. This table is prepared for selected countries.
- Table V - This table is new this year and is used for countries other than selected countries. It summarizes for each country the fiscal data on individual Technical Assistance (TA) and Supporting Assistance (SA) (grant or loan) projects.
- Table Va - This table is new this year and is used to provide a brief description of projects footnoted on Table V as new in FY 1968.
- Table VI - This table is new this year and used for countries other than selected countries. It summarizes for each country the fiscal data on individual Development Loans and Alliance for Progress Loans which had not been fully disbursed as of 12/31/66.

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, program support and interregional activities information, and the Section 634(d) report for FY 1967.

CLASSIFICATION OF VOLUMES

Security classified portions of the narrative and amounts are shaded. All other material is unclassified.

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AFRICAN REGIONAL SUMMARY

FY 1968 PROGRAM				
(Thousands of Dollars)				
Country	Type of Assistance			
	Total	Development Loans	Technical Assistance	Supporting Assistance
AFRICA				
TOTAL	\$195,000	\$90,000	\$91,000	\$14,000
REGIONAL & MULTIDONOR PROG.	36,205	10,300	24,905	1,000
DEVELOP. EMPHASIS COUNTRIES:				
Nigeria	26,550	8,600	17,950	--
Tunisia	23,380	20,800	2,580	--
EAST AFRICA				
East Africa Regional	19,160	9,030	10,130	--
Kenya	14,150	11,100	3,050	--
Kenya	6,810	14,430	(2,380)	--
Tanzania	13,450	(1,000)	(2,450)	--
Uganda	4,750	(2,500)	2,250	--
Ethiopia	41,720	6,170	5,550	--
Ghana	13,450	11,000	2,450	--
Liberia	10,800	4,400	6,400	--
Morocco	6,470	5,000	1,470	--
Sudan	4,470	1,700	2,770	--
OTHER AFRICAN PROGRAMS				
(Completion of Current Activities):				
Congo (Kinshasa)	13,573	--	573	13,000
Cameroon	1,723	1,000 ^{a/}	723	--
Central African Republic	410	--	410	--
Chad	755	--	755	--
Dahomey	365	--	365	--
Gabon	330	--	330	--
Guinea	730	--	730	--
Ivory Coast	485	--	485	--
Malagasy Republic	310	--	310	--
Malawi	6,400	5,000	1,400	--
Mali	864	--	864	--
Niger	425	--	425	--
Rwanda	275	--	275	--
Senegal	360	--	360	--
Sierra Leone	3,480	2,000	1,480	--
Somali Republic	7,650	5,000	2,650	--
Togo	555	--	555	--
Upper Volta	440	--	440	--
Zambia	715	--	715	--
SELF-HELP PROJECTS ^{b/}	2,950	--	2,950	--

SETTING AND BACKGROUND

The past year marked a continuation of the principal trends apparent in the first decade of independence for most African countries. There was progress in many countries, but in some there were governmental overturns and political instability--most notably in Nigeria, with disruptive effect on unity and forward progress, and in Ghana, where, however, the prospects for more effective government are encouraging. The Rhodesian impasse and other events in southern Africa continued to impede orderly political evolution. These troubled waters offered opportunities for the Communists, but with no clear gains for Communist efforts and with some setbacks for them.

Economic problems and the development challenge moved even more to the foreground of attention of most African governments and peoples, with the difficult realities of the task becoming more widely and clearly recognized and the long-term nature of the development process becoming more generally accepted. Short-term stabilization and monetary problems mounted in some countries, but with an increasing disposition to accept the necessity for stabilizing measures with International Monetary Fund (IMF) advice and support. Economic growth was uneven, although growth rates rose fairly rapidly in some countries. Increases in GNP generally kept pace with population growth, but per capita output declined in some countries, particularly those where immediate stabilization problems compelled a slow-down in development investment or where crop failures cut agricultural production sharply. Food production declined slightly and did not keep pace with consumption. Food imports therefore rose, but there was some evidence of increasing African concern with the longer-run food production and supply trend in relation to population growth.

This past year also saw the completion of five years of experience with U.S. economic assistance programs in most of Africa--a period long enough to draw some conclusions and permit some stock-taking. Certain points stand out:

- The task of development is too vast and the resources available for it, both in Africa and from external help, too limited to permit a simultaneous effort on all fronts at once. Priorities, coordination and time-phasing are essential.
- African resources in particular are too scarce to scatter and dissipate on any but compelling priorities.

^{a/}Amendment of prior year loan only. ^{b/}All the listed countries plus Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Gambia, Lesotho, Mauritania, and Mauritius will be eligible to receive Self-Help funds ranging from \$50,000 to \$200,000.

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- The same holds true for U.S. and other external aid funds, not only because they too are tight and aid-providing countries properly insist that their funds be devoted to areas of greatest usefulness, but because any effective aid project requires the use of African as well as external aid funds.
- U.S. aid can produce effective results in support of country development programs in countries which have the size, resources and performance to permit good development progress on a national scale. But even for these countries (which have received about three-fifths of our aid), the bulk of external aid in most cases comes from sources other than the United States. The effectiveness of our aid therefore depends on the extent of policy agreement and program coordination among the external donors.
- On the other hand, U.S. aid to smaller countries has much less significant impact on their over-all development progress and prospects, mainly because the countries themselves present such small national markets and economic units that their development prospects on a national scale are in many cases meager. Accordingly, the choice of economically and technically justifiable projects in these countries warranting the expenditure of U.S. aid funds is very limited.

This half decade of experience therefore seems to point to two major areas where improvement is needed in our aid program--(a) more effective multilateral coordination of aid to the larger countries which form logical units for development support on a national scale and (b) for the smaller countries some alternative, other than support of strictly national development efforts, which would permit broader use and more significant and telling results from our aid funds.

REVIEW AND REVISION OF U.S. AID POLICY

Against this background, the Executive Branch undertook in 1966 a comprehensive reassessment of U.S. economic assistance policy for Africa. This reassessment started with President Johnson's speech of May 26, 1966, marking the third anniversary of the Organization for African Unity (OAU). In that speech, the President emphasized the desire of the United States to keep on working with Africans for Africa's economic and social progress; to make assistance more useful and effective; and particularly our desire to respond to African initiatives and efforts in regional and multinational cooperative activities. He cited a number of

specific ways and fields in which the United States could contribute to such regional efforts, and announced a comprehensive review of U.S. development policies and programs for Africa to be undertaken under the direction of our Ambassador to Ethiopia, Edward Korry.

Ambassador Korry proceeded to make an extensive round-up of views and opinions of U.S. private institutions, groups and individuals with experience and interest in Africa, to hold discussions with international institutions including the World Bank, and to review the methods, results and problems of the U.S. aid program.

His report to the President, submitted in August, concluded in brief that:

- support of African development continues to be in the U.S. national interest;
- African development will be a long-term, difficult and necessarily gradual effort requiring the fullest possible coordination and unity of effort and purpose on the part of the United States, the other countries now providing much larger amounts of economic aid to Africa, international organizations, the African countries and their own African regional organizations;
- this coordination effort among the external aid sources could best be led by an international organization and that the World Bank was particularly well equipped to fill this role, especially in the fields of transportation, power and communication;
- the United States should concentrate its own bilateral development support efforts on a country basis in those African countries whose development prospects are good and where U.S. aid can be most effective;
- the United States should continue development assistance to other areas of Africa, but primarily by assisting regional and multinational rather than strictly national development efforts and programs;
- the substantive emphasis of U.S. development aid should be on agriculture and rural development, education, health, and population, the private sector and the infrastructure fields of transportation, power and communications;

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- specific procedural improvements were needed to achieve more effective use of both our capital and our technical assistance funds; and
- the amount of U.S. aid to Africa need not change sharply, but can and should increase gradually as the development of African institutions and the application of the Report's other recommendations provide growing opportunities for more effective use of U.S. aid.

During the same period the Congress amended the Foreign Assistance Act to set limits on the number of countries to which A.I.D. can extend bilateral aid in each of the assistance categories, except as the President finds aid to additional countries to be in the U.S. national interest and so informs the Congress, with his reasons. Because of the large number of African countries and the primarily bilateral nature of development aid up till then, these limits particularly affected the A.I.D. program for Africa.

The convergence of these two events--the Korry Report and the 1966 Foreign Assistance Act amendments--together with the Executive Branch's own evaluation of the lessons learned and experience gained from approximately five years of U.S. economic assistance to newly independent Africa, led to Executive Branch reassessment and decision during the fall months on the elements of a revised U.S. economic assistance policy for Africa. The revised policy agrees in large measure with the recommendations made by Ambassador Korry, both in principles and in specifics. The policy revisions are along three main lines:

- Shift to a Multilateral and Regional Framework. Shift of the development aid program to rely to the fullest extent possible on a combination of multilateral and regional methods as appropriate to the development prospects of each country or area--this change to go into effect as speedily as multilateral and regional arrangements can be built up.
- Substantive Emphases. Changes in the substantive emphases of development aid.
- A.I.D. Organization and Procedures. Changes in A.I.D. organization, staffing and procedures for Africa.

SHIFT TO A MULTILATERAL AND REGIONAL FRAMEWORK

The New Policy

The new structure of U.S. development aid to Africa will consist of:

1. Country Development Support Programs--development support on a country basis as part of a multilaterally coordinated program led by an international organization, but with U.S. financing and administration of specific activities within the multilaterally-agreed program
 - for those countries with the best prospects for development success on a national scale--as of now, Nigeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Sudan, Ghana, Ethiopia and Liberia, and
 - for three countries of East Africa--Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda--an area which holds promise of integrated economic development on the basis of the degree to which their collective regional efforts are successful.
2. Regional, Multinational and Multidonor Methods and Channels--to be used wherever applicable, but becoming the principal methods for U.S. development aid to countries other than those listed above, and including:
 - assistance to African regional institutions;
 - direct U.S. financing of regional projects;
 - a U.S. private investment corporation;
 - participation in multidonor capital projects; and
 - transfers to multilateral institutions if mutually acceptable arrangements can be reached.
3. Completion of Current Bilateral Projects--completion in these countries of projects under way and projects where preliminary work and joint planning are so far advanced that to drop them now would be both wasteful and harmful to our interests (and continued use, in addition, of Supporting Assistance as needed for emergency stabilization requirements, as in the Congo).
4. Self-Help Fund--a small (up to \$200,000) limited-purpose Self-Help Fund in each African country.

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The Reasons

Several basic conclusions underlie this part of the revised policy. It is in the U.S. interest to continue and to reaffirm U.S. support of economic development for all of independent Africa where the need exists and where conditions make it possible to provide support. We have a long-term interest in the evolution of African states and societies to responsible, self-reliant members of the world community, living in peace with their neighbors and affording their peoples reasonable prospects of continuing progress. U.S. economic assistance is a major instrument--though not the only one--available to advance this interest. We therefore should not abandon nor draw back from this goal for any part of Africa.

However, there are particular circumstances in Africa which permit and suggest a basic change in our methods of development support:

- the large number of political entities, many of them small and not natural economic units;
- extensive assistance from non-U.S. sources (U.S. aid in all forms, including food shipments, averaged about one-fourth of the estimated \$6 billion total free-world public assistance to Africa in the last few years);
- the desire of most Africans to get on with solution of their own immediate problems and avoid entanglement in world power blocs or larger global issues;
- the active role of the World Bank, the IMF and other international organizations in African development and economic policy, and the generally greater African receptiveness to advice and policy recommendations from such international sources; and
- the often-voiced African desire to find ways for regional, and multinational cooperation in joint development efforts.

Taken together all these conditions make it desirable for the United States to conduct its development assistance program in Africa principally within multilateral and regional frameworks and channels.

The particular kind of multilateral or regional framework in which U.S. development aid should be planned and administered should be that which is most apt to yield the best and fastest results in the development of each area. Accordingly the overall framework should take two main forms:

-- support of a comprehensive development effort on a country basis, not independently but as part of a concerted multilateral effort involving other aid donors and conducted under the leadership of an international organization, preferably of the World Bank group, in those countries where the combination of size, population, basic resource potential and demonstrated performance warrants a reasonable expectation of successful development progress on a national scale; and

-- primary reliance on regional, multinational and multidonor institutions, channels and methods as vehicles for development assistance to all other African countries--those whose development prospects are substantially greater in a setting of regional or multinational cooperation than on a national scale.

We should move towards this new pattern as fast as possible, but we cannot get there overnight. Multilateral country coordination systems and regional institutions and channels will both require strengthening, and we have on-going projects and those in a far-advanced stage of preparation which should be carried through to successful completion. This project completion period, necessary in any event to avoid waste and harm to our broader relations, will also provide the transition time needed to strengthen the multilateral and regional institutions and channels.

What the New Policy Means

These principles lead to a U.S. development aid program with the four main elements listed above: (1) country development support programs; (2) regional, multinational and multidonor methods and channels; (3) completion of current bilateral projects; and (4) Self-Help Fund.

1. Country Development Support Programs

Development Emphasis Countries. At present there are seven countries in this category:

- Nigeria and Tunisia, whose prospects and performance have already led to long-term U.S. development undertakings (though Nigeria's immediate prospects are clouded by uncertainty over its future political structure);
- Morocco, with an ample and varied resource base and improving economic performance;

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- Sudan, also with a good resource potential and showing promise of regaining its development momentum;
- Ghana, where a new regime is striving hard to get the country back on its feet, reverse preceding errors and make effective use of the country's rich resources; and
- Ethiopia and Liberia, both with excellent basic resources, as well as special ties to the United States, and striving with some success to improve performance.

The multilateral program framework for the first four of these countries--Nigeria, Tunisia, Morocco and Sudan--will be built on the Consultative Groups organized and led by the IBRD, and for Ghana on a comparable, though less formal, donor coordination group currently centering on stabilization problems under IMF leadership. Consultative Groups are now functioning for Nigeria and Tunisia, one is now being organized for Morocco and one is expected shortly to be reactivated in the Sudan. In Ethiopia and Liberia too, we wish to see greater multilateral participation and eventually a multilaterally coordinated program under international agency leadership, but there are obstacles in each case which will probably defer the attainment of this goal beyond the time required for the other countries. The IMF is already playing a larger role in Liberian stabilization efforts, and Ethiopia has asked the IBRD for help with its next development plan.

The multilateral coordination envisaged is one in which

- all donors take consistent and preferably concerted positions on development priorities, economic policies and self-help and performance standards for the country;
- the U.S. role is one of full partnership, but not of dominance either in the amount of aid or in policy;
- active leadership in securing agreement among the donors and in reaching an understanding with the country on the policies, priorities and self-help measures is assumed not by the United States or by any other one donor country, but by an international agency, with the World Bank (or in some circumstances the IMF) best equipped by experience, status and current involvement to play this role of leader and spokesman for the associated donor group; and
- the United States would finance and administer its portion of the multilaterally agreed program.

The key element in this concept is common agreement and concerted action under international agency leadership on policies, priorities and performance standards. Experience shows these, rather than the specifics of aid project implementation, to be the major determinants of success in development progress and therefore of the usefulness of external aid.

Working out this concept is not, of course, something the United States can itself achieve alone; it requires agreement and acceptance by the World Bank, the other principal western donor countries and the African countries themselves. Discussions for this purpose are now in progress.

Development Emphasis Region. The same policy will apply to any grouping of countries which collectively offers the same prospects of development success on a region-wide basis rather than for each of the cooperating countries independently. At present this applies to the East African grouping of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, provided agreement is reached on maintaining the essentials of their economic cooperation. These countries already have substantial regional institutions and common services and are currently considering measures to strengthen their regional cooperation, though the climate for reaching agreement on these measures has been clouded by recent Tanzanian nationalization actions. The World Bank is planning to establish a Consultative Group for this area, and the United States would expect to play the same participating role in a multilaterally coordinated program for this region as for the seven development emphasis countries. Our development support program for this region will include both "regional" projects directly supporting joint efforts of the three countries, and "country" projects which support the regional objective by building up the capacity of an individual country to contribute to and benefit from the integrated development of the region.

2. Regional, Multinational and Multidonor Methods and Channels

For the rest of Africa development aid will shift from primarily bilateral to primarily regional, multinational and multidonor methods and channels of at least four and possibly five types-- African regional institutions, regional projects, a U.S. private investment corporation, multidonor projects and possible transfers to multilateral institutions.

This combination of regional, multilateral and multidonor channels will not, of course, be limited to the 26 countries out of 36 for which some form of A.I.D. assistance is proposed for FY 1968. It will be used to the maximum extent possible and practical in all African countries--particularly where regional collaboration

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for a particular purpose needs to encompass a major development support country as well as other neighboring countries--but these five methods and channels will be our principal means of development help outside the development emphasis countries.

Assistance to African Regional Institutions. We plan to provide aid for the African Development Bank; the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the Organization for African Unity (STRC); projects supporting activities of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and its sub-regional offices; and other African organizations of more limited geographic or financial scope. The method for provision of capital support to the African Development Bank will be the subject of a special recommendation by the President. The FY 1968 A.I.D. program, however, makes provision for advisory and operational personnel and funds for the Bank to help it undertake feasibility studies of likely projects for which capital assistance may be furnished by the Bank. This A.I.D. technical help to the Bank will complement and speed the use of capital funds expected to be supplied by the United States and other donors. Similarly, assistance through the provision of technical advisors is planned in support of sub-regional organizations such as the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC), the Entente of five former French West African territories, and development commissions for the Lake Chad, Senegal River and Niger River Basins.

Regional Projects. A.I.D. plans to finance directly regional capital or technical assistance projects undertaken jointly by groups of African countries for their mutual benefit, in fields such as transportation, communications, river valley development, agricultural research, education and training where specialized facilities can serve several countries, communicable disease and other health problems common to a number of countries, and livestock and other food production projects. The President's May 26 speech on Africa called attention to possibilities in some of these fields. Studies to date indicate a wide range of practical possibilities of this sort.

Twenty-nine percent of Technical Assistance funds for Africa are now used for regional projects, and approximately the same proportion is proposed for FY 1968, making these projects by far the largest element of the regional and multidonor program in Africa. The largest single regional project is a campaign to control measles and eradicate smallpox in 19 West and Central African countries, which is being carried out by the U.S. Public Health Service in conjunction with the World Health Organization and two African health organizations. Other current or planned examples include:

- a campaign, in cooperation with the OAU's STRC to control rinderpest in eight West African countries;
- development of a vaccine to combat bovine pleuro-pneumonia;
- undergraduate and graduate scholarship programs in the United States and in Africa;
- development of selected departments at African institutions to serve the needs of other African countries;
- a regional center for training mechanics in heavy equipment repair and maintenance in Togo;
- regional feasibility studies in livestock marketing and agricultural mechanization;
- regional feasibility surveys in transportation and communications; and
- engineering work required for telecommunications links between Nigeria and neighboring Dahomey.

U.S. Private Investment Corporation. A.I.D. is planning a \$10 million Development Loan in FY 1967 to a U.S. private investment corporation, now being considered by a number of major U.S. financial houses, which will provide a channel for capital investment and technical aid in the private sector and in connection with U.S. private investment. The loan would provide seed capital to attract substantial additional funds from the participating banks for use in increasing private investment in Africa.

Multidonor Projects. A.I.D. will participate jointly with other donors and international organizations in major capital projects. This method is particularly applicable to large capital projects in which a variety of interested donors, including international organizations, may be interested. It has several advantages. It enables relatively small aid donors, such as Israel, Taiwan and the Scandinavian countries to make meaningful development contributions. Where, moreover, bids are invited on the basis of international tender with financing commitments by contractors' countries, it permits aid recipients to receive aid on more favorable terms and conditions than might be provided otherwise.

Examples of multidonor projects are (a) the Trans-Cameroon Railroad project, in cooperation with France and the EEC, to which A.I.D. made a Development Loan contribution for the initial phase

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and for which a second Development Loan contribution is included in the FY 1968 A.I.D. program; and (b) construction of a road to transport iron ore to a port in Gabon, through an IBRD-led consortium in which A.I.D. may participate.

Transfers to Multilateral Institutions. A.I.D. may provide funds by transfer or trust arrangement to multilateral organizations, such as the World Bank group for capital projects (under Section 205 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended) or members of the UN family for technical assistance, if mutually acceptable arrangements can be worked out. Discussions of such transfers with representatives of multilateral agencies are continuing.

3. Completion of Current Bilateral Projects

A.I.D. plans to complete bilateral projects which are now under way in the countries not scheduled for continuing country aid or in which we are extensively involved as the result of past surveys, discussions and joint planning. The shift to regional and multilateral methods cannot be accomplished overnight, both because regional institutions and methods for regional and multinational collaboration take time to develop, and because we are currently involved in on-going projects and projects for which joint planning and discussions are so far advanced that it would be both wasteful and harmful to our interests to cut them off abruptly. But as these projects and activities are brought to orderly and successful completion--on present estimates for all Development Loans and over half the Technical Assistance projects by the end of FY 1968, for most of the remaining Technical Assistance projects in FY 1969, and for a few beyond that time--A.I.D.'s bilateral activity in all these countries will disappear, with the exception of the Self-Help Fund (described below) (and Supporting Assistance in the Congo(K), where substantial bilateral aid will probably continue to be needed until stability is more fully restored). Non-A.I.D. economic assistance, such as the Peace Corps and P.L. 480, will continue to be available on a bilateral basis.

Development Loans. On present estimates, this transitional bilateral aid will include Development Loans to nine countries in FY 1967, but to only four in FY 1968--Cameroon, Malawi, Sierra Leone and Somalia--totalling an estimated \$13 million, with none anticipated thereafter. (In Cameroon and possibly one other country of this group--Gabon--one other FY 1968 loan each is planned, but in both cases as part of a major multidonor project.)

In Cameroon, an amendment is required for a previous loan to assist in constructing a road section which will meet cost increases and does not entail any change in scope. In Malawi, funds will be

required for construction of two road sections to open up relatively isolated areas to agricultural and other development and for expansion of the teacher training college to help meet the need for qualified secondary teachers. In Sierra Leone, the proposed loan for improvement and expansion of the facilities at Njala University College will enable this "land-grant" type of institution to increase its enrollment and may make the College a regional center for agricultural education. In the Somali Republic, funds are required for construction of a potable water supply system for the capital city of Mogadiscio.

In each of these cases specific discussions with the recipient governments have been under way for several years, in one case as early as 1960, and the necessary A.I.D.-financed feasibility studies or requirements analyses have been completed. Under three of the four projects cited, loans for final engineering and design have been made or are expected to be approved in FY 1967; the fourth requires none.

Technical Assistance. Since Technical Assistance projects are funded on a year-to-year basis rather than as a lump sum for the whole life of the projects, new funding increments will be needed in FY 1968 and in some subsequent years to insure successful completion of bilateral projects now actually under way, in accordance with the schedules and plans agreed on with the countries concerned. Aside from the ten development emphasis countries, then:

- in FY 1967 we will have regular Technical Assistance programs in 23 countries (128 on-going projects requiring \$15.5 million in new obligations);
- in FY 1968 we plan to reduce the number of countries with such programs to 19 (94 projects requiring \$13.8 million);
- in FY 1969 we expect the number of countries to drop to 13 (with 45 projects remaining to be completed); and
- only 8 projects in 5 countries are expected to continue to need funding beyond FY 1969.

4. Self-Help Fund

The United States can most effectively contribute to development in this large 26-country area of Africa, as well as provide an additional and vigorous stimulus to intercountry cooperative efforts, by relying principally on regional, multinational and multilateral aid methods and channels, recognizing of course that these countries

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will continue to receive relatively large amounts of assistance on a bilateral basis from other sources. Given this principal emphasis, a need remains for some means of U.S. support for purely local, small self-help development activities. For this purpose A.I.D. plans to continue using a small, limited-purpose Self-Help Fund in each country.

Self-Help Funds have proved their usefulness in Africa and other regions as a means of providing assistance to low-cost, high-impact projects supplementing village and community development efforts, reinforcing the work of Peace Corps volunteers, supplying missing components which block action on worthwhile local activities, and for similar purposes. Unlike normal Technical Assistance projects, Self-Help projects

- are normally one-time rather than continuing in nature;
- are much smaller in amount;
- are approved in the field without prior clearance by Washington, though on the basis of Washington-issued general guidelines; and
- use faster and simpler purchasing and other procedures than are appropriate for the more complex, long-range Technical Assistance projects.

Self-Help projects, therefore, in no sense replace or continue previous bilateral Technical Assistance programs and are not intended to make a significant impact on the total development of a country or create any significant involvement in the country's development plans and policies. But they do provide a very effective local supplement in each country to the regional, multinational and multilateral channels which will become A.I.D.'s principal methods for development aid outside of the development emphasis countries. The amount of the Self-Help Fund will gradually be raised toward a maximum available level of \$200,000 a year in countries where on-going regular Technical Assistance activities are completed. Generally no more than \$50,000 will be used in any of the ten development emphasis countries. The Self-Help Fund represents the sole bilateral assistance planned for Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Gambia, Lesotho, Mauritania and Mauritius in FY 1968.

The Effect on the FY 1968 Program

The program proposed for FY 1968 will implement the new A.I.D. policy for Africa, while providing at the same time the funding required for transitional activities remaining to be completed

under the previous policy. The total amounts requested by category of assistance for FY 1968, compared with FY 1966 actual experience and current estimates for FY 1967, are as follows:

(In millions of dollars)

	Development Loans	Technical Assistance	Supporting Assistance	Total
FY 1968	90.0	91.0	14.0	195.0
FY 1967	90.0	85.2	19.3	198.5*
FY 1966	70.4	81.2	23.5	176.7*

*Total includes \$1.7 million in FY 1966 and \$4.0 million in FY 1967 from Contingency Fund. FY 1966 figures do not equal total because of rounding.

The stress on development as the primary purpose of aid to Africa is shown by the fact that 93% of the FY 1968 total is for Development Loans and Technical Assistance, while the stabilization and emergency category of Supporting Assistance, which accounts for the other 7%, shows a decline over the three-year period. The heavy emphasis on manpower training and institutional development is shown by the fact that for FY 1968 slightly over half the development aid is Technical Assistance addressed directly to these purposes. The total A.I.D. program for Africa is divided among the four main elements under the new policy as follows:

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1966				FY 1967				FY 1968			
	DL	TA	SA	% of Total	DL	TA	SA	% of Total	DL	TA	SA	% of Total
Development emphasis countries and East Africa	66.5	46.7	.3	64	61.2	45.4	3.7	55	67	49	-	59
Regional, multinational and multidonor programs	-	11.9	4.5	9	13.6	22.6	.8	19	10	25	1	19
Transitional bilateral aid to other countries (completion of current activities)	3.9	21.3	20.4	26	15.2	15.5	18.8	25	13	14	13	20
Self-Help Fund	-	1.3	-	1	-	1.7	-	1	-	3	-	2
TOTAL	70.4	81.2	25.2	-	90.0	85.2	23.3	-	90	91	14	-

*Includes \$1.7 million in FY 1966 and \$4.0 million in FY 1967 from Contingency Fund.

The specific details of each of these main program elements are described below:

- for the regional, multinational and multidonor programs, under the tab "African Regional and Multidonor Programs";

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- for the development emphasis countries and East Africa, under the tab for these countries and this area; and
- for completion of bilateral aid programs in other countries and for the Self-Help Fund, under the tab "Other African Programs".

SUBSTANTIVE EMPHASES

The second main area for reassessment of U.S. aid policy in Africa was the choice of economic sectors and sub-sectors which should be emphasized for more effective aid results. We concluded that A.I.D. should continue to give priority to trained manpower and institutional development needs in Africa. The main and most urgent requirement is to train the people and to staff the universities, schools, government agencies, banks, utilities and business firms well enough to plan, organize and carry out the measures which will make the best use of the available resources.

There are, however, exceptions to this generalization. Some capital investment is needed now to supply the physical plant and supporting infrastructure for certain important manpower training and institutional development activities. Moreover, in particular countries, such as Tunisia, Ghana and the Congo (K), program assistance is the best way to deal with the most urgent problems, particularly when balance of payments or stabilization support is required.

The A.I.D. program will center on four main areas of particular priority -- education and training; food, population and health; the private sector; and physical infrastructure.

Education and Training

Education and training remain of obvious basic importance both for the evolution of successful African societies with responsive and informed participation by their citizens, and as essential prerequisites to supplying the trained manpower necessary for progress across the board. Secondary, technical and vocational education and teacher-training are the most crucial needs. More vocational training needs to be done on the job or in connection with actual employment opportunities. Higher education, of almost equal importance, should shift toward training in African institutions rather than abroad. To this end, A.I.D. will help and promote programs of regional specialization by selected African university departments and supporting scholarship programs to enable African students to attend African institutions. These steps will result in a gradual reduction in the number of Africans coming to the

United States for undergraduate degree training. Development Loans are planned to expand facilities at several such universities. A.I.D. is currently working also to establish mechanisms for orderly student placement in African universities outside their home countries and has been providing African governments with information on the performance of their students in the United States to ensure that the African governments concerned are adequately aware of this potential pool of trained manpower.

Food, Population and Health

The food production-population-health relationship assumes inescapable priority from any viewpoint.

Food. The great majority of Africans make their living by producing food. But Africa's food production is not keeping pace with its population growth, and critical gaps result whenever bad weather or crop failure lower production in any area. Much of the food supply problem lies not in production itself, but in marketing and distribution. Although it has been necessary to furnish substantial P.L. 480 commodities to Africa as a whole (over the past few years \$130-\$160 million annually), Africa south of the Sahara is a net food exporting area. The focus in agriculture is to increase production, productivity and profitability of agriculture as the most promising avenue to increasing individual incomes and for the eventual generation of capital surplus for the growth of industry and development.

A.I.D. will specifically emphasize coordination and interchange of research and adaptation of it to particular local problems, commercialization of agriculture as an alternative to subsistence farming, and government administration and price policies. Agriculture sector studies under way or planned in Ghana, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Tanzania stress increased production. Plans for research oriented toward regional production include studies on improving the wheat varieties in North Africa, on grain marketing and storage methods in East Africa and on livestock production, marketing, distribution and processing.

Population. Population is of major importance, not only in relation to food supply but also in relation to total development progress--the greater the population increase in ratio to absolute increases in food supply or in general economic growth, the smaller the net gain per capita for the effort expended. A.I.D. may assist family planning in Morocco and Tunisia in FY 1968 and will consider support to an African-wide population center for research, information dissemination and possible training of population workers.

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Health. Health programs will be emphasized in the A.I.D. program for Africa because of the direct relationship between health and the size, productivity and trainability of the potential working force and the removal of barriers to development of particular geographic areas, and because it has become apparent that there is an intimate relationship between the success of health measures, particularly for infants and children and young adults, and the willingness of parents to limit the size of families. Health emphasis will be on regional control or eradication programs for specific major endemic diseases. These now levy such a toll from death, absenteeism from work and school, and worker inefficiency from disease or malnutrition, that African governments now spend a total of about \$500 million annually to overcome these problems. For its part, A.I.D. plans to continue its support in FY 1968 of the measles control and smallpox eradication program now underway in 19 West African countries. A.I.D. also may explore with West African governments the possibility of feasibility studies for the control of river blindness.

The Private Sector

The private sector has as great potential importance in Africa as anywhere else, but for a variety of reasons it has not received the attention and effort consistent with its potential for development. U.S. and other foreign private investment has a larger role to play in this respect, but the need and the opportunity go beyond areas in which private investors from abroad may be interested and extend to the whole range of local private activity. New lines of U.S. emphasis in assistance to the private sector include:

- encouragement and initial financial support through a \$10 million FY 1967 Development Loan to a U.S. private investment corporation being considered by U.S. banks to finance private investment opportunities in Africa;
- arrangements with U.S. financial houses to station members of their staff in Africa to identify investment opportunities which the financial house could then pass on to its clients;
- exploration of opportunities for large-unit private agricultural production in some ten countries; and
- aid to U.S. private firms with operations in Africa to enable them to conduct training activities with their staff and facilities for numbers of Africans beyond those needed for their own operations.

In Ghana, A.I.D. is providing technical assistance through the use of U.S. consulting firms and the International Executive Services Corps, to help transform the existing government-controlled National Investment Bank into a privately controlled development bank for extension of private investment and private enterprise. Program loans to Ghana and Tunisia will provide industrial raw materials, fuels and lubricants, agricultural machinery and essential consumer goods, largely to the private sector.

Physical Infrastructure

Physical infrastructure facilities--roads, rail and other transport, communications, power, etc.--will also be emphasized, but not as separate and independent objectives. Rather these will be related to the areas and geared to the priorities required to support efforts in the primary fields of education, food and agricultural production, and private sector activity. In these fields there is particular promise in the creation of new coordination bodies under the leadership of the IBRD, working with the African Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Africa, and in steps being taken to harmonize requirements and procedures of the several donors on the scope and content of preinvestment surveys and other project preparation steps, so as to permit interchangeability, avoid duplication and save time.

A.I.D. seeks to undertake projects where the economic benefit will be significant, not only from the project's own revenues, but in support of the priority development sectors, and where it is assured that governments or other responsible entities can sustain the recurrent operating costs. In FY 1968, the primary Development Loan emphasis will be on surface transportation--especially roads and railways--for which \$25 million has been planned. Significant loans are also planned for power development and airport improvement, requiring an estimated \$10 million. A.I.D. is now also considering Development Loans for engineering and construction costs of urban and farm-to-market roads in Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria and Malawi; improvement of the international airports in Tunisia, Ethiopia and Liberia; and engineering, equipment and training for communications satellite ground stations in East Africa, Ethiopia and Nigeria. In addition, in several countries training and advisory assistance is continuing to help in planning and engineering of road systems and water supply and sewerage facilities, while studies are planned of power grid systems to serve several West African countries.

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Other Sectors

In addition to the four main sectoral areas just described, other activities being carried on with A.I.D. financing include a number of surveys and studies, such as an aerial inventory of Liberia's mineral potential to be financed by a Development Loan, and general economic and feasibility studies, some of which may lead to eventual financing by A.I.D. or by other donors. Projects to increase the capability of local police forces to maintain internal security and prevent subversion through training of personnel and provision of communications equipment will continue in Congo (K), Rwanda and the Somali Republic, among others. Self-Help projects in each country and necessary technical support of country programs complete the funding picture.

Division of the A.I.D. program among these major areas of development emphasis is as follows:

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1966			FY 1967			FY 1968		
	TA	DL	% of Total	TA	DL	% of Total	TA	DL	% of Total
Education and Training	31.3	2.4	22	30.5	2.6	19	31.1	9.5	23
Food Production/Population/Health	31.8	7.4	26	33.7	20.3	31	39.4	28.0	37
(Agric. and Rural Devl.)	(24.9)	(6.1)	(21)	(19.8)	(10.1)	(17)	(24.4)	(17.8)	(23)
(Health and Population)	(6.9)	(1.3)	(5)	(13.9)	(10.2)	(14)	(15.0)	(10.2)	(14)
Private Sector	2.2	21.7	16	2.1	40.5	24	2.5	14.3	9
Infrastructure	2.7	36.2	26	2.4	14.0	9	1.2	35.2	20
Other	13.2	2.7	10	16.5	12.7	17	17.0	3.0	11
TOTAL	81.2	70.4		85.2	90.0		91.0	90.0	

A.I.D. ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURES

The third main area for reassessment by the Executive Branch was A.I.D. organization, staffing and procedures. Two principal changes are now being put into effect.

A.I.D. Organization and Staffing

The shift from principally bilateral to principally regional, multinational and multilateral development aid methods for all African countries except development emphasis countries will remove the need for resident A.I.D. administrative staff to

handle bilateral projects, except for Congo (K) while Supporting Assistance continues. The rate of withdrawal will be governed by the completion of remaining bilateral project activities.

Aside from development emphasis countries and the Congo, there are now A.I.D. missions in two African countries--Somali Republic and Guinea. In six more--Algeria, Cameroon, Malawi, Mali, Sierra Leone and Zambia--there are smaller A.I.D. staffs functioning as integral sections of the U.S. Embassy and headed by an A.I.D. Affairs Officer reporting to the Ambassador. Programs in the remaining countries are already administered directly from Washington, the field administrative staffs either having been withdrawn or never set up. In most of these countries, there is an A.I.D. Liaison Officer in the Embassy, plus of course any personnel actually engaged in current capital or technical assistance projects, though many of these are employees of contractors rather than directly of A.I.D.

The effect of the change in policy described earlier will be to eliminate the need for any A.I.D. personnel concerned with bilateral activities as fast as the completion of current activities outside of the development emphasis countries makes that possible. In the interim, administration of the remaining bilateral project completion work will be shifted from the field to Washington as the diminishing workload makes that change feasible, and the knowledge and experience of the A.I.D. staff involved will be turned to the development of regional projects.

In the other seven countries and the East Africa region, where substantial country programs will continue increasingly in a multilateral framework, there will continue to be A.I.D. missions of the strength and composition needed to administer in each the U.S. portion of the multilaterally agreed total programs. A mission will also be needed in the Congo (K). There are not likely to be substantial changes in over-all A.I.D. personnel strength in Africa, however. Over 600 of the more than 700 A.I.D. direct-hire personnel in Africa are in the continuing missions. In addition, the increasing workload on regional activities will require additional field personnel at least partially offsetting the drop in personnel working on bilateral programs. The greater emphasis on regional activities also has led to organizational changes in the Africa Bureau in A.I.D./Washington.

Technical Assistance Personnel

More U.S. technicians will be used to serve as needed in actual operating positions with host government or African institutions

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instead of in a strictly advisory capacity. A.I.D. will try to assure that all U.S.-financed technical personnel, whether labeled "operating" or "advisory", work much more closely with and under the supervision of the host government unit needing their services. And, to obtain greater assurance of genuine host country need and better utilization of U.S. technical personnel, A.I.D. will make more use of "topping off" arrangements--host country payment of an amount equivalent to local salaries and A.I.D. funding of the difference between the host country payment and U.S. salaries.

These changes can be accomplished in large part under contract and project terms since the majority of A.I.D.-financed technical personnel are employed under contract with U.S. private institutions. Legislative changes are proposed to make it possible also for those technical personnel who are employees of the U.S. Government (some 40% of the total of 1900 A.I.D.-financed technical personnel in Africa) to serve in this close working relation with host governments and to receive part of their pay from them while still retaining ties with their U.S. Government careers.

A.I.D. also plans to make broader use of U.S. professional associations to supply technical personnel for Africa.

SELF-HELP

The President has emphasized the U.S. view that development cannot be imported--that most of the work of development must be done by the developing peoples themselves and consequently that the United States must lay heavy stress on adequate self-help measures in countries and areas to which we extend aid. These concepts are particularly important to Africa. The very distance Africa has to go in development and the scarcity of African financial and trained manpower resources make it all the more imperative that these resources be put to the best use. The content and form of self-help requirements should, of course, be conditioned by the particular circumstances of Africa and of individual areas of Africa.

Among the principal self-help measures especially pertinent to African development are:

- formulation and effective implementation of realistic development plans and programs;
- acceptance of multilateral coordination of aid and of policy advice and recommendations from expert international organizations such as the World Bank and the IMF, working with donor countries in Consultative Groups or comparable arrangements;

- willingness of several countries to cooperate in joint regional or multinational development undertakings;
- willingness to make sacrifices and to take austerity measures to put their economies in fiscal order, even where this requires deferral of some desirable development activities;
- willingness to put first things first in establishing development priorities, such as deferring achievement of universal primary education in order to tackle more urgent immediate requirements;
- willingness to devote their own resources to development and to specific support of projects receiving U.S. or other external aid;
- holding down military expenses;
- pragmatism, flexibility and willingness to experiment and to abandon fixed notions when they do not work; and
- improving the climate for private investment and the private sector.

Over-all African performance on all these points is very mixed, with some bright spots and some serious deficiencies, and with wide variations among countries on every point. While there are a number of specific techniques which A.I.D. can use to induce and stimulate better self-help performance--the terms of project agreements, assistance in planning, tax collection, management training, private investment, etc.--the most important steps we can take to this end are those embodied in the revised aid policy for Africa--making performance a key criterion, among others, for selection of countries for development emphasis; striving for multilateral coordination and concerted donor action on self-help standards in such countries; vigorous support of international agency leadership (World Bank, IMF, or other) in diagnosing and prescribing remedies for lagging country performance; and channeling our aid to regional purposes for those areas and activities where regionalism offers the greatest development promise.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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Country: AFRICA

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1966				Estimate FY 1967				Proposed FY 1968		
	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	70,421	XXX	XXX	XXX	90,000	XXX	XXX	XXX	90,000	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	39,922	39,817	105	-	42,706	41,711	695	300	49,246	48,446	800
Participants	14,469	14,469	-	-	15,015	14,950	65	-	14,527	14,467	60
Commodities	14,997	14,624	124	249	18,727	16,337	440	1,950	17,084	16,654	430
Other Costs	16,678	12,247	3,261	1,170	14,152	12,202	150	1,800	11,543	11,433	110
Total Project Assistance	86,066	81,157	3,490	1,419	90,600	85,200	1,350	4,050	92,400	91,000	1,400
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	43,219	42,707	248	264	43,011	42,511	400	100	42,580	42,180	400
Other Agency	4,010	4,010	-	-	7,393	6,895	-	498	7,442	7,442	-
Contract	38,837	34,440	3,242	1,155	40,196	35,794	950	3,452	42,378	41,378	1,000
Program Assistance	20,250	-	20,000	250	17,900	-	17,900	-	12,600	-	12,600
Total Other than Devel. Loan	106,316	81,157	23,490	1,669	108,500	85,200	19,250	4,050	105,000	91,000	14,000
Total Assistance	176,737	XXX	XXX	XXX	198,500	XXX	XXX	XXX	195,000	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966*	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	533*	553*	536*
Participating agency	83	178	189
Contractor technicians	896	1,069	1,090
Total	1,512	1,800	1,815

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	2,206	1,966	1,899
Contract	1,913	2,043	1,943
Total	4,119	4,003	3,842

* Does not include 10 Washington-based personnel.

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

REGION: AFRICA

COUNTRY	Cumulative Through FY 1966				FY 1967 Through December 31, 1966			
	Authorized	Obligated	Disbursed	Repaid	Authorized	Obligated	Disbursed	Repaid
Cameroon	13,000	13,000	4,851	-	-	-	754	-
Ethiopia	63,386	55,161	28,127	2,544	(40)	185	691	755
Ghana	82,000	82,000	37,902	125	-	-	15,663	25
Guinea	5,550	5,400	1,507	-	-	-	497	-
Ivory Coast	6,700	6,700	1,694	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2,890	2,890	448	-	-	-	644	-
Liberia	49,681	49,681	20,843	156	(26)	(26)	3,588	-
Libya	4,891	4,891	4,891	599	-	-	-	80
Malagasy	2,700	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	200	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Mali	3,200	3,200	160	-	-	-	18	-
Morocco	27,850	27,850	16,701	1,175	-	-	1,659	-
Niger	2,300	2,300	339	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	62,161	59,161	9,597	568	6,000	-	2,557	89
Senegal	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	6,200	6,200	2,388	35	320	320	232	5
Sudan	26,303	21,678	10,045	-	-	4,625	-	-
Tanzania	12,588	12,588	7,641	225	-	-	668	41
Tunisia	129,750	129,750	81,320	1,786	500	-	8,501	850
Uganda	5,450	5,450	2,532	-	-	-	377	-
East Africa Regional	3,050	1,500	1,116	-	-	1,550	-	-
Africa Regional	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
<p>Figures in parenthesis denote deauthorizations/deobligations.</p>								
Total	511,150	493,400	232,102	7,213	8,754	6,854	35,849	1,845

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AFRICAN REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1966 Actual	FY 1967 Estimated	FY 1968 Proposed
Development Loans	-	13.6	10.3
Technical Assistance	11.9	22.6	24.9
Supporting Assistance	3.3	0.8	1.0
Contingency Fund	1.2	XXX	XXX
Total A.I.D. Assistance	16.4	37.0	36.2

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

In their short period of independence, African countries have launched many initiatives in an attempt to minimize and overcome the effect of the splintering of Africa into numerous separate states--a heritage of the colonial period and of tribal differences. Africa's fragmentation has resulted in small national markets making investment less attractive and growth more difficult; separate, unlinked transportation and telecommunications systems; and a number of political problems such as border disputes. These cooperative African initiatives to overcome such problems include the forming of political organizations such as the Organization for African Unity (OAU), and cooperative economic undertakings such as the Economic Community of Eastern Africa as well as more narrow technical arrangements.

A major U.S. objective in Africa is to support and encourage the movement of African nations toward strengthened cooperative efforts, since only through such efforts can long-run solutions to continent-wide problems be found. Wider markets opened by regional and multinational cooperation will attract greater private investment, both domestic and foreign, and extend the development benefit of Africa's resources more widely.

Effective African cooperation may be expected to take many forms; integrated development of a specific area, such as a river basin; a training or research center to serve several countries; a multinational market for a new industry; a joint program to deal with a common problem; coordination of transport links; or concerted, broadly based subregional development, such as the Economic Community of Eastern Africa. Closer cooperation in the long-run will require greatly strengthened regional economic institutions. At this stage of Africa's development, multinational cooperation

requires coordination of growth policies to marshal additional development resources, achieve economies of scale, avoid uneconomic duplication of facilities and provide greater impact on many of Africa's development problems.

U.S. assistance will help build closer economic ties among the African countries by aiding regional and sub-regional economic development of multinational African economic institutions, organizations and projects. An increasing proportion of our assistance to Africa will be used for this purpose.

Key Obstacles to Achievement of Objectives

Wide economic, cultural and political diversity and preoccupations with national problems have limited agreements on specific economic development problems. The size of the continent, the great distances and poor transportation and communications facilities, lack of a common language and marked differences in economic orientation have often inhibited the development of close ties and cooperation. The major outside cultural, trade and other economic ties of the ex-colonies are often still with the ex-metropole country. Most African countries have not yet tooled up to any extent for any major regional or multinational effort. Moreover, regional institutions established by the Africans are generally new and not yet experienced or adequately staffed.

Recent Performance

The Africans themselves desire multinational cooperation and have, in fact, made progress toward achieving it. They recognize the problems inherent in fragmentation of the continent and the risks of uneconomic use of their present limited resources in uncoordinated national development programs. They have sought to establish channels for coordination and cooperation through the Economic Commissions for Africa and the OAU, by creation of the African Development Bank (ADB), and through other regional and multinational institutions. This quest for cooperation is strengthened by their unanimous aspirations for economic independence to accompany political independence, majority rule and the unity derived from common backgrounds.

The efforts of the African states in creating multinational organizations and supporting regional activities are of considerable magnitude and importance, considering the strains referred to above and the limits imposed by their meager financial and trained manpower resources.

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AFRICAN REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

Member African countries of the ADB have paid in over \$40 million in convertible currencies. An additional \$85 million is payable in installments, and \$125 million more is callable by the Bank from member countries.

The OAU has made substantial grants to its Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC) for agricultural, education and other projects of a multinational character. STRC has played an active role in a number of A.I.D.-assisted regional projects, especially the rinderpest control program, and will likely become involved in further regional activities contemplated by A.I.D. STRC's functions may be expanded by the OAU into a new Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission.

Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda have been negotiating new arrangements to continue the basic functions of the East Africa Common Services Organization (EACSO) and the regional arrangements established during the colonial period, which provided common services to the three countries in revenue collection, transportation, posts and telecommunications, higher education and currency.

Affected African states have committed themselves to contribute \$1.7 million to the work of the three Development Commissions for Lake Chad and the Senegal and Niger River Basins. Studies undertaken by those commissions with the assistance of the UN Development Program (UNDP) are establishing the basis for regional development of the watersheds.

The 14 countries comprising the specialized health organizations of Central and West African states, created to fight specific major endemic diseases, pay most of the administrative costs of these organizations. In addition, the African states regularly contribute to operating costs of action programs undertaken by these organizations as they directly affect their particular countries (e.g., the A.I.D.-assisted Smallpox/Measles Vaccination Program).

U.S. Strategy

A.I.D.'s regional assistance strategy is to promote increased cooperation among African countries in sound development efforts by providing assistance to regional organizations and by direct financing of regional and multinational projects undertaken jointly by more than one African country. In addition, the U.S. approach envisages participating with other donors in major capital projects, providing assistance to a private U.S. finance corporation to be a channel for capital investment and technical aid in the private sector, and providing funds to multilateral organizations for capital and technical assistance projects in Africa.

This combination of regional and multilateral channels will be the principal means of help to the 26 African countries where A.I.D. plans no new bilateral assistance, aside from small Self-Help projects, for the future. However, they will be used to the maximum practical extent in all African countries, particularly where regional collaboration for a particular purpose needs to encompass a major development emphasis country with other countries.

Of particular importance in the regional assistance strategy for Africa is providing assistance to the African Development Bank so that it may serve as an alternative source of capital assistance for those countries not receiving U.S. bilateral capital assistance (and, at the same time be strengthened as a regional organization. A.I.D. plans to help the Bank with Technical Assistance to provide technical services to develop loan projects, and the United States also is considering separate authorization for a capital contribution to a Special Fund of the Bank in conjunction with other donors. Such a contribution would enable the Bank to provide softer term financing for projects in the poorer member countries, especially projects encouraging regional and multinational cooperation, and would bring U.S. policy toward this Bank into line with that toward regional development banks in other parts of the world.

Another key element of this strategy is to encourage greater involvement by U.S. private enterprise in Africa to help meet Africa's investment, management and training requirements. Since many needed private investments can only be justified by considering multicountry markets allowing for economies of scale, the promotion of further U.S. private enterprise and investment in Africa would benefit regional development.

The United States, in cooperation with multilateral agencies such as UNDP and the World Bank, will also seek more participation by other donors in regional projects and in country programs promoting or supporting regional cooperation.

As regional undertakings are to a large extent relatively-new in Africa, the FY 1968 A.I.D. program is focused heavily on on-going regional activities in education, health and agriculture. A.I.D. is now examining a wide variety of prospective projects, however, aimed at solving important development problems common to two or more countries. The results of this examination may, in time, significantly alter the composition of the present program.

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AFRICAN REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

FY 1968 Program

A.I.D. funding proposals for African Regional and Multidonor Programs amount to \$36.2 million for FY 1968, --\$10.3 million in Development Loans, \$24.9 million in Technical Assistance and \$1 million in Supporting Assistance. This total amount of assistance, which is approximately the same as the planned FY 1967 level, represents a very substantial increase over the FY 1966 program of \$16.4 million. The program will concentrate on (a) lessening health and education deficiencies which seriously limit the effectiveness of African manpower; (b) relieving conditions inhibiting the greater agricultural and industrial production and productivity essential to economic and social growth; and (c) strengthening regional organizations.

Health. Technical Assistance of \$12.1 million is proposed for FY 1968 for health programs, mainly to continue a concerted attack on major diseases whose eradication or control generally transcend national boundaries. This program is supported by a recent U.S. National Academy of Sciences study of health problems of 14 African nations, which concluded that reducing the effects of crippling diseases during the planting season could start a cycle of annual increases in agricultural production and raise the standard of living significantly in four or five years.

The main activity in health will be the continuing campaign to control measles and eradicate smallpox, two major crippling diseases in Tropical Africa, in 19 countries of Central and West Africa, in concert with two African regional health groups and the World Health Organization. \$11.7 million of Technical Assistance funds will finance services of the U.S. Public Health Service, training costs of African technicians, vaccines and related activities. The planned FY 1968 contribution is the second annual increment toward meeting the operating costs of a 5-year program to vaccinate 107 million people against smallpox and 25 million children (ages 1-6) against measles, with participating African nations also contributing some \$2 million a year. A further \$430,000 is expected to be used in FY 1968 for studies on controlling river blindness, developing preventive public health training seminars, and conducting a study on the feasibility of establishing an African population center.

Education and Training. Education deficiencies limiting the efficiency of Africa's manpower will be the focus of programs to foster technical and professional training, with increasing emphasis on greater use of African institutions. These programs

will require \$6.6 million in Technical Assistance and \$1 million in Supporting Assistance in FY 1968.

The trained manpower needs of African states, compounded by the departure of European expatriates in several nations following independence, led to a variety of short-term emergency, foreign-supported education programs for African students and officials. A.I.D.'s past regional program has made a major contribution during the past several years through large-scale scholarship programs. Concurrently, the African states have forced expansion of their national education systems.

The most satisfactory short-term solution was to train large numbers of Africans abroad, and a substantial need still exists for such training, but increased efforts now must also be directed toward encouraging African students to attend their own institutions. Planning is now under way to develop programs in specialized fields important to economic development, at selected African institutions, to serve a number of countries. New emphasis on regional approaches to specialized degree training have been discussed with vice-chancellors of African universities and the other major parties involved in African higher education, the U.K. and Canadian governments, and the Ford, Carnegie and Rockefeller foundations.

During FY 1968, A.I.D. will continue to finance graduate and undergraduate scholarship training in U.S. institutions under the auspices of the African Scholarship Program of American Universities (ASPAU) and its graduate counterpart (AFGRAD), and Phelps-Stokes Fund programs. Undergraduate training in American institutions will diminish as those in Africa expand. Technical Assistance will support specialized regional training centers, such as the Heavy Equipment Training Center in Togo and labor training institutes under the auspices of the African-American Labor Center, as well as scholarships at African universities and a program to strengthen African university departments or colleges in fields most closely related to development objectives by expanding facilities and providing faculty members.

A.I.D. support will be continued to joint activities in the East Africa region, mainly at the University of East Africa and in the special training programs of the East Africa Common Services Organization. \$1 million of Supporting Assistance is proposed for FY 1968 to continue the training, particularly at the secondary level, of refugees in southern Africa from territories under the control of South Africa and Portugal. Remaining funding requirements include costs of a contract with the African-American Institute for participant training

AFRICAN REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

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costs of research and publication of educational materials, as well as support of training programs in U.S. owned private enterprises in Africa (\$0.5 million).

Increasing Agricultural Production. The agricultural sector is the most significant potential source of savings for capital investment. However, even sufficient food production for consumption has become an acute problem in several African countries whose population is increasing rapidly. Increasing productivity and developing new and expanding agricultural processing industries offer many opportunities for concerted action by a number of African countries and outside donors; for example, carrying out research on ways of increasing the efficient production of food grains in special climatic and soil conditions; determining agricultural priorities and coordinating research on production techniques, land and water use, pest control and other factors affecting production; planning common storage and marketing facilities; and carrying out cattle disease control vaccination programs.

FY 1968 Technical Assistance funds of \$1.4 million are planned for A.I.D. - financed regional activities in agriculture. A.I.D. is continuing its support of a campaign, in conjunction with the OAU's Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC) and the European Economic Community (EEC), to control rinderpest in 14 West African countries through vaccination of roughly 24 million cattle and to develop an effective vaccine against bovine pleuropneumonia. Funds are also programmed to undertake various regional feasibility studies to explore ways of making the agricultural sector a greater income earner for African economies, including wheat surveys in North and East Africa; livestock marketing studies and a rice survey in West Africa; and an agricultural mechanization study. A.I.D. also plans to continue its preliminary studies in ten countries for development of large-scale agricultural production units by private enterprise.

Promoting Private Enterprise. In most African countries inadequate private enterprise and investment are among the most important elements retarding growth. A.I.D. will encourage growth of this sector by financing studies and surveys of multinational areas to help identify investment opportunities and encourage private investment in those industries where plants can serve multinational markets; by providing "seed" capital to induce greater domestic and

foreign investment; and by assisting the building of infrastructure required before investment can be feasible. A total of \$2.3 million in Technical Assistance will be used for these programs.

In FY 1968 A.I.D. will continue eight contracts with some 15 U.S. financial institutions for the identification and promotion of private investment opportunities in at least 18 African countries. The institutions at their own initiative will then encourage private enterprise to undertake actual investment.

U.S.-owned enterprises in Africa offer excellent opportunities for training Africans beyond their own current needs in fields useful to the expansion of private production efforts. In FY 1968 Technical Assistance funds of \$250,000 are proposed for such training programs.

A.I.D. is encouraging the creation of a private investment corporation, wholly owned by private U.S. financial institutions, for which A.I.D. is considering in FY 1967 a Development Loan of some \$10 million, and possibly Cooley loans as well. This corporation will provide private financing not now available, and will have the lending flexibility of a private institution able to process loan applications promptly.

Development of Capital Infrastructure. A major obstacle in expanding indigenous as well as foreign productive ventures in Africa has been the lack of supporting power, transportation and telecommunications. Expansion of African infrastructure is regarded as a precondition for the development of certain potentially productive areas. To these ends, Technical Assistance funds for FY 1967 financed seven separate preliminary studies to provide the basis for possible subsequent financing of such projects by the African states or international agencies. \$600,000 of Technical Assistance is proposed for these purposes in FY 1968.

Strengthening Regional Organizations. Although significant progress has been made by the African countries in establishing organizational arrangements to focus attention on common development problems and to encourage cooperation and joint action in undertaking regional and multinational projects, the capabilities of these organizations are seriously limited by staff deficiencies, inexperience and limited financial resources. A.I.D. contemplates proposing additional planning and coordinating activities of a regional and multinational nature for the STRC, the UN's Economic Commission for Africa, and for subregional organizations.

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AFRICAN REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

In FY 1968, A.I.D. proposes to provide \$750,000 in Technical Assistance funds to augment \$350,000 in FY 1967 funds for contracts with U.S. experts and firms to provide technical services and conduct feasibility studies for the African Development Bank.

Multidonor Capital Projects. The most immediate instance of a major capital project in which several donor countries are joining forces with an African country and to which A.I.D. is prepared to lend support is the Trans-Cameroon Railroad, intended to accelerate the economic integration of the different regions of the country and streamline movement of exports to the main population centers

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and to the port of Douala. A FY 1968 Development Loan of \$10 million is planned for extension of this railroad, although this loan may be ready for authorization in FY 1967. As with an earlier loan to the Trans-Cameroon Railroad, the United States, France and the EEC are scheduled to be associated with Cameroon in the second phase of this project.

A.I.D. is also considering, in concert with the French and German Governments, the European Development Fund and several private sources, financing of construction costs for a railway to transport iron ore from the interior of Gabon to the port of Libreville, for which FY 1968 Development Loan funding may also be required.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION

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Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1966				Estimate FY 1967				Proposed FY 1968		
	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	13,600	XXX	XXX	XXX	10,300	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	2,658	2,573	85	-	7,488	6,793	695		8,889	8,089	800
Participants	4,766	4,766	-	-	4,763	4,698	65		4,648	4,588	60
Commodities	3,499	3,499	-	-	8,215	8,175	40		9,061	9,031	30
Other Costs	5,443	1,032	3,256	1,155	2,919	2,919	-		3,307	3,197	110
Total Project Assistance	16,366	11,870	3,341	1,155	23,385	22,585	800		25,905	24,905	1,000
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	4,335	4,211	124	-	9,197	9,197	-		9,996	9,996	
Other Agency	505	505	-	-	3,217	3,217	-		3,019	3,019	
Contract	11,526	7,154	3,217	1,155	10,971	10,171	800		12,890	11,890	1,000
Program Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Total Other than Devel. Loan .	16,366	11,870	3,341	1,155	23,385	22,585	800		25,905	24,905	1,000
Total Assistance	16,366	XXX	XXX	XXX	36,985	XXX	XXX	XXX	36,205	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	2*	23*	29*
Participating agency	4	43	48
Contractor technicians	35	52	114
Total	41	118	191

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	20	21	10
Contract	1,516	1,530	1,508
Total	1,536	1,551	1,518

* Does not include 10 Washington-based personnel.

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Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Production Studies	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-110-156	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 579, 580, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B. 1/	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: African food production has declined slightly of late and has not kept pace with consumption. Food imports, consequently, have increased. There have been critical gaps in African food supplies in certain countries, often as a result of bad weather or crop failures.

In view of the world-wide pressures for increased food production, which impinge increasingly on U.S. supplies, AID plans more concerted efforts to increase the productivity and profitability of agriculture. Several regional efforts have been developed and others are in the works to help the Africans increase food production through studies of the principal African problems of expanding the use of arable land for commercial production of important food crops; achieving crop diversification, and cooperation in management of grain resources; and improvement of distribution and marketing channels.

The following activities are now being carried out or are planned:

(1) Food Production Studies - A U.S. research institution, under contract to AID, will conduct a regional study to determine how a number of West African countries which import large quantities of rice (despite agricultural conditions favorable to its production) can realize their full rice-producing potential.

To help overcome large wheat deficits in North Africa, AID plans to support the establishment of a

regional cereal improvement center, in conjunction with the Rockefeller Foundation and the International Center for Corn and Wheat Improvement, to develop and test plant varieties, to provide technical assistance in planning and evaluating cereal hybridization programs and to train agronomists.

(2) Agricultural Mechanization Study: A Michigan State University team will conduct a comprehensive study of the present status and future possibilities of agricultural mechanization in several countries in Africa, selected for their unique and different ecologies, which are representative of most of the arable regions in Sub-Saharan Africa. After a thorough review, the study team will subsequently undertake more intensive studies where warranted and develop them for the use of countries throughout Sub-Saharan Africa.

(3) Grain Resources Management: In East Africa, an area troubled by recurring cycles of drought and rain, a study will investigate possibilities for cooperation among Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda and neighboring countries to more evenly balance grain supply with demand through common management of their grain resources, and streamlining and coordination of distribution and marketing.

AID plans to take the initiative in planning and underwriting costs of a conference in Africa of agricultural experts to analyze problems and outline research priorities in food and crop production, animal production,

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	-	-	-								
Estimated FY 67	300	65			250	250		376	376		
Estimated through 6/30/67	300	65	235	U.S. Technicians							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants . . .				20	20		
				Commodities . . .				134	134		
Proposed FY 68	530	722	1552	Other Costs . . .		50	50				
				Total Obligations		300	300		530	530	

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY		FUNDS
	Agricultural Production Studies	Agriculture and Natural Resources	
PROJECT NUMBER	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
698-11-110-156	P. 579, 580, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1967	FY: 1972

farm management and institutional development. Preliminary plans for the conference are now under consideration, with the meeting expected in FY 1968. Unofficial representatives from other donor groups will attend and contribute to the conference and results will be available to other donors as a means of establishing better support for coordinating research and development in the area of agriculture.

The FY 1968 funding request of \$530,000 will finance the services of appropriate contractors for undertaking: the grain production studies (\$148,000) including \$98,000 for technician services, \$30,000 in other costs for logistic support and \$20,000 in project related commodities; continuation of the mechanization study (\$82,000) including \$68,000 for technician services and \$14,000 for related logistic support costs; costs of the research priorities conference (\$100,000) including \$85,000 for technician services and \$15,000 for related logistic support costs; financing the study of East African cooperation in grain management (\$200,000) including \$125,000 for technician services and \$75,000 for related logistic support costs as well as for support of experiments in grain storage techniques.

1/ In FY 1968 several activities shown in the FY 1967 CP under the Workshops and Seminar Project (698-11-990-124) and the Surveys and Studies Project (698-11-990-125) have been combined into this one project addressed to increasing agricultural productivity.

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Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Rinderpest Eradication	ACTIVITY Agriculture	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-130-617	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 559, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To help increase food production and agricultural income in Africa by assisting in the reduction and possibly the eradication of rinderpest, a major deterrent to the development of a profitable cattle industry in much of Africa. In 1962, A.I.D. joined the European Economic Community (EEC) and other African governments in supporting this project which was developed and sponsored by the Scientific Technical and Research Commission (STRC) of the Organization for African Unity (OAU). The project provides for three separate 3 year campaigns and provides for inoculation of all cattle--about 17 million--in the regions covered.

During Phase I, completed in 1965, approximately 9 million cattle in and around the Lake Chad Basin were inoculated; Phase II, completed in 1967, involved the inoculation of cattle in the region extending east from Mali and the Ivory Coast to northern Nigeria; Phase III, to be completed in 1969, will involve the inoculation of cattle in 7 West African countries. More than 50 million inoculations involving about 17 million cattle will have been carried out by the end of Phase III in 1969.

Prior to the inoculation campaign 2,000 cattle died annually and 25,000 more cattle were debilitated by rinderpest in the region covered by Phase I. Since the completion of Phase I, cattle losses from rinderpest in the Lake Chad Basin area have been negligible and rinderpest outbreaks reduced to 3% of their former frequency. Partial statistics from the region covered by Phase II of the campaign show a drop from an average 300 outbreaks of

rinderpest annually to 2.

Of the \$19.8 million required for the 3 campaigns, A.I.D. is contributing approximately \$2.1 million. A.I.D.'s contribution furnishes vehicles, inoculation supplies and associated refrigeration equipment as well as meeting some local costs. In addition, A.I.D. and the EEC together support the project's administering office--the Coordinator's Unit of the STRC. Of the total cost of the 3 campaigns the African governments involved are contributing almost 60% (\$11.5 million), mostly in the form of personnel, commodities and services; the EEC contributes almost 30% (\$6.2 million) mostly in the form of support services.

The STRC has requested A.I.D. and the EEC to assist in conducting a Phase IV campaign in East Africa. This request is currently being evaluated to determine the extent of requirements and an appropriate division of support among the donors and participating countries, subject to a firm agreement among the states involved and the availability of funds.

Pipeline consists of forward funds for most of the costs of the second and third campaigns in order that STRC can make administrative and contractual arrangements for the respective campaigns.

FY 1968 funds may be required for A.I.D. support of the proposed fourth phase.

*Assistance beyond FY 1967 to be determined.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/66	2,005	1,021	984						
Estimated FY 67	100	433							
Estimated through 6/30/67	2,105	1,454	651						
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 68	*	*	*	100		100			

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Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia Research	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P.560, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968*
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-130-618			

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in reducing the heavy losses of cattle in Africa from bovine pleuro-pneumonia through research activities to develop a simple test that will facilitate accurate diagnosis by field personnel, and to produce a vaccine that will permit the control and eventual eradication of this disease.

AID and the East Africa Veterinary Research Organization (EAVRO) are participating in this research and development project that is sponsored by the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the Organization of African Unity. Four scientists of the Animal Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, supplemented by part-time research service from scientists and technicians in the USDA Plum Island Animal Disease Laboratory in New York, are continuing to give assistance to the EAVRO staff. The United Kingdom and Kenya are also providing assistance to EAVRO. Under Scientific, Technical and Research Commission's overall supervision, the European Economic Community is financing similar research in Senegal.

Considerable progress has been made toward realizing the objective of this project. Several components used in the two standard diagnostic tests for CBPP have been standardized and different strains of antigens have been developed. These innovations have improved both tests and methods. A number of other experimental diagnostic tests are being developed and each is being researched to evaluate its potential. No effective vaccine has yet been developed to combat CBPP. Work is underway to evaluate one of the existing P-1 vaccines used in Africa

where the disease, along with rinderpest, has detracted heavily from development of the livestock industry. This research will evaluate the immunity conferred by a single dose, the requirements needed to obtain an optimum dosage, and the duration of immunity. Work is also progressing on experimental vaccines, including new and different adjuvants to the P-1 culture vaccine and other strains.

It is anticipated that FY 1968 funds would complete the AID involvement. Some further U.S. contribution to this research activity may be needed, however, depending on the results of the current study.

FY 1968 funds are required to continue the services of the 4 USDA technicians under PASA for one year.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			U.S. Dept. of Agric. *Subject to progress in developing new vaccines.
					Estimated FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	311	301	10					
Estimated FY 67	110	95						
Estimated through 6/30/67	421	396	25	U.S. Technicians Participants ...	90	90	90	90
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs ...	20	20	20	20
Proposed FY 68	110		531	Total Obligations	110	110	110	110

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Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Communications Systems Surveys	ACTIVITY Industry and Mining	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-220-158	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 580, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B. 1/	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To promote regional economic cooperation by modernizing and broadening telecommunications links among African states.

In his Organization of African Unity address in May 1966, President Johnson proposed that the U.S. take the technological lead in developing communication links within Africa and between Africa and other continents to tie it more effectively to the rest of the world by assisting in the establishment of African ground stations for the international communications satellite system.

An African satellite communications ground station survey undertaken through National Aeronautics & Space Administration evaluated the feasibility of utilizing satellite facilities as compared with conventional means of communication. The survey team identified Lagos and Nairobi as economically feasible sites for a ground station and suggested Addis Ababa as a third site (to serve as a communication link between sub-Saharan Africa and other continents). A U.S. contract team is being sent to Ethiopia to refine and expand the previous study.

These studies should stimulate multi-state cooperation in training, tariff adjustments, management and procurement and capital construction and may lead to plans for a more effective and cheaper long distance communications systems for African countries. Feasible projects will be brought to the attention of aid donors, including international financial institutions, for their possible participation in joint financing arrangements. Some projects may prove attractive enough to warrant in-

vestment by private enterprise or private financing institutions.

The Lagos and Nairobi ground stations may be engineered and built by foreign firms, largely from non-U.S. components, requiring little, if any, loan assistance from U.S. agencies. AID and the Export-Import Bank are in the process of arriving at an agreement pattern for jointly financing necessary loan assistance for ground station engineering and construction with Nigeria and with the East African Common Services Organization in Kenya. Nigeria has been negotiating for comprehensive engineering services with COMSAT and private firms while the East African External Telecommunications Company Ltd. has conducted an independent feasibility study preparatory to a formal request to the Kenyan, Ugandan, and Tanzanian governments for approval to proceed.

In FY 1967, an economic feasibility study was initiated for a ground link connecting Abidjan, Accra, Lome, Cotonou and Lagos for which \$90,000 has been obligated. The links under study would improve communications among the five West African states and with the rest of the world when the ground stations at Abidjan (French financed) and Lagos become operational in 1970. Approximately \$150,000 will be obligated for an economic feasibility study of a satellite communications ground station in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia together with a link to Asmara and \$150,000 for a study to identify improvements in conventional links at the request or on behalf of two or more African states.

For FY 1968, \$100,000 will be needed for 25-30 man-

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 67	390	40			229	229		75	75	
Estimated through 6/30/67	390	40	50							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		161	161		25	25	
Proposed FY 68	100	450	940		390	390		100	100	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians Participants ...						
				Commodities ...						
				Other Costs ...						
				Total Obligations						

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Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Communications Systems Surveys (Continued)	Industry and Mining	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-220-158	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 580, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

months of technical services including the cost of local travel and per diem to study the feasibility of building and expanding the telecommunication links between the East African states and their neighbors, and the expansion of telecommunication facilities of five coastal West African states with adjacent land-locked states. The results of these studies will be shared with U.S. private firms as well as with other donors, including international financial bodies such as the IBRD and the African Development Bank for consideration of possible financing.

1/ Activity submitted previously under Surveys and Studies Project #698-11-990-125 of Africa Regional

Revised 1/14/67

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Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Electric Power Supply Studies	ACTIVITY Industry and Mining	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-220-159	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: A new project beginning in FY 1967 to systematically assess the opportunities for cross frontier cooperation in the generation and/or exchange of electric power. Contracts with US consulting firms will be the implementing medium. Those areas offering possibilities for savings through the sharing of existing power and/or fuel supplies will be studied first. Subsequently, as regional demands increase, the selection and use of new sources will be investigated in cooperation with the governments, international organizations and other interested investors. The distribution of energy resources in Africa shows unequal endowment between states and between different areas, which is particularly critical in states where growth is dependent upon the development of electric power for intensive industrial use or in states having energy resources without other resources needed for growth. The electric power usage per year in Africa, excluding the Union of South Africa, is 80 kwh per capita as compared to 5040 kwh in the United States, 400 kwh in Latin America, and about 150 kwh in the total non-communist underdeveloped world. In the West African Area, the average electric power usage per person is approximately 33 kwh, and ranges down to a low of 4 kwh in Upper Volta. This situation, as well as the generally low population densities and the dramatic developments in the electric-power generating capacities of the area, demonstrates the need for

multi-country cooperation in matching unfilled demands with surplus supplies. Of central importance is a possible power grid tying the generating capacities of the Niger and Volta River projects.

In FY 1967, following requests for assistance on three different but related power projects in the West African area, AID is proceeding with a contract for a reconnaissance study of the feasibility of cooperative power development among as many as 8 West African nations comprising Ivory Coast, Ghana, Dahomey, Togo, Nigeria, Upper Volta, Liberia and Niger. This study will identify specific possibilities for cooperative projects and determine an order of priorities for further investigations.

The reconnaissance study is expected to be completed by late 1967 and FY 1968 funds of \$100,000 are requested to finance technician services (\$75,000) and support costs (\$25,000) for the first detailed studies of high priority projects.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES a/ To be selected
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	-	-	-								
Estimated FY 67	150	20									
Estimated through 6/30/67	150	20	130	U.S. Technicians Participants ...		75	75		75	75	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...		-	-		-	-	
				Other Costs ...		75	75		25	25	
Proposed FY 68	100	600	850	Total Obligations		150	150		100	100	

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Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Interstate Transport Studies	ACTIVITY Transportation	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-12-390-160	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 576 and 580, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B. ^{1/}	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To identify transportation improvements required to promote trade among African countries and to encourage close cooperation among African states, the IBRD and other donors in considering possible implementation actions.

Recent studies have shown that intra-African trade accounts for only 5 to 6% of the total amount of African exports. Priority studies conducted on a sub-regional or multi-state basis, will allow the economies of scale necessary for higher quality investment projects in the planning, training and standardization of transport activities that might prove too costly to be undertaken by individual African states.

During FY 1967, a Middle African Transportation Study costing \$160,000 was undertaken to identify the nature, extent and priorities of transportation needs required to provide the Copper Belt area (Zambia and Katanga) with improved access to the sea and subsequently to promote the general economic development of the entire Middle African area, which includes Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, the Congo copper belt, Rwanda, Burundi and Botswana. Considerations of specific projects based on this study will be shared among the African states and potential donors, including the IBRD and the African Development Bank. An additional \$679,000 is proposed in FY 1967 for similar African Transportation Planning studies in other areas which will focus on several specific multi-state transportation links.

With U.S., and possible other sources of technical assistance, an African Aviation Study costing roughly \$100,000 may also be undertaken in FY 1967 to identify ways to promote multi-state cooperation in the civil aviation field, i.e. to establish regional airline training centers and to conduct feasibility studies of specific African airline mergers.

For FY 1968, \$400,000 is requested to finance contracts with U.S. firms for transportation studies in varying depths requested by two or more African states or their sub-regional organization. These required U. S. services include provision of both long-term contract teams as well as selected senior consultants, as necessary (\$300,000); and logistic and backstopping costs for the above technicians (\$100,000). As soon as the African Development Bank acquires greater capability to screen requests for transportation studies and contract with U. S. firms, AID plans to finance future studies through the Bank to the maximum extent possible.

^{1/} This project incorporates some studies formerly proposed under two other Regional Projects: ECA projects (068) and Surveys and Studies (125).

*Subject to periodic review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected.
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	-	-	-								
Estimated FY 67	939	125		U.S. Technicians		639	639		300	300	
Estimated through 6/30/67	939	125	814	Participants . . .		-	-		-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .		-	-		-	-	
				Other Costs . . .		300	300		100	100	
Proposed FY 68	400	*	*	Total Obligations		939	939		400	400	

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Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Labor Development Activities	ACTIVITY Labor	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-490-I49	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 561, 582, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B. 1/	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen free trade union organizations in Africa by helping them develop effective trade union leadership and educational programs.

Under this project the African American Labor Center (AALC) develops and conducts labor programs involving free trade unions in Africa to promote the welfare of the union membership, plan skill improvement programs, spread new methods and ideas to remote regions, and further the development of democratic institutions. This private, non-profit organization was founded by the AFL-CIO to work with the U.S. government, U.S. and other free trade unions, foundations and international organizations. The AFL-CIO bears its administrative costs; AID finances the 12 members of the technical staff including 3 regional representatives to be stationed in East, West and Central Africa to plan and backstop projects in their respective areas.

Late in FY 1966, AID contributed \$250,000 to a Fund established by the AALC to expedite the rapid implementation of low-cost impact projects. The AFL-CIO contributed \$50,000 to this Fund. Since then, the AALC has carried out impact activities in some 15 African countries, which often cut across tribal and national lines. Many of these activities involve the provision of small amounts of work-shop, office and educational equipment (such as typewriters, mimeograph machines, projectors and films) to enable a union headquarters to

communicate more effectively with its members, assist trade unions in setting up cooperatives and education programs, or enabling unions to provide health or educational benefits to members. A study to evaluate the long-range effects and value of these activities will be undertaken in FY 1967 to determine whether this impact program should be continued.

During FY 1967, the AALC will complete its studies and arrangements for a regional training center to be opened in Dahomey in the late spring or early summer. This center will provide training for approximately 100 West African students per year, emphasizing the development of skills required to manage cooperatives successfully. The Government of Dahomey is providing a building to house the Center; the U.S. will provide one full time technician, two or more short term consultants, furniture and training equipment, and expenses of the participants while at the Center (\$200,000).

In FY 1967, a two-man AALC team has been conducting a study to determine whether there is need for an advanced training school for postal, telegraph, and telephone personnel in French-speaking West African countries. The team's report will not be available until late in the fiscal year.

In FY 1968, the AALC plans to open a regional training center at the Kenya Polytechnic School, which will provide training in the printing trades for about 24

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	807	147	660							
Estimated FY 67	221	620			66	66		530	530	
Estimated through 6/30/67	1,028	767	261		48	48		48	48	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		56	56		71	71	
		*	*		51	51		281	281	
Proposed FY 68	930				221	221		930	930	
				Total Obligations						

* Subject to annual review.

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Labor Development Activities (Continued)	ACTIVITY Labor	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-490-149	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 561, 561, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B. ^{1/}	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

East African students per year. The Kenya Polytechnic School will provide space, some equipment and certain administrative services. Canada may also provide some equipment. The students' employers will be responsible for tuition, room and board, and related costs. The U.S. will provide two technicians, some printing equipment, and training aids (\$125,000).

FY 1968 funds (\$930,000) are required (1) to continue the 12 man AALC contract staff team through June 30, 1969 including the necessary backstopping and support costs (\$425,000); (2) to replenish the fund, shown under Other Costs, for special small, high-impact projects (\$250,000) if the results of the survey currently being undertaken indicate that this impact program has been successful; (3) to continue the operation of the Dahomey Center including extension for one year of the contract specialists, one year of U. S. training in cooperative management for 8 participants and training aids and supplies (\$130,000); and (4) to cover costs of the Center in Kenya for two technicians and equipment as explained above (\$125,000). The pipeline consists primarily of forward funding of the contract with the AALC.

^{1/} This project incorporates activities formerly carried out under two other Regional Projects: Labor Training Institutes (099) and African American Labor Center (905)

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Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication (Continued)	Health and Sanitation	TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-510-116	P. 562-3, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1963	FY: 1972

expected to begin 1968 upon completion of preparatory surveys. As an adjunct to the pilot project in Nigeria, U.S. vaccination teams have been credited with halting an epidemic of smallpox in Eastern Nigeria by administering 250,000 vaccinations.

The participating countries are responsible for covering costs of the country health services conducting the campaign, with some assistance from WHO if required. These costs are in excess of \$2 million yearly.

Earlier preliminary estimates regarding numbers of people to be vaccinated, costs and availability of the vaccine approved by the Surgeon-General of the U.S., and financing of project support costs have been increased substantially as more precise information has been developed in the course of implementation of the expanded project.

It is now estimated that about \$43.7 million is required to complete the expanded projects, in addition to the \$6.6 million obligated through FY 1966. These costs include \$9.3 million for personnel; \$29.4 million for commodities including vaccines, jet gun inoculators, vehicles, and other equipment; \$0.3 million for training; and \$4.7 million for logistic support, local travel, printing and reproduction. These estimates include areas subject to continuing review and competitive bidding procedures which may result in substantial savings.

FY 1967 funding needs have increased over last year's estimates, partly as a result of the above factors, but principally to provide vaccines for both the FY 1967 and FY 1968 campaigns so that vaccines will be available for

use in early FY 1968. Accordingly, the pipeline at the end of FY 1967 consists principally of costs of vaccines for FY 1968 use, plus accrued technicians' costs and their support.

FY 1968 funds of \$11,650,000 are required to cover costs of continuing campaigns in the countries in which programs are in operation during FY 1967 and of initiating programs in the remaining four countries. This request includes (1) personnel and overhead expenses of PHS Communicable Disease Center (\$1,869,000) including (a) \$1,080,000 for personnel assisting in the individual country vaccination programs (b) \$504,000 for project, administrative and backstopping costs at CDC headquarters including overhead expenses and (c) \$285,000 for nine technicians at the Lagos regional office, (2) commodities, \$8,820,000 principally for vaccines and also additional jet inoculators, vehicles, and other equipment, (3) \$60,000 for training 65-70 participants in statistics and methods of operation in Lagos and in the nineteen African countries, and (4) other costs \$901,000 including housing, local travel and other logistic support of technicians located in the 19 countries and at the Lagos regional office, and costs of local employees.

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Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE African Health Problems Studies	ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-590-157	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To effect detailed studies of significant public health problems common to a number of African states and to develop appropriate cooperative program proposals. A number of significant problems have been identified and corrective programs are in progress or further investigation is needed. New problems have appeared particularly in relation to the diminution of traditional checks on population growth. Because of the scarce resources available to the African states for health programs, a coordinated review of health problems susceptible to multi-national action is essential. AID plans to obtain these studies through contracts with various research organizations, foundations and the U.S. Public Health Service. Three cooperative studies are being initiated in FY 1967: (1) the development of a pilot system of cost-benefit analysis applicable to several public health activities to help African governments determine the priorities, organization and methods that would assure maximum benefits from investment; (2) planning and preparatory work for a long range health education program which will field test the introduction of programmed preventive health practices and other instructional material designed to ameliorate unhygienic practices, unsanitary environmental conditions, and the improper use of health services; (3) determining the feasibility of the eradication of onchocerciasis (river blindness). There are indications that onchocerciasis is becoming

an increasingly important deterrent to development, particularly in areas subject to infection by the Simulian fly. Fertile agricultural land areas have been abandoned and the development of irrigation and other water control projects is being affected. The IBRD, in conjunction with UNESCO and WHO, will evaluate the economic benefits of eradicating the disease; WHO and an African health organization (OCCGE) will discuss the technical personnel requirements and AID will assist in determining the feasibility of eradication.

FY 1968 funds of \$430,000 include \$230,000 for continuing the three studies starting in FY 1967 and \$200,000 for additional studies. Currently under consideration are: (1) the investigation and planning for a regional population guidance center for Africa; and (2) the evaluation of requirements and recommendations for training non-medical personnel needed in the administration of African public health activities and consideration of the development of a regional Public Health Training Center.

The requested funds will cover U.S. technician teams and selected short-term specialists (\$330,000); technician supplies and equipment (\$20,000); logistic and back-stopping costs of the U.S. staff (\$80,000).

* Subject to annual review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			a/ To be selected.
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency ^a	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency ^a	Total	
Through 6/30/66	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 67	157	50		45	72	117	45	285	330	
Estimated through 6/30/67	157	50	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	430	*	*	45	112	157	45	385	430	

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Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Scholarship Planning/ Manpower Utilization	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-058	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 566, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968

Project Target and Course of Action: To help "unsponsored" African students in United States colleges and universities successfully complete their degree programs to qualify for jobs at home so that African countries can better meet their high-level manpower needs.

Of the some 7,000 Africans studying in U. S. colleges and universities, approximately 2,000 receive full scholarship and maintenance grants. The remaining estimated 5,000 do not, being entirely on their own or getting partial support from a variety of sources other than the U.S. government. The precarious financial position of these "unsponsored" students causes many to interrupt their studies while searching for funds to continue; some drop out permanently. At the same time, their governments usually are not adequately informed about the exact circumstances of these students who form a potentially important manpower pool for African economic and social development.

Because of Africa's great need for trained personnel, AID seeks to assist African governments to make better use of this large unsponsored student reservoir, encouraging successful completion of their education followed by return home to productive employment.

AID has provided and, for FY 1968, proposes to conclude financial assistance to deserving "unsponsored" students in U. S. higher education administered under a three-year grant to the Phelps-Stokes Fund. The first installment of \$100,000 was made late in FY 1966 for one

semester support of students who had completed at least one year in U. S. colleges. The FY 1967 grant of \$225,000 enabled Phelps-Stokes to assist 321 juniors and seniors during the current academic year. A planned FY 1968 grant of \$123,000 will assist the remaining 175 seniors in meeting their educational costs next academic year. The grant is limited to students in development fields who agree to return and accept employment offered by their home countries after completion of their degree programs. The Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, cooperates in this project by assisting the Phelps-Stokes Fund for administration of this student program.

In addition to the assistance administered through the Phelps-Stokes Fund; A.I.D. is providing, through a contract with the African American Institute (AAI) funded in FY 1967 (\$75,000), for the collection of data on study fields and the status of most African students in U.S. degree programs. This information, particularly on "unsponsored" students, will be kept up to date and transmitted regularly to host governments for use in manpower planning and job recruitment. As an integral part of this activity A.I.D., in FY 1968, intends to provide financial assistance (\$75,000) to approximately 25 of these unsponsored students identified in the study. This will enable them, through an additional year of training, to redirect their programs to more development related fields leading to better employment opportunities in their home countries.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS		
					Estimated FY 1967		Proposed FY 1968
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/66	112	111	1				
Estimated FY 67	300	250					
Estimated through 6/30/67	412	361	51	U.S. Technicians Participants ...	75	75	-
				Commodities ...	225	225	198
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs ...	-	-	-
Proposed FY 68	198	-	610	Total Obligations	300	300	198

Phelps-Stokes Fund,
African American Institute

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Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE African Graduate Fellowship Program (AFGRAD)	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-062	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 567, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973

Project Target and Course of Action: To help meet Africa's need for personnel with advanced training by supporting the efforts of American universities to make graduate training available to selected African students.

African development over the past few years has created an increasing demand for personnel with advanced training to staff university research centers, government offices and private industry. Many African universities are able to provide undergraduate training in many fields of study commensurate with African needs, but are not yet capable of higher-level training.

AFGRAD is a cooperative program in which American graduate schools provide tuition-free scholarships, the student's government pays transportation costs, and AID provides subsistence for the students and costs other than tuition. Students are nominated by their governments for fellowships primarily in scientific and technically oriented fields that will qualify them for specific high priority positions in their country. The program is administered by the African American Institute and is closely coordinated with the U.S.-supported UNESCO Graduate Fellowship program, to avoid duplication and overlapping in the fields of study.

Since the AFGRAD program was started in 1963, some 50 students have received advanced degrees. In the current academic year (1966-67) there are 91 students from 20 countries studying under this program. Thirty-one of these are scheduled to obtain degrees by June

1967 leaving 60 to continue their studies next year.

Consequently, as a reflection of this effort, 125 new students will be admitted to U.S. universities in the fall of 1967--more than twice the number admitted in 1966.

This, then, will bring the total enrollment for the 1967-68 academic year to 185. It is anticipated that 150 new students will be admitted in the fall of 1968 and that a comparable number of new admissions will be required each year for two or three years thereafter.

FY 1968 funds of \$1,272,000 will be required to finance the costs of 260 graduate students for the 1968-1969 academic year.

The unliquidated balance consists of forward funding of students' costs, and accruals of many second semester bills which often are not received until after June 30.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	1,398	672	726								African American Institute
Estimated FY 67	930	726									
Estimated through 6/30/67	2,328	1,398	930	U.S. Technicians							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants . . .		930	930		1,272	1,272	
				Commodities . . .							
				Other Costs . . .							
Proposed FY 68	1,272	3,600	7,200	Total Obligations		930	930		1,272	1,272	

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Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Inter-African Higher Education	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-144	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 570, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: A number of African countries are moving toward greater reliance on their own institutions for high-level manpower training instead of continuing to send their secondary school graduates for higher education overseas. They consider the orientation of African higher education more appropriate than training overseas as well as effective insulation against the effects of the "brain drain". At the same time, however, the cost of establishing national programs in specialized fields of limited national demand has encouraged them to consider increased use of available training facilities in other African countries. Although a number of African universities have unused places for undergraduates in development-related fields, and some inter-country exchange takes place, extensive African cooperation for the orderly use and expansion of these resources has not yet developed.

These considerations lay behind President Johnson's proposals to assist this impetus toward regional cooperation by helping to make certain African universities regional centers of excellence and considering an African student program, in his speech of May 26, 1966 to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Ambassadors.

This project seeks to : (1) make better use of existing higher education resources in Africa; (2) provide the basis for a U.S. contribution to the expansion of faculty, facilities, and undergraduate programs; and, (3) achieve better coordination of African and donor efforts in the development of African higher education.

The first element of this program is an A.I.D.-supported selection and referral secretariat to administer undergraduate degree scholarships in development fields at African universities and to screen applicants for them on an Africa-wide basis. Beginning in FY 1967 with an initial intake of some 75 students, A.I.D. plans to fund up to 225 new degree starts in FY 1968. The A.I.D. scholarship contribution is limited to published tuition and maintenance costs. Receiving countries provide the difference between actual costs of education and fees published in their university catalog. In some cases, real costs are estimated at triple the published figures. Sending countries provide international travel, vacation costs and related student support.

The scholarship unit has been organized through an A.I.D. contract with the African-American Institute (AAI), and is being designed to permit its future transfer to an African organization. A.I.D. will seek, moreover, to have other donors join in providing more scholarships for African universities through this instrument. It also can serve for screening and referral of African government scholarships and privately-financed students within Africa. These functions will assure more intensive use of existing degree training opportunities in Africa. This program, with its Africa-wide coordination of both applicants and available degree places in cooperating institutions, is more comprehensive than the Regional Education Grants program which it will supplant beginning in FY 1968.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (in Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
Through 6/30/66	-	-	-	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	African-American Institute other to be selected. * To be reviewed upon evaluation at end of FY 1968.
Estimated FY 67	300	80			100	100		375	375	
Estimated through 6/30/67	300	80	220		150	150		600	600	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	1,130	*	*		50	50		155	155	
				Total Obligations	300	300		1,130	1,130	

Shaded areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Inter-African Higher Education	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-144	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 570, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

The second and longer-term element of the Inter-African Higher Education project concerns the development and expansion of opportunities for greater use of local schools for Inter-African undergraduate training in selected disciplines. As a first step in this direction, A.I.D. expects to contract with a leading U.S. professional education association to undertake the spade work for this large-scale effort. The association will collaborate with the African vice-chancellors, relevant professional groups, the other major donors concerned with African universities and American foundations in determining the best ways of promoting higher education programs on a regional basis. In FY 1968, it is expected that they will concentrate on assisting African efforts to select the fields which lend themselves to Africa-wide training and related fundamental issues. The long-range goal is to obtain African and donor agreement on institutions whose programs offer the greatest promise in particular regions.

FY 1967 funds will cover costs of the first 75 scholarships plus initial funding of the secretariat, including 18 months services of two U.S. technicians and a secretary, in a contract with AAI. FY 1968 funds will be required as follows: (a) further funding of the AAI contract (\$750,000) covering costs of up to 300 scholarships (\$600,000) -- 75 continuing and up to 225 new -- plus continuing costs of the secretariat, consisting of forward funding of the services of the three American

staff members for one additional year (\$75,000), plus costs of African personnel, rental of housing and office space, administrative expenses and printing and miscellaneous costs, all covered under Other Costs (\$75,000); and (b) \$380,000 for a contract (with a qualified American contractor yet to be selected) to cover approximately nine man years of short and longer term services of technical advisers and consultants (\$300,000) to the university vice-chancellors and other African professional groups working on the larger issues of regional higher education cooperation, with the remaining \$80,000 covering estimated costs of logistic support and local personnel assisting the U.S. personnel in the conduct of their duties. No additional scholarship starts are now proposed for FY 1969; further commitments will depend upon A.I.D. evaluation of this new program at the end of its second year both in terms of its effect on stimulating student flows within Africa and progress toward transferring the scholarship referral unit to an African organization. Assistance to working groups of African vice-chancellors is projected for a five-year period. The extent to which A.I.D. will consider assistance to African university departments for expanded regional use will depend upon the ability of interested African groups and donors to collaborate for this purpose.

* To be reviewed upon evaluation at end of FY 1968.

Shaded areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE African Scholarship Program of American Universities (ASPAU)	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-603	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 569, FY 1967 AFR P. D. B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	

Project Target and Course of Action: To help meet African needs for trained manpower by supporting the efforts of U.S. colleges and universities to provide undergraduate education for qualified Africans.

Since this program was initiated in 1961, more than 200 American colleges and universities have provided tuition-free, four-year scholarships to some 1300 carefully selected African students. The students' government bear international travel costs and AID provides for their subsistence and other expenses. The African American Institute administers the program under an AID contract.

As African colleges and universities have been developing and expanding, the need for large-scale training abroad at the undergraduate level has been decreasing. The number of new students admitted under this program has, therefore, been declining over the past few years, and will continue to do so.

These students generally fall in the upper quartile of their respective classes and many attain honor roll standing; only 5% of the total number accepted have failed, which is considerably better than their American counterparts. A total of 516 Africans have received undergraduate degrees through this project.

There are 710 ASPAU students in the U.S. during the current academic year, 80 less than in academic 1965-66. Of this total, 190 students are expected to graduate this June, leaving 520 students to continue their studies next year. Not more than 100 new students will be admitted

next year--40 less than were authorized for the present year--for an anticipated maximum enrollment for 1967-68 of 620 under this program, requiring AID funding of \$2.5 million in FY 1967.

It is estimated that 525 students will be enrolled under the ASPAU program in 1968-1969 resulting from graduations of 170 and entrance of 75 new students. FY 1968 funds (\$2,000,000) are required to cover the costs of these students.

There is a large unliquidated balance at the close of the Fiscal Year because it is necessary to provide funding assurances to the contractor and the universities well in advance of the start of the school year, thus permitting timely completion of selection and placement. Also, the pipeline further reflects accruals of second semester expenses which in many cases are not received and paid by June 30.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS		
					Estimated FY 1967		Proposed FY 1968
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/66	12,463	7,839	4,624				
Estimated FY 67	2,500	3,228					
Estimated through 6/30/67	14,963	11,067	3,896	U.S. Technicians Participants . . .			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .			
Proposed FY 68	2,000	4,897	21,860	Other Costs . . .			
				Total Obligations	2,500	2,500	2,000 2,000

African American Institute

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Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Institute for Economic Development and Planning		ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-690-150		PRIOR REFERENCE P. 586, FY 66 AFR P.D.B.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *	

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide support for the special summer course and seminar in economics that will be held at the Institute for Economics Development and Planning (IDEP) at Dakar, Senegal as part of the effort to develop the specialized regional institutions needed for Africa's economic and social development.

The IDEP is a regional institution with an autonomous African board selected from among the 24 membership countries, whose major objective is to encourage better economic planning and policy making in African countries through the development of the institutions capacity for training statisticians, economists and administrative personnel.

The financing of the regular course work of the Institute, approximately \$350,000 per year, is assured under a cost-sharing arrangement between the UN Special Fund and 24 African countries. AID plans to provide \$40,000 toward the costs of the special summer course for outstanding African economic students and the seminar for teachers of economics. By aiding carefully-selected regional institutions such as the IDEP through scholarships, staff, seminar support or limited technical equipment, AID accelerates the attainment of the long range goal of achieving regional higher-education centers of excellence commensurate with Africa's crucial training needs, by improving the quality of university instruction, preparing graduate students as future

instructors or for work in important development fields, and encouraging cooperation and the sharing of ideas among future African leaders.

Similar special summer courses at IDEP have been held each year for the past several years. Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Economic Commission for Africa have contributed to this activity in the past.

FY 1968 funds (\$40,000) will be required for 40 participants for the special program to be held in the summer of 1968.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other & Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other & Agency	Total
Through 6/30/66	206	206	-							a/ Institute for Economic Development & Planning. * Subject to annual review.
Estimated FY 67	246	226								
Estimated through 6/30/67	123	103	20							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	40	*	*		40	40		40	40	
				Total Obligations						

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Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Promotion of Private Investment Opportunities	Private Enterprise	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
698-11-930-133	-	FY: 1967	FY: 1969

Project Target and Course of Action: A new project initiated in FY 1967 to identify and promote American investment opportunities in the developing countries of Africa. U.S. banks, investment firms and Edge Act Corporations will pinpoint production opportunities that offer sufficient competitive potential for U.S. private investment. These financial institutions will, in turn, promote these opportunities among their clients.

Africa's private sector has great potential but, for a variety of reasons, has not yet received the domestic and external effort consistent with its development importance. There is, moreover, some evidence in many African countries that a more favorable climate for private enterprise has evolved as evidenced at a recent African meeting on the private sector, sponsored by the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa.

This project, consisting of AID financing pre-investment surveys, is a major element in AID's increased emphasis on expanding the role of private enterprise as a major contribution to development aid. In FY 1967 AID expects to negotiate six contracts for 18 months pre-investment studies in 16 African countries with private American firms involving a total of 12 U.S. investment institutions. These surveys are intended to stimulate private investment directly by placing the total range of African investment opportunities in the hands of private institutions accessible to thousands of private investors in all areas of the United States. The six prime contractors include

the Chase Manhattan Bank, the Mid-American Investment Institution, the Pan-African Corporation, the African Development Corporation, the Crocker Citizens National Bank and the American International Development Association. Investment experts from these institutions and associated firms are now investigating investment opportunities in Ghana, Nigeria, Liberia, Tunisia, Morocco, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Zambia, Malawi, and Congo.

These countries were selected during 1965-1966 by the initial group of interested private investment firms as exhibiting particularly promising investment potential, although the participating firms will concentrate on the ten major aid-recipient African countries.

The \$1.2 million of contract funding required in FY 1968 is for 240 man-months of services to identify investment opportunities in ten African countries (\$940,000) and other costs such as local transportation, housing, office rental and supplies (\$210,000). These additional U.S. teams, scheduled for early departure, will include investment experts representing Crocker-Citizens of California, Bank of California, Wachovia Bank of Winston-Salem, Clark-Dodge of New York and Lehman Brothers of New York.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES a/ Chase Manhattan Bank Mid America Int. Dev. Assoc. Pan Africa Dev. Corp. Africa Dev. Corp. Crocker Citizens Nat'l Bank American Int. Dev. Corp. Lehman Bros.
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 67	1,500	200			1,170	1,170		990	990	
Estimated through 6/30/67	1,500	200	1,300							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	1,200	800	3,500		1,500	1,500		1,200	1,200	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants . . .						
				Commodities . . .						
				Other Costs . . .		330	330		210	210
				Total Obligations		1,500	1,500		1,200	1,200

b/ Above and others to be selected.

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Housing Guaranty Program Supervision	ACTIVITY Private Enterprise	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-920-134	PRIOR REFERENCE -	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	

Project Target and Course of Action: A new project initiated in FY 1967 to provide surveillance of the administration and construction of housing projects in Africa involving U.S. private investment under the \$35 million program in Special Housing Guaranties.

The guaranty agreements relate to projects in developing countries where the efficiency of administration of mortgages and other financial arrangements and the enforcement of construction standards are of varying quality and reliability. In these circumstances, protection of U.S. interests must be reinforced by on-the-job inspection of all construction, and a continuing review of adherence to acceptable financial standards and other administrative practices and commitments.

A contract for these services has been awarded to the National League of Insured Savings Associations (NLISA), with FY 1967 funding covering costs of the first 18 months of the estimated 3 years for which the services will be required. Actual duration of the project is contingent upon the rate of implementation of housing construction programs supported by the special housing guaranties. Agreements thereunder have been signed for \$5 million, letters of reservation have been issued for an additional \$24 million and applications are being reviewed for the remaining \$6 million.

The NLISA has recruited its field staff, and is working on the reporting system and other administrative details. It has placed an initial man in the field to re-

view construction of the first project.

The FY 1968 request of \$200,000 will finance the extension of the initial NLISA Contract for an additional 18 months.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	-	-	-								National League of Insured Savings Associations
Estimated FY 67	198	35									
Estimated through 6/30/67	198	35	163	U.S. Technicians	179	179	180	180	180		
				Participants ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs ...	19	19	20	20	20		
Proposed FY 68	200	-	398	Total Obligations	198	198	200	200	200		

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Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Insurance Industry Promotion	ACTIVITY Private Enterprise	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-930-143	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967

Project Target and Course of Action: A new project initiated in FY 1967 to promote U.S. and domestic investment in the insurance industry in Africa. A survey covering eight or 10 countries will be the basis for selection of three countries most suitable for the development or establishment of comprehensive insurance enterprises. Detailed studies and promotion of the essential investment will follow. Both growth of privately owned and directed productive enterprises and the commercial trade essential to a market economy are adversely affected by the limitations of available insurance coverage. Profit expectations must be unduly high as a consequence of risks, since the insurance companies operating in Africa are almost completely limited to serving the needs of foreign commercial and manufacturing companies. Consequently, indigenous enterprises and the population in general, are forced to rely on their governments, communal or family assistance in emergency situations. In addition, the development of insurance companies represents a potentially important stimulant to the mobilization of domestic savings and their constructive uses.

financed with FY 1967 funds will continue in FY 1968.

Freeman, Cole and Associates, under a contract signed in November 1966, are conducting the initial survey phase of the project. Selection of the three countries in which detailed studies and investment promotion will be undertaken is anticipated by June 1967. Contractual services in the three concentration countries to be

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			Freeman, Cole, and Associates			
					Estimated FY 1967		Proposed FY 1968				
Through 6/30/66	-	-	-		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 67	100	10		U.S. Technicians		74	74				
Estimated through 6/30/67	100	10	90	Participants . . .		-	-				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .		-	-				
				Other Costs . . .		26	26				
Proposed FY 68	-	-	100	Total Obligations		100	100				

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Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Large Unit Agriculture Production	ACTIVITY Private Enterprise	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-950-152	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969

Project Target and Course of Action: A new activity begun in FY 1967 which explores the feasibility of combining the efforts of U.S. corporations with African private and/or public investors to develop large scale, vertically-integrated commercial agriculture production units. Analyses of Africa's agricultural situation have pointed out the need for concentration on expanded production of export commodities and other cash crops as a medium-term approach. This objective points, despite many reservations about plantation-type production, to the necessity for large production units, which have the added advantage of being attractive to inputs of foreign management and capital. This project is designed to follow that approach. Preliminary reviews undertaken by U.S. firms in a number of countries will determine specific agricultural areas and countries where detailed study is warranted. These reviews will determine if the technical justification and a form of corporate arrangement exists compatible with the economic and social needs of the African country and a reasonable rate of return on the investment. Such detailed studies will take advantage of the economies of scale by considering all aspects of growing, processing and marketing fruit, vegetables, oil seeds, grains, rubber, livestock, poultry, and forestry and fiber products, including research and development of seeds, fertilizer, irrigation, machinery and automated processing plants. These studies will be readily available to all U.S. firms which are interested

in investment.

Costs of the preliminary reviews will be financed by AID with no funds being used for profits. Where warranted, detailed studies will be made, assisted by commercial or AID financing.

Contracts have been discussed with four U.S. firms, California Packing Company, Garvey Grain Company, Ralston-Purina and the Food Machinery Corporation to undertake preliminary surveys of the agro-business sector in Morocco, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.

FY 1968 funds are requested to finance the contractual costs of these studies and to undertake detailed studies where warranted. The \$700,000 required in FY 1968 will fund 125 man months of services (\$500,000) and logistic support for the technicians including local travel, housing and other local support costs (\$200,000). Negotiations with two additional firms are underway to extend coverage to up to ten African countries.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (in Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	-	-	-							a/ To be selected.
Estimated FY 67	250	-	-							
Estimated through 6/30/67	250	-	250		195	195		500	500	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	700	850	1,800		250	250		700	700	

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Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	Expanded In-Service African Training	ACTIVITY	Private Enterprise	FUNDS	TA
PROJECT NUMBER	698-11-950-153	PRIOR REFERENCE	-	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1967	FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: A common deterrent to increased investment in Africa is the shortage of Africans having skills in such fields as electrical work, accounting, machinery, maintenance, and communications. Many positions in these fields are presently filled by skilled foreign technicians at costly rates. Some firms in Africa, moreover, have adopted dual wage schedules, which are more favorable to these foreign employees and thus a source of continuing local irritation. In addition, there is a need for at least modest improvements in the productivity of the existing labor force of many African states. For these reasons, AID is exploring additional approaches to improved African vocational training. One, a new activity being initiated in FY 1967, seeks to increase the number of African nationals trained in useful technical skills by expanding training programs carried out by U.S. enterprises in Africa.

Private enterprises operating in Africa, usually foreign owned, have attempted to offset the lack of governmental technical and vocational training through regular in-service programs. Some of these programs could be readily expanded at nominal cost and contribute to the direct growth of the countries economies and indirectly to the improvement of the reputation and role of particular private enterprises.

This project is designed to serve as the catalyst for the expansion of the training programs now carried on by U.S. firms in Africa, by providing funds to cover

costs of enlarging their programs to meet more general needs for trained personnel. This project will not only complement activities carried out under country programs to establish or expand vocational training in secondary schools through on-the-job training, but also contribute to AID plans to assist middle and skilled-level manpower needs increasingly by stress on-the-job training. U.S. firms could also serve to expose African workers to American job standards and equipment, and considering the wide range of services required by U.S. firms - e.g., vehicle and equipment maintenance, carpentry, accounting, etc. which often parallel the needs of the countries in which they operate - such firms would be ideal places for training.

AID has begun exploratory discussions through the field missions in 10 countries and with U.S. parent firms having branches or enterprises in Africa. On the basis of favorable responses, AID is preparing a questionnaire to lead to selection of initial training programs under contracts with U.S. firms to be financed with FY 1967 funds.

The FY 1968 funds of \$250,000 are proposed for financing of 48 man-months of contract services (\$100,000); commodities such as demonstration tools and teaching materials (\$50,000); logistic support of the technicians including local travel and housing as well as local support for the students (\$100,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cast Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	-	-	-								
Estimated FY 67	250	10		U.S. Technicians		100	100		100	100	a/ To be Selected
Estimated through 6/30/67	250	10	240	Participants . . .		-	-		-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .		50	50		50	50	
				Other Costs . . .		100	100		100	100	
Proposed FY 68	250	800	1,300	Total Obligations		250	250		250	250	

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Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Participant Training Services	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 697-11-990-003	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 572, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B. ^{a/}	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1964
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide assistance in planning and implementing participant training in the United States and third countries under programs administered by the Regional USAID for Africa (RUA) in Washington. Under an AID contract, the African-American Institute (AAI) identifies priority training needs, selects and processes candidates for training, and establishes and administers specialized training programs.

The principal emphasis under this project is the administration of the residual training programs for nationals of the Central and West African states. As bilateral technical assistance activities in these countries phase out, training under individual country programs will also end. Future training possibilities will be limited to those which are appropriate and necessary under regionally-oriented projects involving several or all of these countries. As such projects are developed, AID expects to use the experience, expertise and widespread contacts of the African-American Institute to administer training requirements.

This element of the project is implemented through a staff consisting of 4 full-time and 16 part-time training officers and secretaries. Twelve training officers are located in the West and Central African countries, with the remaining staff located in Lagos and in the United States to provide coordination and liaison with facilities providing the training.

Two special training programs have also been undertaken by AAI -- English language training in Upper Volta and secretarial training in the Ivory Coast. The lan-

guage program, a joint undertaking by AID, the Peace Corps, and the Government of Upper Volta, was carried out in July-September 1966 and provided training for 109 Africans. The secretarial training program is designed to help meet the needs for trained administrative employees in both public and private institutions, through the establishment of a Regional Secretarial Training Center in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. This center will offer training for up to 40 in-service secretaries per quarter. AID is financing the services of a teacher for two years plus training materials and equipment. The International Business Machines Corporation has donated typewriters and agreed to maintain them for the first two years of operation of the Center. The Government of Ivory Coast has made available buildings for classrooms and office space and provides for their maintenance. Classes are scheduled to begin in March 1967.

FY 1968 funds are requested to forward fund the services of 4 full-time and 16 part-time contract employees through June, 1969, plus such support as telegraphic services, translation services, and office supplies.

^{a/} Included in FY 1967 Congressional Presentation as part of 698-11-690-126, General Participant Training.

* Subject to annual review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components						
				Estimated FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968					
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	483	170	313							African American Institute
Estimated FY 67	150	270								
Estimated through 6/30/67	633	440	193		135	135		155	155	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	175	*	*		15	15		20	20	
					150	150		175	175	

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Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE African Development Bank	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-990-127	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 575, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To help make the African Development Bank effective as a regional development and financing institution. The African Development Bank is an indigenous African regional institution with equity ownership limited to self-governing independent African states. Twenty-nine of the 39 eligible African states have become stockholders, and have paid in nearly \$40 million of convertible currencies towards the Bank's authorized capital of \$250 million, of which half is to be paid in over a five year period, the balance callable. The Bank is charged by charter 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. To date, the Bank has actively promoted non-African contributions to a special fund within the Bank in order to allow development loans on less onerous terms than those made from its equity capital. Further progress has been made in recruiting qualified staff with some assistance from the Expanded Program for Technical Assistance (EPTA) in the latter half of 1966. After the announcement that its doors were open for operations on July 1, 1966, the Bank dispatched one team to Upper Volta to assess development prospects and another team to East Africa to examine the "Kenya-two-roads" Project,

currently under discussion for possible joint AID-ADB financing. In early 1967, the Bank obtained United Nations Development Program (UNDP) approval for a 5 year project to which the Special Fund will contribute \$3 million and the Bank \$1.9 million, principally to staff a special investment promotion unit within the Bank to carry out necessary pre-investment, feasibility and engineering studies on projects that might be suitable for eventual Bank financing. Funds for training and contracted studies were also included. The purpose of the UN project is to increase the effectiveness of the Bank's financial assistance and the impact of UNDP (UNSF) pre-investment activities in Africa.

Although the Bank has been slow in responding to an A.I.D. offer to finance US technicians and technical studies, it is anticipated that A.I.D. will finance one or more Bank contracts with American universities or private US firms for studies of project proposals in power and transportation sectors.

For FY 1968, \$750,000 is being requested to finance contracts for the short and longer terms services of US experts and for feasibility studies involving roughly 20 man years of work in transportation, communications, etc. Other costs are to provide logistic support for the technicians involved in the feasibility studies.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct ID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	-	-	-							To be selected.
Estimated FY 67	350	25			300	300		550	550	
Estimated through 6/30/67	350	25	325							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	750	1,200	2,300		350	350		750	750	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants . . .						
				Commodities . . .						
				Other Costs . . .		50	50		200	200
				Total Obligations		350	350		750	750

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Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE African Regional Organizations Development	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-990-154	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 576, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in strengthening the capability of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC) of the Organization for African Unity (OAU) and various African sub-regional organizations to stimulate cooperative planning, coordination and administration of multi-country activities as a major approach to the social and economic development of the African states.

Africans themselves have taken the lead in establishing a number of regional planning and coordinating organizations and in adapting colonial ones to their needs. These initiatives have been evident in the support given the expansion of the ECA and establishment of four sub-regional offices, the creation of the Lake Chad, Senegal and Niger Basin Commissions, the STRC, the East Africa Common Services Organization (EACSO), the fund of the Entente States, the Central Economic and Customs Union, the two health organizations of West and Central African States (OCCGE and OCEAC), and the regional Economic Organization of four North African States comprising the Maghreb. Progress is being achieved in creating four sub-regional economic communities, based upon the existing organizations following an ECA resolution encouraging member countries of the various sub-regions to work toward regional cooperation and economic integration. These developments are limited, however, by the general need of these organizations for improved technical and administrative competence which now impede their ability to plan and mobilize multi-country development activity. This project is intended to

provide help for that purpose.

Prior direct assistance has been confined to the completion of reconnaissance studies for ECA in the industrial field (aluminum, shoes, non-ferrous metal processing, paint) and participant grants for the river basin commissions. AID assistance to specific regional operational projects administered through the various regional or sub-regional organizations also have helped these organizations. The measles/smallpox control administered through OCCGE and OCEAC and the rinderpest/bovine pleuro pneumonia projects through STRC are important examples.

\$400,000 of the \$435,000 requested for FY 1968 will finance contractual services, augmenting the administrative, engineering and economic evaluation competence of the ECA which confirmed the need for external assistance at its February 1967 plenary session, the sub-regional economic community organizations as they become operational and the STRC in undertaking new agriculture, health, and educational activities. \$35,000 will support an agriculture technician assisting STRC with animal disease eradication and other programs currently supported by the OAU, and \$100,000 for project support costs.

*Subject to Annual Review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency ^a	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency ^b	Total	
Through 6/30/66	305	205	100								a/ Batelle Memorial Institute b/ To be selected
Estimated FY 67	151	130		U.S. Technicians	35	42	77	35	300	335	
Estimated through 6/30/67	456	335	121	Participants ...	60	-	60	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs ...	-	14	14	-	100	100	
Proposed FY 68	435	*	*	Total Obligations	95	56	151	35	400	435	

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Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Regional Program Support	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-990-099	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 552, 553, 577, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: FY 1963
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide for the technical, informational and logistic backstopping services common to two or more regional activities including multi-country technical and economic feasibility studies, cost estimates and the development of implementation programs by private firms, universities and other U.S. Government agencies. This project review also provides for residual services for projects in those countries whose programs have been centralized in a regional USAID for Africa (RUA) in Washington, and which are currently being phased out.

This project supports a Regional Technical Aids Center in France which provides translation, printing, publishing, films, book procurement and other services for U.S. programs in 20 French-speaking countries.

For convenience and simplicity of operation the administrative and backstopping costs of several contractors are also funded under this project. These cover the expenses of small U.S.-based staffs required to support the activities of these contractors in Africa. One, the American Institute of Research (AIR) has been instrumental in establishment of testing services in Nigeria, Liberia, Kenya and Malawi and is developing aptitude and proficiency tests and testing techniques for use in several other African countries to assure better selection and placement of personnel for training or employment. A second, the Near East Foundation is active in the implementation of agricultural programs in several West African states.

After an initial feasibility study by a contract technician, AID is financing preparation of a cross-reference manual of interchangeable spare parts to permit African maintenance personnel to determine if spare parts required for deadlined vehicles and equipment are available in warehouses under a different manufacturer's part number. Upon request of many African states, the manual has been drafted in both French and English and is to be distributed through the Regional Heavy Equipment Training Center in Togo, an AID-financed project.

Under previous years' financing, the International Development Services, Inc. made a comprehensive review and analysis of economic and social development projects, surveys and studies undertaken by donors other than the U.S. to assist in better aid coordination. Other services already being financed through this project include a survey of technical-vocational educational requirements; a study of the possibilities for developing a meat-marketing industry; a review of supply management methods in West African countries with a view to improving procedures; and a housing and home financing seminar, involving 10 participants in Lagos, Nigeria. Projects benefitting several African countries may be developed as a result of these activities.

FY 1968 funds of \$540,000 are requested for continuation of the above activities, as follows:

\$150,000 for activities of the Regional Technical Aids Center. AID is currently considering transfer of

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated								
				Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968				
Through 6/30/66	1370	888	482	Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	a/ American Institute of Research; Near East Foundation; International Development Services, Inc * subject to annual review
Estimated FY 67	685	825			50	333	383	333	333		
Estimated through 6/30/67	2055	1713	342		16	-	16	-	-		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		-	-	-	-	-		
Proposed FY 68	540	*	*		199	87	286	207	207		
				Total Obligations	265	420	685	540	540		

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Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Regional Program Support	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-990-009	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 552, 553, 557, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

(continued)

these functions to the aegis of the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC) of the OAU as a first step in the establishment of a regional publication center in Africa to better serve the education and training needs of English and French-speaking countries. Of the \$150,000 need for the center \$21,000 is required for the services of one technician for one year and \$129,000 for other costs to include local translations, printing, binding, etc.

\$290,000 is required for approximately 16 man years of services (\$245,000) and logistic support costs (\$45,000) for contractual and backstopping services for the manpower selection and placement program conducted by AID and for a U.S. based staff and one coordinating officer of the Near East Foundation.

\$100,000 including 2 man years of contractual services (\$67,000) and logistic support costs (\$23,000), for review of additional proposals and to undertake similar regional projects in the Entente Countries, such as a cereals stabilization program and an agricultural resources study, ranging from land development, irrigation and selection of crop varieties to field mechanization and the design and construction of automated food-processing plants.

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Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Technical Support	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 697-11-930-000	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 552, FY 67 AFR P.D.B. 1/	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1/	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 2/

Project Target and Course of Action: To finance the services of the Washington-based staff administering the Africa Regional Projects program and twelve bilateral programs.

For a number of years, A.I.D. has administered its limited activities in the smaller West and Central African countries directly from Washington. This has entailed only minimal field staffs (most often, a single AID officer) and frequent travel to Africa by Washington-based staff who have both developed and implemented projects. By administering these programs centrally, in a "Regional USAID for Africa" (RJA), A.I.D. reduced substantially its overhead costs.

The shift from principally bilateral aid methods and the process of completing current activities will reduce the need for A.I.D. field administrative staff in additional African countries. Administration of U.S. assistance will be shifted increasingly to Washington where the experience of the A.I.D. staff will be turned to regional project activities and the aid to African regional organizations.

This project in FY 1968 will finance the services of Washington-based technicians and supporting personnel who are responsible for coordinating program planning and implementation actions, technical backstopping, commodity procurement; etc., and such related functions as are needed to carry out AID programs. Field positions include AID Operations Officers and secretaries who

coordinate AID activities in the field.

In addition, this project funds a Food-for Peace officer resident in Algeria, who is also responsible for assessing the effects of Food-for-Peace assistance throughout North Africa.

FY 1968 funds provide for: (1) salaries and related costs of 38 U.S. technicians (10 based in Washington and 28 overseas) and for temporary duty services; (2) commodities for field use such as office equipment, replacement vehicles for technicians' use, and furnishings for technicians' quarters and (3) other costs, including rentals for field technicians' residences, salaries for local personnel, local travel, and related logistic support requirements.

The countries involved are Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, Gabon, the Gambia, Ivory Cost, Mauritania, Malagasy Republic, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta.

1/ In FY 1967 C.P. Technical Support was included under RJA Regional Program and under respective country programs.

2/ This project will be continued annually in support of AID activities.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	3,908	3,834	74	U.S. Technicians	600		600	730		730	
Estimated FY 67	950	925		Participants . . .	-		-				
Estimated through 6/30/67	4,858	4,759	99	Commodities . . .	150		150	50		50	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs . . .	200		200	250		250	
Proposed FY 68	1,030	2/	2/	Total Obligations	950		950	1,030		1,030	

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: REGIONAL & MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS Borrower: Development Corporation (West Africa) Ltd.

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: West Africa Development Corporation Ltd. 698-H-002	
Date Authorized: 12/30/66	Date Signed: -
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	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.. U.S. \$
Interest Collected -	

countries eligible for investments. Local cost financing will be subject to reimbursement under a Special Letter of Credit procedure assuring ultimate U.S. imports in an equivalent amount.

Implementation: We expect no difficulties with implementation of this loan and expect rapid disbursement.

Purpose of Loan: A.I.D. loan funds under this project will be available to assist in financing economic development projects in Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and The Gambia through investments administered by the Development Corporation (West Africa) Ltd.

Projects financed by the Development Corporation may embrace a wide range of undertakings in basic development such as electricity and water supply, railways, housing finance, primary production and processing (e.g. agriculture including smallholder farming, ranching, and meat processing as well as forestry and minerals), and in factories, industrial development agencies and hotels.

The Development Corporation may invest in projects through loans, equity subscriptions or guarantess but does not make any grants. Although it may finance many projects on its own, the Development Corporation (West Africa) Ltd. may also associate jointly with governments or their agencies, with international and national development agencies, with financial institutions and commercial, industrial or agricultural concerns, and with private interests in the country of investment.

Financial Status: The loan was authorized on December 30, 1966. Loan Agreement signing is expected in Spring of 1967.

Procurement Sources: A.I.D. funds will be used primarily for U.S. costs. However, up to 25% of the proceeds of the loan will be available for financing of local cost in the

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: REGIONAL & MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS Borrower: East Africa Development Corporation Limited

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

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

will be subject to reimbursement under a Special Letter of Credit procedure assuring ultimate U.S. imports in an equivalent amount.

Implementation: We anticipate no difficulties with implementation of this loan and expect rapid disbursement.

Purpose of Loan: A.I.D. Loan funds under this project will be available to assist in financing economic development projects in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Malawi, and Zambia through sub-investments of the East Africa Development Corporation, Limited.

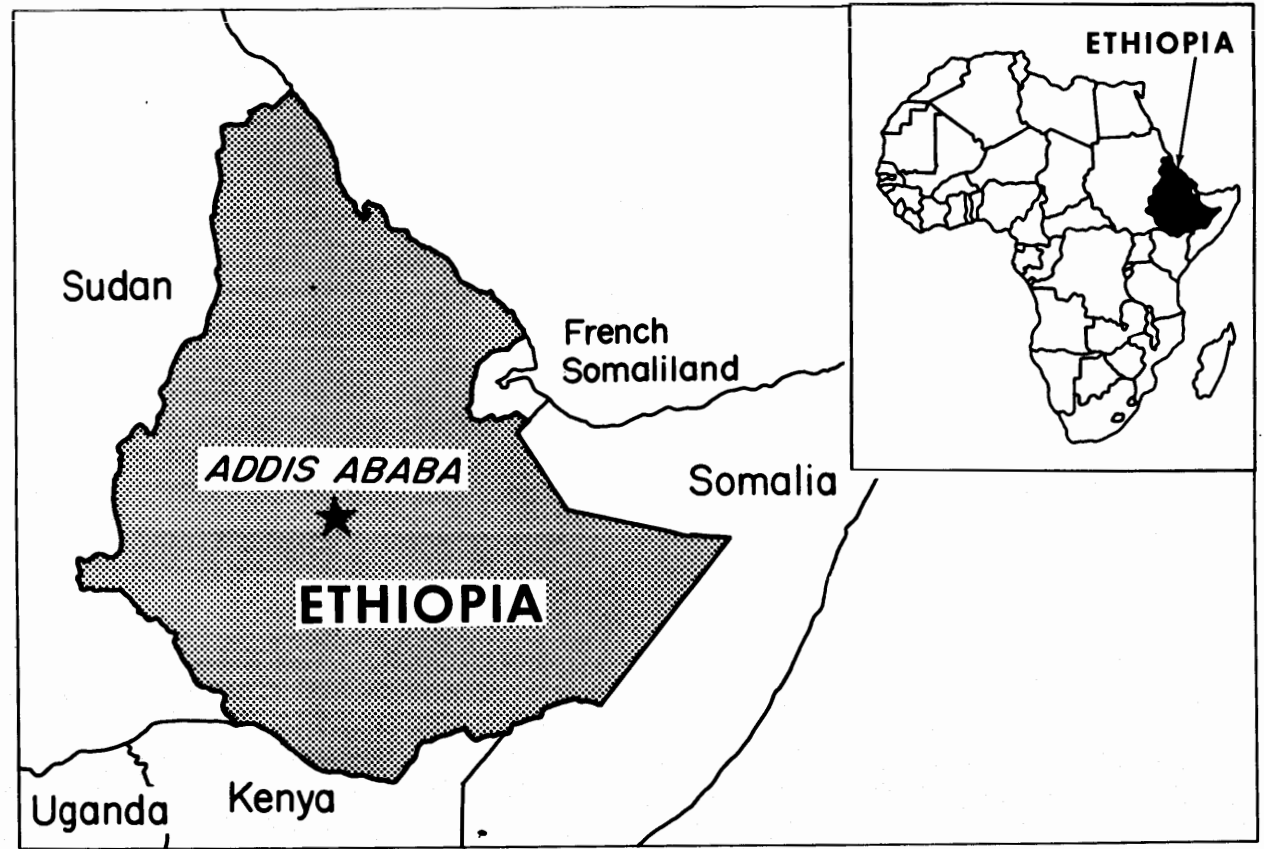
Projects financed by the Development Corporation may embrace a wide range of undertakings in basic development such as electricity and water supply, railways, housing finance, primary production and processing (e.g. agriculture including smallholder farming, ranching, and meat processing as well as forestry and minerals), and in factories, industrial development agencies and hotels.

The Development Corporation may invest in projects through loans, equity subscriptions or guarantees but does not make any grants. Although it may finance many projects on its own, the East Africa Development Corporation, Ltd. is also expected to associate jointly with governments or their agencies, with international and national development agencies, with financial institutions and commercial, industrial or agricultural concerns, and with private interests in the country of investment.

Financial Status: The loan was authorized on December 30, 1966. Loan Agreement signing is expected in Spring of 1967.

Procurement Sources: A.I.D. funds will be used primarily for U.S. costs. However, up to 25% of the proceeds of the loan will be available for financing of local costs in the countries eligible for investments. Local cost financing

Ethiopia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	20.5
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	1.4
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	457
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	45
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area.....	66
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	95

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	58
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	35
People Per Doctor.....	61,400
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	5
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	2
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

Country: ETHIOPIA

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PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1966 Actual	FY 1967 Estimated	FY 1968 Proposed
Development Loans	29.9	0.2	6.2
Technical Assistance	5.4	6.4	5.5
Total A.I.D. Assistance	35.3	6.6	11.7

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

The primary U.S. objective is to help insure maintenance of a stable, cohesive and friendly government which will continue to be an influential and moderate force in African and world affairs. Ethiopia is the site of an important U.S. military communications facility, and has generally taken constructive foreign policy positions.

The A.I.D. program helps achieve these objectives by encouraging and selectively supporting Ethiopia's efforts to accelerate social and economic growth and attempting to gain thereby the confidence and support of young and progressive Ethiopians who will one day, perhaps soon, come to power.

Key Obstacles to Achievement of Objectives

Ethiopia's energies and approximately 20-25% of total central government expenditures continue to be directed largely toward military and security problems as the result of fears of both a military build-up in the Somali Republic and internal problems resulting from various ethnic and social differences. Insufficient attention to agriculture, widespread illiteracy and the lack of executive management capability and skilled personnel have been serious deterrents to economic growth. Other factors inhibiting Ethiopian development include isolation of vast areas of the country from modernizing influences, restrictive land tenure and ownership patterns which retard agricultural growth, a rudimentary taxation system which results in an extremely low domestic revenue base, and a strongly authoritarian government revolving around the person of the Emperor, which often represses initiatives for change on the part of more progressive Ethiopians.

Recent Country Performance

Ethiopia's economy is growing at an estimated 3½-4% annually, and despite the low population growth rate per capita GNP is still under \$60. Although the economy remains largely agricultural, manufacturing is increasing. Ethiopia's foreign trade sector is still small, but export earnings in 1965 amounted to \$116 million, almost twice those of 1958, with coffee still the major export item. Ethiopia's external reserve position has remained relatively strong.

There are indications that Ethiopia is now moving more rapidly to implement the often-expressed desire for social and economic development. The development portion of the recent budget was increased in relation to proposed military-security expenditures, the tax base has been expanded to include landowners, and a recent government reorganization has strengthened the country's ability to deal with its economic problems through a number of reforms and the establishment of new ministries and agencies. The World Bank group, which plays a substantial role in Ethiopia, is undertaking an evaluation of Ethiopia's recent performance in order to assist the country to develop appropriate organizational arrangements and to formulate basic strategy for the Third Five-Year Plan (1968-72).

U.S. Strategy

Since one of Ethiopia's most serious problems is its lack of government revenue to support development projects, the major thrust of A.I.D. assistance is to increase production in the cash economy. A.I.D. is now developing jointly with the Ethiopians professional evaluations and development plans for agriculture, related industry and education as a guide to future A.I.D. assistance and that of other donors to these sectors. Meanwhile, because the government has recently taken a number of steps to indicate its interest in more effective agricultural planning and programming, A.I.D. assistance to this sector is being intensified. Assistance to education is concentrated in higher education and teacher training to help Ethiopia meet its more critical manpower needs.

In the short-run A.I.D. is also providing Ethiopia with advisory services for taxation and customs authorities and is encouraging the government to seek International Monetary Fund (IMF) assistance

Country: ETHIOPIA

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in monetary policy reforms. Other Western donors and multilateral agencies will be urged to concentrate their assistance to Ethiopia on the most productive sectors of its economy.

FY 1968 Program

The A.I.D. program proposed for FY 1968 amounts to ~~\$11.7 million~~, consisting of \$5.5 million in Technical Assistance and ~~\$6.2 million~~ in Development Loans. A small work relief program, voluntary agency programs and a cotton sales program are planned under P.L. 480. The Peace Corps is also expected to continue assisting Ethiopia. Although the United States remains the largest single source of aid to Ethiopia, the combined assistance from other donors, especially the IBRD group, as well as the UN, Germany, the USSR, Sweden and France, has more than matched U.S. aid, amounting to about \$85 million over the past four years.

Agriculture and Related Industry. Ethiopia's natural resources give the country an exceptionally good potential for agricultural and related industrial growth. A.I.D. is providing Technical Assistance of \$2 million per year for agriculture in FY 1967 and FY 1968. A.I.D. and Ethiopia are jointly undertaking an agro-industrial survey which is expected to establish priorities and prepare preliminary feasibility studies for programs to stimulate an expansion of cash crop production and related processing industries. Other activities being carried out in FY 1967 and proposed for FY 1968 include advisory services to the Ministry of Agriculture, agricultural education and research programs, training in plant protection services, and assistance in the production and marketing of cattle.

Education. Education accounts for a sizable and growing portion of Ethiopia's budget. The rudiments of a complete educational system have been established, but it is still inadequate to meet Ethiopia's manpower needs.

A.I.D.'s Technical Assistance to education of \$1.6 million in FY 1967 and \$1.7 million in FY 1968 is focused on points of maximum impact in meeting these needs, mainly for the development and improvement of the Haile Selassie I University programs to provide the skilled and executive management personnel for agriculture, industry and government. These include assistance to the Colleges of Agriculture, Education, Business and Public Health, the Law School, the University administration and the Library. An FY 1968 Development Loan of \$1.7 million is planned for construction of additional University buildings for which A.I.D. financed the engineering plans in FY 1967. A.I.D. also provides advisory services to the Ministry of Education to assist development of Ethiopia's primary and secondary school system.

Other Programs. A Development Loan of \$3.0 million is planned for FY 1968 as part of an intensified malaria eradication program, now under way in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO), to improve productivity and open up large areas of fertile land for agricultural development. Other projects in public health now nearing completion are being phased down. Other FY 1967 activities to be continued in FY 1968 include a public safety training program, improvement of mass communications, and training programs for selected Ethiopia ministries concerned with capital development and finance. A Development Loan of \$1.5 million is planned for FY 1968 for navigational aids and runway improvement of the Addis Ababa and Asmara airports.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II

Country: ETHIOPIA

Category	Actual FY 1966				Estimate FY 1967				Proposed FY 1968		
	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	29,925	XXX	XXX	XXX	200	XXX	XXX	XXX	6,170	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	3,303	3,303			3,701	3,701			3,123	3,123	
Participants	935	935			1,248	1,248			1,489	1,489	
Commodities	779	779			1,149	1,149			625	625	
Other Costs	422	422			282	282			313	313	
Total Project Assistance	5,439	5,439			6,380	6,380			5,550	5,550	
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	3,469	3,469			3,524	3,524			3,235	3,235	
Other Agency	188	188			226	226			220	220	
Contract	1,782	1,782			2,630	2,630			2,095	2,095	
Program Assistance	-	-			-	-			-	-	
Total Other than Devel. Loan	5,439	5,439			6,380	6,380			5,550	5,550	
Total Assistance	35,364	XXX	XXX	XXX	6,580	XXX	XXX	XXX	11,720	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	57	52	44
Participating agency	5	8	8
Contractor technicians	50	58	83
Total	112	118	135

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	218	220	285
Contract	-	23	17
Total	218	243	302

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Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Education & Research	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-110-002	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 24, FY 67 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1954	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop an agricultural education and research program which will produce trained agriculturalists for agricultural and agro-industrial activities in both the government and private sectors of the economy.

An agricultural education, research and extension program was the first U.S. technical assistance project in Ethiopia. It began in 1954 through an AID-financed contract with Oklahoma State University and was designed to help overcome the problem of a total absence of trained agriculturalists in an economy in which at least 90% of the people were engaged in subsistence farming. An agricultural high school was established at Jimma to provide pre-college training as well as terminal vocational agriculture training for extension work. By 1966, approximately 550 students had graduated from Jimma; almost all of them either went on to agricultural college or into the extension services.

In 1954, the College of Agriculture was established at Alemaya. It is now graduating 50-60 students annually, with about 300 BSc. degrees awarded to date. The graduates of the College are now teaching at the College, working in the Ministry of Agriculture, or have gone directly into agriculture-related work. In addition to the instructional work at the College, an extensive program of agricultural research is carried out at the Debre Zeit Research Station and the experimental farms. The research program is closely associated with the agricultural extension services which were initiated under

the auspices of the College but were later transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The College at Alemaya is now an integral part of Haile Selassie I University, which has assumed administrative responsibility for the College. About fifteen Oklahoma State University personnel will continue to serve at the College through the academic year 1967-68 as advisor/teachers and researchers. There are now 30 Ethiopians on the staff of the College--most of whom are graduates of the College with advanced degrees from the U.S. under the participant training program.

The increase in the estimated cost of completion is the result of an over-estimation of the forward funding element of the pipeline primarily due to time lags in recording of expenditure data. In addition, it was agreed that the planned rate of phase-out of the OSU staff was too severe to provide adequate on-the-job training for the Ethiopian counterparts.

Thus although the terminal date of the Oklahoma State University contract remains September 1968 as projected last year, it was not possible to complete the financing of the contract in FY 1967 as had been anticipated. FY 1968 funds will be required for this purpose and to complete the training of 11 Ethiopians who are obtaining advanced degrees in the U.S. in such fields as animal and plant science, agronomy, and veterinary medicine.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cast Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/66	12,414	11,761	653							
Estimated FY 67	657	667		U.S. Technicians	-	577	577	-	589	589
Estimated through 6/30/67	13,071	12,428	643	Participants . . .	75	-	75	55	-	55
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	5	-	5	-	-	-
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 68	644	-	13,715	Total Obligations	80	577	657	55	589	644

Oklahoma State University

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Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Agricultural Advisory Services	Agriculture and Natural Resources	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-110-111	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	p. 25, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1965	FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the overall administration, planning, and operational procedures of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The economy of Ethiopia is predominantly agricultural, with a vast unrealized potential for development. An increase in agricultural production and productivity is essential if Ethiopia is to achieve economic growth and raise the standard of living of the people. A key element in this goal is strengthening the ability of the Ministry of Agriculture to help the agricultural economy to become more market-oriented and to plan and carry out agricultural programs.

Three U.S. advisors, a senior food and agriculture officer, an agricultural economist and a marketing advisor, work closely with the Ministry of Agriculture to improve the efficiency of Ministry services, to increase the amount and quality of agricultural research, to improve the collection and analysis of production and marketing data, and to coordinate U.S. assistance with that of other donors.

The Ministry of Agriculture has made substantial progress during the past year. A Department of Agricultural Economics and Statistics has been established with personnel who have had substantial appropriate professional training. Research projects in the fields of land use, cropping, livestock and other facets of agricultural economics are under way. The Planning Unit has been reorganized and there is increasing awareness of the need for realistic planning and budgeting.

However, although the agricultural budget was slightly increased recently, the lack of funds to carry out the important work of this Ministry remains a serious deterrent to progress.

FY 1968 funds are required to provide the services of the three U.S. advisors and a secretary; to finance specialized training in the U.S. for 11 Ethiopian students (8 new and 3 continuing) who are pursuing degree programs in the fields of agricultural marketing, statistics, finance, forestry resource management, and land economics; a small amount of professional and scientific equipment; plus local travel and clerical services.

*/ Includes the Agricultural Extension subactivity which was established as a separate project on July 1, 1966.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	285*	170*	115*							
Estimated FY 67	131	218								
Estimated through 6/30/67	416	388	28							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	183	340	939							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants ...						
				Commodities ...						
				Other Costs ...						
				Total Obligations						

Shaded areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Extension Services	ACTIVITY Agricultural and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-110-132	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 25, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B. *	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture's Agricultural Extension Department by strengthening the extension services' contribution to rural development and by establishing an effective agricultural and rural services training capability.

In a country in which agriculture forms the backbone of the economy but in which five out of six farm families are operating at a subsistence level, extension services are mandatory if modern agricultural methods are to reach the people. Earlier efforts to assist in the establishment of such services were carried out through the College of Agriculture, which until formerly had responsibility for extension work. By mid 1963, when the jurisdiction of the Extension Department was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture, there were approximately 130 extension agents serving in 10 provinces of Ethiopia. AID provided the services of two U.S. Extension Advisors through the Agricultural Advisory Services project to assist the Ministry in carrying out its responsibilities. Because, however, of the isolation of many areas of the country and the limited trained manpower and government revenues available to the Ministry, a re-evaluation of Ethiopia's agricultural situation has led to a new approach to agricultural extension. Instead of trying to "blanket" the country, the Extension Service is now being built around specific high priority areas and projects with the greatest agricultural potential.

AID is providing the services of two U.S. extension advisors to work with the Ministry of Agriculture in car-

rying out this program and in FY 1968 will add the services of a Farm Management Advisor. Their efforts are assisted by the Ethiopian agricultural extension workers and other agricultural personnel who have been trained at the Agricultural Secondary School and Agricultural College (established with the assistance of AID) and at the American University of Beirut.

An Agricultural Information Office is being established within the Ministry to develop and produce information materials available from research facilities to assist the work of the extension agents. AID advisors will also assist the Extension Department and the Agricultural College to develop a program to train new extension personnel and rural services workers at a training center to be established at the College. It is proposed to enter into a contract with the American University at Beirut to obtain the services of a senior advisor and six short-term consultants (three man-years) from its Technical Vocational Training Section to set up, organize, and assist in the initial operations of this center.

FY 1968 funds are required to provide for the services of three U.S. extension advisors; first year's funding of contract with the American University at Beirut for advisory and consultant services; specialized training for periods of one to two years in the U.S. for 12 extension supervisors and other specialists (8 new participants and 4 on continuing programs); a small amount of demonstration equipment, commodities, and training aids; and local services. *Formerly under Agric. Advisory Services 663-11-110-

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	-	-	-							American University of Beirut
Estimated FY 67	115	78		57	-	57	87	105	192	
Estimated through 6/30/67	115	78	37	40	-	40	58	-	58	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	11	-	11	11	-	11	
				7	-	7	13	-	13	
Proposed FY 68	274	680	1,069	115	-	115	169	105	274	
				Total Obligations						

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Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agro-Industrial Survey	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-120-127	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 26, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968

Project Target and Course of Action: To make a study of Ethiopia's agro-industrial sector in order to help prepare a broad plan for the country's agricultural and agriculture based industrial development activities.

The study will single out agricultural and processing projects for early development. It is expected to indicate how improvements can be made in the growing, harvesting and distribution of existing farm products in order to improve their revenue-producing capacity. The survey team will also analyze and make recommendations regarding the role of government policies, land reform and other factors in improving agriculture production and productivity. The study also includes pre-investment feasibility studies of areas, projects, commodities or processing industries which appear to hold high potential as revenue-producers.

This activity is being carried out under an AID-financed contract entered into in December 1966 between Stanford Research Institute (SRI) and the Technical Agency of the Ethiopian Government. The contract provides for two years of services, with a residential team of agricultural economists and industrial experts to be supplemented by short-term specialists for individual studies. The Ethiopian Government is furnishing counterpart staff, clerical and administrative personnel, and office space. The survey group will draw upon the advice and assistance of U.S. agricultural specialists already serving in Ethiopia in connection with other activities and the work of the team will be closely coordinated with

the work of other donors, such as FAO, and with other agencies of the Ethiopian Government.

Delays in obtaining agreement on the scope of the studies as well as in contract negotiations prevented activities from getting under way as early as planned. The first members of the SRI team arrived in Ethiopia in late February 1967. Funds obligated in FY 1967 in the amount of \$885,000 to cover the first 18 months of operations thus will still be largely unexpended by the end of the fiscal year. FY 1968 funds in the amount of \$292,000 are required to complete the financing of the final six months of the contract services.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Stanford Research Institute
Through 6/30/66	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 67	885	50			858	858		283	283	
Estimated through 6/30/67	885	50	835							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	292	-	1,177		885	885		292	292	

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Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Regional Livestock Development	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-130-112	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 27, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve commercial livestock production and marketing in order to increase Ethiopia's agricultural output and related revenue-producing capacity. Agriculture is Ethiopia's greatest natural resource and livestock has been identified as an area warranting productive investment.

These efforts are concentrated on exploiting the known potential of the southern cattle region, considered to be one of the richest cattle areas in Africa, by helping to overcome the lack of development due to inadequate water sources, ineffective use of rangelands, unsatisfactory veterinary services, and a poor marketing system. AID is providing the services of a Livestock Advisor, a Veterinary Advisor, and a Range Management Specialist to work with the Ministry of Agriculture in carrying out its livestock improvement program. The U.S. also has provided \$170,000 from PL 480 sales proceeds for the drilling of wells for water along stock routes and for marketing centers, as well as equipment for a livestock demonstration center and mobile veterinary units for mass vaccination of cattle.

Operating costs of the livestock development program, estimated to be about \$250,000, are provided by the Ethiopian Government. FAO is providing five technicians for the program and the UN Special Fund is financing a two-year school for animal health training at Debre Zeit which graduates 25 Ethiopians annually, many of whom are employed in this project.

The Ethiopian National Meat Corporation has

established a modern slaughtering plant capable of handling 350 head of cattle daily and an American firm is expected to build and manage a canning plant that will permit Ethiopia to export a meat product that is acceptable on the world markets in terms of price and quality.

Detailed plans for improving water, grazing and marketing facilities were completed last year including selection and construction of stock ponds and exploratory wells. Meat inspection regulations were prepared for consideration by Parliament and the first of three mobile disease control units has been activated. Seven Ethiopian technicians and officials have been given special training in the U.S. However, the time required to complete the watering points and other physical facilities and to train Ethiopian staff indicate that U.S. advisory assistance is likely to be required until FY 1972, instead of FY 1970 as originally estimated.

FY 1968 funds will be required to continue the services of the three U.S. advisors plus a groundwater hydrologist for exploratory well-drilling. Training in range management, animal science, etc. will be provided in the U.S. or other African countries for 16 Ethiopians (8 new plus 8 extensions). Funds are also required to provide for equipment and commodities such as vehicles, pesticides, scientific instruments, etc. Other costs cover the local travel of U.S. technicians.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	273	196	77							
Estimated FY 67	146	175								
Estimated through 6/30/67	419	371	48							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	258	1,040	1,717							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants . . .						
				Commodities . . .						
				Other Costs . . .						
				Total Obligations						

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Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Grain Storage	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-130-123	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ethiopian Grain Corporation (EGC) to improve the purchasing, handling, storing, distributing and marketing of grain throughout Ethiopia.

Inadequate grain storage facilities and marketing techniques have in the past contributed to extreme fluctuations in grain prices, creating a situation where farmers receive minimum prices, consumers pay inflated prices, and excessive profits are taken by the middlemen. AID assistance to the EGC is aimed at reducing the price fluctuations and stabilizing the market through more efficient commercial operations.

After a 1966 study by a U.S. firm of the EGC, AID provided a loan of \$297,000 from PL 480 Title I sales proceeds to the EGC to permit it to purchase grain from surplus areas and to stabilize prices during shortages. The EGC is now expanding the capacity of its Addis Ababa storage facilities from 225,000 to 325,000 quintals of grain. Further expansion of rural storage facilities is also planned. Improvement in the management of the EGC brought the corporation its first net profits last year. In addition, the Corporation has contracted with a highly qualified American grain specialist to serve as its general manager. An AID Marketing Specialist (provided under the agricultural advisory services project) advises the EGC on grain marketing and processing problems.

FY 1968 funds are required to send two employees of the EGC to the U.S. for one year of training in grain storage and elevator management.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	25	5	20								
Estimated FY 67	-	20									
Estimated through 6/30/67	25	25	-								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 68	11	-	36	Total Obligations			11		11		

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Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Plant Protection	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-130-124	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 28, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ethiopian Government to increase its agricultural yields through establishment of an effective plant protection organization within the Ministry of Agriculture.

of the Pilot Supervisor for one year, finance his local travel costs, and complete advanced training in the U.S. for two Ethiopians studying entomology.

Ethiopia has long suffered from enormous losses in annual crop production due to the infestation of insects and plant diseases. Commencing in 1952, AID assisted Ethiopia and other neighboring countries to combat the desert locust through a Regional Insect Control Program. This program, having achieved its objectives, was phased out in 1966 and Ethiopia, with AID assistance, established a Plant Protection Department within the Ministry of Agriculture to carry out its own plant protection service. AID has provided the services of an Entomology Advisor and a Supervisor Pilot, together with two spray-rig aircraft transferred from the regional project, to carry out agricultural spraying operations. Ethiopians have been trained in entomology and are now carrying out this facet of the program without assistance. A supervisor pilot is receiving training in the U.S., but his program will not be completed until 1968. The U.S. Supervisor Pilot will be required to work with the aerial field operations until the end of 1968 in order to provide training and guidance during the transition period, thus expanding the project beyond the time originally projected. It is expected that the Plant Protection Department will be carried on without further assistance by the end of calendar year 1968.

FY 1968 funds are required to continue the services

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES U.S. Department of Agriculture
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	121	47	74							
Estimated FY 67	65	106								
Estimated through 6/30/67	186	153	33							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	45	15	246							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants . . .	10	-	10	10	-	10
				Commodities . . .	4	-	4	-	-	-
				Other Costs . . .	5	-	5	5	-	5
				Total Obligations	19	46	65	15	30	45

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Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Malaria Eradication	ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-510-006	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 30 FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1960	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ethiopian Malaria Eradication Service (MES) in carrying out an anti-malaria campaign designed to end the transmission of malaria in Ethiopia by 1976, thereby providing better health for the people of Ethiopia and opening up new lands for cultivation.

A substantial portion of Ethiopia's arable land below 4,500 feet is uninhabitable because of malaria. In order to exploit the development potential and resources of these areas, the Ethiopian Government, in cooperation with AID and WHO, launched a pilot malaria control and pre-eradication program in 1960. Efforts first concentrated on geographic reconnaissance work to obtain mapping, census, and logistical information critical to total coverage spraying operations. Following reconnaissance activities in each geographical sector, spraying operations were undertaken and malaria protection is now being provided for an estimated 3.2 million people in the northern and central portions of Ethiopia. Work was initiated in the latter part of 1966 in western and central Ethiopia to cover an additional 2.2 million persons. Thus, of the estimated 10 million persons now living under the threat of malaria, nearly 60% are now included in this program. Eradication efforts are closely coordinated with the establishment of general-service health centers, which are to assume monitoring and follow-up responsibilities once initial eradication is accomplished.

The bulk of AID assistance to the Malaria

Eradication Service has been for commodities, mainly DDT and vehicles. A reappraisal of the DDT necessary for effective eradication plus the addition of new areas covered under the program has brought about a sharp increase in the amount of DDT required. Local costs, now borne entirely by the Ethiopian government, are also increasing sharply. It is also likely that a longer period of time may be required to eradicate this disease than anticipated. For these reasons, consideration is being given to loan rather than grant financing for the commodity portion of the program in the future.

The U.S. is also providing advisory services to the MES in the development of overall project plans and implementation. U.S. technicians give assistance in the organization and deployment of local staff, assessment of logistical and technical needs, and determination of technical procedures.

FY 1968 funds are required for six U.S. technicians supplied under a world-wide PASA with the U.S. Public Health Service; U.S. and third country training for eight MES employees, six receiving senior professional training and two receiving training in information services and communications media. Commodities are expected to be programmed under a development loan. Funds will be required for the local travel costs of U.S. technicians, services and supplies.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
	Through 6/30/66	3,402	2,722	680	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated FY 67	980	506		5	115	120	5	165	170	U.S. Public Health Service
Estimated through 6/30/67	4,382	3,228	1,154	-	-	-	21	-	21	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	854	-	854	-	-	-	
				6	-	6	7	-	7	
Proposed FY 68	198	2,530	7,110	865	115	980	33	165	198	
				Total Obligations						

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Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Public Health College and Training Center - Gondar	ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-540-003	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 32, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1954	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in the development of a Public Health College and Training Center for training health workers, midwives and laboratory technicians to serve in the rural health centers to be established throughout Ethiopia.

The Center was established at Gondar in 1954 in a cooperative undertaking with the Ethiopian Government, WHO, and UNICEF as the first step in the development of a comprehensive, decentralized, generalized health services program. AID has provided U.S. advisors to develop the College and to guide the development of the rural health centers; capital investment funds; U.S. and third country training for Ethiopian staff; and operating funds to establish the College and carry it through its early years. The College is now a part of the Haile Selassie I University complex and the University has been assuming and increasing share of the financial and leadership responsibilities. It now pays all of the operating costs of the College, amounting to \$450,000 annually.

AID has provided the services of three Nurse Advisors and two Public Health Physicians, as well as some hospital and teaching equipment, to help improve the capability of the College to produce teams of medical workers to staff the country's expanding network of rural health centers. In 1966, 66 students were graduated from the College: 13 health officers, 14 sanitarians, 20 community nurses, 8 laboratory technicians, and

11 senior laboratory technicians. This brought the college's total number of graduates to 535. Long-range plans envisage that by 1982 there will be enough qualified graduates to staff 200 rural health centers. Approximately half of the 75 faculty positions at the College are Ethiopians and the steady transition from international to Ethiopian staff indicates that by 1969 most of the professional positions can be filled by Ethiopians. U.S. help is expected to phase out at that time.

FY 1968 funds are required to provide three nurse advisors (one under a PASA with USPHS and two direct-hire plus supplemental salaries for one year for five health officers and physician-instructors whose base salaries will be paid by the College; advanced training in the U.S. for fifteen Ethiopians (7 new and 8 continuing) in such fields as sanitary science, health and nursing education, organic chemistry, etc.; communications and teaching equipment; and the local costs of travel of U.S. technicians, supplies and services.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/66	1,547	1,445	102							Personal Services Contracts U.S. Public Health Service
Estimated FY 67	203	208		41	93	134	25	71	96	
Estimated through 6/30/67	1,750	1,653	97	55	-	55	88	-	88	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	8	-	8	20	-	20	
				6	-	6	12	-	12	
Proposed FY 68	216	150	2,116	110	93	203	145	71	216	

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Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Nurses Training and Advisory Services, Eritrea	ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-540-005	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 33, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1954	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve health care in Eritrea through the establishment of a school of nursing and to provide advisory services to the provincial government in planning and developing public health activities.

In a province where there previously had been no trained nurses, the Ethiopian Government, in cooperation with AID, established the Itegue Menen School of Nursing in Asmara in 1955 as a first step toward filling the nursing needs of the Province of Eritrea. The school trains professional nurses and midwives with special orientation in public health and preventive medical techniques.

One hundred and twenty-one nurses and midwives have graduated from the School and are employed by the Provincial Public Health Department as certified midwives, or serve on the staff of the Itegue Menen Hospital, in provincial hospitals, and in public health nursing. They represent virtually the only Ethiopians with any formal nursing training in Eritrea. By the end of 1967, the school is expected to have produced enough potential teachers and supervisors to provide a minimum staff. The first teachers able to function independently should be available in 1968 and an all-Ethiopian teaching staff should be ready to operate the school in 1970. An Ethiopian nurse has been appointed co-director of the school and seven Ethiopians are now on the faculty.

U.S. nurse education specialists in their role as advisors to the provincial Health Department have

assisted in the development and expansion of the Province-wide public health program and have encouraged the establishment of a register of auxiliary nursing personnel. The U.S. advisors have also helped to develop and implement policies and procedures for hospital and public health nursing services, and have fostered continued training of selected nurses in administrative, supervisory, and public health disciplines.

The Ethiopian government provides the entire local operational costs of the project, amounting to \$56,000 annually, plus basic salary costs of three of the U.S. advisors in line with the recent trend toward providing greater budgetary support. In addition the Provincial Health Department has supplied land, buildings, and some services and supplies.

FY 1968 funds are required for the continued services of two nursing education advisors, supplemental salary costs for one year of three other nurse advisors under contract; for a small amount of commodities; and for the U.S. training of 12 new and 5 continuing Ethiopian students studying public health nursing, nursing education, and midwifery education for periods of one year or more.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Personal Services Contracts
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	734	682	52							
Estimated FY 67	164	111								
Estimated through 6/30/67	898	793	105	97	10	107	26	50	76	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	43	-	43	93	-	93	
				9	-	9	10	-	10	
				5	-	5	5	-	5	
Proposed FY 68	184	308	1,390	154	10	164	134	50	184	

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Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Public Health Advisory Services		ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-590-004		PRIOR REFERENCE P. 34, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1953	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	

Project Target and Course of Action: To help develop the institutions and staff needed to improve public health services in Ethiopia. Debilitating diseases, a high infant mortality rate, and a relatively short life expectancy present significant obstacles to Ethiopia's economic development.

With the assistance of the U.S. and other aid donors, the Ethiopian Government launched a health program in 1954 to establish and staff a strong Ministry of Health, almost 1000 rural health centers and stations, and 14 provincial health departments. U.S. advisors have worked with the Ministry of Health to improve public health practice and administration, health education, public health nursing, hospital administration, pharmaceuticals, medical supply, and public health engineering. Qualified Ethiopians have now been trained in the U.S. and at the Public Health College at Gondar in most of these areas and U.S. advisors are now concentrating on general administration of health programs, public health nursing and health education.

Steady progress has been made in the past year in the development of the Health Education and Training Division of the Ministry of Health and equipment has been furnished to support the library, and photographic and printing facilities and commodities have been supplied to support additional provincial public health laboratories. Also, increased staff has returned from AID participant training programs to support the Nursing Division's program of supervision and guidance to nurse training facilities.

A modern health administration staffed by competent Ethiopians should be in operation on a self-sustaining basis by 1970. To date, more than 167 Ethiopians have been trained or are in training and are returning to staff the various health services.

All operating costs of the AID-assisted health activities are now assumed by the Ethiopian Government, which is also receiving assistance from the Peace Corps, WHO, West Germany, Holland, and Sweden.

Funds are needed in FY 1968 to continue the services of four public health advisors, including one PASA (\$93,000), and for supplemental salaries for one year of two Provincial Medical Health Officers (\$25,000) whose contracts are being partially funded by the Ethiopian Government. One year of funding is also required for 22 Ethiopians (11 new and 11 extensions) studying public health problems in the U.S. (\$127,000) in both degree and non-degree programs and for 17 Ethiopians continuing their nursing studies at the American University of Beirut, (\$100,000). Health education equipment and teaching aids will be provided as will the local costs of travel and services.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated							
				Estimated FY 1967		Proposed FY 1968				
Through 6/30/66	1608	1469	139	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Personal Services Contracts U.S. Public Health Service American University of Beirut
Estimated FY 67	432	260		118	53	171	71	47	118	
Estimated through 6/30/67	2040	1729	311	92	150	242	127	100	227	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	9	-	9	10	-	10	
				10	-	10	12	-	12	
Proposed FY 68	367	500	2907	229	203	432	220	147	367	
				Total Obligations						

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Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE National Vocational Education Program	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-610-134	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 35 and 39, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Education to plan and carry out a national vocational practical arts program in the Ethiopian school system. This new project continues the planning and development phase of the Vocational and Practical Arts Teacher Training project which at the end of FY 1967 will be divided into two more clearly defined activities, the Haile Selassie I University School of Education project and this project. It also continues vocational training participants formerly under the Educational Administration and Program Development project.

Ethiopia presently needs an annual output of 400 technicians, 2,000 skilled workers, and 6,000 semi-skilled workers to meet its sub-professional manpower requirements and to replace foreign artisans. Because there has been a traditional lack of attention to or interest in mechanical, technical and scientific training, the Ethiopian Government is making an intensive effort to orient Ethiopian youth into an industrial society through the school system. The position of Directorate General of Vocational Education was established in the Ministry of Education to deal exclusively with this matter. A U.S. vocational advisor has been working with the Ministry since June 1966 to help establish guidelines for a national program to increase the supply of technically trained manpower and to develop a list of technical books and publications essential to the program. He is also working with the Ministry and the post-secondary technical institute at Bahar Dar in planning for the

smooth transition to an all Ethiopian staff at the Institute and at some of the secondary-level technical schools.

FY 1968 funds are required for a two year personal services contract to continue the advisor's services plus logistic support; for technical books; and for one year of U.S. training for 36 Ethiopian teachers (17 new and 19 extensions) in vocational subjects such as metal, wood and textile technology, industrial chemistry, and electrical technology. Thirty-four of the participants will be in training for four years while the other two will be in training for two years.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES																																													
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS																																															
				Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968																																												
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Personal Services Contracts																																									
Through 6/30/66	330	212	118																																																
Estimated FY 67	115	120																																																	
Estimated through 6/30/67	445	332	113																																																
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost																																																
Proposed FY 68	275	865	1,585	95	20	115	205	70	275																																										
				<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Cost Components</td> <td>Direct AID</td> <td>Contract/Other Agency</td> <td>Total</td> <td>Direct AID</td> <td>Contract/Other Agency</td> <td>Total</td> </tr> <tr> <td>U.S. Technicians</td> <td>-</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>-</td> <td>70</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Participants . . .</td> <td>95</td> <td>-</td> <td>95</td> <td>184</td> <td>-</td> <td>184</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commodities . . .</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>16</td> <td>-</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Costs . . .</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>5</td> <td>-</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Obligations</td> <td>95</td> <td>20</td> <td>115</td> <td>205</td> <td>70</td> <td>275</td> </tr> </table>						Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	U.S. Technicians	-	20	20	-	70	70	Participants . . .	95	-	95	184	-	184	Commodities . . .	-	-	-	16	-	16	Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	5	-	5	Total Obligations	95	20	115	205	70	275
Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total																																													
U.S. Technicians	-	20	20	-	70	70																																													
Participants . . .	95	-	95	184	-	184																																													
Commodities . . .	-	-	-	16	-	16																																													
Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	5	-	5																																													
Total Obligations	95	20	115	205	70	275																																													

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Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE In-Service Vocational Training	ACTIVITY Education & Training	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-610-140	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Unions (CELU) in providing advanced vocational skill training in six craft fields for employed semi-skilled workers in Ethiopia.

Ethiopia needs an increasing number of skilled workers both to meet the expanding requirements of Ethiopian industry and to replace those foreign artisans now holding skilled jobs. Although teachers are being trained for vocational education programs in the expanded comprehensive secondary school system, there will be a time lag until the skilled vocational workers resulting from these efforts appear on the industrial scene. The In-Service Vocational Training project is designed to provide immediate training thus filling the gap until the secondary schools are equipped and the teachers are trained.

An AID-financed contract with the African-American Labor Center (AALC) will provide for a program director from the AALC, a full-time Ethiopian assistant, and nine part-time Ethiopian vocational trades teachers plus a small amount of equipment, tools, training aids and textbooks. Training classes will be held in the evening and vacation periods using the facilities of three schools in Addis Ababa and will accommodate 120 workers a year for training in plumbing, auto-mechanics and body work, carpentry and masonry, electrical skills, and sheet metal work. Catholic Relief Services in Ethiopia will provide an evening meal for the students, and the Ministry of Education will provide a project coordinator

to assist operations and insure full government support. It is proposed to carry out this project over a four year period, by which time the vocational school program together with in-service vocational training will have been developed on a broad self-sustaining basis.

FY 1968 funds are required to fund the AALC contract for an additional twelve months. The continued services of the AALC program director and the trades teachers plus training aids, tools and equipment, and local travel are included under the contract.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/66	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 67	75	-								
Estimated through 6/30/67	75	-	75	U.S. Technicians	-	30	30	-	28	28
				Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	23	23	-	7	7
				Other Costs . . .	-	22	22	-	21	21
Proposed FY 68	56	116	247	Total Obligations	-	75	75	-	56	56

African-American Labor Center

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Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Comprehensive Secondary Schools [*]	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-650-135	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 39 FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ethiopian Government to develop a modernized secondary education system which will provide terminal vocational education as well as traditional academic courses. The United States is helping to equip vocational departments and libraries in 20 comprehensive schools which are being built by Ethiopia with the assistance of a \$7.2 million loan from the World Bank.

Each of the 20 schools planned will contain vocational classrooms and laboratories. Ethiopia is providing instructors for the vocational department of each school plus funds for supplies and maintenance along with adequate space and shelving for the libraries. AID is providing commodities to equip the vocational departments; library books; advanced training in the U.S. for two administrators from each of the schools. A U.S. education advisor is working with the Ministry of Education and the directors of the schools and assisting in the training of instructors for the schools at the Haile Selassie I University College of Education.

Twelve of the twenty schools have now been constructed by the Ethiopian government and equipped by the United States for the teaching of vocational and technical subjects. However, delays in planned school construction, caused primarily by a shortage of local government funds, delays in equipment deliveries, and a lack of qualified vocational teachers have stretched out the period when U.S. assistance will be required. In particular, the need for advisory services within the Ministry

and for specialized training programs for Ethiopian personnel is expected to continue for a five-year period. It is now estimated that the secondary schools can be adequately staffed and equipped to graduate 2,000 students annually by 1972.

FY 1968 funds are required to equip eight comprehensive secondary schools with basic vocational equipment and supplies, textbooks, and library books; to continue the services of a U.S. secondary school education advisor for the Ministry of Education; and to finance training in the U.S. for eight Ethiopians for one year in comprehensive high school administration, four of whom will commence a two year course and four of whom will be completing their work.

^{*}/ This project establishes a separate project entity for the secondary school activities formerly carried out under Educational Administration and Program Development, project no. 663-11-680-001.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
	Through 6/30/66	1,048	800	248	Estimated FY 1967		Proposed FY 1968		
					Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID
Estimated FY 67	127	125		25	-	25	25	-	25
Estimated through 6/30/67	1,175	925	250	98	-	98	40	-	40
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	306	-	306
				4	-	4	3	-	3
Proposed FY 68	374	630	2,179	127	-	127	374	-	374

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Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE University Business Education	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-660-121	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 37, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Haile Selassie I University to develop a College of Business Administration which will upgrade and expand the supply of skilled Ethiopians available for industrial and commercial development.

A three-pronged program has been developed to strengthen Ethiopian business management: establishment of a four-year university degree program to feed young graduates into the Ethiopian economy; development of short in-service courses for already employed managers and supervisors to provide immediate help in actual business practices; and a training program to provide competent secretaries through evening diploma courses and short in-service courses.

Now in its third year of operation, the College of Business Administration has increased enrollment from 154 full-time students in 1963 to 289 during the current academic year, making it the third largest and one of the fastest growing of the twelve colleges and faculties at the University. In addition to 289 full-time students, 377 students are enrolled in evening courses in business administration and secretarial training. The College has a full-time teaching staff of fifteen, thirteen of whom are Americans plus two Ethiopians. In addition there are several part-time instructors.

In 1968 the curriculum of the four-year degree program will be further improved; short in-service training programs for business executives, junior supervisors, and other management personnel will be established; and

expansion of the advanced secretarial diploma course will be begun. In addition, the Business College will increase its participation in the University's extension division and will continue to collect books and library materials for the Business Management Section of the JFK Memorial library.

Prior year obligations have financed the contracts of five U.S. professors, including the College's Dean, until varying dates in FY 1968 and FY 1969. Any extension of services provided under these contracts will be on a supplemental salary basis, with the University providing basic salary costs, and will be transferred to a new project entitled Haile Selassie I University Administration, Facilities, and Selected Faculties.

FY 1968 funds are required for U.S. training of 26 Ethiopians, (6 new and 20 extensions) for periods of one to two years in various fields of business, management, economics, accounting, and taxation, etc. Upon their return to Ethiopia, these trained men will provide top-level management, executive, and teaching potential, and thus expand the supply of skilled Ethiopians available for industrial, commercial, and academic development.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1967		Proposed FY 1968				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/66	451	68	383							
Estimated FY 67	107	258								
Estimated through 6/30/67	558	326	232							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	101	-	659	107	-	107	101	-	101	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants . . .	102	-	102	101	-	101
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs . . .	5	-	5	-	-	-
				Total Obligations	107	-	107	101	-	101

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Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Haile Selassie I University - School of Education*	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-660-136	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 38 and 35, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1960	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ethiopian Government in the development of the College of Education at Haile Selassie I University in order to train academic and vocational teachers for Ethiopia's expanding secondary school system, as well as elementary school directors and supervisors and teachers of education.

The College of Education was established in 1962 with the assistance of the University of Utah under an AID-financed contract. Its work is closely coordinated with the overall programs of the Ethiopian government for improvement and expansion of Ethiopia's elementary and secondary school systems in order to train needed manpower as rapidly and economically as possible. Student enrollment in the degree programs has increased from 128 in the 1962-63 school year to nearly 600; the University Laboratory school now enrolls 425 students in grades one through twelve; and more than 300 school supervisors have been given a full year of professional training. The Ethiopian staff of the College of Education now numbers 35.

In mid-1966, the University of Utah's assignment was expanded to provide a four-year program of instruction in the College of Education to prepare high school graduates to teach vocational subjects in comprehensive secondary schools and to provide short-term training courses to upgrade currently employed vocational arts teachers. This teacher training program is closely tied to the broad program for expansion of secondary school education

which Ethiopia is undertaking with the assistance of a loan from the World Bank and with some assistance from AID in the form of equipment and textbooks for vocational departments.

FY 1968 funds are required to continue the contract with the University of Utah for six advisors in vocational/technical subjects through May 1969. Funds are also requested for one year of U.S. training of 10 Ethiopians (2 new and 8 extensions) for periods of two to four years in the fields of practical arts teaching, elementary education, etc; small tools, equipment and books for the vocational program; and local travel for the U.S. technicians.

*This project continues activities begun under Haile Selassie I University project 060, first funded in FY 1960, and Vocational Arts Teacher Training, project 122, first funded in FY 1966, which are being terminated in FY 1967 and their activities subdivided into new project units.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES University of Utah																																									
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968																																												
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total																																										
Through 6/30/66	2,739	1,779	960																																																
Estimated FY 67	681	580																																																	
Estimated through 6/30/67	3,420	2,359	1,061																																																
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost																																																
Proposed FY 68	429	1,070	4,919	121	560	681	93	336	429																																										
				<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Cost Components</th> <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> <tr> <td>U.S. Technicians</td> <td>-</td> <td>560</td> <td>560</td> <td>-</td> <td>336</td> <td>336</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Participants ...</td> <td>89</td> <td>-</td> <td>89</td> <td>51</td> <td>-</td> <td>51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commodities ...</td> <td>25</td> <td>-</td> <td>25</td> <td>35</td> <td>-</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Costs ...</td> <td>7</td> <td>-</td> <td>7</td> <td>7</td> <td>-</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Obligations</td> <td>121</td> <td>560</td> <td>681</td> <td>93</td> <td>336</td> <td>429</td> </tr> </table>						Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	U.S. Technicians	-	560	560	-	336	336	Participants ...	89	-	89	51	-	51	Commodities ...	25	-	25	35	-	35	Other Costs ...	7	-	7	7	-	7	Total Obligations	121	560	681	93	336	429
Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total																																													
U.S. Technicians	-	560	560	-	336	336																																													
Participants ...	89	-	89	51	-	51																																													
Commodities ...	25	-	25	35	-	35																																													
Other Costs ...	7	-	7	7	-	7																																													
Total Obligations	121	560	681	93	336	429																																													

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Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Educational Administration & Program Development*	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-680-001	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 39, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the Ministry of Education increase its capability to plan, mount, and administer national primary and secondary education programs which are expected to double student enrollment by 1972.

AID is working closely with the Ministry in its efforts to improve its planning section, to strengthen its role in field programs, to improve guidance and counseling services, to extend the use of the audio-visual center, to improve textbook distribution and curricula, and to develop an equitable system for salary scales and personnel assignments to the provinces. In addition, AID education advisors give guidance to Haile Selassie I University, provide administrative supervision over all AID-assisted education activities, coordinate education activities with the United Nations and other agencies and countries assisting Ethiopia in the field of education, and conduct planning and evaluation studies in the field of education.

Under AID sponsorship, a study was undertaken in 1966 by Drs. Eli Ginzberg and Herbert A. Smith. Their report, A Manpower Strategy for Ethiopia, which stresses the critical relationship of education to the process of economic development, is expected to form the basis for concrete, detailed plans of action for the Ethiopian government. U.S. education advisors will play a key role in helping the Ethiopian government to formulate and carry out these plans. Their efforts are being assisted by the more than 160 Ethiopians who have been given advanced

training in the United States under various education programs, as a result of which the majority of key personnel serving in the Ministry of Education now have a Master's degree. A leadership institute for seventy supervisors and administrators was held in 1966 under the direction of the U.S. advisors to help improve the professional competence of senior Education personnel.

FY 1968 funds are required to continue the services of two U.S. senior education advisors, a documentation clerk and a secretary; one year's funding for U.S. training for 26 Ethiopians (13 new and 13 extensions) for two-year's study in the fields of curriculum development, guidance and counseling, educational administration, and elementary education supervision; audio-visual equipment, storage cabinets and maps; and for local travel, clerical services, and supplies.

* In prior years this project also included activities now funded under two new project units; Comprehensive Secondary Schools, and National Vocational Education Program.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	1,378	1,190	188							
Estimated FY 67	251	217								
Estimated through 6/30/67	1,629	1,407	222							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	298	910	2,837	251	-	251	298	-	298	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants . . .						
				Commodities . . .						
				Other Costs . . .						
				Total Obligations						

Some areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Haile Selassie I University-Administration Facilities, and Selected Faculties *	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-680-138	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 38, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1960	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in the further selective development and expansion of Haile Selassie I University (HSIU). Because of the University's vital role in furthering Ethiopia's social and economic development, it is proposed to continue U. S. assistance beyond the period originally scheduled for phase-out in order to improve the quality of administration and instruction at the University and to assist the University in its further physical development. Assistance to certain specific divisions of the University will continue for the present to be carried out under separate projects--i.e., the College of Agriculture, the College of Education, the College of Business Administration, and the Public Health College.

Through this project the U. S. will continue to provide the necessary supplemental funds to permit the University to employ a number of highly qualified Americans whose basic salaries are paid by the University, in accordance with the regular University scale. These positions include faculty advisors and professors in the fields of law, history, architecture, etc., as well as certain key administrators. For example, a U. S. Financial Advisor who has just completed a two-year assignment, provided leadership in University fiscal matters, brought the University completely out of debt, established a practical financial program for the future, synchronized the fiscal and management responsibilities of the Health and Agriculture Colleges with the central campus at Addis Ababa, and completely reorganized the administrative offices, policies

and procedures of the central office. A highly competent Ethiopian who was trained at U.C.L.A. during the advisor's tenure has now assumed responsibility for the business management of the University.

Construction on the John F. Kennedy Library, financed with U. S. owned foreign currency, is expected to be completed in 1968. Architectural and engineering plans for dormitories and other buildings on the Gondar and Addis Ababa campuses have been prepared and final engineering, construction, and equipment for the Colleges of Health and Agriculture is expected to be financed by AID development loan funds.

FY 1968 funds are required for contracts covering AID's contribution to the salaries of approximately 25 U.S. University professors and administrators, one year of U.S. training of twelve Ethiopians (4 new and 8 continuing) in administration, business management, educational administration, social work, and data processing. All of the students are studying for advanced degrees, and their programs range in length from two to four years.

* This project unit is being established in FY 1968 to continue some of the activities formerly carried out under the Haile Selassie I University project, No.663-11-660-060.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Personal Services Contracts A & E Contracts			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967				Proposed FY 1968		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/66	501	355	146	-	73	73	-	100	100	
Estimated FY 67	119	145		46	-	46	62	-	62	
Estimated through 6/30/67	620	500	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 68	162	720	1502	46	73	119	62	100	162	
				U.S. Technicians Participants ...						
				Commodities ...						
				Other Costs ...						
				Total Obligations						

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Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Management and Engineering Training	ACTIVITY Industry	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-740-133	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the capability within the Ethiopian Government to manage, administer, and operate their engineering projects in the fields of transportation, communication, aviation, and power.

The development of Ethiopia's infrastructure is receiving capital assistance from the IBRD, Germany, and others as well as from the U.S. Export-Import Bank and AID. AID-financed capital projects in Ethiopia include airport improvements, jet aviation facilities, roads and bridges, Finchaa Dam, the Blue Nile Survey Study, and telecommunications, amounting to a \$59 million investment (\$52.9 in the form of loans). Supplemental training, particularly for middle-level Ethiopian personnel, is needed to ensure the continued effective utilization of these capital contributions in the growing Ethiopian economy. The Ethiopian government agencies responsible for infrastructure development need help in improving procurement, warehousing, and inventory management as well as engineering supervision.

Specific Ethiopian institutions and agencies which have requested such assistance include the Water Resources Department, the Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority, the Civil Aviation Authority, the Imperial Highway Authority, and the Imperial Board of Telecommunications. AID proposes to provide equipment maintenance and procurement specialists and management advisors under contracts which would be partially financed by the Ethiopian agency concerned, in addition to specialized

short-term advisory assistance through arrangements with appropriate U.S. government agencies, and some specialized training in the U.S. for key Ethiopian personnel.

This project will commence in FY 1967 with the provision of one year's supplemental funding for a Supply Management Specialist and an Equipment Maintenance Specialist for the Imperial Highway Authority and training in the U.S. for two Ethiopians. FY 1968 funds are required to continue for another year the services of the two specialists; to provide two-year supplemental funding for two new management advisors in other Ethiopian agencies; and to finance a year's technical engineering training in the U.S. for six Ethiopians (two continuing and four new).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/66	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 67	34	12		-	Estimated FY 1967		Proposed FY 1968			
						Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated through 6/30/67	34	12	22	U.S. Technicians	-	23	23	-	73	73	Personal Services Contracts
				Participants ...	11	-	11	33	-	33	
				Commodities ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 68	106	310	450	Total Obligations	11	23	34	33	73	106	

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Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Economic and Financial Planning	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-950-116	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 41, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Finance to improve Ethiopia's taxation system, including tax law, revenue structure, and the collection mechanism; and to train key individuals in the Ethiopian Government having an influential role in economic policy matters.

The chronic shortage of government revenue has been and remains a major deterrent to Ethiopia's development. The major cause of this situation has been two-fold: On the one hand, structural obstacles have limited prospective growth in agricultural production to about 2% per year so that attainment of even the modest 4% annual GNP growth target depends on progress in the non-agricultural sectors, particularly industry. On the other hand, the tax system has been so weak and ineffective that insufficient revenues are available to finance an adequate level of public and joint public-private development. Thus, this interim project is designed to help solve these problems by encouraging industrial development and improving the tax system.

With U.S. encouragement, the Ethiopian Government formed a high-level committee in 1966 to make specific recommendations with regard to tax improvements. Doctor Oldman, head of the International Taxation Program at Harvard Law School, came to Ethiopia under AID auspices to make a preliminary appraisal. His report, submitted to the Ministry of Finance in May 1966, is the first major step toward increasing total tax collections and toward making the tax system more equitable and better

calculated to encourage economic growth.

In addition, two specialists from the U.S. Customs Service are spending six weeks in Ethiopia to study how customs revenues, which now comprise one-third of total domestic revenues, can be increased without discouraging economic development or increasing the cost-of-living for the ordinary citizen.

FY 1968 funds are required to pay supplemental costs for two U.S. contractors, a lawyer-tax specialist to work with the Ministry of Finance in reviewing and revising income tax legislation and administration, and an economist/tax specialist to work with the Tax Research Unit which Doctor Oldman proposed be established within the Ministry. Funds are required for one year of U.S. training for 15 Ethiopians from the Ministry of Finance (12 new and 3 extensions) in economics, banking, statistics, and development economics.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	70	22	48								Personal Services Contracts U.S. Bureau of Customs
Estimated FY 67	72	47									
Estimated through 6/30/67	142	69	73	U.S. Technicians	-	10	10	-	60	60	
				Participants ...	62	-	62	83	-	83	
				Commodities ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 68	143	-	285	Total Obligations	62	10	72	83	60	143	

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Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Information Services	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-960-125	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 43, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop within the Ministry of Information the capability to operate a modern broadcasting system (Radio Ethiopia) and to provide effective information services.

Ethiopia is a highly diversified country, both in terms of ethnic groups and geographical features. In many cases these groups are cut off from contact with each other by severe topographical barriers. Through Radio Ethiopia and other information services, the Ministry of Information is attempting to remove these barriers and to acquaint the entire nation with political, economic, and social developments in Ethiopia, thus helping to create a more cohesive nation.

Under an earlier project, AID financed the construction of three broadcasting transmitters at Addis Ababa, Asmara, and Harrar and provided the services of a broadcasting management advisor to assist Radio Ethiopia in budgetary, programming and operational policies. Because of the need for additional training and technical assistance on a broader basis in the information field, AID entered into a contract with Radio-Television International in 1966 to provide four advisors to Radio Ethiopia in the fields of general management, programming and production, news-information, and sales-business management. In addition, an editor-writer and a makeup and layout specialist are assisting the Ministry to improve its publications and printed material. The RTV team arrived in the summer of 1966 and is concentrating on increasing the commercial income of Radio Ethiopia;

improving research, public relations, production and administrative operations, and news coverage; and training of Ethiopian staff.

FY 1968 funds are needed to continue financing the RTV contract for the period November 1967-68. Four of the advisors under the contract are fully funded; the Ministry of Information provides basic salaries in accordance with Ethiopian salary scales for the two advisors working on publications and AID provides only the supplementary funds necessary to finance U.S. technicians.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/66	402	-	402							
Estimated FY 67	24	295								
Estimated through 6/30/67	426	295	131							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	139	307	872	Total Obligations	24	-	24	5	134	139

Radio Television International, Inc.

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Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Technical Support	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-990-000	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 44, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1953	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide logistic and other support for those program-funded activities which cannot be related to specific projects and which are required to implement the Mission's program.

Technical support costs include salaries and allowances for those U.S. technicians who work on across-the-board matters (i.e. operational program office personnel, training staff, supply advisor, contract services and engineering offices), salaries of local employees, office supplies and equipment, office and residential rents and utilities, travel expenses, motor pool operations, etc., which are of such a nature that they cannot be allocated to specific activities.

FY 1968 funds are required to cover the services of 14 U.S. technicians and related support costs of the type described above.

*This project is to be continued subject to annual review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/66	4,344	4,261	83							
Estimated FY 67	541	546			290	-	290	292	-	292
Estimated through 6/30/67	4,885	4,807	78		-	-	-	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		80	-	80	82	-	82
				U.S. Technicians Participants ...	133	38	171	142	37	179
Proposed FY 68	553	*	*	Commodities ...	503	38	541	516	37	553
				Other Costs ...						
				Total Obligations						

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: ETHIOPIA

Borrower: DEVELOPMENT BANK OF ETHIOPIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Development Bank of Ethiopia 663-A-002	
Date Authorized: 11/8/60	Date Signed: 6/20/61
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 15 yrs.
Authorized 2,000	Grace Period 1 yr.
Disbursed 1,402	Interest Rate 4%
Repayments 303	Currency of Repayment . . Eth. \$
Interest Collected 146	

projects including a saw mill, a printing plant, a plastics factory, an oxygen plant, and a soft-drink bottling plant. The remaining \$535,000 is committed to a paper mill project which is being financed by the Eximbank, the IFC, and Parsons and Whittemore, Inc., as well as the DBE.

Financial Status: Except for the paper mill project, the loan funds have been virtually all disbursed. The loan provided for \$1 million in local cost financing and \$1 million in U.S. dollar financing tied to U.S. procurement.

Purpose of Loan: The purpose of this FY 1961 \$2 million loan was to assist the Development Bank of Ethiopia (DBE) to extend medium and long-term loans to private borrowers for agricultural and industrial projects. The DBE is an important lender of capital to Ethiopia's private sector; it has been especially helpful in providing funds to small farmers.

The DBE was established in 1961 to provide credit facilities for stimulating economic growth through encouragement of private industry and agriculture. Initial capitalization consisted of \$4.4 million, consisting of \$2.0 million in ordinary stock subscribed by the IEG, \$2.0 million provided through a loan from the IBRD, and \$0.4 million in assets transferred from the former Agricultural and Commercial Bank which was absorbed with DBE. IBRD provided an additional loan of \$2 million in November 1961.

Physical Status: The entire loan has been committed to sub-projects. Two hundred and eleven agricultural sub-projects were financed, using a total of \$845,000 for the expansion, mechanization, and diversification of small and medium-sized farms throughout the country. A further \$70,000 went to the fishing industry, allowing sixteen sub-borrowers to purchase equipment and motor-boats. Approximately \$550,000 has been used for nine industrial

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: ETHIOPIA

Borrower: IMPERIAL ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Airport Development 663-A-004	
Date Authorized: 6/28/61	Date Signed: 7/17/61
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 20 yrs.
Authorized 20,250	Grace Period 1 yr.
Disbursed 19,999	Interest Rate 3½%
Repayments 1,487	Currency of Repayment .. Eth. \$
Interest Collected 2,873	

and other facilities was awarded to Reynolds Construction Company in 1961.

Engineering supervision for the project was provided by an American firm, Ammann & Whitney-Husted.

Financial Status: The loan is 99% disbursed. A final accounting and deobligation of remaining funds has been delayed because the Page account has not been resolved. Negotiations between Page and the Government of Ethiopia are now underway and are expected to be completed during the next few months.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Government of Ethiopia provided the land and rights of way for the project. Approximately 80% of the loan was spent for procurement of goods and services from the U.S.; the remainder covered local costs in Ethiopia.

Purpose of Loan: This FY 1961 \$20.25 million loan provided for improvement and expansion of Ethiopian aviation facilities. The rugged terrain which largely characterizes Ethiopia, together with an extremely primitive road system, leaves many population centers virtually isolated but for air transportation. This program, consequently, has high priority in the economic and social advancement of the country.

Physical Status: The project is complete. Four construction and equipment contracts were awarded to U.S. contractors under the project, as follows:

1. A contract was awarded Grove, Shephard, Wilson and Kruge, Inc., New York, in January 1961, providing for construction of runways, taxiways, certain buildings and ancillary facilities at Bole Airport near Addis Ababa; and airport improvement (resurfacing, drainage, sewerage, and water systems) at Asmara, Dire Dawa, and Jimma.
2. Reynolds Construction Co., New York, was awarded a contract in 1961 to construct terminal buildings and control towers for the four airports mentioned above.
3. Page Communications and Engineering, Inc., was awarded a contract in January 1962, to provide navigational aids and communications facilities.
4. A contract to provide hangars, overhaul and maintenance shops, office buildings, food service buildings

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: ETHIOPIA **Borrower:** IMPERIAL ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT **Funds:** DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Third Highway Program 663-H-007	
Date Authorized: 4/10/63	Date Signed: 12/2/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 4,000	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 944	Interest Rate 3/4 %
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment .. U.S. \$
Interest Collected 1	

Physical Status: Work on the Lekemti-Ghimbi road is approximately 35% complete, and on the Agaro-Bedelle road, about 25% complete. Construction work on both roads is moving ahead successfully although more slowly than had been anticipated due to heavy rains in the project area and differing interpretation of the specifications by the contractor and the supervisory engineers.

Financial Status: The loan has been 24% disbursed. As construction continues satisfactorily disbursements are expected to proceed more rapidly.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Ethiopian Government is contributing approximately \$4.8 million to the program, and in any case, will pay all local costs above the \$4 million provided by the AID loan. 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 U.S.

Purpose of Loan: The purpose of this FY 1963 \$4 million loan is to assist the Ethiopian Government in financing the construction of two roads as part of Ethiopia's Third Highway Program. The two roads, from Lekemti to Ghimbi and from Agaro to Bedelle, are located in Southwestern Ethiopia. They are 68 and 65 miles in length and will serve as penetration roads into fertile areas of Ethiopia where subsistence agriculture is now dominant. The roads are part of a modest nationwide highway network designed to overcome transportation problems posed by Ethiopia's rugged terrain.

This loan implements a DLF agreement with the Ethiopian Government to finance up to \$4 million of local costs for this segment of the Third Highway Program. The major portion of the Third Highway Program is being financed by the International Development Association through a loan of \$13.5 million.

The Imperial Highway Authority, which is responsible for carrying out the project, is being assisted by an IBRD-financed management contract with Tippetts, Abbett, McCarthy and Stratton (TAMS), a U.S. engineering firm, in a joint venture with the British firm of Scott & Wilson Kirkpatrick. Engineering supervision of construction is being carried out under a supplementary contract with the TAMS' joint venture providing for three resident engineers for each of the two road construction contracts.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: ETHIOPIA

Borrower: IMPERIAL ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT (IEG)

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Bridging 663-H-009	
Amended: 6/23/66 Amended: 8/2/66	
Date Authorized: 5/28/64 Date Signed: 3/30/65	
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	
Authorized Orig.....	Duration
Amtd.....	Grace Period
Disbursed	Interest Rate
Repayments	Currency of Repayment..
Interest Collected	

until March of 1965. The contract documents for the bridging supply contract were prepared by August, 1965, and bids were opened in November.

The cost estimate on which the original loan was authorized was based on an informal quotation from Bailey Bridges, Inc. However, during the subsequent 20-month delay, Bailey Bridges was forced to sell the bridges which it had reserved for the project. Therefore, the Bailey Bridges bid, which was the low bid, was considerably higher than their original quotation.

After further negotiations between the Government of Ethiopia and Bailey Bridges, a contract was signed in May, 1966, and the loan amendment was authorized soon thereafter. The subsequent period has been required for fabrication of the bridges.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the U.S. cost of procurement of approximately 60 Bailey type bridges to improve 1,325 miles of existing feeder roads. The lack of transportation in Ethiopia is one of the main barriers to the development of isolated but very fertile agricultural regions of the country. By providing bridging across rivers and streams, the IEG can increase the accessibility of these areas and facilitate the marketing of agricultural produce.

Physical Status: A supply contract was signed on 5/6/66 with Bailey Bridges, Inc., of San Luis Obispo, California. The first of three shipments of bridges left the U.S. in January, 1967. Erection of the bridges is estimated to require about two years.

Financial Status: A letter of commitment for \$700,000 was issued on 6/22/66. The first disbursement is expected shortly.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The IEG will finance the entire local currency costs of the project, including inland transportation, bridge foundation construction and bridge erection. The IEG contribution amounts to 49% of the total project costs. All AID loan funds will be used for US procurement.

Comments on Implementation: This loan has met with a sequence of lengthy delays. Negotiation of the Loan Agreement was completed in September 1964, but the Government of Ethiopia was not able to give its final approval

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: ETHIOPIA

Borrower: ETHIOPIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER AUTHORITY

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Finchaa Hydroelectric Project 663-H-011	
Date Authorized: 6/20/66	Date Signed: 6/30/66
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 25 yrs. Two-step 40 yrs.
Authorized 21,700	Grace Period 6 yrs. Two-step 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 5½% Two-step 1%; 2½%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment . . Eth. \$ Two-step U.S. \$
Interest Collected -	

Purpose of Loan: To assist the Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority (EELPA) in the design and construction of a dam and powerstation on the Finchaa River in central Ethiopia. This project will add 100,000 kilowatts (KW) of power to the existing 120,000 KW of the Addis Ababa Interconnected System, and will allow EELPA to meet the projected demands for electric power through 1978.

Status of Loan: A contract for the final design of the project was signed on 12/5/66 between EELPA and the Harza Engineering Company of Chicago, and the engineering work is now under way. Disbursements under the loan were slightly delayed pending ratification of the loan by the Ethiopian Parliament in February 1967. In the meantime, EELPA financed the engineering work with its own resources.

This is a two-step loan which provides for repayment by the EELPA to the Ethiopian Government in Ethiopian dollars and repayment by the Ethiopian Government to A.I.D. in U.S. dollars.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The local costs of the project, amounting to U.S. \$6.1 million, will be financed by EELPA. The entire A.I.D. loan will be used for procurement of goods and services of U.S. source.

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: ETHIOPIA

Borrower: ETHIOPIAN INVESTMENT CORPORATION

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Ethiopian Investment Corporation 663-H-012	
Date Authorized: 6/30/66	Date Signed:
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	
Authorized 8,000	Duration 20 yrs. Two step 40 yrs.
Disbursed -	Grace Period 5 yrs. Two step 10 yrs.
Repayments -	Interest Rate 4% Two step 1%; 2 1/2%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . Eth. \$ Two step U.S. \$

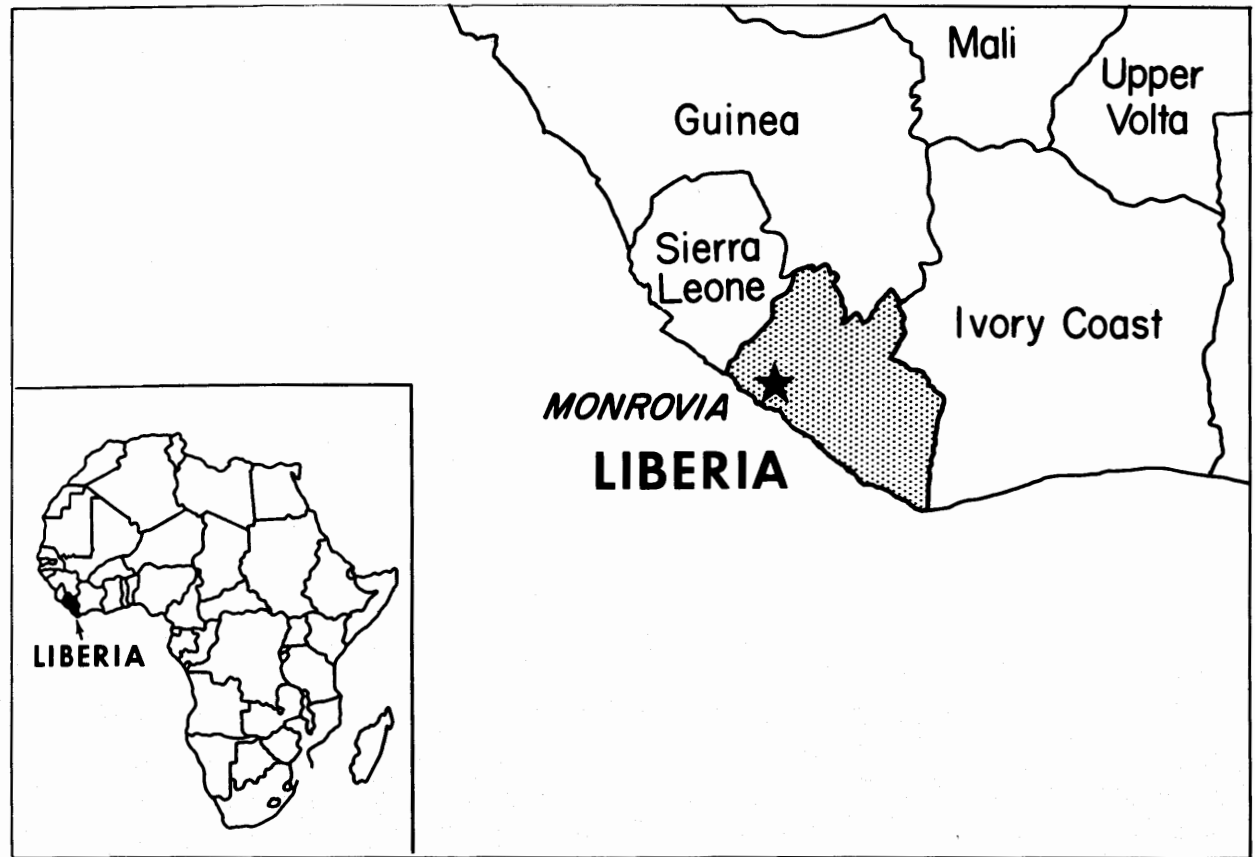
in hand a number of projects requiring financing but for which the EIC has no other funds at present, disbursements should follow soon after execution of the Agreement. Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Imperial Government of Ethiopia has contributed the equivalent of \$3 million in the capitalization of the Corporation. Of the total amount of the AID loan, \$6 million will be used for procurement from the US, and up to \$2 million is available to finance local costs of sub-projects. All loan-financed local costs will be subject to the Special Letter of Credit procedure tying AID disbursements to U.S. procurement.

Purpose of Loan: To provide financing for equity investments and medium and long-term loans by the Ethiopian Investment Corporation (EIC) in industrial and agricultural processing enterprises with prospects of augmenting the country's productivity. The EIC was established in 1965 to spur industrial and commercial development through the mobilization of capital for such enterprises and to counter stagnating effects of the lack of local entrepreneurs and of adequate private domestic savings. The Corporation was capitalized at \$8,000,000 through the transfer to the EIC of an Ethiopian Government portfolio of investments valued at \$5.6 million and a cash contribution of \$2.4 million. The Corporation is owned by the Imperial Government of Ethiopia, the Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority, the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, the Bahr Dar Textile Mills Share Company, and the Imperial Insurance Company. The EIC now holds equity of \$6.8 million and loans of \$2.3 million in a wide range of Ethiopian enterprises including the Eritrean Cement Company, the National Meat Corporation, the Ras Hotel, and the Ethiopian Chipwood and Furniture Company.

Status of Loan: This is a two-step loan which provides for repayment by the EIC to the Ethiopian Government in Ethiopian dollars and repayment by the Ethiopian Government to A.I.D. in U.S. dollars. Negotiations of the Loan Agreement, delayed primarily by questions concerning the two-step lending procedure, are now nearing completion. As the EIC has

* Amended 10/3/66

Liberia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	1.1	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	199
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	1.6	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	56
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	43	People Per Doctor	11,700
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	25	Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	10
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	37	Pupils as Percent of Population.....	8
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	80	(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

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Country: LIBERIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1966 Actual	FY 1967 Estimated	FY 1968 Proposed
Development Loans	1.4	2.6	4.4
Technical Assistance	6.6	5.7	6.4
Total A.I.D. Assistance	8.0	8.3	10.8

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

The basic U.S. objectives in Liberia are to help ensure Liberia's continued alignment with the Free World, to safeguard substantial U.S. investments and communications interests there, to maximize Liberia's moderating influence in Africa, to demonstrate to the rest of Africa that private foreign investment can be of major importance to African development, and to continue our long historical relation with Liberia. U.S. assistance promotes these objectives by helping Liberia develop its infrastructure and human resources and by encouraging the social and institutional changes necessary for Liberia's orderly development and progress in raising living standards.

Key Obstacles to Achievement of Objectives

Liberia's heavy debt-servicing burden and difficulties associated with its recurrent expenditures limit the amount of funds available for development. Almost any new public investment requires more initial Liberian expenditure and adds more cost for its upkeep than Liberia can now afford. Liberia has not been sufficiently geared to exercise self-help and to introduce needed economic and social changes. Though some progress has been made in recent years, lasting institutions to maximize development and to unify the country still need to be developed.

Recent Country Performance

Some progress has taken place in overcoming obstacles to Liberia's development. Continued private investment resulted in a modest growth in the economy in 1965. Government efforts, with A.I.D. technical help, to attack budgetary problems by increasing revenues resulted in a 40% increase in domestic revenue from 1961 to 1966. The government, under International Monetary Fund (IMF) guidance, has balanced its operating budget for the past several years. Expenditures have been reduced by cancelling government housing

leases and reducing government rental payment by 15%. Liberia is engaged in its first effective attempt at development planning with the assistance of the UN-financed Harvard Advisory Team. An investment code has been enacted to stimulate additional foreign private investment, which has accounted for much of Liberia's growth over the past few years.

U.S. Strategy

The achievement of U.S. objectives depends on vigorous, effective Liberian development, which in turn depends on continued improvement of self-help performance and expanded capital facilities and trained manpower. A.I.D. will emphasize development of Liberia's human skills and projects which promise to increase revenues and have high development priority, seeking at the same time to persuade the government to restrain expenditures, increase revenues and maximize budgetary allocations for development. A.I.D. activities will be kept within the limit of Liberia's financial and administrative capacity, and will be more operationally oriented than in many countries and concentrate on improved financial management and administration. Liberia is expected to assume more project costs in FY 1968 by paying the basic salary for some operational personnel and supplying more project commodity support.

A.I.D. programs will encourage the development of institutions to help eliminate the sources of social discontent. A.I.D. will also encourage Liberia and the IMF to review Liberia's debt and develop concrete approaches for debt renegotiation to lower the increased payments due in 1969 and 1970, for which Liberia's revenue will be inadequate, even under the present stabilization policies.

FY 1968 Program

The proposed A.I.D. program for FY 1968 amounts to \$10.8 million, including \$6.4 million for Technical Assistance and \$4.4 million for Development Loans, of which \$700,000 is for a project support loan. Assistance from other donors includes a likely \$3 million loan from the International Development Association (IDA) for road construction and continued technical assistance from the United Nations Development Program, West Germany and other countries.

Education. Liberia has taken significant steps in education and will continue, with A.I.D. assistance in FY 1967 and FY 1968, to upgrade its teaching staffs, establish an effective school system in Monrovia, improve administration of the University of Liberia, develop rural schools, and establish effective paramedical and nurses' training. In FY 1968 A.I.D. will step up its efforts to

Country: LIBERIA

make the Department of Education effective in planning, administering and supporting Liberia's education program under a planned contract with the Oregon State Department of Education. A Development Loan for engineering services is planned to supplement private voluntary contributions toward physical facilities at the University of Liberia. The UN provides technical assistance support for the University's College of Agriculture and Forestry.

Government Administration. A.I.D. will continue to provide substantial assistance to government agencies having key roles in the development process and to emphasize the need to increase government revenues and improve budgeting, administration and management. A.I.D. will continue to finance operational technicians assigned to key departments as administrative officers, but A.I.D. contract technicians engaged in improving over-all government organization and procedures will phase out in FY 1968 after four years of successful work. A new project is planned to strengthen local government units in conjunction with community self-help efforts.

Infrastructure and Natural Resource Development. Two important related Liberian objectives are to identify and exploit mineral and agricultural resources and to develop the technical and management skills necessary to operate and maintain capital facilities important in attracting investment in natural resources. An A.I.D. loan financed the Mt. Coffee hydroelectric dam, power station and distribution system, completed in FY 1967, and a grant-financed survey of Liberia's Southeastern area is now under way. A.I.D. plans Development Loans in FY 1968 for construction of improvements at Roberts International Airport (\$3 million), engineering on expansion of the hydroelectric system (\$500,000) and possibly for engineering on roads and facilities needed to make profitable use of extensive timber resources. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) has already lent \$4.5 million for road building and maintenance and is considering further commitments. Most of West Germany's \$18 million in loans has been for road construction. Identification of mineral resources will continue through a systematic geological survey.

A major A.I.D. effort in agriculture is cooperation with UniRoyal, a U.S. concessionaire, in an experiment to determine whether rice and soybeans can be produced economically through large-scale production techniques under tropical social and economic conditions. If successful, experience from this operation may be applicable for expanding production in other areas.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Country: LIBERIA

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1966				Estimate FY 1967				Proposed FY 1968		
	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	1,391	XXX	XXX	XXX	2,590	XXX	XXX	XXX	4,400	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	3,735	3,735			2,897	2,897			3,957	3,957	
Participants	446	446			727	727			610	610	
Commodities	370	370			261	261			259	259	
Other Costs	2,096	2,096			1,843	1,843			1,574	1,574	
Total Project Assistance	6,647	6,647			5,728	5,728			6,400	6,400	
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	3,148	3,148			3,081	3,081			3,022	3,022	
Other Agency	308	308			844	844			922	922	
Contract	3,191	3,191			1,803	1,083			2,456	2,456	
Program Assistance	-	-			-	-			-	-	
Total Other than Devel. Loan	6,647	6,647			5,728	5,728			6,400	6,400	
Total Assistance	8,038	XXX	XXX	XXX	8,318	XXX	XXX	XXX	10,800	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	51	47	45
Participating agency	9	29	31
Contractor technicians	75	83	76
Total	135	159	152

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	88	118	102
Contract	16	19	20
Total	104	137	122

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NEW PROJECT

TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

PROJECT TITLE Experimental Farming Project	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-13-130-105	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969

Project Target and Course of Action: This project is intended to utilize the experience and management capabilities of a large U.S. firm in performing the experimental work and developing the technology for production of rice, soybeans and other legumes and livestock which is needed for expansion of food production in Liberia.

A.I.D. is now negotiating an arrangement with UniRoyal (U.S. Rubber Co.) for cooperation in a large-scale experimental farming operation on the UniRoyal concession in Liberia. UniRoyal has already initiated production of corn on a large scale basis, and it appears that rice, possibly soybeans, and cattle can be successfully and economically grown. The first phase of the project, beginning in 1967, will consist of establishment of additional farms for about 200 acres of upland rice, 100 acres of soybeans and other legumes and a small number of livestock. Acreage of crops and numbers of livestock would increase yearly to reach 500 acres per crop, with enough livestock to utilize legume production. Data on management techniques, technology and costs will be compiled by UniRoyal and made available to A.I.D. and to the Government of Liberia (which imports 35,000 tons of rice each year) for use in increasing food production in other areas of Liberia and possible application to other tropical areas. If feasible, training for Liberian farmers will be incorporated into the project at a later date.

A.I.D. financing will be provided for equipment, utility buildings and operating costs applicable to the rice, soybean and livestock phases of the program. In

addition, a nominal fee will be paid to UniRoyal which covers all management services including those of two agronomists part-time. Farm production will be sold by UniRoyal at current market prices, either to UniRoyal itself for use on their rubber plantation or to other users. Revenue from such sales will be used to offset A.I.D. expenditures on equipment and tools.

A.I.D.'s participation is expected to continue for three years until FY 1969. In that year, revenue from crop sales should approximately cover current A.I.D. expenses, and payment by UniRoyal for remaining value of land clearing, equipment, etc. should nearly recoup all prior A.I.D. expenditures.

For FY 1968, A.I.D. plans to provide about \$410,000 to cover costs applicable to the rice, soybean and livestock operations, an amount substantially equivalent to UniRoyal's expenditures on the corn growing phase of the program.

The Government of Liberia has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with A.I.D. endorsing this project.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	-	-	-								UniRoyal
Estimated FY 67	375	300									
Estimated through 6/30/67	375	300	75	U.S. Technicians							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants ...							
				Commodities ...		197	197		233	233	
				Other Costs ...		178	178		177	177	
Proposed FY 68	410	17	802	Total Obligations		375	375		410	410	

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Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Geological Survey and Appraisal	ACTIVITY Industry and Mining	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-210-071	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 106, FY 1967 AFR P. D. B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in the preparation of basic geologic and mineral data maps of Liberia, to evaluate the nation's mineral resources, and to develop within the Government of Liberia limited geological surveying and mineral evaluation capability. Preliminary studies have indicated the probability of valuable mineral deposits in Liberia, but the country lacks the maps and other geological data necessary to verify these resources and plan their development. AID has financed a team of U. S. Geological Survey technicians which is providing advisory services, preparing geological maps and training personnel. In a related activity, an Army Map Service team is preparing topographical maps of the country. The Liberian Government pays for the salaries and expenses of its technicians and for supporting services to facilitate the work of the American technicians, at an estimated cost of \$100,000 in 1967.

Since July 1965, reconnaissance geologic mapping has been completed over approximately 10% of Liberia, and a geologic map of about 5% of the country is presently being prepared for publication. As U. S.-trained personnel return to Liberia, and additional personnel are trained on the job, it is anticipated that an additional 5% to 7% of the country will be mapped in FY 1967, and 20% in FY 1968, for a total of 40% of Liberia's land area. Investigations of the Gibi barite and Hartford Kyanite deposits were carried out in the last year and preliminary findings indicate the existence of substantial resources at each site.

A Development Loan to cover costs of an aerial geophysical survey to complement and accelerate the activities of the USGS team is under consideration for FY 1967 financing.

In FY 1968 the U. S. Geological Survey team will continue to prepare field maps as part of the final preparation of a geological map, to evaluate mineral resources and prepare recommendations for future mineral exploration and development, and will train Liberian counterparts in the Geological Survey Division of the Bureau of Natural Resources and Surveys.

FY 1968 funds are requested to fund the USGS team of 11 technicians, including 6 geologists, 3 specialists in related fields and 2 administrative personnel, plus logistic support and local transportation costs. Participant funding planned for FY 1968 includes continuation of scholarships for 2 Liberian geologists currently in training for undergraduate degrees in the U. S., 3 new geology degree candidates and a one-year program for 1 administrative official.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (in Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS ^{a/}						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
Through 6/30/66	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	962	813	149								U. S. Geological Survey ^{a/} Development Loan funds: FY 1967 \$ 7,000 FY 1968 \$15,000
Estimated FY 67	437	485									
Estimated through 6/30/67	1,399	1,298	101	U.S. Technicians	-	303	303	-	350	350	
				Participants . . .	24	-	24	28	-	28	
				Commodities . . .	-	24	24	-	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .	86	-	86	117	-	117	
Proposed FY 68	495	2,000	3,894	Total Obligations	110	327	437	145	350	495	

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Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Public Utilities Authority Management	ACTIVITY Industry and Mining	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-270-083	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 108, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1964	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968

Project Target and Course of Action: To increase the capability and effectiveness of the Government of Liberia's Public Utilities Authority (PUA) to operate the Monrovia water and sewerage systems and the electric power systems of Liberia.

Planning, contracting and construction requirements of general growth in the economy and new development projects have compelled PUA to accelerate improvement of its administration. A.I.D. is assisting PUA to meet this need by financing the services of a U.S. engineering firm which assists in managing PUA operations, and its substantial training program. PUA covers the entire costs of office facilities and clerical aid necessary to support the contractor's activities. A.I.D. also provides the services of one direct-hire utilities engineer who supervises implementation of the water and sewer Development Loans.

During the past year A.I.D. has assisted PUA in instituting several utilities management improvements including: elimination of nightly load shedding; and a dramatic improvement in the reliability of water service (reflected in the fact that more water was delivered in the month of March 1966, than was delivered in the first three months of the previous year). In addition, the A.I.D. contractor (Sanderson and Porter) installed automated payroll, accounting, billing and inventory control procedures; and a comprehensive training plan.

In FY 1968, PUA contemplates installation of data

processing equipment with maintenance and servicing facilities, administrative reorganization including the consolidation of engineering functions; and personnel upgrading including after-hours training, on-the-job training, full-time training, and a number of U.S. scholarships financed by the PUA.

A.I.D. funding of the Sanderson and Porter management contract will be continued until the current pipeline is exhausted in mid FY 1968, but no new funds are requested for this contract. Subsequent funding for expatriate management, which will be required until about 1975, will be financed primarily by the PUA. The contract team of seven technicians includes general and financial management personnel, utility operations specialists and a training director.

Proposed FY 1968 funding covers salary costs and support of the A.I.D. utilities engineer.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Through 6/30/66	621	478		143	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968		
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 67	291	296			20	230	250	25		25	Sanderson and Porter, Inc.
Estimated through 6/30/67	912	774	138	U.S. Technicians Participants . . .	36	-	36	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .	5	-	5	9		9	
Proposed FY 68	34	-	946	Total Obligations	61	230	291	34		34	

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Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Robertsfield International Airport Facilities and Aviation Training	ACTIVITY Transportation	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-12-370-084	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 109, FY 1967 AFR P. D. B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1964	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the Government of Liberia to improve its civil aviation facilities and staff by training Liberian administrative and technical personnel for key functions in the Bureau of Civil Aviation and at Robertsfield International Airport (RIA), and also by upgrading the safety and operational efficiency of facilities at RIA.

This assistance will be accomplished through A.I.D.-financed U. S. training for selected RIA employees based upon an FAA developed, comprehensive training plan for RIA manpower requirements until 1975, and through possible A.I.D. Development Loans connected with capital improvements at RIA.

The Liberian Government contributed \$100,000 for capital improvements at RIA in FY 1966, and RIA expended \$48,000 from its own revenues in FY 1966 in support of the in-service training program. It is expected that these contributions will continue at this rate in FY 1967 and 1968. Construction of two classrooms, a language laboratory, a library and office building, financed by RIA for use in its employee in-service training program, will be completed in FY 1967.

Through FY 1967, 91 RIA employees will have studied abroad under A.I.D. sponsorships in such specialties as ground operations, aircraft mechanics, fire and rescue, air traffic control, and radio navigation aids. Approximately 11 participants will be given one year of training during FY 1968 in aircraft and radio maintenance and in

air traffic control. A.I.D. support for the RIA training program will continue through FY 1970, when RIA will finance training costs from its own revenues.

A.I.D. is currently considering a Development Loan for engineering services to design improved facilities at RIA, based on a feasibility study completed under this project in 1966.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/66	128	64	64						
Estimated FY 67	88	86							
Estimated through 6/30/67	216	150	66						
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 68	73	250	539	88		88	73		73
				Cost Components					
				U.S. Technicians					
				Participants . . .	88		88	73	73
				Commodities . . .	-		-	-	-
				Other Costs . . .	-		-	-	-
				Total Obligations	88		88	73	73

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Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Labor Administration and Training	ACTIVITY Labor	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-470-079	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 111, FY 1967 AFR P. D. B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To aid the Liberian Government in developing (a) a government organization capable of dealing effectively with labor affairs, and (b) a responsible and effective labor movement. AID is assisting the Bureau of Labor in its efforts to implement programs in labor inspection, employment services, labor standards and statistics, industrial safety and industrial relations, through the provision of an advisor and short-term specialized help from the U. S. Department of Labor, and is helping Liberian labor unions through U. S. training of their leaders.

Continued growth of organized labor in an environment historically characterized by low productivity, low wages and limited education, provides a framework for possible instability unless enlightened policies are adopted and followed. The Liberian Government organization and trade unions are relatively inexperienced, lack trained leadership and are poorly organized to carry out effective programs without external assistance.

As a result of the need for more trained manpower, greater emphasis has been placed in 1966-67 on the training aspect of the project. The Director of the Labor Bureau and three assistants have completed short training sessions in the U. S. in labor standards, labor inspection and labor relations. In addition to those sent to the U. S. for training, AID participated in conducting a two-week educational seminar under the direction of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions which was

attended by trade union and Labor Bureau officials. The first trade union official from Liberia to be programmed for training has been in the U. S. attending the Harvard Trade Union Seminar. In 1966, a short-term U. S. Department of Labor advisor assisted the Liberian Government in developing enabling legislation on workmen's compensation. The AID Labor Technical Advisor, attached directly to the Bureau of Labor, advised government labor officials on improved legislation, handling of labor-management disputes and development of better communication among government, business and labor leaders. In 1966 the Liberian Government allocated approximately \$110,000 in support of the Labor Bureau's program, and it is anticipated that this support will continue at this level in both 1967 and 1968.

Continued emphasis will be placed on training promising union officials in the FY 1968 program. FY 1968 funds will continue the services and logistic support of the Labor Technical Advisor and provide four short-term advisors for local training programs from the U. S. Department of Labor. At least four Liberians are scheduled for short-term U. S. training in labor inspection and trade union leadership; additional training is planned if suitable candidates are nominated by the Liberian Government.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	224	174	50		19	10	29	28	20	48	U. S. Department of Labor
Estimated FY 67	53	70		U.S. Technicians	18	-	18	18	-	18	
Estimated through 6/30/67	277	244	33	Participants ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	6	-	6	9	-	9	
Proposed FY 68	75	150	502	Other Costs ...	43	10	53	55	20	75	
				Total Obligations							

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Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE National Medical Center		ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-540-054		PRIOR REFERENCE p. 112, FY 1967 AFR P. D. B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	

Project Target and Course of Action: To help improve medical education and extend preventive medical practices to the rural areas of Liberia by establishing a National Medical Center to serve as the nucleus of Liberia's paramedical training systems for nurses, midwives, dressers, laboratory technicians and sanitarians.

At present there is a critical shortage of trained health manpower in all categories. To meet this shortage, Liberia depends for its health and medical care services on expatriate contract physicians and on a limited number of Liberian sub-professional and paramedical personnel. Diseases most prevalent in Liberia can be attacked through programs emphasizing prevention which can be mounted by Liberian nurses and sub-professionals.

AID is assisting the development of the National Medical Center, consisting of a general/training hospital, a maternity center and a teaching institution, through a Development Loan for construction of the new 250-bed practical training hospital and related paramedical education facilities. AID is also financing the services of a 13-man team of U. S. Public Health Service Administrators and nursing and paramedical teaching specialists. The team will develop the program for the Tubman National Institute of Medical Arts, as well as administer the hospital when construction is completed in FY 1969. In addition, AID is providing a public health advisor to coordinate the Center activities with Government of Liberia health planning, and assistance from WHO and other donors. The Liberian Government is supporting the project by

providing office space for the USPHS team, capital contributions to meet local costs accrued in constructing the AID-financed hospital (estimated at \$400,000 in 1967), and budgetary support for the Medical Center complex amounting to \$487,000 in 1967.

The activities of the USPHS team for FY 1967 and 1968 consist primarily of assistance to the Liberian Government in long-range planning for the Center, including curriculum development, establishment of policies and procedures, and identification of training requirements. FY 1967 funds were also provided for training a Liberian hospital administrator.

FY 1968 funds are requested for a year's extension of the 13-man USPHS team; initiation of training for 5 Liberians in such fields as nursing administration, dietetics, sanitary engineering and hospital sanitation; and the services of the AID public health advisor. Limited quantities of teaching aids and dietary and surgical equipment are being provided under the FY 1967 and FY 1968 project support loan. Other Costs funding is for logistic support of the USPHS team.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES U. S. Public Health Service a) DL funds FY 1967-\$20,000 FY 1968 \$10,000				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS ^{a/}						
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/66	468	407	61		30	310	340	30	370	400	
Estimated FY 67	481	446		U.S. Technicians	30	-	30	30	-	30	
Estimated through 6/30/67	949	853	96	Participants ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	111	-	111	112	-	112	
Proposed FY 68	542	4,741	6,232	Other Costs ...	171	310	481	172	370	542	
				Total Obligations							

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Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Rural Teacher Training Institutes	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-640-012	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 114, FY 1967 AFR P. D. B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1955	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Liberia to establish teacher training institutes which will train Liberians for teaching positions in the country's rural elementary schools. This project addresses one of the key obstacles to overcoming Liberia's shortage of trained manpower: the scarcity of qualified teachers resulting from a lack of qualified students, facilities and administrative capacity.

AID provides assistance by furnishing Liberia's two Rural Teacher Training Institutes with a total of 11 technicians in the fields of teacher education, teaching methods, school administration and practical agriculture, through a contract with Tuskegee Institute. In 1966 the Government of Liberia budget provided \$373,400 for these Institutes, and \$467,000 has been proposed for FY 1967.

Student enrollment at the Institutes is expected to be about 320 for the 1967-68 school year. Of the 208 students graduated through 1966, 201 are presently teaching, 6 are attending the University of Liberia, and only 1 is engaged in work unrelated to teaching. The participant training aspect of this project has been to supply the Institutes with professional Liberian personnel who will gradually replace the U. S. staff provided by Tuskegee, the Peace Corps, and other foreign governments. Ten Liberian participants trained in the U. S. joined the staff of the Institutes in 1966. With the arrival of these Liberians, U. S. technicians are concentrating more on management and advisory services and on materials and curriculum development. The present team of 11 is scheduled to

be reduced beginning in FY 1968. Cafeterias and mobile faculty housing have been renovated at both Institutes and warehouses are presently under construction.

The Liberian Government and AID during FY 1967-68 will recruit candidates for both ninth- and twelfth-grade certificates to assure maximum use of the two Institutes; adapt the curriculum and improve instruction methods to develop student abilities more fully; complete the transfer of operational responsibility to the Liberian staff of the Institutes on a gradual, orderly basis; and expand the classroom facilities at Kakata to the extent that the Liberian Government can provide financial support and an adequate number of students.

FY 1968 funds are requested to extend the Tuskegee contract at a reduced level to December 31, 1968, providing for 10 technicians. Funds are also requested for extensions of undergraduate-degree scholarships for 5 Liberians studying education, English and mathematics in the U. S., plus three new grants for degrees in agriculture and science education, to ensure an adequate supply of counterparts for orderly phase-out of the contractor and to provide refresher training for the staffs of the Institutes. Other cost funding consists of logistic support for the Tuskegee contract team.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							OBLIGATIONS ^{a/}			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/66	3,935	3,381	554		-	47	47	-	250	250	Tuskegee Institute ^{a/} DL funds FY 1967 \$28,000 FY 1968 \$12,000
Estimated FY 67	192	465		U.S. Technicians	42	-	42	38	-	38	
Estimated through 6/30/67	4,127	3,846	281	Participants ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	103	-	103	112	-	112	
				Other Costs ...	145	47	192	150	250	400	
Proposed FY 68	400	973	5,500	Total Obligations							

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Rural School Development		ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-640-037		PRIOR REFERENCE P. 115, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1956	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in improving the administration of basic educational services in the rural areas of Liberia, where 92% of the population live, through advisory assistance to county school superintendents, provision of textbooks and limited teaching materials, and financing of rural elementary school construction.

The Liberian Government is striving to provide approximately equivalent educational opportunities throughout the country. In addition to better education for the rural population, there is a need to reduce the presently high student dropout rate in order to increase the number of graduates qualified for secondary education, skilled work force requirements, and higher education. This project has been the principal catalyst for expansion of the rural public school system. The Government of Liberia is contributing to the development of rural schools through provision of salaries for teachers and supervisors of the A.I.D.-built schools. Most of the county superintendents for these schools were trained in the U.S. under A.I.D. training programs. The 1966 Liberian Government appropriation for the forty schools under this project totalled \$450,000, and in 1967 an estimated \$475,000 is budgeted.

The primary effort of this project has been concentrated in **four** rural counties. Construction and equipping of twenty rural schools financed with A.I.D. funds was completed in early 1967 for use during the 1967 school year. This supplements twenty A.I.D.-built schools in

these 4 counties which were completed in 1963. The Government of Liberia has completed 28 similar schools. Additional rural school facilities were constructed through local self-help efforts, including more than 50 school classrooms, three dormitories, a six-room faculty house, an industrial education building, several storage units, and a kitchen and dining hall. Approximately seventeen other classrooms have been renovated. In these 4 counties public school enrollment has expanded six-fold in the last decade. A.I.D. county education advisors conducted fifteen seminars and workshops for teachers in interior counties. The workshops focused on the fields of mathematics, science, school administration and supervision, and the need to use locally available teaching and learning aids.

During FY 1968, A.I.D. plans to expand assistance for rural education development through the provision of a total of eight rural education advisors for the Liberian county school superintendents under a new contract (see Education Administration and Training) with a U.S. university. FY 1968 funding also provides for three A.I.D. county education advisors who will be replaced by university contract personnel as their tours of duty are completed during FY 1968. Textbooks and limited reading materials have been provided with development loan funds.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS ^{a/}						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	2,984	2,551	433							
Estimated FY 67	186	435								
Estimated through 6/30/67	3,170	2,986	184	77		77	50		50	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-		-	-		-	
				8		8	-		-	
				101		101	18		18	
Proposed FY 68	68	320	3,558	186		186	68		68	

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Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Professional and Higher Education	ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 116, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1960	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970
PROJECT NUMBER 699-11-660-047			

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in the development of the University of Liberia's capacity to train college level personnel to acceptable standards for Liberia's development needs. This project provides assistance in improving administration, curriculum and course offerings through a contract with Cornell University for the services of a 14 man team of educational and administrative specialists. A.I.D. also furnishes graduate level training in the U.S. for Liberian faculty members, as well as Development Loan-financed architectural and construction work to augment the University's presently deficient facilities.

Substantial progress was made in 1966. Student enrollment increased from 437 in 1965 to 540 in 1966; renovation of faculty offices was completed; construction was started on an 80-student dormitory; and a curriculum in business administration and economics was introduced in which there are presently 83 students enrolled. The new curricula will provide seminars and workshops in business management for Liberian businessmen and government employees. Development of liberal arts curricula and the remedial programs in science, math and language continues. Since July 1965, eleven Liberians, trained under the A.I.D. participant program, have returned to the University to assume staff teaching positions.

Commodity assistance to the University in both FY 1967 and FY 1968 is being provided under the Project Support Loan for library books, textbooks, school furniture and equipment, and educational and office supplies.

The Liberian Government is increasing its support to the University from \$800,000 in 1966 to a proposed \$2.3 million in 1967, of which over 50% represents assistance to the construction of urgently needed dormitories, science facilities, auditorium and various other campus improvements. A special fund drive by the University in 1966, raised approximately \$500,000 from private sources for further University capital development and improvements.

As a result of necessary extensions to participant training programs, it was not possible for Liberians to replace Cornell technicians at the rate previously planned. In FY 1968 A.I.D. will implement a new university contract to replace the terminating Cornell contract. FY 1968 funding requested will cover phase-out expenses for the Cornell contract as well as start-up and limited forward funding of the new contractor, whose selection will be made late in FY 1967. It is estimated that the new contract team will include twelve technicians who will serve on the University Faculty and as administrative advisors. FY 1968 funding requests include training for new participants who will assume positions on the University faculty upon their return to Liberia. As a result of a feasibility study for future expansion of the University being conducted in FY 1967, A.I.D. is planning FY 1968 DL financing of final engineering and design of recommended facilities construction. The estimated June 30, 1967 pipeline of \$225,000 represents almost entirely forward funding through December 31, 1967 of the Cornell Contract. Other Cost funding is for logistic support of the Cornell Contract team.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS a/			
				Estimated FY 1967		Proposed FY 1968	
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	3,230	2,470	760				Cornell University
Estimated FY 67	314	849					
Estimated through 6/30/67	3,544	3,319	225				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 68	627	212	4,383				
Cost Components							
U.S. Technicians							a/
Participants ...	86	-	86	68	-	68	DL Funds FY 67 - \$67,000
Commodities ...	8	-	8	-	-	-	DL Funds FY 68 - \$69,000
Other Costs ...	100	-	100	107	-	107	
Total Obligations	194	120	314	175	452	627	

Shaded areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Education Administration and Training	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-680-050	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 117, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in improving the effectiveness of Liberia's elementary and secondary schools through systematic development of the planning and administrative capacity of its Department of Education. Liberia's education program has been extremely limited in the past. There are too many poorly motivated and qualified teachers working in inadequate facilities and suffering from severe lack of books, educational materials and supplies. These conditions result in sub-standard teaching, high student drop-out rates and graduates without adequate preparation for employment or further education.

In the face of these deficiencies, the present demands on the educational system are very sizeable and continue to grow. The first Liberian National Education Plan is expected to be issued early in CY 1967. Implementation of the Plan, including development of County Education Offices and new emphasis on vocational education, will place considerable pressure on the Department of Education's planning and administrative apparatus.

To help Liberians overcome these problems, AID technicians are continuing to advise Department of Education officials in planning and educational resource allocation as well as providing administrative support in textbook distribution. The amount of work to be done, however, requires a more concentrated development effort. AID is therefore planning to augment its staff of five direct-hire technicians with a contract team from the State of

Oregon, Department of Education. The contract team is expected to concentrate its efforts in two areas. One group of about seven technicians will work directly with Department officials in planning and administration of education research and statistics, elementary and secondary curriculum and administration, vocational education and educational materials programs. Another group of about eight technicians would be assigned to the County Education Offices in support of the Rural School Development project 669-11-640-037 where they would carry on in-service teacher education, materials preparation for rural schools now seriously deficient in this respect, and help with general liaison with Monrovia. They will work with the large number of Peace Corps teachers located in rural schools.

The June 30, 1967 pipeline is to fund the Oregon contractor through September 1968. FY 1968 funding is being requested to extend the contract for six months through March 1969. In addition to funding the contract for 15 technicians, funding is also provided for five AID direct-hire technicians (three general education advisors, a rural school specialist and an operations assistant). Other costs comprise logistic support for all direct-hire and contract technicians. Participant funding includes four extensions of training programs for vocational education teachers in electronics, building trades.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS a/					
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/66	2,294	1,804	490							
Estimated FY 67	174	221								
Estimated through 6/30/67	2,468	2,025	443							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	539	5,193	8,200	Total Obligations	174	-	174	289	250	539

a/ DL Funds: FY 1967 \$70,000
FY 1968 \$25,000

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Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Monrovia Consolidated School System		ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-690-073		PRIOR REFERENCE p. 118, FY 1967 AFR P. D. B.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Liberia to develop an integrated multi-purpose primary and secondary education system in Monrovia.

A high concentration of the Liberian population lives in the capital city of Monrovia, including increasing numbers of tribal Liberians making the transition to modern society. School enrollment is increasing by 10-15% per year. However, the quality of education available in Monrovia is not satisfactory. Teachers are poorly qualified, classes are held in makeshift buildings, and there is a serious lack of books, teaching materials and supplies. Faced with these conditions, many students drop out before the sixth grade. This project is aimed at establishment of a unified Monrovia school system and is carried out by contract with San Francisco State College (SFSC), which provides 18 specialists in various elementary and secondary education fields. It should lead to better quality education and more sustained enrollments, with maximum local participation and responsibility.

The Charter of the Monrovia Consolidated School System was enacted in 1965, but the Governing Council provided for under the Charter was not appointed until December 1966. Partly as a result of this delay in implementation of the Charter, SFSC has not been able to carry forward the necessary improvements in administration of school personnel, finances and facilities at the anticipated rate. However, progress has been made in curriculum and teacher development. In addition, the program for over-age elementary students is now firmly established. A

number of special workshops were held for principals, school coordinators and teachers. In addition, a 6-week vacation school for teachers was operated. Thirty-eight participants trained under this project have returned and are gradually assuming responsibilities. Fifteen others will complete their training in 1967. A high school, two elementary schools, a supply warehouse and a school services center are under construction, the latter two virtually completed.

Project activities are at present concentrated on improvement of the curriculum and instruction, including development of a comprehensive junior high school program and in-service education for teachers, principals and school coordinators. Preliminary work continues on administrative measures necessary to implement the School System Charter and will expand into actual implementation work when the Council's responsibilities have been delegated. The Government of Liberia provides support to the Monrovia schools of about \$800,000 per annum.

In view of the increasing number of trained Liberians and the slowdown resulting from delays in Charter implementation, staffing for this project is currently being re-evaluated and may be reduced somewhat.

The June 30, 1966 pipeline consisted mainly of funds sufficient to finance the SFSC contract to early CY 1968. FY 1968 funds are being requested to finance the 18-man contract for about 9 months--through December 1968--as well as related logistic support costs. Sixteen participants are scheduled for both FY 1967 and 1968.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS a/			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968	
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/66	5,230	3,435	1,795					
Estimated FY 67	237	1,129						
Estimated through 6/30/67	5,467	4,564	903					
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					
Proposed FY 68	580	2,053	8,100	157	-	157	150	-
				157		237	150	430
								580

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
San Francisco State College	
a/ DL funds scheduled for commodity support	
	FY 1967 \$91,000
	FY 1968 \$97,000

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Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Education Measurement and Testing	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-690-085	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 119, FY 1967 AFR P. D. B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Liberian Testing Center (LTC) to serve as a resource for schools, government agencies and private enterprise to achieve more effective use of Liberians through aptitude testing and measurement.

Under a contract with a U.S. firm, AID is providing the LTC with an educational measurement technician and is training a Liberian staff to eventually operate the Center. The testing center, established in August 1963, has reached an effective operating level with assistance from the U.S. contractor. The Center has adopted and graded the annual National School Examinations, and assisted in administering school entrance and scholarship examinations. Using basic batteries of tests and special instruments, the testing center administered over 10,000 tests during FY 1966. Private business establishments and government agencies use the Center for employment screening and job classification testing.

During FY 1968 it is planned to: (1) establish a new organizational pattern and operating procedures for the LTC based on recommendations of the contractor; (2) simplify the content of the National Examination and merge the 12th grade National Examinations with the Scholarship Examination, condensing ten different tests into one; (3) automate test scoring, analysis and reporting with the initial use of present GOL electronic data processing equipment; and (4) develop an on-the-job training program for LTC professional and non-professional staff. U.S. training is scheduled for three Liberians, two in

January 1967 and one in January 1968 to fill three LTC vacancies. Also, in early CY 1967 two participants will be sent to Nigeria, each for six weeks technical training.

FY 1968 funding will provide for the services of one contract technician for an additional 18 months through June 1969, several short term technicians, associated local costs and training for 3 participants. This assistance will be extended on the basis of LTC progress in providing participants and counterparts for training and in their retention by LTC.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS a/						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES American Institute for Research <hr/> a/DL Funds FY 68 - \$3,000
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	248	164	84							
Estimated FY 67	92	97								
Estimated through 6/30/67	340	261	79							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	92	-	432	27	65	92	27	65	92	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants ...						
				Commodities ...						
				Other Costs ...						
				Total Obligations						

Some areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Public Safety	ACTIVITY Public Administration and Public Safety	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-710-027	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 121, FY 1967 AFR P. D. B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1957	

Project Target and Course of Action: To help improve the internal security capability of the Liberian Government by (a) expanding civil police services into the interior and border areas; (b) achieving more efficiency in police and National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) operations; (c) promoting better instruction at the National Police Academy (NPA); (d) refining the criminal laboratory and radio communications capabilities; (e) upgrading the general capability and performance of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization; and (f) creating a well trained and equipped 100-man riot control unit within the National Police Force (NPF). Policing problems have increased in recent years because of rapid economic and social changes involving population shifts to urban and mining areas and due also to the assignment of poorly trained national police to the interior areas. To help solve these problems AID has provided advisors, limited commodity support, and in-service and participant training.

AID public safety advisors have assisted the Government of Liberia to accomplish several improvements. New AID-built police stations were opened up country at Gbarnga and Saniquellie with modern communications. The NPF now has greater mobility and a larger force, having increased from 668 in 1965 to 932 in 1966. Means of testing and selecting police recruit candidates are now improved. A police laboratory has been established at the NBI; its staff is partly trained in the U. S. and is using laboratory equipment provided by AID.

The public safety program, which was scheduled to be

phased out in 1968, has been extended until 1971 in light of the recently completed comprehensive survey of the country's security situation and the recommendations emanating from that survey. AID in FY 1967 added U. S. advisors in police training and immigration to its public safety staff and provided short-term manpower, immigration records and riot training experts.

During FY 1968, continued expansion of the civil police services into the interior of Liberia, guided by the AID advisor, will be closely related to self-help action on the part of the Liberian Government in building rural police stations and efficient utilization of available manpower and other resources. The government provides approximately \$80,000 annually in support of this project. The other area of concentration for FY 1968 will be in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, where installation of new records systems is to be followed by across-the-board management improvement.

In FY 1968, AID will finance the services and logistic support of 8 public safety advisors in communications, equipment maintenance, training, immigration and general administration. U. S. training in general police work, immigration and criminal investigation will be provided for 16 Liberians for an average of six months. Commodity support amounting to about \$52,000 will be provided under AID project support loan financing for additional communications equipment and building materials for police barracks. Small amounts of grant-financed commodities are for direct use of U. S. technicians.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS a/			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated				
				Estimated FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968		
Through 6/30/66	2,044	1,996	48	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	U. S. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization <hr/> a/Development Loan funds: FY 1967 \$33,000 FY 1968 \$52,000
Estimated FY 67	363	369		84	-	84	
Estimated through 6/30/67	2,407	2,365	42	180	25	205	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	192	25	217	
Proposed FY 68	394	870	3,671	80	-	80	
				4	-	4	
				70	-	70	
				11	-	11	
				86	-	86	
				338	25	363	
				369	25	394	

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Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Government Reorganization and Management	ACTIVITY Public Administration and Public Safety	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-720-061	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 122, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971

Project Target and Course of Action: To help improve organization and administrative efficiency of the Government of Liberia to enable it to discharge expanded government responsibilities and to administer development efforts effectively. A.I.D. advisory and training services are designed to achieve a more logical and effective distribution of government functions and responsibilities among executive departments.

A.I.D. is financing a 7 man contract team which serves as the technical staff for the Liberian Special Commission on Government Operations (SCOGO). Four members of the team serve as advisory personnel under the Fiscal and Supply Management project. The other analysts are conducting organizational surveys of government departments including Justice, State and Treasury, to be followed by recommendations for legislation on general government reorganization, and the development of a government-wide merit system of personnel administration. To date, personnel classification and salary studies have been completed and enabling legislation has been drafted. A substantial increase in government revenues is expected upon implementation of recommendations contained in a completed study of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, with respect to more effective delinquency processing, tax auditing and tax court administration. Recommendations from SCOGO have resulted in action by the Government of Liberia Housing Committee to save \$400,000 annually on the leasing of houses to government employees and foreign

technical advisors. A.I.D. also finances three Public Administration Advisors who provide guidance and liaison for contract teams and OPEX personnel as well as advising the Government of Liberia on specific administrative problems.

Efforts during FY 1968 will concentrate on completion and implementation of organizational studies and training of Liberian counterparts in Organization and Management Analysis, and recurring activities such as liaison with the 25 Peace Corps Volunteers in Public Administration, general supervision of the Government of Liberia auditors, and review of legislative proposals.

As a large number of organizational studies have been completed, it is planned to transfer most of the SCOGO functions to the Department of Planning. For this reason, A.I.D. plans to phase-out assistance to SCOGO by approximately June 1968, though limited assistance may be required beyond that date.

FY 1968 funding includes salary and related costs for three A.I.D. Public Administration advisors, contract funding for the 7 PAS technicians for six months through June 30, 1968 and their logistic support. Participant training grants include extensions of two undergraduate-degree scholarships in statistics, plus six new nine-month grants in administrative analysis and personnel administration.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968				
				Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total		
Through 6/30/66	2,354	2,039	315							Public Administration Services	
Estimated FY 67	274	440									
Estimated through 6/30/67	2,628	2,479	149	60	90	150	69	116	185		
				40	-	40	45	-	45		
				-	-	-	-	-	-		
				84	-	84	28	-	28		
Proposed FY 68	258	347	3,233	184	90	274	142	116	258		

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New Project

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Local Government Administration	ACTIVITY Public Administration and Public Safety	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-740-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in the development of effective local governmental participation in planning and administering local economic and social activities. There is growing evidence of the willingness of local county governments and non-governmental groups to undertake development projects to fill local needs such as clinics, water supply systems, roads, schools, building additions and wells. Although these local communities can provide labor and most of the building materials for such projects, they lack the administrative ability and the skills necessary for proper design, construction, planning, managing, and administration of the projects. The Liberian Department of Internal Affairs does not have the capacity to give this special administrative and technical support to local efforts but there is indication that they wish to encourage local government development as one phase of Liberia's Unification Program.

In view of the vital significance of the rural areas in which the bulk of the population resides, AID is seeking ways of increasing cooperation between the central government and the local units, and encouraging some degree of decentralization of responsibility. A similar project has been carried out with considerable success in Ghana.

The exact scope of this proposed project is still being formulated, but current planning calls for the services of two AID technicians. One skilled in

engineering and construction of simple structures and another in organizing local development efforts will be needed. These advisors would be assigned to the Department of Internal Affairs and would, with their counterparts, work directly with local administrative bodies and other groups to encourage local participation and to give technical support where needed. The AID advisors would also attempt to increase the awareness on the part of the Department of Internal Affairs of the value of local participation in planning and administering development efforts and responding more fully to local initiatives. This proposed project is not directly connected with previous government activities supported by AID under the discontinued project, Local Government Administration (669-11-120-080), to which a final obligation was made in FY 1965.

FY 1968 funding to cover a project of this nature would include salary costs of the two AID technicians, vehicles and commodities for the technicians' use, and logistic support costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS a/						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66										
Estimated FY 67							50		50	
Estimated through 6/30/67							-		-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				15		15	
							19		19	
Proposed FY 68	84	336	420				84		84	

Areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Public Works Administration and Training PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-740-077	ACTIVITY Public Administration and Public Safety PRIOR REFERENCE p. 125, FY 1967 AFR P. D. B.	FUNDS TA INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
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Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the capability of the Government of Liberia's Department of Public Works and Utilities to plan and supervise public construction projects and to maintain and repair roads, ports and public buildings. Road construction and maintenance are of particular importance in view of the need to extend government services to the people in rural areas and to gradually bring subsistence farmers into the monetized sector of the economy. AID is assisting the Ministry by providing three direct-hire engineering advisors and the services of nine engineering and public works management technicians, through a contract with the J. G. White Engineering Company.

Contract technicians have prepared requirements analyses, design and cost estimates for highways financed variously by the IBRD, West Germany and AID. They have also supervised construction of these projects and of several rural access roads being built by the Ministry itself. During FY 1966 and 1967, progress was also made in improvement of the Ministry's organization and administrative procedures. The degree of progress in organizational improvement was not, however, commensurate with the efforts of the advisors, largely due to basic structural defects in the Liberian Government's administrative and personnel practices.

In view of lack of substantial progress in basic administration and resource use by the Ministry, AID plans a reduction in the level of its assistance, beginning in FY 1968 with a reduction in the White Company staff to four

technicians in operating positions. This assistance would be sufficient to maintain the Ministry's capacity to administer vital road building and maintenance projects at an acceptable level. Further management assistance would be postponed as long as present obstacles exist.

FY 1967 funding proposals include financing for four contract engineering and maintenance specialists from July 1967 through June 1968, as well as 6 months' forward funding (to June 30, 1967) of the 10-man J.G.White contract team. FY 1968 funds are provided to continue the 4 engineering/maintenance specialists one year through June, 1969. The proposed funding for 1968 also includes salaries and logistic support for the 3 direct-hire AID engineers who monitor the several capital projects currently under way and supervise this project, plus several others (e.g., Robertsfield International Airport, Geological Survey, school building construction) which have engineering aspects. In addition, FY 1968 funds are planned for one-year extensions of 5 undergraduate degree scholarships for Liberians in civil and architectural engineering and 3 new 1-year programs in mechanics and construction management, as well as 2 two-year programs in administrative fields.

The June 30, 1967 pipeline consists mainly of forward funding for the engineering and maintenance specialists' contracts and the unexpended portion of rural road construction and maintenance funding.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (in Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS ^{a/}						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	3,491	2,924	567							J. G. White Engineering Corporation aDL funds FY 1967-\$165,000 FY 1968 \$165,000
Estimated FY 67	589	661								
Estimated through 6/30/67	4,080	3,585	495							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	330	900	5,310							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians	100	290	390	75	160	235
				Participants . . .	43	-	43	49	-	49
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs . . .	156	-	156	46	-	46
				Total Obligations	299	290	589	170	160	330

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Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Customs Administration	ACTIVITY Public Administration and Public Safety	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-740-103 *	PRIOR REFERENCE 669-11-720-078 p. 123, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Liberia in advancing its customs program by improving assessment, examination, appraisal practices and general administrative procedures and by training Liberian staff of the GOL Customs Service. Advisory-operational and on-the-job training assistance under this project is being provided under an agreement with the U. S. Bureau of Customs. Customs Administration, formerly treated as a sub-activity of Project 669-11-720-078, Fiscal and Supply Management, is now administered as a separate project.

Assistance to date has resulted in a new tariff act, a new customs administration code, and a basic set of administrative regulations and procedures for the Customs Authority at the Port of Monrovia. AID technical assistance in 1966 resulted in: an increase of \$1 million in Customs revenues over the original 1966 budget estimate due largely to an increased level of customs tax enforcement; improvement through re-organization and efficiency of the Customs Bureau Collector's Office; more efficient transfer of incoming parcel post to the Post Office Department; and implementation of a new procedure for inventory control in the Port bonded warehouses. As a result, there has been a continuing growth of confidence in and support for the project on the part of the GOL in both upper and lower echelons of government. This attitude has been reflected in increased acceptance of work responsibility and increased initiative within the

Customs Bureau.

In FY 1968 AID will continue assistance and work will center around implementation of 1966 Customs Regulations; development and application of effective accounting procedures for inward-bound cargoes; improvement of the entry, assessment and examination of dutiable merchandise; improved enforcement of customs laws and regulations; expanded productivity of Liberian employees in customs and related services; and assistance in planning and construction of a new government warehouse and custom house facility in the port area. The 1966 GOL budget provided \$255,000 for support of the Bureau of Customs and it is anticipated that GOL contributions will continue at this level in FY 1967.

Proposed FY 1968 funding would continue the services of the 3-man U. S. Bureau of Customs team, one-man year of short term specialist services, logistic support for these personnel, and two six month Customs Operations training courses for Liberian participants.

*--This project was formerly a sub-activity of Project 669-11-720-078, Fiscal and Supply Management.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
Through 6/30/66	420	366	54		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	U. S. Bureau of Customs
Estimated FY 67	143	154			-	110	110	-	110	110	
Estimated through 6/30/67	563	520	43		6	-	6	6	-	6	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		-	-	-	-	-	-	
					27	-	27	38	-	38	
Proposed FY 68	154	506	1,223	Total Obligations	33	110	143	44	110	154	

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Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Power Development Study	ACTIVITY Public Utilities	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-12-740-104	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967

Project Target and Course of Action: To finance a study of economic, engineering and growth factors which result in additional electric generating requirements over the next 15 years. The study will also evaluate the quantities required, and the most economic means of producing and a location for needed production facilities. These services will be performed under a contract between the Liberian Public Utilities Authority (PUA) and a U.S. consulting firm, Charles T. Main, International.

FY 1967 funds included \$170,000 for four technicians for varying periods of two to thirteen months in Liberia, \$20,000 for commodities such as communications and hydro-study equipment and computer rental, and \$160,000 for logistic support for the technicians, contract overhead, and two subcontracts for an aerial survey and a ground reconnaissance.

Major construction of the hydroelectric dam at Mt. Coffee, financed by an A.I.D. development loan, is virtually complete and formal dedication of the project occurred early in 1967. Concurrently, the PUA has been making plans to expand its generating and transmission facilities to satisfy the electric power requirements of Liberia for the next 15 years. The contract with Main International provides for a study which examines the technical and economic feasibility of up-stream storage for the Mt. Coffee complex as well as a review and updating of the overall Liberian power requirements for the medium and long term. The contractor will perform the requisite economic reconnaissance and preliminary engineering over a 13 month period beginning early in 1967. The findings of the study will be in a form suitable for presentation by the Government of Liberia to the IBRD, A.I.D. and other free world donors for possible development loan consideration.

No FY 1968 funding is anticipated.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Charles T. Main, International		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/66	-	-	-								
Estimated FY 67	350	150									
Estimated through 6/30/67	350	150	200	U.S. Technicians Participants ...		170	170				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...			20	20			
				Other Costs ...			160	160			
Proposed FY 68	-	-	-	Total Obligations		350	350				

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Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Liberian Development Finance Institutions PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-910-070	ACTIVITY Private Enterprise	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 127, FY 1967 AFR P. D. B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in promoting foreign and domestic investment and in the establishment of new industrial production in Liberia.

Identification of opportunities for foreign and domestic investment, dissemination of investment information, and provision of professional management services to new industries are responsibilities of the Liberian Development Corporation (LDC). AID is providing the services of a four-man contract team, including financial, marketing and industrial management specialists, to assist in establishing the LDC. Four participants financed by AID have returned to the LDC and are functioning effectively as counterparts to the contract team. Much basic work, such as a compilation of investment opportunities, preparation of feasibility studies and dissemination of information on the Liberian Investment Code, tax incentives, etc., has been completed. However, little concrete investment attributable to these activities has yet taken place. An evaluation of the work of the contract team, in particular its success in attracting additional investment, is planned for 1967. The results of the evaluation will determine whether AID continues this assistance to the LDC after expiration of the current contract in April 1968. The LDC has also given several existing businesses needed help in the financial and marketing management areas; it has assisted in drafting an Investment Incentive Code and is processing the first applications under the Code. Encouraging domestic investment through implementation of

the Code will be one area of concentration for the Corporation's efforts in 1968, and more emphasis will be placed on the possibilities for agricultural processing industries.

The Development Bank has effected, since its opening in late 1965, agreement on by-laws, organizational structure and procedures governing relationships with the major capital sources--the International Finance Corporation and the West German Government. AID will provide, in 1967 and 1968, a Chief Executive Officer to assist in starting actual financial operations of the Bank on a sound basis.

Funding proposed in FY 1968 includes \$32,000 to forward fund the contract team with the Development Corporation two months through April 1968, and \$30,000 to carry the Bank Executive Officer an additional six months to the expiration of this contract in December 1968. Other costs consist entirely of logistic support for these technicians. FY 1968 funds provide for new participants, one in the field of industrial engineering and one in agricultural processing.

The pipeline at June 30, 1967, consists mainly of forward funding for the Checchi contract team and the Chief Executive Officer.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS							
				Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	1,528	1,014	514							Checchi and Company	
Estimated FY 67	66	328									
Estimated through 6/30/67	1,594	1,342	252								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 68	115	300	2,009								
				Total Obligations	50	16	66	53	62		115
				Cost Components							
				U.S. Technicians							
				Participants . . .	9	-	9	12	-	12	
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .	41	-	41	41	-	41	

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Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Technical Support	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-990-000	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 126, FY 1967 AFR P. D. B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1951	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: Funding is provided under this project for the pay, allowances and logistic support costs of all program-connected U.S. direct-hire personnel who cannot be appropriately charged to a specific technical assistance project. The principal logistic support costs are: housing rentals; housing maintenance; repairs and furnishings; utilities; local transportation; warehousing; and office supplies. Funds are requested in FY 1968 to cover the cost of 21 direct-hire employees, including Contracting Officer, Chief Engineer, program operations staff, general services staff and secretaries. The salaries, allowances and logistic support costs of other project personnel are funded under the particular project to which each person is assigned.

* This project will continue, subject to general review in support of the A.I.D. program.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	6,190	6,048	142							
Estimated FY 67	563	550		382		382	425		425	
Estimated through 6/30/67	6,753	6,598	155	-		-	-		-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-		-	-		-	
				181		181	228		228	
Proposed FY 68	653	*	*	563		563	653		653	
				Total Obligations						

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: LIBERIA

Borrower: Government of Liberia

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: National Medical Center 669-H-004	
Amended: 6/11/65 Amended 6/17/65	
Date Authorized: 6/18/63	Date Signed: 12/6/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 5,300	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Amendment 1,550	Interest Rate 1/
Disbursed 664	Currency of Repayment . . U.S. \$
Repayments -	
Interest Collected -	

January 1966. Therefore, in the period 1963-1965 only small amounts were disbursed for architectural/engineering services. Disbursements for construction in 1966 have been relatively small but by June 1967 they are expected to exceed 50% of total funds authorized.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement Sources: The Government of Liberia is financing about 13% of the total project costs which includes land acquisition, site clearance, and architectural services for the hospital. The GOL will also meet all recurrent operating costs. All loan funds which are being utilized to meet the project's local cost component are restricted to U.S. procurement through the use of the Special Letter of Credit procedure. All materials and services financed under the loan have their source in the U.S. or Liberia.

Comments on Implementation: Although the construction contractor fell somewhat behind schedule in 1966, we expect that he will be back on schedule shortly. The contractor discovered that he could not obtain as many Liberian supervisors as he had anticipated, and therefore had to recruit more professional assistance from overseas.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the materials and services to construct and equip a 250-bed hospital, which will include a dormitory and paramedical training facilities for approximately 75 students. This facility, together with an existing 100-bed maternity hospital, will constitute the National Medical Center which in turn is the nucleus of the Government of Liberia's Ten-Year Health Plan. This plan is based on the concept of developing proper medical and sanitary practices at the village level through a paramedical staff. The hospital will provide services to persons living in the environs of Monrovia and to patients referred to it by clinics and regional hospitals. The training facilities will replace existing makeshift facilities.

1/ Interest Rate
Original Loan: 3/4%
Amendment:
Grace Period 1%
Thereafter 2½%

Physical Status: Construction bids for this project were let in conjunction with bids for the Junior/Senior High School (AID Loan No. 669-H-006), the Elementary School (AID Loan No. 669-H-007), and the Monrovia Consolidated School Project (AID Grant) in order to have a larger bid package that would be more attractive to U.S. firms. The low bid was received from the joint venture of Leavell, Olson and Farrar. Construction commenced in January 1966 and will take 2½ years to complete. Approximately 12% of construction is complete. The contractor expects to complete the structures on schedule, July 1968.

Financial Status: Although AID funds were authorized for this project in 1963, construction did not commence until

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: LIBERIA

Borrower: Government of Liberia

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Mount Coffee Hydroelectric 669-H-005	
Date Authorized: 5/7/63	Date Signed: 9/26/64
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 35 yrs.
Authorized 24,300	Two-Step 40 yrs.
Disbursed 21,728	Grace Period 5 yrs.
Repayments -	Two-Step 10 yrs.
Interest Collected 141	Interest Rate 3½%
	Two-Step 3/4%
	Currency of Repayment . . U.S. \$

revenue-producing government entity with adequate debt service capacity to sustain a loan with harder terms. The Government of Liberia will repay the United States in U.S. dollars over a 40 year period with a 10 year grace period, with interest paid at the rate of 3/4%.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement Source: Of the total project cost of \$26.9 million, the Government of Liberia is providing at least \$2.6 million, which represents 10% of the total cost. The PUA will meet all recurrent operating costs from sales revenues. All materials and services financed under the loan had their source in the U.S. or Liberia. Loan funds which are being utilized to meet the project's local cost component are restricted to U.S. procurement through the use of the Special Letter of Credit procedure.

Comments on Implementation: In response to a request from the Government of Liberia and the PUA, A.I.D. is financing the Power Development Study (669-12-740-104) which will evaluate the power demand in Liberia and determine whether additional investments in up-stream storage and generating capacity would be advisable at this time. This study will be conducted in 1967.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the foreign exchange and local costs for procurement in the U.S. and Liberia of materials and services required to construct a run-of-river hydroelectric facility on the St. Paul River about 15 miles from Monrovia. The initial power installation will consist of two 15,000 Kw generators with provision for later installation of four additional generators of the same size. Also included are transmission facilities required to connect the project to the existing electric utility system and to additional service areas. The proposed dam and power facilities include a main dam across the St. Paul River, together with a forebay canal, power forebay, powerhouse and tailrace channel.

Physical Status: Construction is complete. Power generation commenced November 1966. The project was inaugurated on January 29, 1967. The prime contractor was a joint-venture of two U.S. companies, Raymond Concrete Pile, Ltd., and Utah Mining and Construction Company. The Stanley Engineering Company of Muscatine, Iowa, was the design and supervising engineer.

Financial Status: Approximately 90% of loan funds have been disbursed. We expect the remainder of authorized loan funds to be disbursed by June 30, 1967. This is a two-step loan which provides for repayment by the Public Utilities Authority to the Government of Liberia over a period of 35 years, with a 5 year grace period, at an interest rate of 3½%. The Public Utilities Authority (PUA) is a semi-autonomous,

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: LIBERIA

Borrower: Government of Liberia

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Monrovia Junior/Senior High School 669-H-006	
Amended: 6/11/65	Amended: 6/17/65
Date Authorized: 6/27/63	Date Signed: 10/23/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 1,700	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Amendment 400	Interest Rate 1/
2,100	Currency of Repayment.. U.S. \$
Disbursed 255	
Repayments -	
Interest Collected -	

Host Country Role and Procurement Source: The Government of Liberia is financing about 16% of the total project cost, which represents over 50% of the local cost component. The GOL will also meet all recurrent operating costs. All loan funds which are being utilized to meet the project's local cost component are restricted to U.S. procurement through the use of the Special Letter of Credit procedure. All materials and services financed under the loan have their source in the U.S. or Liberia.

Comments on Implementation: Although the construction contractor fell somewhat behind schedule in 1966, we expect that he will be back on schedule shortly. The contractor discovered that he could not obtain as many Liberian supervisors as he had anticipated, and therefore had to recruit more professional assistance from overseas.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the materials and services to construct and equip a 1200-student Junior/Senior high school in Monrovia. The School consists of 10 buildings which include 21 general purpose classrooms, 18 specialized classrooms, dining hall, library, gymnasium/assembly, offices, administrative and service facilities. This project, together with existing academic facilities, is planned to provide adequate high school facilities in Monrovia through 1969.

Physical Status: Construction bids for this project were let in conjunction with bids for the National Medical Center (AID Loan No. 669-H-004), the Elementary School (AID Loan No. 669-H-007), and the Monrovia Consolidated School Project (AID Grant) in order to make the bidding more attractive to U.S. firms. The low bid was submitted by the joint venture of Leavell, Olson, and Farrar.

Construction commenced in January 1966 and is expected to be completed on schedule, January 1968. Approximately 20% of construction was completed by January 1, 1967.

Financial Status: Although AID funds were authorized for this project in 1963, construction did not commence until January 1966. Therefore, in the period 1963-1965 only small amounts were disbursed for architectural/engineering services. Disbursements for construction in 1966 have been relatively small, but by June 1967 they are expected to exceed 50% of total funds authorized.

1/ Interest Rate:
 Original Loan: 3/4%
 Amendment:
 Grace Period 1%
 Thereafter 2 1/2%

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: LIBERIA

Borrower: Government of Liberia

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Elementary School 669-H-007	
Amended: 6/11/65 Amended: 6/17/65	
Date Authorized: 3/30/64 Date Signed: 7/31/64	
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 350	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Amendment 150	Interest Rate 1/
500	Currency of Repayment . . U.S. \$
Disbursed 76	
Repayments -	
Interest Collected -	

Host Country Contribution and Procurement Sources: The Government of Liberia is financing 14% of the total project cost, which represents about 50% of the local cost component. The GOL will also meet all recurrent operating costs. All loan funds which are being utilized to meet the project's local cost component are restricted to U.S. procurement through the use of the Special Letter of Credit procedure. All materials and services financed under the loan have their source in the U.S. or Liberia.

Comments on Implementation: Although the construction contractor fell somewhat behind schedule in 1966, we expect that he will be back on schedule shortly. The contractor discovered that he could not obtain as many Liberian supervisors as he had anticipated, and therefore had to recruit more professional assistance from overseas.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the materials and services to construct an elementary school in Monrovia to accommodate 500 students. The physical facilities will consist of a 14-classroom building, an administrative building and a multi-purpose cafeteria building. The new school will be incorporated into the Monrovia Consolidated School System under an over-all education plan drawn up by San Francisco State College under an AID-financed contract.

Physical Status: Construction bids for this project were let in conjunction with bids for the Junior/Senior High School (AID Loan No. 669-H-006), the National Medical Center (AID Loan No. 669-H-004) and the Monrovia Consolidated School Project (AID Grant) in order to have a large bid package that would be more attractive to U.S. firms. The low bid was submitted by the joint venture of Leavell, Olson and Farrar. Construction is scheduled for completion July 1967. Construction is now only 25% complete, but we expect that the facilities will be finished almost on schedule. Construction is now moving ahead very rapidly.

Financial Status: Although AID funds were authorized for this project in 1963, construction did not commence until January 1966. Therefore, in the period 1963-1965 only small amounts were disbursed for architectural/engineering services. We expect that by June 30, 1967 more than 80% of loan funds will have been disbursed.

1/ Interest Rate:
 Original Loan
 Grace Period 3/4%
 Thereafter 2%
 Amendment
 Grace Period 1%
 Thereafter 2½%

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

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TABLE IV

Country: LIBERIA

Borrower: Government of Liberia

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Monrovia Water Supply 669-H-008	
Date Authorized: 6/12/64	Date Signed: 8/27/64
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 35 yrs.
Authorized 7,000	Two-Step 40 yrs.
Disbursed 300	Grace Period 5 yrs.
Repayments -	Two-Step 10 yrs.
Interest Collected -	Interest Rate 3½%
	Grace 3/4%
	Two-Step 2%
	Currency of Repayment..US \$

construction proceeds this year, the level of disbursements will increase substantially. This is a two-step loan which provides for repayment by the Public Utilities Authority to the Government of Liberia over 35 years, with a 5 year grace period and at an interest rate of 3½%. The PUA is a semi-autonomous revenue-producing entity of the Government of Liberia with adequate debt service capacity to sustain a loan on these terms. The Government of Liberia will then repay the loan to the United States in U.S. dollars over a 40 year period, with a ten year grace period and at an interest rate of 3/4% during the grace period and 2% thereafter.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement Source: The Government of Liberia's contribution of \$800,000 represents approximately 10% of total project costs. All materials and services financed under the loan will have their source in the U.S. or Liberia. The PUA will own and operate the facilities with initial management and training assistance from the U.S. firm of Sanderson and Porter of New York City.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in the financing of materials and services to construct an expanded water supply system to deliver an average of 8 million gallons daily to Monrovia and environs. Water will be taken from the St. Paul River, 7½ miles north of Monrovia, treated, filtered through rapid sand filters, and pumped through a transmission main for delivery into the Monrovia distribution system. Extensions to the existing distribution system require laying of 101,300 feet of additional mains. The system will correct a severe shortage in water supply.

Physical Status: A contract was awarded by the Public Utilities Authority (PUA) of Liberia to Alvord, Burdick and Howson of Chicago for design, specifications and engineering supervision of construction. Design and specifications were completed early in 1966. The PUA advertised for bids and awarded a construction contract on December 6, 1966, to Raymond Concrete Pile Company, Ltd., of Liberia, a U.S. firm. Four additional contracts for supply of equipment and materials have been bid and awarded to U.S. firms. These are: the BIF Division of New York Air Brake Company, The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio, Byron-Jackson Pumps, Inc. of Los Angeles, California, and the Worthington Corporation of New Jersey. Mobilization for construction has begun. The project will be completed in two years.

Financial Status: Disbursements to 12/31/66 represent payments for the engineering design of the project. As

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: LIBERIA

Borrower: Government of Liberia

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Monrovia Sewerage 669-H-009	
Date Authorized: 6/17/65	Date Signed: 10/8/65
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	
Authorized 7,200	Duration 1/ Two-Step 40 yrs.
Disbursed 55	Grace Period 1/ Two-Step 10 yrs.
Repayments -	Interest Rate 1/ Two-Step 2/
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment.. U.S. \$

by Sanderson and Porter, a U.S. management consulting firm. The PUA is a revenue producing public corporation and it is intended that sewerage services be self-financing based on reasonable user charges. The Government of Liberia will repay the United States in U.S. dollars over a 40 year period, including a 10 year grace period, with interest to be paid at the rate of 1% during the grace period and 2½% thereafter.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement Source: The Government of Liberia's contribution of \$800,000 represents approximately 10% of the total project cost. All loan funds which are being used to meet the project's local cost component are restricted to U.S. procurement through the Special Letter of Credit procedure. PUA will be responsible for supervision and operation of the project.

Comments on Implementation: Design of the project is proceeding on schedule. The rate study has required more time than anticipated, but will be completed in early 1967.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the materials and services to provide the Monrovia area with new sanitary sewerage collection and treatment facilities. This project will expand the existing rudimentary sanitary sewer collection network and provide treatment facilities for sanitary waste for the greater Monrovia area. The expansion is designed to serve collection requirements through the year 1985 and treatment requirements through 1976. It will provide a daily capacity of six million gallons of disposal and treatment.

Physical Status: The Public Utilities Authority (PUA) of Liberia entered into a contract with Alvord, Burdick and Howson of Chicago January 6, 1966 for final engineering services. Work on the engineering services contract began March 18, 1966. The field work having been completed last fall. The final engineering services report was received February, 1967 and it is anticipated that PUA will issue construction bids about May 1, 1967. This project is scheduled for completion in 1970.

Financial Status: Initial disbursements for engineering services have been made. There will be no substantial increase in disbursements until the first progress payments for construction are made, probably in the last quarter of CY 1967. This is a two-step loan which provides for repayment by the Public Utilities Authority to the Government of Liberia under terms and rates to be decided upon examination of the results of the study currently being conducted

1/ To be determined.

2/ 1% during grace period, 2½% thereafter.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: LIBERIA

Borrower: Government of Liberia

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Technical Assistance 669-H-010	
Date Authorized: 1/24/66	Date Signed: 2/18/66
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 1,390	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 1,038	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 1%
Interest Collected 3	Currency of Repayment . . U.S. \$

Liberian Bureau of General Supplies, using the Afro-American Purchasing Center (AAPC) as its U.S. agent. The Liberian Government is responsible for accounting for commodities procured under the loan, as well as for use of these commodities in accordance with the terms of technical assistance project agreements covering the activities of each specific project for which commodities and services have been financed by the loan. The source of procurement is either the U.S. or Liberia, with Liberia source items limited to no more than 20% of the amount of the loan.

Comments on Implementation: As indicated by the amount disbursed, financial implementation of the loan has proceeded at a satisfactory pace. This loan was the first to be implemented using a combination of Development Loan and technical assistance procedures. Problems regarding documentation of financial transactions, adjustments in the amounts of Project Implementation Orders due to price variation, etc., have been solved satisfactorily as they arose. The major implementation problem, which has not as yet interfered with loan implementation, is the lack of a satisfactory accounting by the Government of Liberia for the advances made to cover procurement carried out by Government of Liberia agencies. Such an accounting may be required as a condition precedent to disbursements under the FY 1967 Technical Assistance Project Support Loan.

Purpose of Loan: To assist the Government of Liberia to meet the cost of commodities and services required to support specific A.I.D. technical assistance projects.

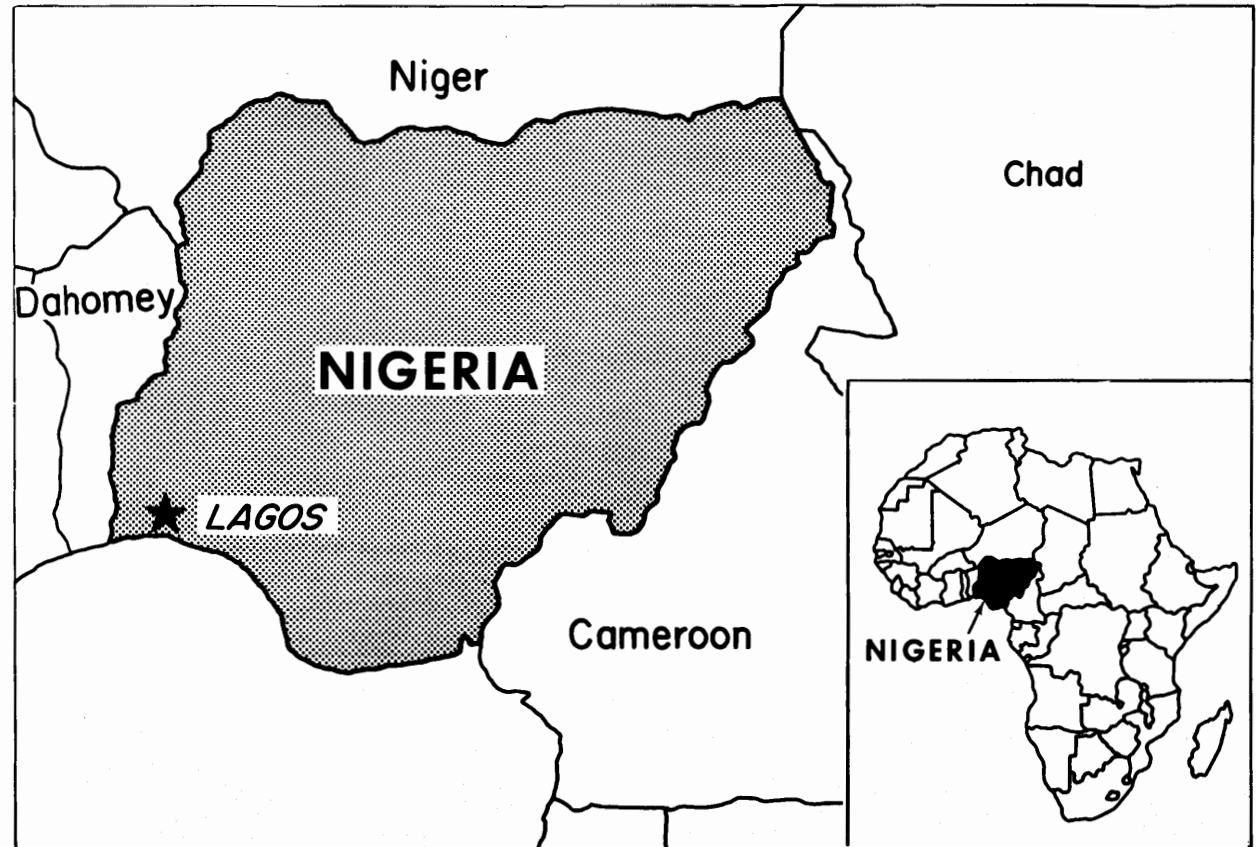
Commodities to be used in support of specific technical assistance projects are usually financed by A.I.D. under technical assistance funds with the aid recipient providing a fair share. However, in the case of Liberia, the kinds and amounts of commodities to be provided exceeded the usual level of A.I.D. commodity financing. For this reason and in view of Liberia's financial stringency, A.I.D. is assisting in the financing of these commodities on a loan basis, repayment to be made by the Government of Liberia at a later period when its capacity to repay should be substantially improved.

Physical Status: This loan is being implemented under normal A.I.D. technical assistance procedures. Purchase requests were issued prior to July 1, 1966 for the outstanding amount of the loan, and a substantial amount of commodities had been received by December 31, 1966.

Financial Status: With minor exceptions, purchase orders and contracts have been issued for commodities and services comprising the amount of the loan. Including advances made to the Government of Liberia for procurement by Government of Liberia agencies, about 75% of the loan had been disbursed as of December 31, 1966.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement Source: A substantial amount of procurement has been carried out by the

Nigeria



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	44-50 ^{a/}
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.1-2.5 ^{a/}
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	357
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	122
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	24
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	75

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	117*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	n.a.
People Per Doctor	26,500
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	30-35
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	8
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

* 1966 in 1965 prices

^{a/} Estimate pending study of recent census figure of 55.6 million. General economic data are based on pre-census series.

Country: NIGERIA

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PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1966 Actual	FY 1967 Estimated	FY 1968 Proposed
Development Loans	4.6	16.3	8.6
Technical Assistance	18.6	15.0	18.0
Total A.I.D. Assistance	23.2	31.3	26.6

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

With its 45 million people, sizable oil deposits and potential for economic growth, Nigeria is one of the most important countries in Africa and has, in the past, exerted its considerable ability and influence to moderate extreme African positions and situations. The U.S. objective is to help Nigeria remain unified and regain its stability so that it can continue to benefit from a vigorous, open economy moving toward self-sustaining growth and to exercise responsible leadership in Africa.

Army revolts and tribal conflict in 1966 have threatened to fragment Nigeria into separate regions and endangered its national strength and influence abroad. The A.I.D. program helps the United States support Nigeria's long-run economic and political development and, during this unstable period, assist forces working for stability and unity.

Key Obstacles to Achievement of Objectives

At present, the principal impediment to sustained progress is the adverse effect which internal dissidence and political dislocations have had on Nigeria's development and on its influence throughout Africa. Other obstacles are:

- the ethnic, resource and educational dissimilarities among regions, which complicate unification and economic development;
- inadequately trained and experienced manpower to plan and implement development policies and projects and to staff basic transportation and utility services;
- low, though slowly increasing, agricultural productivity;

--inadequate educational staffs and facilities; and

--inadequate roads and communications.

Recent Country Performance

Although tension remains high in Nigeria renewed conversations between Colonel Gowon, Head of the Federal Military Government, and regional military governors, in Accra, Ghana, in January provided a hopeful sign that Nigeria may regain a viable political framework. This prospect is reinforced by Nigeria's improved internal security, effective continuation of government operations, and continued collection of revenues in the regions and their redistribution by the central government. The political uncertainty Nigeria has been experiencing has had relatively little disruptive effect to date on the Nigerian economy and on the A.I.D. program.

However, the political situation remains very fragile, with many fundamental issues still to be resolved. Also, some economic and administrative problems are now becoming apparent. New foreign private investment, an important source of capital for Nigeria's development, has declined. Railroads, communications facilities and other technical services, formerly staffed by Ibos now repatriated to the Eastern region, are functioning at reduced efficiency. Nigeria is taking special measures to return these services to normal operation. For example, it has been reasonably successful in shipping the peanut crop, Nigeria's second largest export earner, from the North to southern ports.

Nigeria's rate of economic growth, averaging over 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ % annually in 1964-1966, has exceeded Development Plan expectations. During these years, 15% of the GNP went for investment, two-thirds to three-fourths of which was financed from domestic resources. Nigeria's trade balance improved greatly in 1965 and 1966. Nigeria achieved these economic gains with a relatively open economy, no direct exchange controls and less foreign assistance than the Development Plan had anticipated. These accomplishments were made possible by private investment which was greater than anticipated, increased export earnings (mainly from petroleum) and increased revenue from higher import duties and excise taxes.

Though there is indication of some inflationary tendency, and government revenues will probably not continue to increase as rapidly as expenditures, Nigeria should be able to continue its economic growth and performance once political stability is regained. This economic optimism is based both on increasing oil

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Country: NIGERIA

exports and on the ability of Nigeria to mobilize its oil revenues effectively for development. Oil exports began in 1958 and increased to the value of \$191 million in 1965 and an estimated \$225 million in 1966.

Nigeria has begun a family planning program to which A.I.D. is contributing the services of a demographer.

U.S. Strategy

During the present uncertain political period, the United States will encourage and support those forces working for political and economic stability and unity. A.I.D. will help these forces by continuing development efforts in as normal a manner as possible, in the hope that a political solution will be worked out among the regions. As long as Nigeria continues to devote its resources to development and maintain internal security and effective administration, A.I.D. will continue to concentrate on executing ongoing programs, with such modifications as necessary to make them effective, and on performing preparatory work for new projects. The emphasis of the program will continue to be on increasing agricultural production, improving technical skills and training institutions, and developing infrastructure.

If Nigeria's political disturbances subside and its development promise and prospect of resuming its leadership in Africa remain, A.I.D. plans to continue substantial development assistance within the framework of a strengthened Nigeria Consultative Group, led by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). The IBRD would be asked to make a new assessment of the Nigerian economy and its prospects, and to make recommendations to an early Consultative Group meeting on assistance, self-help measures and other actions. The IBRD assessment will help A.I.D. determine whether the recent improvement in Nigeria's trade and petroleum exports situation can be expected to continue and whether and when A.I.D. should consider possible changes in its loan terms and the level of concessional aid. U.S. assistance in FY 1968 would be provided within this framework.

The United States will continue to use its influence through the Consultative Group to encourage Nigerian stability and unity, and when the period of instability ends, to encourage Nigeria to plan by sectors, limit expenditures, abstain from use of supplier credits and encourage private investment in industry and agriculture.

FY 1968 Program

The proposed A.I.D. program for FY 1968 amounts to ~~\$26.6 million~~ of which \$18 million is for Technical Assistance and ~~\$8.6 million~~ for Development Loans, compared with ~~\$31.3 million~~ FY 1967 program. The Technical Assistance will continue ongoing activities, including those under contracts already in force. The Development Loans are for amendments required to complete existing projects, for preparatory engineering work and possibly for other capital projects which may be feasible. A.I.D. has the situation in Nigeria under continual review and will revise the program if changed conditions warrant. Assistance from other donors will probably include about ~~\$20-\$25 million~~ in U.K. disbursements and sizable loans for roads, power and industry from the World Bank group, the largest external donor to Nigeria.

Agricultural Production. Although the economy as a whole has grown quite rapidly, agricultural production has not increased significantly. Agriculture employs three-fourths of the labor force, contributes 60% of the GNP and earns 60% of export receipts; it will receive about one-half the Technical Assistance funds in FY 1968. Assistance will concentrate on agricultural and veterinary education, extension, water and soil investigations, cooperatives, livestock production and agricultural engineering.

The Nigerian government has concentrated its own agricultural development efforts on strengthening agricultural institutions and on training personnel to plan, direct and carry out programs to increase production of both domestic and export crops. A.I.D. has also assisted these efforts by providing extensive staff assistance and equipment to improve existing agricultural institutions, extension services and livestock and range management activities. A.I.D. will also finance research on food grains, rubber and other crops, and on means of using water resources more effectively. A study of Nigerian agriculture and U.S. aid to it, being carried on by a consortium of American universities, has made preliminary recommendations on agricultural research and credit activities and will study means of overcoming key obstacles to increased agricultural production. A.I.D. proposes to continue to assist the agricultural colleges of the University of Nigeria, Ahmadu Bello University and the University of Ife through contracts with American land-grant colleges. Development Loans are planned in FY 1968 for engineering costs for expansion of facilities at the University of Nigeria Agricultural College and the

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Country: NIGERIA

Akure Agricultural School, and a loan to provide fertilizer may also be considered.

Skills and Educational Institutions. Roughly one-fourth of the Technical Assistance requested for FY 1968 will go for education and public administration, to help Nigeria meet critical skilled manpower requirements for its growing economy from indigenous training and educational facilities. A.I.D. will continue to assist the University of Nigeria, which has grown from a student body of 200 when the school opened in 1960 to some 2,700 a year ago and over 3,000 today. American university staff have worked with Nigerians and foreigners to make the University a high quality institution, while demonstrating adaptation of U.S. educational techniques to Nigerian needs in science, agriculture, education, veterinary technology, and arts and social sciences.

The four-year teacher training project in the North, a joint A.I.D.-Peace Corps-Ford Foundation venture, will continue to upgrade and train 6,000 teachers by 1968. Over 14,000 student teachers are enrolled in several institutions which have received or are receiving A.I.D. assistance. In addition, A.I.D. helped 2,200 teachers to secure in-service training in FY 1966. A.I.D. will continue to support technical and professional education through two comprehensive secondary schools and a technical college, with a Development Loan for needed modifications of the Port Harcourt Secondary School also under consideration for FY 1968 financing.

Transportation, Water Supply and Communications Facilities. Development Loans will be used for Nigeria's infrastructure development and for improving physical conditions in urban areas. The FY 1967 A.I.D. program includes \$16.3 million of loans for additions to an A.I.D.-financed road project in Eastern Nigeria and a

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water supply system in Ibadan, one of the largest cities south of the Sahara. An FY 1967 Development Loan is also planned to assist development of the Nigerian fisheries industry by U.S. private enterprise. For FY 1968 \$2.6 million in Development Loans are planned for construction of a key section of a road project in the Federal District of Lagos; essential roads in Port Harcourt, an important port for the Eastern Region Oil industry; and water supply projects for Lagos and for Ilorin in the Northern Region.

Industry and Private Enterprise Development. Over 100 new industrial plants have been established in Nigeria since 1960. At the end of 1965 industrial projects under construction had a declared value of \$100 million. Despite this impressive record, industrial growth rates may well decline in the near future because of competition from imports; slowdown of new foreign investment as a result of current uncertainties; lagging construction of some facilities and services needed by industry; and initial production problems stemming from unwise selection of equipment, poor plant location, lack of capable management, inadequately developed markets and a shortage of skilled labor.

A.I.D. will continue to provide Technical Assistance to help improve administration and policies which have a bearing on industrial development, foreign private investment and encouragement of private enterprise. Strengthening of the Nigerian government's ability to furnish information to entrepreneurs will continue with A.I.D. assistance. A.I.D.-financed feasibility studies will assist potential investors, and the quality of loan proposals for both public and private foreign lending institutions will be improved.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Some areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

Country: NIGERIA

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1966				Estimate FY 1967				Proposed FY 1968		
	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	4,600	XXX	XXX	XXX	16,355	XXX	XXX	XXX	8,600	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	10,537	10,537			8,521	8,521			11,478	11,478	
Participants	2,344	2,344			1,617	1,617			1,816	1,816	
Commodities	1,525	1,525			1,200	1,200			1,269	1,269	
Other Costs	4,178	4,178			3,612	3,612			3,387	3,387	
Total Project Assistance	18,584	18,584			14,950	14,950			17,950	17,950	
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	9,066	9,066			8,816	8,816			8,301	8,301	
Other Agency	666	666			881	881			1,039	1,039	
Contract	8,852	8,852			5,253	5,253			8,610	8,610	
Program Assistance	-	-			-	-			-	-	
Total Other than Devel. Loan	18,584	18,584			14,950	14,950			17,950	17,950	
Total Assistance	23,184	XXX	XXX	XXX	31,305	XXX	XXX	XXX	26,550	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	158	176	175
Participating agency	33	37	39
Contractor technicians	219	265	252
Total	410	478	466

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	429	304	315
Contract	69	53	111
Total	498	357	426

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	Future Agricultural Leaders	ACTIVITY	Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS	TA
PROJECT NUMBER	620-11-110-748	PRIOR REFERENCE	Page 190, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1962	FY: 1971

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in developing a corps of approximately 300 U.S.-trained Nigerians capable of assuming positions of responsibility in Nigeria's agricultural development. This project addresses the major weakness of Nigerian agriculture as identified in most surveys: the extreme shortage of people with sufficient training to fill important government posts and to assume teaching positions.

Nigerian students have been sent to the United States for undergraduate training at land-grant colleges and, in some instances, schools of veterinary medicine. They will return to Nigeria to assume positions in the various Ministries of Agriculture, Division of Animal and Forestry Resources and in Ministry-run organizations such as schools of agriculture, farm institutes, farm training centers, agricultural research stations, and agricultural extension services. Since 1961, Nigerian institutions of higher learning have been developing rapidly with the assistance of AID, but it will be some time before they are equipped and staffed to fulfill the requirements of the Ministries, although they have begun to provide specialized training.

By October 1966, 315 participants had departed for training in the U.S. in fields of agricultural engineering, chemistry, economics, botany, extension, fisheries, forestry, agronomy, horticulture, range management, plant pathology, veterinary medicine, etc. Of these, 60 had completed or terminated training and returned to Nigeria, 29 participants were pursuing graduate degrees under other

AID projects, three were pursuing graduate studies under independent financial arrangements and 222 were working toward B.S. and D.V.M. degrees with AID assistance under this project. One student has ended training and refused to return to Nigeria.

FY 1968 funds will be required for 80 participants. In that same year 89 students, financed both from FY 1968 and prior year funds, will be graduated making a total of 80 still to be graduated. Of this number funds must be provided for only 53 in future fiscal years.

The Nigerian contribution to this project is estimated to total \$525,000 including \$365,000 for travel costs and \$160,000 in allowances.

The pipeline at the end of June 1966 covers the cost of training 205 participants for whom billing had not been received.

FY 1968 funds are required for the continuation of 80 participants already undergoing training in the U.S. Future funding will drop considerably as participants return to Nigeria. No new participants are planned under this project.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/66	3,336	2,469	867	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated FY 67	768	800		-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated through 6/30/67	4,104	3,269	835	768	-	768	400	-	400
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 68	400	265	4,769	768	-	768	400	-	400
				Total Obligations					

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Education, Research and Extension - Eastern Nigeria		ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-110-722		PRIOR REFERENCE p. 183, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Eastern Nigeria in the development of its agriculture education, research and extension. The low educational level of the Nigerian farmer and his primitive farm practices have impeded any major improvements in the productivity of the typical farm family. To overcome this problem Nigeria requires (1) a research program that can identify the most practical farming methods for Nigeria, and determine the most effective farm practices in management and cultivation, soil fertility levels, production crops, seeds and livestock; and (2) an agricultural extension program with enough trained personnel to transmit this information to the farmers in a way in which they can and will make use of it. In Eastern Nigeria, much of the research and extension training of the Ministry of Agriculture has been located at the Umudike Agricultural Center and its substations.

AID assistance to the Umudike School began with one extension training specialist and was increased to six advisors in 1963. These advisors introduced improved methods of teaching which included use of new instructional equipment laboratory exercises, and improvised practical experience in extension through demonstrations with farmers in neighboring villages. Under the guidance of U.S. specialists 178 new agricultural assistants and 33 agricultural superintendents were trained in 1966. In addition to their teaching duties, AID technicians have guided the Nigerian staff in research on new varieties of food crops which have been

introduced and tested.

Colorado State University, under an AID contract, is developing the Umudike school along lines of a land-grant type institution. Fourteen of the 25-man team assigned to the Umudike School teach courses in specialized fields such as plant pathology and agricultural extension and are helping their Nigerian counterparts develop curricula preparation and otherwise prepare to assume all functions at the school. The other contract technicians (to be increased to 14 next year) work with the Agricultural Extension Service, most of whose staff are or will be graduates of Umudike to familiarize them with practical extension work.

In March 1965 AID authorized a \$2.8 million loan to the Government of Eastern Nigeria for the expansion of the physical plant at Umudike. Preparation of the final design is expected to be completed in FY 1967. The Government of Eastern Nigeria is bearing all recurrent costs of the Umudike School and the research station, and the Extension Service which has a staff of 770.

FY 1968 provides for Contract funding of the Colorado advisors through FY 69 (\$661,000), training of ten new participants in poultry husbandry, plant breeding and etonology (\$50,000), agricultural equipment \$100,000 and logistic support \$155,000. The direct costs cover items not provided under the contract such as office supplies and logistic support, training of 7 new participants in agricultural education and related fields and one A.I.D. technician.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Colorado State University
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	4,549	2,456	2,093							
Estimated FY 67	129	1,000								
Estimated through 6/30/67	4,678	3,456	1,222							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	1,101	4,327	10,106	129		129	135	966	1,101	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants . . .						
				Commodities . . .						
				Other Costs . . .						
				Total Obligations						

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Land and Water Resources - Eastern Nigeria	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-120-769	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 196 FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Eastern Nigeria's Ministry of Agriculture and Works in (1) improving irrigation practices through the development of the 10,000 acre Uzo Uwani demonstration scheme and (2) establishing a rural water reservoir program which will assure more constant potable water supplies for farm communities.

This project has two phases - irrigation and rural water. The first phase introduces the practice of planting two crops annually in an area where the long dry season has heretofore allowed only one low-yield crop. Simultaneously a more systematic approach to the application of all production requisites including water, fertilizer, better seeds and farming practices, will be instituted in the project area to increase yields further. The rural water phase will provide adequate and safe sources of water for full-year use of village units in order to encourage establishment of permanent settlements.

Project activity since 1962 at Uzo Uwani has resulted in the construction of a diversion dam, a concrete spillway, seven miles of main canal and four under-drains, and the preparation of 200 acres for irrigation. An additional 100 acres are now being prepared. A reconnaissance survey of watershed areas in the East has been completed, and sites have been selected for three stream gauging stations. Finally, two villages of 95 families each have been established and have started work on the project. A total of five villages will be established.

The rural water phase of this project aims to construct 275 reservoirs in the River area of the East where inadequate and unsafe water has previously hampered rural development schemes. AID is providing technical assistance and construction equipment for 45 of these reservoirs to be completed in 1967. The Ministry of Works and U.S. technicians collaborated in constructing a water system at the Abina supply dam to demonstrate the feasibility of this approach for the entire 2,523 square-mile area of the Cross River Plain. During 1966 six village water supply dams were finished and sites selected for 10 more. Construction has already begun on six of the ten. The Nigerian contribution is expected to exceed \$3 million over the life of the project.

FY 1968 funds will include \$85,000 for four technicians for one year (2 direct-hire agricultural engineers, 1 direct-hire water resources engineer, and 1 water hydrologist under PASA with U.S. Geological Survey), \$5,000 for training a new participant in sanitary engineering, \$15,000 for maintenance tools and equipment, and \$10,000 for logistic support of the technicians.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (in Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	1,135	958	177							U.S. Geological Survey	
Estimated FY 67	129	150									
Estimated through 6/30/67	1,264	1,106	156	U.S. Technicians	70	26	96	57	28		85
				Participants . . .	5	-	5	5	-		5
				Commodities . . .	13	-	13	15	-		15
				Other Costs . . .	15	-	15	10	-		10
Proposed FY 68	115	11	1,390	Total Obligations	103	26	129	87	28		115

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Faculty of Agriculture University of Ife	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-110-742	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 186, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in the development of a Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Ife, Western Nigeria, which will train professionals to fill important positions in Nigerian agriculture.

The Federal Government of Nigeria transferred the Ibadan Branch of the College of Arts, Science and Technology to the Western Nigeria Government for the use of the University. While this campus is to be retained (possibly for pharmacy, engineering and an institute of administration), the main campus site is to be a 16,000-acre tract of land near the town of Ife. The Faculty will be moved to the new site in October, 1967.

Prior to FY 1965 AID specialists employed on other activity provided part-time assistance to the Faculty of Agriculture in planning, initiating and instructing courses for first and second-year students. In October, 1964 the Rockefeller Foundation sent five professors to fill staff gaps on a temporary basis. That same winter, under an AID-financed contract, the University of Wisconsin agreed to provide professors in fields such as animal science, plant and soil science, entomology, agriculture engineering and agricultural extension and education.

Since FY 1965 the contract team has been helping to organize the Faculty; formulate its educational requirements; develop and extensive research program; develop a forum for inter-related teaching, demonstration and research; strengthen the Western Region's agricultural extension service; prepare a Nigerian staff to assume

complete administrative and academic responsibility; and select equipment and teaching materials for the school's farms, classrooms and research station laboratories. Ten professors were on board in September 1966 with the remaining eight included under the contract due to arrive in 1967. Development plans call for a Nigerian senior staff of 42 plus a supporting staff of 37 by 1973. Part of the Nigerian staff will be trained in the U.S. under this project and the remainder will be selected from among graduates who will receive on-the-job experience working with the U.S. specialists. Two Nigerian staff members returned to Ife from U.S. training in 1965 and another is currently engaged in graduate work in the U.S. by 1970 25 Nigerians will have received training in American universities. Seven students received B.Sc. degrees in Agriculture in 1965 and 12 in 1966.

By 1968 the Government of Nigeria will contribute \$11 million towards the project, including funds for 20 three-to-four year scholarships annually beginning in 1965. The United Kingdom has made a grant of \$1.6 million for construction. The FY 1967 pipeline consists of contract forward funding. FY 1968 funds are required to forward fund the 18 Wisconsin professors through FY 1969 (\$403,000); 8 participants in animal husbandry, agronomy, home economics, and agricultural economics and education (\$40,000); commodities such as teaching aids, laboratory and farm equipment, and vehicles (\$75,000); and logistic support.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	University of Wisconsin
Through 6/30/66	1,729	368	1,361								
Estimated FY 67	40	850									
Estimated through 6/30/67	1,769	1,218	551	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	403	403	403	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants . . .	10		10	25	15	40	
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	75	75	75	
Proposed FY 68	669	2,450	4,888	Other Costs . . .	30		30	50	101	151	
				Total Obligations	40		40	75	594	669	

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Country: **NTIGERIA**

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	Agricultural Education - Western Nigeria	ACTIVITY	Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS	TA
PROJECT NUMBER	620-11-110-744	PRIOR REFERENCE	Page 187, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1961	FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Western Region increase the number of trained agricultural extension, research and technical staff by expanding the enrollment and improving the instruction at two schools of agriculture and three farm institutes.

The Western Region Government is attempting to develop a well-functioning agricultural extension system and staff in order to introduce improved agricultural methods and expand agricultural production. The Western Region estimates that an additional 292 senior agricultural officers and superintendents are required by 1968 (and another 200 by 1970) to provide one Agriculture Officer or Superintendent per 4,000 families. Through this project AID is helping develop and improve five agricultural institutions in the region:

Until the end of 1965, eight direct-hire technicians were associated with this Project. Under their supervision, the schools and institutes have expanded and improved into well-functioning organizations. In 1966, seven University of Wisconsin contract technicians assumed responsibility for the work at the Schools of Agriculture. Another technician was added in 1967.

The Ibadan School of Agriculture, which trains Agricultural Superintendents for the extension services in a two-year course, graduated 56 students in 1966. This school also has a two-year Animal Health (Veterinary) Assistant training section initiated in July 1964 which

graduated 34 students in 1966. The two-year course for Agricultural Assistants at Akure has a present enrollment of 300, graduating 167 in 1966. The graduates of the two agriculture schools are employed in the various extension services of the Ministry of Agriculture. Each of the three Farm Institutes provides two years of vocational education in agriculture for rural youth following primary school. Present plans will extend the University of Wisconsin contract through June 30, 1969 to provide the services required to achieve required standards at the assisted institutions. Three direct-hire technicians will continue to work with the farm institutes through FY 1970. The Government of Western Nigeria is responsible for all maintenance, operating expenses, and Nigerian staff salaries at the two schools and three farm institutes.

The Nigerian contribution to this project has been approximately \$7 million since its inception.

The estimated pipeline at the end of FY 1967 is primarily contract funding of the University of Wisconsin contract (\$381,000) and contract construction of facilities at the Akure and Ibadan Schools (\$250,000). FY 1968 funds will extend the eight Wisconsin contract technicians through June 30, 1969 (\$170,000), provide for commodities such as shop tools and equipment (\$20,000) and continue the three direct-hire technicians (\$70,000); provide two participant grants (\$10,000); and fund logistic support of technicians (\$62,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES University of Wisconsin
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	1,837	1,016	821								
Estimated FY 67	110	300									
Estimated through 6/30/67	1,947	1,316	631	U.S. Technicians	75		75	70	170	240	
				Participants ...	10		10			10	
				Commodities ...	5		5		20	20	
				Other Costs ...	20		20	20	42	62	
Proposed FY 68	332	569	2,848	Total Obligations	110		110	100	232	332	

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Research and Extension - Western Nigeria	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-110-764	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 192, FY 1967 AFK P.D.B	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the Government of Western Nigeria reorganize, expand and develop effective extension services that will contribute to increased agricultural production through the application of improved farming practices.

The agricultural extension staff in Western Nigeria consists of over 1,500 extension workers. It is planned to expand this staff to some 2,500 by 1970. Since considerable work must also be done to improve the quality of the extension service, 14 AID advisors assigned to this project are assisting the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources to train the nucleus of a professional service which can plan and carry out sound activities. The advisors, who are also upgrading the junior staff, specialize in those areas most important to the Western Region's agricultural development, such as rural youth, home economics, information, and research.

Four AID extension advisors have been helping Nigerian officers develop a well-coordinated program of training senior extension staff, both pre-service and in-service. A similar program is being developed for the junior staff. Under the guidance of an AID agriculture information specialist, an Agriculture Information Section has also been established. It is now headed by a U.S.-trained Nigerian with a local staff of 15. Other AID technicians have stimulated the formation of Young

Farmers Clubs, whose membership has multiplied, and the expansion of home economics training activities for women.

The team of six AID research specialists active at the Moor Plantation Research Station in Ibadan will phase down after FY 1968, limiting the AID-sponsored research staff to two research specialists, who have been conducting tests on many phases of crop production. Nigerian associates have cooperated on studies of plant-pest control, soil chemistry, cocoa diseases, and selection of crop varieties—especially peanuts, cocoa, and maize. New strains of maize and mango have also been developed and introduced.

Western Nigeria's contributions to this project have been approximately \$10 million since its inception including the recurrent and capital costs of the Extension and Research Division.

FY 1968 funds are required for the 14 technicians (\$330,000); eleven new participant grants in agricultural extension methods, agriculture information, and rural youth work (\$55,000); demonstration material, fertilizer, seeds, vehicles, agricultural tools, processing and storage equipment, and laboratory equipment (\$40,000); and for the logistic support of the specialists (\$28,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/66	2,355	2,106	249							
Estimated FY 67	381	450								
Estimated through 6/30/67	2,736	2,556	180	U.S. Technicians	298		298	330		330
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants . . .	20		20	55		55
				Commodities . . .	35		35	40		40
				Other Costs . . .	28		28	28		28
Proposed FY 68	453	481	3,670	Total Obligations	381		381	453		453

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agriculture Engineering Western Nigeria	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-190-765	PRIOR REFERENCE 211 FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture to overcome the lack of knowledge among Nigerian farmers about ways of improving agricultural techniques through efficient use and maintenance of farm machinery and equipment and to develop grain-storage protection facilities and the necessary comparison marketing which will promote increased grain production and utilization.

A. The Agricultural Engineering Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources of the Western Region buys most, and maintains all, government agricultural equipment. In order to make the Branch self-sufficient in its operations, three AID advisors are: (a) helping to improve the system of stocking storage and accountability of spare parts; (b) assisting in the development of adequate maintenance facilities; (c) providing in-service training; and (d) testing various farm tools and implements not previously used in Nigeria and adapting them to suit the Nigerian environment.

The three U.S. agricultural engineers have been instrumental in the decision of the Government of Western Nigeria to develop a comprehensive management program and to establish a region-wide net-work of repair shops, training facilities and implement centers. Under their guidance, a central workshop at Fashola was expanded, and additional shops are being established for the repair of heavy equipment. Although a few Nigerians are familiar with the use of simple implements, modern equipment such as

planters, fertilizer attachments, and rotary hoes and tractors designed for row cropping are virtually unknown and are only now being introduced in Western Nigeria. There are now four implement and tractor dealers selling U.S. farm equipment in Nigeria where there were none prior to 1962. The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources is operating some 300 pieces of major farm machinery on government farms, demonstration areas and farm settlements. The equipment is also used on a reimburseable basis on private lands. The U.S. specialists are conducting a continuous program of training in equipment use and maintenance.

B. One U.S. grain storage specialist is assisting the Government of Western Nigeria develop a demonstration program to illustrate the benefits of proper storage, drying, grading and handling of grain in order to overcome the loss of considerable stocks due to inadequate storage on farms at harvest time. Grain storage units capable of holding 6,000 tons of grain have been erected at 26 individual sites. These storage facilities were financed on a 50-50 AID/GOWN basis with the GOWN being responsible for construction.

FY 1968 funds in the amount of \$115,000 are required as follows: \$100,000 for the four technicians; \$5,000 for commodities, including special tools for the maintenance of heavy equipment, small shop equipment, and grain storage testing and weighing equipment; and \$10,000 for logistic support of the technicians.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/66	1,074	890	184							
Estimated FY 67	100	250								
Estimated through 6/30/67	1,174	1,140	34							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	115	101	1,390	Total Obligations	100		100	115		115

Areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Land and Water Resources - Western Nigeria	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-120-766	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 195, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the soil conservation section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources by introducing new concepts for the development and implementation of conservation plans. AID assistance is directed toward overcoming Nigerian staffing deficiencies by providing in-service training; undertaking extensive demonstrations of proven conservation practices; and participating in soil and land capability surveys that can be useful in planning farm settlements, farm institutes, agricultural schools and in helping private farmers.

Two U.S. soils advisors have been demonstrating a sound program of soil and water conservation on both public and private land. One soil conservation advisor will complete his assignment during FY 1968. This includes: (1) a complete soil conservation program at the Ogbomoshu and Ilora Farm Settlements; (2) demonstrations at Ilora and Eruwa settlements; and (3) planning and installation of water impounding structures and implementing other conservation measures at strategic locations throughout the West. Training of Nigerians under this phase of the project includes practice in planning, surveying, and layout of conservation work and operation of heavy construction equipment. After this training, the Nigerians have surveyed and built 52 miles of level terraces, 735 feet of diversion terraces, and 400 feet of water channel; built three dams; performed the contour cultivation of 700 acres; built and seeded

3,066 feet of grassed waterways.

A third soils advisor provides on-the-job training in all phases and functions related to soil and land capability studies. During the last year two studies were completed and two more almost finished. The AID financed soil survey building at the Moor Plantation School of Agriculture was completed and is in use. 50 students ended a one-year course in soil science and eight students finished field work on a 100-acre land capability study. On-the-job training of GOWN survey staff continued with four senior staff and seven subprofessional staff. In addition to the above duties, all three advisors also teach soil science classes at the Moor Plantation school.

The Nigerian contribution to this project is estimated at \$140,000 per year for the Nigerian staff.

FY 1968 funds are required for the salaries of the three U.S. soils advisors, (one of whom will be leaving during FY 1968), four new participants to be trained in aerial photograph analysis and interpretation, and logistic support for the technicians.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1967				Proposed FY 1968		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/66	639	608	31	Cost Components						
Estimated FY 67	81	70		63		63	53		53	
Estimated through 6/30/67	720	678	42	4		4	10		10	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	5		5	-		-	
				9		9	10		10	
Proposed FY 68	73	49	842	81		81	73		73	
				Total Obligations						

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Livestock Development -- Western Nigeria	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 201, FY 1967, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-130-767			

Project Target and Course of Action: To help establish a program of livestock production and marketing in Western Nigeria in order to increase the quantity and quality of essential animal protein available to consumers and to increase farm incomes through diversification of farm enterprises. AID is providing assistance through six advisors in livestock planning; the development of cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and dairy programs. Limited assistance is also being given in meat and poultry processing and marketing. Emphasis is being placed on the training of Nigerian counterparts and the development of support functions within the ministries for assisting private farmers.

It is estimated that the livestock section of the region's Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources will require training and advice until 1970 when Nigerian personnel will be able to carry out a livestock program with out further assistance. Since 1961, an AID advisor has been working with the Chief Livestock Officer of the Ministry to establish region-wide livestock policies and programs and to plan livestock development projects. Two U.S. technicians are involved in beef cattle and swine production, making investigations leading to the development and improvement of breeding. Assistance is also being given to a cadre of Nigerian specialists who are engaged in establishing an artificial insemination center.

A flock of 100 breeding ewes is being maintained at Ado-Ekiti and another small flock of 30 is at the Akure Agricultural School. The USAID livestock advisors have

assisted in the management of these herds with marked improvement in production performance. An AID dairy advisor is training Nigerians in all phases of dairy work at a dairy establishment at Agege. Milk quality has recently been improved by using flake ice and now pasteurization and bottling equipment are also being improved. A second dairy center is being built at Ikenne.

Until FY 1964, only the part-time efforts of one AID livestock specialist and an agricultural economist assisted the Western Nigeria agricultural officers in poultry production and egg marketing. An AID poultry specialist was assigned in January, 1964 to help develop the industry including broiler and turkey production. He has advised the centers at Fashola and Agege in poultry breeding/hatching, dressing and feed mixing. The Fashola center hatches 7,000 chicks weekly. Since breeding flocks and hatchery management programs are now at a high level of performance at both centers, this advisor is giving more time to field extension programs.

Western Nigeria has allocated \$742,000 to capital expenditures for livestock programs. Recurrent expenditures for Ministry of Agriculture livestock personnel are approximately \$1.2 million per year. FY 1968 funds are required for the six livestock technicians (\$150,000); for 5 new participants (\$21,000); for commodities such as demonstration and laboratory equipment, small tools and farrowing stalls (\$14,000); and for the logistic support of technicians (\$10,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	1,170	1,011	159								
Estimated FY 67	179	200		140		140	150		150		
Estimated through 6/30/67	1,349	1,211	138	15		15	21		21		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	8		8	14		14		
				16		16	10		10		
Proposed FY 68	195	75	1,619	179		179	195		195		
				Total Obligations							

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Economics and Marketing - Western Nigeria	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-140-768	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 206, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Western Region's Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MANR) by providing three agricultural economists to train an economic analysis staff which will plan agricultural development programs. The Government of Western Nigeria has placed a heavy emphasis on agricultural development which in turn increases the need for economic analysis and planning. Nigeria lacks planners who can formulate specific projects required to achieve general production targets.

of \$15,000 is for 3 participants for one year training in the U.S. in marketing and economics.

A farm management specialist and an agricultural marketing and processing specialist previously assigned to this project conducted research and surveys in poultry and egg marketing, commercial feed production, farm settlement programs and agricultural credit.

AID-financed contract advisors will train an economic analysis unit to formulate agricultural development programs; review and evaluate proposals and plans presented to or developed within the Ministry; make agricultural economic surveys; prepare agricultural project presentations for external and internal financing; and assist the Agricultural Extension Service in agricultural marketing, production economics, agricultural cooperatives; and land-use planning.

Funding for this project in FY 1968 consists of \$85,000 for contract services possible with a U.S. university, and includes \$75,000 for one year funding of three technicians and \$10,000 for logistic support. Direct cost

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Through 6/30/66	138	138		-	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968		
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 67	75	25		U.S. Technicians	-	60	60	-	75	75	To be selected
Estimated through 6/30/67	213	163	50	Participants . . .	15	0	15	15	-	15	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	10	10	
Proposed FY 68	100	178	491	Total Obligations	15	60	75	15	85	100	

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Faculty of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine - Ahmadu Bello University PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-110-743	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PRIOR REFERENCE Page 186, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Ahmadu Bello University in Northern Nigeria develop a Faculty of Agriculture and Home Economics and a Faculty of Veterinary Medicine to meet the acute need for professional agriculturalists as set forth in the Nigerian Development Plan. Northern Nigeria's greatest need is for rural leadership which will permit agriculture to fulfill its role as the base upon which economic development can be built.

Ahmadu Bello University was established in 1962 on the pattern of American land-grant universities. Through Kansas State University (KSU), AID has provided 15 staff members of an eventual planned team of 18 to develop research and academic programs; and to coordinate teaching, research and extension. The KSU contract provides professors in agronomy, economics, engineering, and animal husbandry. Nigerian specialists trained under the project will eventually staff the agricultural college at Zaria, the headquarters research institute in the Northern Region, three affiliate research stations, and the extension service of Northern Nigeria. In addition, the University offers a promising program for training Africans from outside of Nigeria.

Major emphasis will be placed on increasing the enrollment from the current 48 to an annual enrollment of 100 by 1970, for a total enrollment in the three-year course of 300 students to be recruited directly from secondary schools. Syllabi of agriculture courses have

been prepared and the general operation of the Faculty of Agriculture determined.

AID plans to assist in the development of a Home Economics research program beginning with subjects related to family life and indigenous foods. One home economist is expected to arrive early in 1967 to begin the research program, plan curricula, and advise on the organization of the department and on the selection of commodities and equipment.

Nine KSU professors in veterinary medicine are assisting the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine in planning the curriculum and facilities for instruction in the clinical phases of veterinary medicine. All nine technicians are now at post and one is acting as Dean of the Faculty.

Recurrent annual costs of the Faculties of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, estimated to be \$500,000, are met by Regional Government. In addition, the Government of Northern Nigeria and the National Universities Commission are assuming capital costs of these facilities estimated to be \$5 million.

The estimated June 30, 1967 pipeline consists of \$1,426,000 which includes contract forward funding and commodities which are on order but not yet delivered.

FY 1968 funds are required as follows: \$553,000 to fund the contract through FY 1969 for 18 technicians; \$50,000 for 10 participant grants in veterinary medicine, home economics and agricultural fields; \$15,000 for vehicles; \$174,000 for logistic support.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Kansas State University	
Through 6/30/66	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
	2,481	772	1,709	Estimated FY 1967			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Estimated FY 67	417	700					
Estimated through 6/30/67	2,898	1,472	1,426				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 68	792	3,530	7,220	52	365	417	
				51	741	792	

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Education-Northern Nigeria		ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-110-745		PRIOR REFERENCE P. 188-189, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Northern Region to meet its requirements for trained agricultural extension, research and technical staff through help to two schools of agriculture, and several Farm Training Centers and Farm Institutes.

There are nearly five million farm families in Northern Nigeria. The low educational level and poor farming practices of farmers have deterred major improvements in agricultural productivity. To overcome this, the Northern Region is developing an effective agricultural extension program staffed by sufficient trained personnel. It is estimated that 2,300 extension workers will be required by 1968 to meet the target ratio of one extension worker per 2,000 farmers.

This project provides technical assistance, training equipment and some construction of facilities for the Schools of Agriculture at Samaru and Kabba, both of which are training supervisory personnel for the extension services. In addition A.I.D. is assisting Farm Training Centers and Farm Institutes by helping to develop curricula, train staff and provide funds for building and equipping these institutions.

In December 1965, 166 students were graduated from the Schools of Agriculture at Samaru and Kabba. In 1966-67 school year enrollment totals 390 students with an expected 170 graduates. The total enrollment is above the planned capacity of the two institutions.

At the Samaru School two A.I.D. extension advisors, an agricultural engineer and two home economists are on the

staff. Construction of additional facilities to accommodate 200 students in agriculture and 48 in home economics was completed in the fall of 1965. 280 students trained in extension methods between 1961 and 1965 are now working with farmers. The School will choose its senior staff from participants who are being trained under the Future Agricultural Leaders project.

An extension advisor at the Kabba School teaches basic agricultural extension education and animal and poultry husbandry, and is in charge of the breeding, feeding and management of the livestock section of the school. As another means of helping to improve agricultural production, Farm Training Centers and Institutes will be established in each of the provinces and 54 division of the Regions. Although the Farm Center and Farm Institute programs are relatively new, they show promise and are being supported by A.I.D. advisors at the Samaru school and by the Ministry of Agriculture which has assigned instructors and provided funds on a timely basis. The Government of Nigeria has constructed 8 Farm Training Centers, an A.I.D. is contributing some of the funds necessary to construct additional centers. Eleven centers will be opened in 1967. There are currently about 440 students enrolled in the 22 Centers now in operation.

FY 1968 funds are required for six U.S. specialists at the two schools of agriculture (\$150,000); three new one-year participant grants in agricultural extension and education (\$15,000) and for logistic support. FY 1968 is the scheduled final year of funding.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	1,470	1,142	328							
Estimated FY 67	159	250								
Estimated through 6/30/67	1,629	1,392	237	150		150	150		150	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	180	-	1,809	-		-	15		15	
				7		7	-		-	
				2		2	15		15	
				159		159	180		180	

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Country: **NIGERIA**

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Engineering - Northern Nigeria 620-11-190-771	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 212, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970
PROJECT NUMBER			

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in the establishment of a section versed in the mechanization of agriculture within the Northern Region's Ministry of Agriculture. AID is assisting the Government of Northern Nigeria develop improved hand tools and adopt animal and power-driven equipment to Northern Nigerian conditions by focusing on the type of equipment needed to perform the tasks involved in tillage, harvesting, storing and processing of agricultural products. Equipment utilization and maintenance programs are also being developed by the three U.S. agricultural engineers assigned to the project. An agricultural Mechanization Investigation Center has been developed in two of the three ecological zones of Northern Nigeria, at Maiduguri and Bida. A third is under construction at Daudawa. Each advisor has assisted in the planning and erection of an AID-financed prefabricated building in his zone which serves as a farm machinery research and development center. Using the center as a base point, each advisor conducts research and investigations into the mechanization possibilities in his zone. The advisors have been studying cropping patterns, soils, climate and rainfall. The data thus obtained will provide the basis for recommendations on specific mechanized activities to be considered by the ministry, agricultural schools, farm institutes, and farm training centers.

Extension services disseminate the information to farmers with emphasis on simple local improvement that can be made by existing local tools. The Maiduguri Center

includes a 159-acre test area of which 134 acres were planted in 1966 using various combinations of machines and attachments, new spacings, planting and cultivation methods, planting depths, planting dates and other factors which can be varied to determine the easiest and most effective cropping systems. The Center also includes a workshop for maintenance and repair of equipment and for fabrication of new test equipment or modification of existing equipment for test purposes.

A number of novel machines have been devised and tested at the Center for special needs in the area. In addition to tractor-drawn equipment, the U.S. advisor has tested and evaluated numerous pieces of animal-drawn equipment in an effort to devise new and improved tools and methods. Capable Nigerian counterparts have been assigned to the U.S. specialists. The U.S. advisors work closely with the Provincial Agricultural Officers, Native Authority Agricultural Supervisors, and junior staff officers.

Northern Nigeria's contributions to this project have exceeded \$300,000 since its inception.

FY 1968 funds are required for the three U.S. specialists (\$75,000); training five Nigerians in farm machinery (\$25,000); commodities, consisting of shop and hand tools, repair parts and small demonstration equipment (\$15,000); and logistic support of the technicians (\$8,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES																																																											
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated																																																																		
				Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968																																																														
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total																																																												
Through 6/30/66	332	245	87	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cost Components</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>U.S. Technicians</td> <td>69</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>69</td> <td></td> <td>75</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Participants . . .</td> <td>4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>4</td> <td></td> <td>25</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commodities . . .</td> <td>5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td></td> <td>15</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Costs . . .</td> <td>7</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>7</td> <td></td> <td>8</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Obligations</td> <td>85</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>85</td> <td></td> <td>123</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>123</td> </tr> </table>						Cost Components										U.S. Technicians	69			69		75			75	Participants . . .	4			4		25			25	Commodities . . .	5			5		15			15	Other Costs . . .	7			7		8			8	Total Obligations	85			85		123			123
Cost Components																																																																					
U.S. Technicians	69									69		75			75																																																						
Participants . . .	4									4		25			25																																																						
Commodities . . .	5									5		15			15																																																						
Other Costs . . .	7			7		8			8																																																												
Total Obligations	85			85		123			123																																																												
Estimated FY 67	85	100																																																																			
Estimated through 6/30/67	417	345	72																																																																		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost																																																																		
Proposed FY 68	123	92	632																																																																		

Some areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	Land and Water Resources Northern Nigeria	ACTIVITY	Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS	TA
PROJECT NUMBER	620-11-120-772	PRIOR REFERENCE	Page 198, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1963	FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Northern Region plan and execute irrigation projects through the establishment of procedures and mechanisms for the collection and evaluation of basis data in hydrology, meteorology, soils and engineering.

AID assistance is directed to (a) organizing and systematizing procedures for the operation of the Regional Irrigable Soils Laboratory at Kano and training staff to maintain the laboratory; (b) establishing and organizing a Regional Hydrology Office in Kaduna to serve as a center for processing all field data; (c) completing dam site reconnaissance on the Hadejia, Chalawa, Kano, and other rivers within the basin; and (d) completing engineering and hydrologic studies in the Hadejia and South Chad areas. Twelve specialists from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation are demonstrating methods of establishing the technical and economic feasibility upon which sound irrigation project planning depends. Four surface water hydrologists from the U.S. Geological Survey are collecting data, and analyzing quality, amount and seasonal availability of water for irrigation, as well as site conditions for diversion, storage, and pumping of water. Both teams will be required until 1970.

Progress during 1966 included collection and review of all known existing basic data; identification of five potential areas for irrigation projects, development of a preliminary plan for the Kano River Project Investigation; training of crews and completion of land classification

surveys on 100,000 acres in the Kano River Project area and on 50,000 acres in the Lake Chad area, establishment and staffing of a complete soils laboratory which analyzed 4,000 soil and 500 water samples; operation of 21 existing and two new hydrology stations for collection of stream-flow data and for initiating hydrology studies on the Kano River Project; establishment of 32 groundwater table observation wells; and preparation of topographic maps of dam and reservoir sites in the Kano River Valley.

The FY 1967 pipeline consists primarily of commodities on order but not yet delivered but billings have not been received. The GON contribution to the project has exceeded \$200,000 since the inception.

FY 1968 funds in the amount of \$525,000 are required for; 16 specialists for one year each (12 from the Bureau of Reclamation (\$325,000) and 4 from U.S. Geological Survey)(\$125,000); commodities including equipment for a soils laboratory, drafting and map reproduction supplies and field equipment for soil surveys (\$30,000); for the logistic support of the technicians (\$35,000); and for two new one-year participant grants in irrigation practices and civil engineering (\$10,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	1,280	784	496		-	282	282	-	450	450	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation U.S. Geological Survey
Estimated FY 67	397	500			5	-	5	10	-	10	
Estimated through 6/30/67	1,677	1,284	393	U.S. Technicians Participants ...	30	-	30	30	-	30	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	80	-	80	35	-	35	
				Other Costs ...							
Proposed FY 68	525	482	2,684	Total Obligations	115	282	397	75	450	525	

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	Soil and Water Conservation Northern Nigeria	ACTIVITY	Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS	TA
PROJECT NUMBER	620-11-120-773	PRIOR REFERENCE	Page 199 FY 1967 P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1962	FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture to organize, plan and implement a soil and water conservation and management program for representative Northern Nigerian ecological zones. Due to generally poor farming practices, the lack of knowledge of the need for, and value of, soil and water conservation, soil erosion and soil depletion are having a progressively adverse impact on Northern Nigeria and have aggravated the continuing loss of productive agriculture acreage.

The Northern Nigeria Region's Ministry of Agriculture does not have trained personnel capable of providing assistance in proper planning, application, or maintenance of soil and water conservation practices. Accordingly, AID is helping to furnish intensive training in (a) the methods and standards necessary for effective land conservation; (b) soil surveys and interpretative uses; (c) land use capabilities; and (d) soil and water conservation practices. Four specialists from the Soil Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture are advising the region's Ministry of Agriculture. During FY 1966, the specialists completed technical guides, standards, and specifications which are economically and technically applicable to Northern Nigeria. These guides are expected to set the framework and procedures for a planned government program of soil and water conservation. The specialists are divided into two teams, each with a soils conservation engineer and a soils agronomist, stationed respectively at Katsina and Mubi, where they work closely

with the provincial agricultural officers. They have also selected nine demonstration sites which are being readied for use. A total of 37 Ministry of Agriculture employees have received training to date and have been assigned to locations in five provinces. Northern Nigeria's contribution to the project has exceeded \$250,000.

FY 1968 funds are required for the four soils technicians for one year (\$115,000); \$9,000 for training three Nigerians in soil conservation; \$5,000 for miscellaneous hand tools, tillage and survey equipment, and spare parts; and \$25,000 for the logistic support of technicians including local travel, per-diem and furnishing and utilities not provided by the Government of Nigeria.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	448	215	233							
Estimated FY 67	201	200								
Estimated through 6/30/67	649	415	234							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	154	458	1,261	76	125	201	39	115	154	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants . . .						
				Commodities . . .						
				Other Costs . . .						
				Total Obligations						

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Livestock Development - Northern Nigeria		ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-130-774	PRIOR REFERENCE PP. 202, 203, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Animal and Forest Resources develop livestock and poultry industries in Northern Nigeria.

Fifteen U.S. technicians are (a) establishing livestock breeding and multiplication stations to improve the quality of indigenous stock; (b) introducing range management techniques to improve the quality and quantity of range grasses; (c) advising on poultry production, disease control and marketing practices; (d) demonstrating cattle fattening techniques to produce higher quality beef; and (e) aiding in the construction and operation of a demonstration abattoir and two retail outlets for the introduction of modern marketing techniques.

In the field of range management, a system of rotational grazing was established on six ranges in one province which support 30,000 head of cattle. Range management units totalling 322,560 acres were demarcated and subdivided in another province where twelve dams have been built, providing year-round water. The success of the range management activities has led the Northern Region government to expand the program from 4 to 8 provinces, resulting in increased estimated cost of the project. In FY 1967, a Bureau of Reclamation team is evaluating current and potential quantitative results of AID range management projects in the North, determining priority areas for future operations, and analyzing the feasibility and need for a possible loan for larger-scale range management development in Northern Nigeria.

In the livestock breeding field, the most significant accomplishment thus far has been scientific research at the cattle breeding centers to reach established goals for animal selection, cross-breeding and artificial insemination in the shortest time possible; this function is now handled by Kansas State University at Ahmadu Bello University, funded under project 110-743. Under the cattle fattening program, experimental feeding has been tested on 500 head of cattle, proving the effectiveness of sound feeding to produce meat of high enough quality to replace fresh imported beef. An experimental cattle fattening ranch was established; a partially AID-financed slaughterhouse is now operating; cold storage units were constructed at Kaduna and Zaria; and AID helped establish a poultry station and two sub-stations, now being used primarily for research and demonstration.

Two AID veterinary advisors have helped establish a curriculum and improve teaching methods at the Mando Road Livestock Assistants School, which is now receiving range management training assistance from a BLM advisor who arrived in September 1966. The school has graduated 51 students.

The GONN has disbursed approximately \$13 million on its livestock improvement program since the inception of this project. The June 30, 1966 pipeline was drawn down to \$817,000 by December 31, 1966; the balance consists largely of commodities on order and services for construction which is underway. Of the \$611,000 required

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Bureau of Land Management, and Bureau of Reclamation, United States Department of Interior
Through 6/30/66	4,158	3,033	1,125								
Estimated FY 67	612	1,200		U.S. Technicians	230	255	485	234	182	416	
Estimated through 6/30/67	4,770	4,233	537	Participants ...	20	-	20	60	-	60	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	34	-	34	50	-	50	
Proposed FY 68	611	692	6,073	Other Costs ...	73	-	73	85	-	85	
				Total Obligations	357	255	612	429	182	611	

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Livestock Development Northern Nigeria	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 202,203 FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-130-774			

In FY 1968, \$234,000 is for 8 AID technicians and \$182,000 for 7 BLM technicians; \$60,000 to extend 12 participants for one year; \$50,000 for range equipment, meat processing and laboratory supplies and training aids; and \$85,000 for logistic support, local travel and per diem.

Of the 7 BLM technicians, 5 are range management advisors and two are agricultural engineers. Of the 8 direct hire technicians, 5 work in various aspects of livestock development, one in range management, one in marketing and one in agronomy. The participants are studying range management and specialized fields of animal husbandry.

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Research Mid-Western Nigeria *	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 191, FY 1967, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-110-749			

Project Target and Course of Action: To stimulate the most profitable use of much of the evergreen rain-forest belt in a large section of southern Nigeria through development of natural rubber production using improved plant materials and modern methods.

Formerly a part of a combined research and extension activity, this project concentrates solely on developing rubber production data appropriate to Nigerian conditions. Two AID technicians will serve on the staff of the Rubber Research Station and assist in developing the Station's physical plant; in gathering and training a staff and skilled labor force which can carry on a rubber research program; and in following an applied research program to develop information which can be passed on to Nigerian farmers by the extension division.

Construction of the Station's facilities is on schedule with the laboratory and administrative building nearly complete. Water and electricity needs have also been met. About 500 of the projected 5,000 acres have been cleared and planted with various clones involving tests of fertilizer response, strain comparisons, tapping techniques, and other cultural points. It is hoped that support funds will allow planting at least 100 acres per year. A trial on comparative tapping systems will be installed at one of the nearby commercial plantations. Cooperation with commercial planters has been very good.

The long-term character of agricultural research, particularly in rubber, will require assistance over an

extended period, now estimated at 7 - 10 years. \$80,000 is requested for FY 1968 for two AID technicians (\$50,000), two participants in tropical horticulture (\$10,000), commodities such as pesticides, fertilizer, tools, laboratory equipment, and vehicles (\$10,000), and logistic support of technicians (\$10,000).

* Previously covered under Project No. 620-11-110-749, Title: Agricultural Research & Extension - Midwestern Nigeria.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	327	210	117		U.S. Technicians	46		46	50		
Estimated FY 67	94	110		Participants ...	10		10	10		10	
Estimated through 6/30/67	421	320	101	Commodities ...	18		18	10		10	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs ...	20		20	10		10	
Proposed FY 68	80	100	601	Total Obligations	94		94	80		80	

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	Agricultural Extension - Mid-Western Nigeria *	ACTIVITY	Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS	TA
PROJECT NUMBER	620-11-110-780	PRIOR REFERENCE	Page 191 FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1965	FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture in the Midwestern Region plan, organize, and develop its Agricultural Extension personnel and program for promoting increased agricultural output and helping the farmers progress from a subsistence to a cash economy. This project will continue the start already made by AID through provision of technicians and equipment to the region's extension and research services in the earlier Agricultural Research and Extension project in the Mid-West. (The initial project was subdivided into separate agricultural extension and agricultural research phases). U.S. technicians are helping to develop an institutional framework for extension services in the Mid-West Region to promote the dissemination of modern techniques for producing food and commercial crops.

An AID extension advisor has assisted the Mid-Western government formulate a development plan for agriculture. The plan emphasizes application of extension principles and implementation of a systematic in-service training program for regional, divisional, and local personnel at the Agbadu Training Center.

An AID extension advisor at Waeri has assisted the Ministry of Agriculture to improve course content of current training programs for regional, divisional, and local personnel. Since February 1965, the center has trained a senior staff of 19 men, a field supervisory staff of 33 men, and a junior staff of 410 men. The latter group includes 207 field overseers with little or no

previous training and 203 agricultural assistants having at least one year of previous agricultural training.

Future goals include: (a) developing and installing new methods of demonstrating better practices in raising rubber and other tree crops, which are the major cash crops of the area, (b) organization and establishment of a technical materials branch in the Ministry's Extension Services Division, and (c) development of extension advisory councils at the local divisional, and regional level to encourage community action and self-help.

Midwestern Nigeria's annual budget in support of extension activities is estimated at \$1 million.

FY 1968 funds are required for the three technicians (\$75,000); 8 new participant grants and two extensions (\$50,000); commodities, including demonstration aids, hand tools and pesticides, (\$25,000); and logistic support of technicians (\$8,000).

*Previously covered under Project No. 620-11-110-749, Title: Agricultural Research & Extension - Midwestern Nigeria.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	138	27	111							
Estimated FY 67	103	100								
Estimated through 6/30/67	241	127	114							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	158	424	823	103		103	158		158	

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Credit	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-140-082	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 204 FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in planning agricultural credit programs and improving the administration of credit institutions in order to help facilitate the availability of capital required for an expanding agricultural sector. Besides providing advisory services to agricultural credit institutions, this project is also designed to train Nigerians in procedures for implementing an agricultural credit program and to assist them relate credit programs to agriculture extension activities.

The project provides assistance to two regions. A credit training advisor from US Department of Agriculture has been training top level management and field credit personnel of the Eastern Region Ministry of Agriculture and of the Fund for Agricultural and Industrial Development (FAID) in the operations of an agricultural credit program. Two new advisors will be added in July 1967 and will direct their attention to field operations such as application of credit to farm planning. During FY 1968 the number of field offices will be increased from 12 to 20 and approximately 300 individual farm loans totaling over \$1,260,000 and 100 loans to cooperatives totaling \$322,000 are expected from GOEN funds. In the West, four of six planned credit training advisors arrived in November 1965 to provide similar training for the Western Nigeria Agricultural Credit Corporation; the other two advisors arrived in January 1967. In FY 1968, 60 local offices are expected to make 2,500 loans totaling \$1,050,000 to farmers in the Western Region.

Ten Nigerians have been sent to the U.S. for training and six have returned. Two are employed by the Western Nigeria Agricultural Credit Corporation with the remainder employed in related financial institutions. AID plans to send additional Nigerians to the U.S. Both the Western Nigeria Agricultural Credit Corporation and the Supervised Credit Section of the Eastern Nigeria Ministry of Agriculture have sufficient qualified staff for assignment as counterparts to the U.S. credit advisors.

The Government of Nigeria has committed approximately \$900,000 for loans by the agricultural credit institutions and have met the operating expenses of the institutions.

The FY 1968 funds are required to fund ten FHA Credit Advisors for one year, training for 12 new participants, office machines and materials, and logistic support for the technicians.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Farmers Home Administration, United State Department of Agriculture.
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	365	220	145								
Estimated FY 67	192	250		U.S. Technicians	-	120	120	-	264	264	
Estimated through 6/30/67	557	470	87	Participants . . .	12	-	12	36	-	36	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	10	-	10	48	-	48	
				Other Costs . . .	50	-	50	60	-	60	
Proposed FY 68	408	522	1,487	Total Obligations	72	120	192	144	264	408	

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Country: **NIGERIA**

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Cooperatives	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 205 FY 1967 AFR P.D.B	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-140-750			

Project Target and Course of Action: To advise regional agriculture ministries on ways of strengthening agricultural cooperatives through staff training and improved cooperative education programs.

The approach of this project is to help expand the role of cooperatives in order to increase the availability of agricultural supplies and reduce their cost to farmers; to improve the marketing of crops; and to act as the medium through which small farmers can obtain credit. An agricultural cooperative advisor who has been assigned to the Ministry of Trade and Industry in the Western Region has been instrumental in developing the concepts for a nation-wide cooperative program with emphasis on training. On the basis of the success of this advisor and in view of the significance of the role cooperatives can play in permitting small farmers to contribute more effectively to increasing Nigeria's agriculture production AID has decided to support this project on an expanded scale through FY 1972.

To implement the program an AID advisor will be assigned to the Cooperative Colleges in Ibadan and Zaria to develop a business research and analysis program and an improved teaching and extension program. Their work will be directed toward strengthening cooperative management and operating capabilities in the distribution of farm supplies. Five other advisors (one each in the West, Mid-West and East and two in the North) will advise and

assist regional cooperatives officials in conducting pilot development and demonstration programs with selected cooperatives to improve their organization, business management, and service to farmers.

Ten Nigerians have been sent to the 17-week course in cooperative structure and organization offered by the International Cooperative Training Center, University of Wisconsin, and two Nigerians have attended the 18-month communications course at Indiana University.

The Government of Nigeria contribution to cooperative activities exceeds \$1 million annually.

Technical assistance advisors in the cooperative field in Nigeria are also provided by the United Kingdom, Canada, Denmark, ILO, and the Peace Corps. FY 1968 funds are required to fund seven Cooperative League technicians through FY 1969 (\$196,000); seven participants (\$21,000); training aids (\$13,000); and logistic support for technicians.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
				Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/66	99	15	84				Cooperative League
Estimated FY 67	61	100					
Estimated through 6/30/67	160	115	45				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 68	244	1,052	1,456				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Cost Components							
U.S. Technicians				-	32	32	
Participants . . .				16	-	16	
Commodities . . .				3	-	3	
Other Costs . . .				2	8	10	
Total Obligations				21	40	61	
				38	206	244	

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Development Studies and Evaluation	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-190-755	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 209-10, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968

Project Target and Course of Action: To undertake an examination of AID assistance to the Government of Nigeria's agricultural development program; to provide basic information and guidance not only of benefit to AID but specifically for the Government of Nigeria in the evaluation of its development plans; and simultaneously to improve Nigerian capabilities in agricultural analysis and evaluation.

The present Nigerian Development Plan has serious shortcomings in the agricultural sector due to a lack of information on the economics of producing, processing, storing and marketing of Nigeria's agricultural products. Priorities among competing demands for capital investment in agriculture and ways of increasing incentives for agricultural expansion and modernization have not been investigated sufficiently. Information is needed on credit, marketing, utilization of fertilizers, improved seeds, and mechanization. An evaluation is required of Nigeria's agriculture education. An analysis of agriculture investment is also necessary for improved planning.

A consortium of U.S. educational institutions and government agencies active in agricultural programs in Nigeria conduct this project. Michigan State University coordinates the work of other participants: University of Wisconsin, Colorado State University, Kansas State University, Research Triangle Institute of North Carolina, and the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Interior.

The first studies covering agricultural education at the university levels, agricultural credit, and research

requirements began in the fall of 1965; other subjects were added in 1966. The agricultural credit study has been completed. In FYs 1967 and 1968, the consortium will begin basic field surveys of private and public investment, modernizing the Northern beef industry, nutrition, and agricultural marketing.

Two Nigerian institutions conduct studies under this project. The Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER) at the University of Ibadan, has completed research on returns to agricultural investment, marketing of staples, and the relationship between commodity exports and economic development in Nigeria. The Economic Development Institute (EDI) at the University of Nigeria has concluded a study of the economics of rice production and poultry raising. Other studies are planned.

The estimated June 30, 1967 pipeline consists of funding for Michigan State Contract for services performed but not yet billed, plus two months of contract forward funding and approximately \$150,000 for contracts with Nigerian Institutions.

Funding to date provides \$1,150,000 for 35 "man years" of services including research technicians, graduate research and clerical assistance, overhead, and logistic support to cover the Michigan State contract through August 1967. A further \$447,000 has been obligated for studies by Nigerian Institutions. FY 1968 funding is required to extend the contract to August, 1968 for an additional 25 "man years" of services (\$653,000), and \$200,000 for contracts with the Nigerian institutions, and logistic support.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	1,272	21	1,251							
Estimated FY 67	325	800								
Estimated through 6/30/67	1,597	821	776							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	1,036	-	2,633	20	50	70	20	363	383	
				20	305	325	20	1,016	1,036	

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Industrial Planning and Project Appraisal		ACTIVITY Industry and Mining			FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-290-761		PRIOR REFERENCE PP. 214, 215	INITIAL OBLIGATION AFR P.D.B	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in the establishment of an industrial planning unit within the Federal Ministry of Industries and to assist the Ministry plan its targets, policies, and programs. Through a host-country contract with the Arthur D. Little, Co. (ADL), Nigerian professional employees will be trained in all facets of industrial planning and appraisal operations. ADL has contracted with the Ministry to plan for maximum industrial growth, conduct feasibility studies and sub-sector analyses; appraise individual projects or investment proposals, and organize and train an industrial planning unit to continue this work. This firm was chosen by the Ministry because of the Nigerian experience acquired by ADL in the earlier AID-financed project.

The seven-man ADL staff in the Federal Ministry of Industries will be divided evenly between industrial economists attached to an industrial planning unit and engineers assisting a project analysis unit. Three other advisors will work with the regional ministries responsible for industrial development in the West, East, and North. All ten technicians will be assigned Nigerian counterparts. The participant training component of this project provides for sponsoring up to 20 Nigerian officials a year for special 9-month courses at ADL headquarters.

Since June, 1966 the advisors have determined industrial priorities for the new Development Plan and initiated projects to up-date cassava and garri studies and to

evaluate the Agro-Industrial project in detail. The team has also engaged in forward planning in the following industries: fishing, sugar, chemicals, automobile assembly, cement and Western Nigerian agriculture.

Support by GON ministries exceeds \$100,000 per year.

The estimated pipeline as of 6/30/67 consists primarily of contract funding.

Approximately \$1,039,000 in FY 1968 funds will be required for the services of 10 full time staff, 3-man years of short term consultant services and three secretaries through June 30, 1969 (\$660,000); 20 new participants in the field of investment analysis (\$180,000), and logistic support for the contract team (\$199,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Arthur D. Little Inc.
Through 6/30/66	859	-	859								
Estimated FY 67	954	900									
Estimated through 6/30/67	1,813	900	913	U.S. Technicians	660	-	660	-	-	660	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants ...	95	-	95	180	-	180	
				Commodities ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs ...	-	199	199	-	199	199	
Proposed FY 68	1,039	-	2,852	Total Obligations	95	859	954	180	859	1,039	

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	Labor Training	ACTIVITY	Labor	FUNDS	TA
PROJECT NUMBER	620-11-410-779	PRIOR REFERENCE	Page 216, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1965	FY: 1968

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in strengthening moderate and responsible elements in the trade union movement of Nigeria. This project is being implemented under a contract between AID and the African-American Labor Center (AALC) and consists of three basic activities designed to provide selected labor leaders with experience and training in labor-management relations and financial management and to demonstrate the benefits responsible union leadership can provide for the rank and file in the area of skill development.

First, the Nigerian Motor Drivers and Allied Transport Workers Union has been assisted by an AALC instructor in upgrading a motor driver and basic maintenance school. Further, a total of 21 leaders and potential leaders will receive training under U.S. trade union auspices in labor-management relations and in techniques of trade union organization and administration.

Under the third subactivity another AALC expert had been assisting the development of a Trade Institute for Economic and Social Development emphasizing workers' education in trade union organization and administration, union finance, and responsible collective bargaining.

The AALC works with the United Labor Congress and the Nigerian Workers Council, who together are the the strongest, most representative force on the Nigerian labor scene. AID support for this project has not been publicized in order to avoid stressing U.S. involvement in a sensitive area. The AALC, however, has the

Government of Nigeria's approval of its activities.

During 1966, 70 students were graduated from the Motor Drivers' School, the building was remodeled and expanded, all vehicles were overhauled, and new equipment was acquired. Similar progress occurred at the Trade Union Institute where construction of the facility was completed. Twenty-six students finished the first four-month series of classes in union organization and administration, and a series of week-end and monthly seminars were held. Nine Nigerian trade unionists visited the U.S. to examine American union practices. Two other Nigerians studied for three months at the Harvard University Trade Union Program.

AID initially agreed with AALC to fund this activity annually for a total of three years, commencing in FY 1965. Due to difficulties in initiating the Institute, funding was not required in FY 1966. As a result the final year of AID participation will be FY 1968 rather than FY 1967.

In FY 1968, \$146,000 is requested for (1) services of the three advisors under contract with AALC for one year through FY 1968 (\$80,000); (2) training of 5 trade union leaders. Commodities include a vehicle and the balance of equipment and furnishings needed for the School and the Institute. Other costs are logistic support. The increase in FY 1968 funds is due to the addition of a second technician at the Institute.

*This project was funded from African Regional funds.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (in Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
	*	*	*		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66											
Estimated FY 67	117	100			20	20		80	80		
Estimated through 6/30/67	117	100	17		44	44		16	16		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		29	29		25	25		
					24	24		25	25		
Proposed FY 68	146	-	263	Total Obligations	117	117		146	146		

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE University of Nigeria		ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-660-602		PRIOR REFERENCE P. 223, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1960	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the Government of Eastern Nigeria increase its supply of trained professional manpower needed for economic and social development activities through the establishment and operation of a university modeled on a U.S. land-grant college, AID provides assistance to the University of Nigeria at Nsukka and Enugu mainly through a contract with Michigan State University (MSU). The University of Nigeria plays a vital role in the country's efforts to acquire more university graduates with technical skills while serving as a pioneer in the introduction of new concepts of university education more relevant to the country's development.

MSU is providing specialists in a wide range of fields. They assist in planning the organizational structure, administrative facilities, curricula, equipment requirements, and staff training necessary for the orderly development of the university. They have established and developed the program of the Continuing Education Center for non-degree programs and an Economic Development Institute to study Nigeria's economic growth. They advise and help conduct the General Studies Program and Faculties of Engineering, Agriculture, and Education, and conduct staff seminars in such fields as African Studies, student affairs and adult education. Twenty-eight MSU technicians are presently on the university staff. AID is also providing substantial equipment and teaching aids, mainly for the Faculties of Agriculture and Engineering, books

for the library, and equipment for the Continuing Education Center for adult training. Future obligations for commodities will be small amounts for training aids.

The university opened in October, 1960 with an enrollment of 200 students and 13 faculty members. The first graduating class was 143; the second, 189; over 500 were graduated in each of the past two years. Current enrollment is approximately 3,000 with 6,000 planned for 1972. The university has established research facilities, and a number of research projects useful to Nigerian development, particularly in agriculture, have been completed or are under way. 22 of the 61 Nigerians sent to the U.S. for participant training thus far have returned and taken positions at the University. Several teaching, research and demonstration facilities for the Faculty of Agriculture have been completed, and an experimental farm has been established with research and experimentation being carried out on crops and farm animals, including poultry.

The Nigerian Government will contribute \$48 million over the life of the project for construction, international travel, enrollment of participants and recurrent costs. The Netherlands is contributing \$560,000 for the Faculty of Engineering for which it will supply nine staff members. UNICEF and FAO have pledged \$504,000 to the College of Agriculture and Home Economics. The Ford Foundation has made grants of \$936,000 for staff building and programming, and the Peace Corps currently provides teachers. Other

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Michigan State University (MSU)
Through 6/30/66	8,145	6,527	1,618								
Estimated FY 67	750	2,000									
Estimated through 6/30/67	8,895	8,527	368	U.S. Technicians	-	426	426	-	331	331	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants . . .	-	100	100	-	273	273	
				Commodities . . .	18	25	43	-	5	5	
				Other Costs . . .	75	106	181	40	78	118	
Proposed FY 68	727	516	10,138	Total Obligations	93	657	750	40	687	727	

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE University of Nigeria	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-660-602	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 223, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1960	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

public and private groups in the U.K., Europe and Nigeria assist the University in many fields.

\$331,000 of the \$727,000 FY 1968 requirement will extend the services of 27 MSU contract technicians through FY 69. \$273,000 will provide participant training for 27 continuing and 28 new Nigerian students in the U.S. \$5,000 in commodities for use as training aids will be procured through the contract, and \$118,000 will be used for logistic support.

The June 30, 1966 pipeline was \$1,618,000. Of the total contract pipeline of \$1,335,000, \$1,080,000 is for staff and overhead, \$166,000 is for participants, and \$89,000 is for equipment. The total non-contract pipeline of \$283,000 consists almost entirely of funding of equipment for the Faculty of Engineering for which procurement is in process.

AID funds required over the life of the project will be \$10.1 million, about \$1 million more than previously estimated. This is primarily due to the need to maintain the staff and activity under the project during FY 1967 at higher levels than had previously been foreseen in order to meet the demands posed by unexpected increases in enrollment, caused by return of students to the East from schools in the other regions. The planned FY 1969 termination of the project has been extended to include a small input in FY 1970; this extension is considered necessary because of staff changes caused by political events.

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Aiyetoro Comprehensive Secondary School	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-650-734	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 221, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968

Project Target and Course of Action: To establish a pattern at the secondary school level for a functional education system which will meet the vocational and academic needs of Western Nigeria. The present output of existing schools in Nigeria will not meet the needs for trained workers. Western Nigerian secondary schools have tended to be small, with emphasis on classical and academic education, and few provide vocational training.

Through the Comprehensive Secondary School at Aiyetoro, AID is assisting in developing and demonstrating a program of secondary education which is preparing students either for immediate employment; advanced technical training, or entrance into higher educational institutions. The curricula and syllabi developed are serving as prototypes for other comprehensive schools to be established in Western Nigeria, and are also influencing grammar schools to develop curricula including practical arts work, i.e., agriculture, technical education, and commerce. A staff of Harvard University specialists has been advising on organization and administration of the school and training Nigerian staff. Thirteen staff members will be in Nigeria during FY 1968 continuing to develop curricula and teaching in their respective fields of speciality such as science, mathematics, English, social studies, industrial arts, and vocational agriculture. AID has financed about 30% of the construction of the school plant and has provided shop tools and audio-visual equipment.

The school opened in February 1963 in temporary quarters with 152 students. By 1968 enrollment is expected to reach about 1,000. Present enrollment has reached 780. The Ministry of Education has provided 31 Nigerian teachers; four Nigerian participants have returned to the School after training at Harvard. Three additional participants are scheduled for training during FY 1968. The Government of Western Nigeria considers this project a prototype for secondary education in the Region and plans to build 24 similar schools.

The contribution of the Government of Western Nigeria includes about \$1.4 million toward the total construction cost of \$2.1 million, \$176,000 for equipment, and the operating costs of the school. The school is expected to be developed to a point where Nigerians can take over all operations by 1969. FY 1968 is the final year of funding for the project.

The pipeline as of June 30, 1966 consisted principally of \$686,000 for personnel services and overhead under the contract and \$116,000 of commodities on order but not yet delivered.

FY 1968 funding of \$43,000 will cover costs for 3 new participants to be trained in biology, social studies, and mathematics (\$15,000) and for logistic support of technicians (\$28,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS		
				Estimated FY 1967		Proposed FY 1968
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/66	2,359	1,541	818			
Estimated FY 67	186	700				
Estimated through 6/30/67	2,545	2,241	304			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost			
Proposed FY 68	43	-	2,588	53	133	186
				43		43

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Port Harcourt Comprehensive Secondary School	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-650-735	PRIOR REFERENCE p.222, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Eastern Nigeria to establish and operate a comprehensive secondary school, a new type of institution for Nigeria which prepares students for trades in industry, agriculture, commerce, home economics and entrance into universities. It demonstrates the U.S. emphasis on influencing educational policy to fill manpower needs.

The Port Harcourt School was established as a technical secondary school in January, 1962 with a projected enrollment of 300 to 400 students. The Government of Eastern Nigeria is using this school to demonstrate that a larger student body would result in lower per capita costs, acquainting Nigerian officials with more intensive considerations of school costs. Moreover, the school is intended to show that technically oriented comprehensive schools can produce graduates well suited to Nigeria's need for technically trained manpower needed for the country's expanding economy. Ten UCLA staff members now in Nigeria have been advising their counterparts in curriculum development, improving the efficiency of the school's operations, and instructing the more than 300 students in workwork, metalwork, business education, science, social sciences, and English. The staff is scheduled to increase to 12 during FY 1968 and 16 in FY 1969. The increase to 16 had been delayed by the slow pace of the construction of new facilities. AID signed a \$1.8 million develop-

ment loan in December, 1964 for construction and major equipment. The plans are being completed with a bid opening expected by May 1967.

The UCLA team has organized the school along unique lines for Nigeria in demanding strong academic preparation as well as technical education for all. Programs are underway in metals, wood, technical drawing and science in addition to traditional academic areas. Of 14 Nigerian staff members sent to the U.S. for participant training in fields of industrial arts, business education, counselling and guidance, and vocational agriculture, seven are now teaching at the school. The school has maintained a capacity enrollment of 375 students. Ceremonies were held in December, 1965 for the first graduating class of 52. About 75 percent of the graduates are employed in local industry, and the rest are seeking higher education. Thus, the Port Harcourt School is helping to meet the increasing need for young people who are prepared for immediate employment or for advanced technical training.

The contribution of the Eastern Region Government includes the land for the school, \$655,000 toward the capital costs of new buildings, and the recurring budget which is expected to reach \$400,000 per year by 1971. FY 1967 pipeline consisted of forward funding for the contract. FY 1968 funding requirement of \$530,000 will finance the 16-man UCLA contract team through June 1969; \$35,000 is for logistic support of the technicians.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	2,499	1,324	1,175							University of California at Los Angeles
Estimated FY 67	76	550								
Estimated through 6/30/67	2,575	1,874	701							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	\$65	370	3,510							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants . . .						
				Commodities . . .						
				Other Costs . . .						
				Total Obligations	23	53	76	35	530	565

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Northern Nigeria Teacher Training Colleges	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 62-11-640-710	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 220, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962 FY: 1968

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the quality of primary teacher education in selected schools as a necessary step in the process of expanding and improving education in Northern Nigeria.

The Government of Nigeria has undertaken a program which calls for the construction of six government teacher training colleges and the expansion of 19 existing ones in Northern Nigeria. In FY 1964 AID authorized a development loan of \$3.8 million to finance the first phase of this program involving the construction of four new government institutions. The project is currently being advertised for bids with the contractor to be selected shortly. Technical as well as capital assistance proved necessary and AID helped to arrange a contract between the Ford Foundation and the University of Wisconsin for \$2.2 million to provide the first two years of assistance in developing new and improved curricula, programs and techniques for the new and expanded schools. Since January 1965, 32 specialists (a Chief of Party, three curriculum specialists and 28 advisor-teachers) have been stationed at the Ministry of Education at Kaduna, the Institute of Education at Zaria, and at seven Grade II (Primary) teacher training colleges working in such areas as curriculum development, course content, the creation of indigenous teaching materials, skill teaching, and the use of education, radio, and television.

The Ford Foundation financed the first two years of Wisconsin's efforts in the North, estimated to cost \$2.2 million.

The AID financed study by the University of Wisconsin showed that the needs of the region are greater than had been previously anticipated and the scale of the project has been increased accordingly.

The AID contract with University of Wisconsin was signed on January 1, 1967 and 30 advisor-teachers (many of them carried over from the previous Ford Foundation contract) are presently on board.

In July, 1965 the first northern Nigerians at the Federal Advanced Teacher Training College at Lagos and at the Advanced Teacher Training College at Zaria were graduated and thereby qualified to teach in the new and expanded teacher training colleges in the North. Northern Nigeria will contribute a total of over \$6 million to this project through 1970 of which \$1.3 million will finance construction and equipment and \$5.3 million, recurring costs. Canada is providing 20 teachers for the assisted schools and the Peace Corps is supplying about 35.

The estimated FY 1967 pipeline consists of \$672,000 for the contract technicians, and \$155,000 for commodities on order but not delivered.

FY 1968 funding of \$1,610,000 will finance the 30-member Wisconsin team through June 30, 1969 (\$1,180,000), 8 new participants for one year study in the United States for advanced degree in English, Math, Science and Education (\$40,000); office supplies, duplicating machines, furnishing and vehicles (\$160,000); and logistic support for the technicians (\$230,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (in Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES University of Wisconsin
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated							
				Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	96	34	62	Cost Components						
Estimated FY 67	1,715	950		U.S. Technicians						
Estimated through 6/30/67	1,811	984	827	Participants . . .						
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .						
				Other Costs . . .						
Proposed FY 68	1,610	-	3,421	Total Obligations						
				215	1,480	1,695	160	1,450	1,610	

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Kano Teacher Training College	ACTIVITY EDUCATION	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-660-732	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 227, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968

Project Target and Course of Action: The Northern Region has the smallest number of children in primary schools of any region in Nigeria and suffers from lack of qualified teachers. This project seeks to assist the Government of Northern Nigeria to increase the number of teachers by developing and operating a multi-purpose college which will train primary school teachers and instructors for teacher training colleges, as well as carry out an in-service program to upgrade uncertified and primary level teachers. In addition the college will develop courses of study that may be used in other training colleges.

This project has been directed to developing facilities for a total enrollment of 630 students and a yearly graduating class of 72 primary and 90 teacher training college teachers. In 1963, AID began to provide assistance in the design and construction of a new physical plant for the college. The buildings were dedicated in January 1967 and are now in use. AID and the Nigerian Government have collaborated also in constructing 16 faculty houses.

At present there are 19 Ohio University members at the college in such fields as English, mathematics, science, and education. Current enrollment is 486 students. The in-service teacher-training program has progressed to the point where 2,000 teachers have taken courses there. Five years of correspondence courses in English and arithmetic have been established in Kano Province.

Fourteen Nigerian participants have been sent for training to the Ohio University campus primarily in the

fields of school administration, science, history, and mathematics, and two have returned to the College, one as its principal. Twenty Nigerian participants will have been trained in the U.S. by FY 1969 to form the nucleus of a total staff of 31 Nigerians. The estimated total contribution of the Government of Northern Nigeria to this project will be \$12,350,000 which includes construction of staff houses, furnishings for campus buildings, and recurrent expenditures.

The FY 1968 funding will provide the final increment of forward funding of the Ohio team for one year through FY 1969, and training for 4 continuing participants at Ohio University, and such commodities as teaching aids. Another part of the funds will be used to replace a vehicle. The June 30, 1966 pipeline of \$1,477,000 includes ~~\$630,000 for construction and engineering of~~ the school plane and staff housing which should be liquidated very shortly. The remainder of the pipeline, over \$800,000, relates to the forward funding of the Ohio contract and should be expended by the end of FY 1967.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	3,262	1,785	1,477					
Estimated FY 67	115	800						
Estimated through 6/30/67	3,377	2,585	792					
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					
Proposed FY 68	375	-	3,752	Total Obligations	40	75	115	
					43	332	375	

Ohio University

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	Zaria Institute of Administration - Ahmadu Bello Univ.	ACTIVITY	Public Administration and Public Safety	FUNDS	TA
PROJECT NUMBER	620-11-770-740	PRIOR REFERENCE	Page 235, FY 1967 P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1961	FY: 1969

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Northern Nigeria, the largest and most populous region of the country overcome its acute shortage of trained civil service personnel by helping establish and operate a university level Institute of Public Administration as a semi-autonomous division of Ahmadu Bello University.

Since 1962, AID has financed a University of Pittsburgh contract team of up to eight public administration advisors to assist in up-grading the Institute of Administration. AID has also assisted the construction of the Institute library and contributed to its collection. The Pittsburgh team lectures and prepares curricula in public administration, business organization, economic and social development, international affairs, and business management. The baccalaureate program produced its first group of 30 graduates in June 1965, and an additional 22 in June 1966.

During an early phase of the project, training at the Institute was for 200 government instructors who in turn have provided in-service instruction for over 27,000 local government officials in elementary accounting and administration techniques. Various short term courses for government workers are also held at the Institute. The advisors have also assisted in the development of textbooks oriented toward Nigerian requirements in elementary economics, international affairs, Nigerian government and administration, and English language skills.

Newly-organized research and conference programs of the Institute consisting of workshops and seminars in various functional fields to offer opportunities for exchange of knowledge and experience are receiving increased emphasis. Approximately 10 conferences with an average attendance of 30 participants have been sponsored.

The contribution of the Government of Northern Nigeria includes emoluments and international travel for participants, the physical plant, administrative support for the Institute, and recurring costs of its activities. Contributions from other sources include over \$400,000 from the Ford Foundation plus grants and scholarships from numerous British, Nigerian, and American business and public organizations.

The FY 1968 funding requirement of \$178,000 plus the existing pipeline will forward fund the services of seven contract technicians through FY 1969 and logistic support for these technician.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
Through 6/30/66	1,495	1,137	358		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	University of Pittsburgh
Estimated FY 67	15	200		U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	154	154	
Estimated through 6/30/67	1,510	1,337	173	Participants ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs ...	15		15	10	14	24	
Proposed FY 68	178	184	1,872	Total Obligations	15		15	10	168	178	

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Modern Aids to Education	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-690-208	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 228, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Nigeria improve and extend the effectiveness of educational radio and television instruction. A team from the Board of Education of Washington County (Hagerstown), Maryland, recognized pioneers in this field, have been expanding and improving radio and television instruction, establishing broadcast sections in the regional and federal ministries of education, and installing an evaluation program to guide future planning in the field. They have studied the techniques most suitable to the Nigerian educational pattern, and developed audio-visual materials for mass instruction. AID experts on radio and television education, supplemented by short-term consultants in research, engineering, and equipment maintenance, advise the federal and four regional ministries of education. In addition to improving existing educational broadcasting programs they are developing new pilot lessons in science, English, and mathematics for use under experimental conditions.

The contract team has reviewed and evaluated broadcast instruction in each region of Nigeria, and has made recommendations to improve course content and methods of presentation. Contract technicians have participated in a series of workshops at various teacher training colleges and educational centers to train teachers in effective classroom utilization of broadcast lessons and other audio-visual materials. In the federal and regional

ministries there have been substantial increases in size and quality of staff devoted to educational broadcasting. Fifteen Nigerian participants have completed training in the U.S., and three are presently receiving training for one year each. By 1968, it is estimated that the Government of Nigeria will have contributed over \$5 million to this project including capital costs of production facilities for the regional ministries and recurring costs of educational broadcasting programs carried out by the ministries and the Nigeria Broadcasting Corporation.

Proposed FY 1968 funding of \$225,000 will forward fund the services of the contract team of technicians for one year through June 1969, which will be reduced from eight to six members during 1968 (\$162,000); and will provide logistic support for specialists (\$63,000).

FY 1968 is the final year of funding for this project.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	1,588	892	696								
Estimated FY 67	235	800									
Estimated through 6/30/67	1,823	1,692	131								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 68	225	-	2,048		22	213	235	22	203	225	
				U.S. Technicians	-	150	150	-	162	162	
				Participants . . .	-	15	15	-	-	-	
				Commodities . . .	-	4	4	-	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .	22	44	66	22	41	63	
				Total Obligations	22	213	235	22	203	225	

Washington County Board of Education

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	Educational Planning and Advisory Services	ACTIVITY	EDUCATION	FUNDS	TA
PROJECT NUMBER	620-11-690-747	PRIOR REFERENCE	Page 231, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1961	FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To implement, coordinate and evaluate AID projects in the field of education and to provide advice and assistance to the federal and regional ministries of education in such areas as education planning and statistics.

The project consists of the services of ten technicians who make up the principal AID education staff, including specialists in elementary, secondary, vocational, and teacher education as well as communication media, testing and guidance. They assist in planning activities in the five ministries of education in a variety of ways, including the organization of seminars for Nigerian educators and leaders, and planning English language teaching.

In FY 1965 AID contracted with Education and World Affairs (EWA) to evaluate the AID education program in Nigeria in light of the country's development plan and economic capabilities. Some of the assessments concern the problems of high cost at every level of Nigerian education; the size and orientation of the universities; adapting business education to Nigerian conditions; and the development of apprentice training programs.* Studies have been completed in all these areas and EWA is currently developing a long-range strategy paper on the role of AID in Nigerian Education.

The main work of this project is the backstopping and coordination of the AID-financed education projects in Nigeria, which are, with a few exceptions, carried out

under AID contracts with U.S. universities and other educational institutions. Most of the tangible accomplishments result from assuring that the efforts of the contract teams are proceeding smoothly. Education planning advisors in statistics have been responsible for the following accomplishments in the Northern and Eastern Regions: the development of a system for reporting, interpreting and updating educational statistics; the improvement of management procedures; and the preparation of projections of annual increases in enrollment, classes, and teachers needed to meet educational planning targets. Thus far, 34 Nigerians have come to the U.S. for participant training under this project, including 16 top Nigerian educators who attended seminars in comparative education, and others who have studied educational planning, administration and statistics in the United States.

\$264,000 of the \$372,000 FY 1968 requirement will provide the services of the 10 specialists and 2 secretaries who staff the Mission education division. \$10,000 will provide participant training for 2 Nigerians in educational planning and supervision for one year each, \$3,000 for textbooks, and \$95,000 will cover other costs such as logistic support for the specialists and local employees.

* This project will continue, subject to annual review, in support of AID assistance in the field of education in Nigeria.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	1,939	1,544	395								Education and World Affairs (EWA)
Estimated FY 67	365	500		252		252	264		264		
Estimated through 6/30/67	2,304	2,044	260	18		18	10		10		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	4		4	3		3		
				91		91	95		95		
Proposed FY 68	372	*	*	Total Obligations	365		365	372		372	

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Public Services Training and Staff Support	ACTIVITY Public Administration and Public Safety	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-720-214	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 232, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: Due to the need for increased public services generated by the Development Plan and the departure of expatriate officials, the Nigerian Civil Service requires substantial expansion. In addition, the disturbances of the past have caused the departure of many senior civil servants. The purpose of this project is to provide training for Nigerians who are concerned with the implementation of projects in education, agriculture, industry, and capital development.

One phase of this project provides short-term training in the U.S. for between thirty and forty Nigerians per year. The target is to provide training opportunities in the U.S. for approximately 300 middle-and high-level public service officers in groups of five or six participants at a time. Select individuals receive training in the U.S. for up to one year.

A new aspect of this project will involve help to the Nigerian Government in recruiting and funding U.S. operational personnel for key managerial positions for which trained Nigerians are not available. Eventually, this aspect of the project will provide up to 20 U.S. specialists on a salary topping basis. AID pays the difference between the normal U.S. salary and benefits of the technician and the amount that a Nigerian would be paid in the same position. Through this practice Nigerian ministries and institutions become accustomed to paying for services provided by AID and are eventually expected to assume the full burden of salaries and support costs.

AID is providing an advisor in communications media to Ahmadu Bello University, and the director of the Nigerian Investment Promotion Center on a salary topping basis. Additional services in electricity generation and science education are under consideration.

A survey conducted during FY 1965 indicated that, of 125 participants who have returned from training under this project, eleven now hold the rank of permanent secretary. A majority of the trainees occupy middle to high-level management positions with responsibilities in federal surveys, ministries of commerce, the Nigerian Railway Corporation, the National Manpower Board, and ministries of works. Use of American methods and principles are apparent in many of their plans and decisions.

The \$265,000 FY 1968 requirements are to supplement the salaries for up to eight U.S. specialists, training in the U.S. for approximately 37 new Nigerian participants, and logistic support costs of the U.S. technicians. The Nigerians who come to the U.S. will receive training in labor organization and education, program and project planning, procurement, post-graduate engineering, and public administration.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Personal Services Contracts
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	724	574	150							
Estimated FY 67	155	200								
Estimated through 6/30/67	879	774	105							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	265	350	1,494	130	25	155	115	150	265	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians Participants . . .	-	25	25	-	130	130
				Commodities . . .	130	-	130	115	-	115
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
					-	-	-	-	20	20
				Total Obligations	130	25	155	115	150	265

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Economic Development Analysis and Project Planning Mid-Western Region	ACTIVITY Public Administration and Public Safety	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-720-756	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 233 FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the staff of the Mid-West Regional Government in economic development analysis, and project planning preparation.

The capabilities of the Nigerian regional governments are being severely strained by the increasing magnitude of the development tasks with which they are confronted. Overall economic analyses, with minor exceptions, have not been undertaken or not been kept current. As a result the government has not the guides required to assess progress under the Development Plan with any degree of precision.

To help improve Nigerian capabilities in the Mid-West Region, AID is providing three specialists under contract -- an industrial economist, an agricultural economist, and a construction engineer -- to help establish a planning unit within the Ministry of Economic Development. They will analyze the Mid-West's economy and prepare potential projects to be presented to international donors for funding. These specialists will be provided under an AID-financed contract currently being negotiated. Six Nigerians will assist the U.S. specialists and receive in-service training with a view to becoming the permanent staff of the planning unit. In addition, an AID economic advisor has assisted the Mid-Western Government organize the planning unit and establish its work priorities. The AID technician has developed two full-scale projects presently being considered for external financing. A rubber project is

being reviewed by AID and a cocoa project by the IBRD.

The Government of Mid-Western Nigeria is responsible for recurrent costs of the planning unit, office space, and transportation for the specialists.

FY 1968 funding is required to fund the three contract technicians and 2 man years of short term advisors through FY 1969 (\$180,000); for 2 new contract participants in economic development (\$10,000); office equipment and supplies (\$10,000); and local hire personnel and logistic support (\$51,000).

The estimated pipeline of \$282,000 at 6/30/67 consists of contract funding of \$180,000 to carry the contract through FY 1968 and local construction for technicians housing.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Currently being negotiated
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	305	21	284							
Estimated FY 67	48	50								
Estimated through 6/30/67	353	71	282							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	251	462	1,066	48		48	6	245	251	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians Participants ...			25 - 25 180 180			
				Commodities ...			10 - 10 10 10			
				Other Costs ...			5 - 5 6 45 51			
				Total Obligations			48 6 245 251			

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Industrial Management and Technical Services	ACTIVITY Industry and Mining		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 239, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
PROJECT NUMBER 620-15-950-712			

Project Target and Course of Action: To help improve the investment climate in Nigeria for both foreign and indigenous private capital by training Nigerian managers and entrepreneurs and by advising government departments concerned with stimulating private investment.

The three direct-hire technicians in Nigeria organize and conduct training programs in management techniques, advise government officials and private entrepreneurs on management, production techniques, business organization, marketing techniques, cost control and business administration. The AID industry staff also plans, assesses and provides logistical support to existing industry projects, as well as does the field work to implement the investment guaranty and investment survey programs. These technicians will be required indefinitely to staff this project in support of AID's industry program in Nigeria.

In addition to the five trainees who returned last year from business and industrial management studies, five others are presently in the U.S. getting similar training. An additional 38 Nigerians, many of them leading businessmen, have studied various aspects of business management during 10 and 14 week observational tours in the U.S. Upon returning to Nigeria, the trainees will apply their new skills and knowledge in their jobs in public and private industry and commercial circles. An industrial newsletter printed by the Industry Division is now sent to 7,800 recipients.

Of the \$249,000 in FY 1968 funds required, \$100,000

will be used for U.S. technicians and clerical staff salaries; \$94,000 for training in the U.S. for 43 participants in fields of business management and industrial leadership training; and \$55,000 such other costs as local employees and the printing of the newsletter.

Preliminary work for feasibility studies may also be done under this project, but no funds are being requested for these studies at this time.

*This project will continue, subject to annual review, in support of AID assistance in the field of industry in Nigeria.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
				Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/66	1,077	997	80				
Estimated FY 67	164	150					
Estimated through 6/30/67	1,241	1,147	94				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 68	249	*	*	164		249	
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Cost Components							
U.S. Technicians				96		96	
Participants . . .				25		25	
Commodities . . .				1		1	
Other Costs . . .				42		42	
Total Obligations				164		164	
				100		100	
				94		94	
				-		-	
				55		55	

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Indigenous Industrial Development	ACTIVITY Industry and Mining	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-15-950-714	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 240, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To help expand the private industrial sector and Nigerian participation in it by providing assistance to two regional Industrial Development Centers (IDCs) which provide consulting services for Nigerian entrepreneurs and demonstrate for them improved techniques of production and management. This is part of AID's stress on indigenous private enterprise in assisting Nigerian industrial development. Most Nigerian-controlled firms in the manufacturing and services sector are primitive and small scale.

Six U.S. technicians at Owerri, Eastern Nigeria are assisting entrepreneurs to improve the quality and increase the quantity of their products and are encouraging them, where opportunities exist, to expand into new fields of activity. Three AID advisors at the Zaria IDC are developing a similar program for Northern entrepreneurs from a center located at Zaria. The building at Zaria has been completed and equipment is being installed.

The Owerri Center is now entering its third year of operation. The six AID technicians have been joined by four senior technicians and seven volunteers supplied by the Netherlands Government plus eight Nigerian counterpart staff members. In FY 1966 the IDC staff contacted more than 400 entrepreneurs. Of these, approximately 200 have participated in special seminars held at the Center during which advanced techniques of production are demonstrated.

Approximately 150 of those contacted have made significant progress toward improving or instituting new workshops, new marketing procedures, and improved accounting-book-keeping systems under IDC guidance.

In the early stages of the project, shoemaking and furniture manufacturing were emphasized. Since the spring of 1965 shop seminars have been extended beyond shoemaking and furniture to include metal fabrication, auto mechanics, and textiles. After demonstration shop seminars, entrepreneurs receive follow-up advisory services in their establishments and are often assisted in obtaining the loan financing required to expand or improve their operations. For example, the IDC has assisted a furniture manufacturer in expanding his operation from a few simple sheds to a modern, efficient factory containing about 14,000 square feet of floor space. The Center is now placing increasing emphasis on developing new businesses with opportunities for about 70 new enterprises currently under development.

FY 1968 funding is for services of 13 technicians (\$305,000); training in U.S. for 16 Nigerians (\$56,000) in fields of metal working, shoemaking, business management and business finance; training equipment (\$25,000); and logistic support for the technicians (\$20,000).

The estimated pipeline as of June 1967 consists of local construction costs and commodities on order but not yet delivered or for which billings have not been received.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	1,199	831	368								
Estimated FY 67	271	300									
Estimated through 6/30/67	1,470	1,131	339	U.S. Technicians	230		230	305		305	
				Participants ...	7		7	56		56	
				Commodities ...	19		19	25		25	
				Other Costs ...	15		15	20		20	
Proposed FY 68	406	666	2,542	Total Obligations	271		271	406		406	

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Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	Technical Support	ACTIVITY	Technical Support	FUNDS	TA
PROJECT NUMBER	620-11-990-000	PRIOR REFERENCE	Page 241, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1968	FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide general staff, logistic and other support directly related to program and project implementation as distinguished from the more general administrative planning and management of the USAID.

Specifically, this project provides funds for: (a) 42 American staff members; (b) salaries for local employees whose activities support the general program; (c) local travel costs for these employees; (d) office space, motor pool, and warehousing used by the entire staff; (e) rentals for residence in Lagos; (f) office supplies, vehicles, equipment, and services not chargeable to projects and (g) Mission inventory of residential furnishings.

The U.S. technicians whose salaries are funded under this project work primarily in the areas of program operations and planning, training, general services and supply, engineering, secretarial help to the above, and the three regional offices in Kaduna, Ibadan and Enugu.

FY 1968 funds in the amount of \$2,445,000 will provide salaries for 42 technicians (\$1,161,000); commodities such as office supplies, vehicles, equipment, and services indirectly related to the development, support, and implementation of projects not chargeable to the various projects (\$443,000), and logistic support costs for:

- a) Local travel and transportation.
- b) Rent, maintenance, repair, utilities, requirement for office space, motor pool, warehouse, etc., as well as rentals for residential units in Lagos

- c) Residential furnishings maintained as USAID inventory for ordinary replacement and for assignment to various direct hire and contract employees on an undetermined basis.
- d) Maintenance of area Operation offices in Kaduna, Ibadan, and Enugu, with supporting staff and equipment, and
- e) Contract services for vehicle/housing maintenance, guard duty, rental of equipment, etc.

The pipeline as of June 1967 consists primarily of advance payment of rents for the office building in Lagos.

*This project will continue subject to annual review in general support of aid programs.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Through 6/30/66	Estimated FY 67	Estimated through 6/30/67		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
	11,782	11,258	524	U.S. Technicians	1,145		1,145	1,161		1,161	
	2,944	1,650		Participants ...	-		-	-		-	
	14,726	12,908	1,818	Commodities ...	481		481	443		443	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs ...	1,318		1,318	841		841	
Proposed FY 68	2,445	*	*	Total Obligations	2,944		2,944	2,445		2,445	

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: NIGERIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Ibadan Water Supply System 620-H-004	
Date Authorized: 4/5/63	Date Signed: 12/4/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 years
Authorized 12,100	Grace Period 10 years
Disbursed 4,506	Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment.. U.S.\$
Interest Collected 11	

the one treatment plant bid received will be rejected on the ground of its being excessive in price. It is planned that the treatment plant will be re-bid and awarded by late summer 1967. The Government of Western Nigeria has also employed Stanley Engineering, a U.S. firm, to provide management and training assistance to the Western Region Water Corporation, a newly organized public corporation which has responsibility for the operation of all the water systems in the Western Region.

Financial Status: Disbursement of funds for engineering services and four of the construction contracts is in progress. The loan was made to the Federal Government. The A.I.D. loan and the Government project contribution will be relented to the Western Region Water Corporation which will shortly begin operations. Sub-loan terms to the Water Corporation have not yet been established.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Western Nigeria will provide 20% of the project costs. All procurement will be in U.S. or Nigeria. The local cost component will be subject to disbursement under a Special Letter of Credit procedure, assuring ultimate U.S. imports in an equivalent amount. This procedure ties A.I.D. dollar expenditures for local costs to exports from the U.S. not financed by A.I.D.

Comments on Implementation: The Ministry of Works of the Government of Western Nigeria is responsible for execution of the project. The new Water Corporation will assume responsibility for operation of the project once construction is complete. The Government of Western Nigeria has recently made formal application to A.I.D. to assist in expanding the capacity of the project to meet revised estimates of demand.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in the financing of foreign exchange and local costs for engineering, construction and management services to expand the water supply system of the city of Ibadan. This project is given first priority among water systems in the Western Nigeria Development Plan. The improved system will increase the potential of Ibadan for rapid industrial development.

Physical Status: The Government of Western Nigeria retained the U.S. firm of Gilbert Associates as consulting engineer for the review of final design, preparation of bid documents and supervision of construction. It had been expected that a project design done earlier by non-U.S. firms would be sufficient for use in the construction of the project. However, because of major engineering deficiencies in the original design, it was found necessary to completely revise the design of all project components. These necessary revisions delayed the start of construction of the project components by one to two years. Four of the six contracts for construction have been awarded by the Government of Western Nigeria to U.S. firms. Construction of storage reservoirs is complete and work on the dam, transmission mains and supply of pipe is under way. Based on newer population estimates for Ibadan the design for the treatment plant and distribution system was changed to allow for an increase in the system's capacity. Bids on these two project elements were received in January 1967. The Government of Western Nigeria has unofficially indicated that

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: NIGERIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Calabar-Ikom Road 620-H-005	
Date Authorized: 8/30/63	
Amendment Authorized: 12/30/66 Date Signed: 12/4/63	
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	
Authorized.....	8,600
Amendment.....	6,000
Total	14,600
Disbursed.....	438
Repayments	-
Interest Collected	6
Duration	40 years
Grace Period	10 years
Interest Rate	1/
Currency of Repayment..	U.S.\$

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Eastern Nigeria will provide 20% of the project costs. All external procurement is to be made from the U.S. The prime contract was let to the U.S. joint venture of Reynolds-Brezina-Brown through competitive bidding. The local cost element will be subject to disbursement under a Special Letter of Credit. This procedure ties U.S. dollar expenditures for local costs to exports from the United States not financed by A.I.D.

Comments on Implementation: The responsibility for the project will be held by the Ministry of Works of Eastern Nigeria, and the Provincial Engineers at Abakaliki and Calabar will be responsible for maintenance services under the supervision of the Ministry of Works Chief Engineer. Completion of construction is scheduled for early 1970. Construction is currently ahead of schedule.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in the financing of about 71 miles of road construction, improvement of 43 miles of connecting road, and the construction of a bridge over the Cross River at Ekuri. Construction of a two-lane blacktop highway will provide access to the Cross River Basin and direct linkage with the Abakaliki-Enugu area of Eastern Nigeria. The road will assist in opening up a highly fertile, but under-populated and under-developed area--a result considered essential to the success of the Development Plans of Eastern Nigeria.

Physical Status: The project was bid twice. The first bid was delayed several months to accommodate several potential bidders. The bids received on the first bid were rejected as being excessive in price. The project was re-bid which resulted in substantially lower bids. The project is expected to take three 8-month dry seasons to construct. The Government of Eastern Nigeria retained the U.S. consulting engineering firm of Louis Berger, Inc., for preparation of final design and bid documents and construction supervision. The construction contract was signed in October 1966 and work is under way.

Financial Status: Initial disbursement for engineering services under the loan took place in May 1964. An amendment of \$6 million was authorized to cover increased costs resulting from certain design changes to raise the standard of the road and price escalation.

1/ Interest rate for original loan was 3/4% for 40 years. Interest rate for amendment is 1% for first 10 years and 2 1/2% thereafter.

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: NIGERIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA - NIGER DAM AUTHORITY

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Niger Dam 620-H-006	
Date Authorized: 3/31/64	Date Signed: 6/16/64
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	
Authorized 14,000	Duration 35 years
Disbursed 1,264	Two step 40 years
Repayments -	Grace Period 5 years
Interest Collected 4	Two step 10 years
	Interest Rate 5½%
	Two step 2%
	Currency of Repayment...LC
	Two step U. S. \$

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing U. S. procurement involved in construction of the Niger Dam hydroelectric project. The project consists of the following major works: a dam and power plant at Kainji on the Niger River, navigational locks, and a transmission grid.

The project has been accorded top priority in the Nigerian Development Plan and is the most ambitious single project in the Plan. Initial installed capacity is designed to meet the 1970 power demand of major load centers. Subsequent installation of additional generating units would provide capacity sufficient to meet forecast requirements through 1982.

Physical Status: Balfour, Beatty and Company of England and NEDECO of the Netherlands are consulting engineers for the project. Impregilo, an Italian firm, has the major civil works contract and construction is proceeding on all phases. Construction camps, access roads, and cofferdams are in place and concrete foundation work for the intake, powerhouse, and spillway areas is in process. Work was impeded in the latter part of August and September 1966 by two unfortunate incidents. The first involved the collapse of the No. 1 Cableway. The second incident involved riots and civil disturbances at the construction site. These were part of the general civil disorder which occurred in September in many parts of the Northern Region. As a result of these riots, about one-third of the semi-skilled and skilled workers (mainly Nigerians of Ibo descent and Italians) left

the project. However, the project is now proceeding satisfactorily.

Financial Status: Bids on the main civil works contract for the project were invited on the basis of international tender in 1963 and were received late in that year. Subsequently, financing commitments for the bulk of the estimated \$140 million of foreign exchange costs of this project were obtained in early 1964 among member countries comprising an IBRD Consultative Group established for this purpose. Sixty percent of the amount, or \$84 million is being provided by the IBRD. Other long-term loans include \$25.3 million from Italy, \$14 million from the U.K. and \$3 million from the Netherlands. A.I.D.'s original loan was for \$14 million. Loan proceeds are limited to financing 50% of the costs of U. S. procurement for the project. U. S. procurement was originally estimated at \$28 million. This estimate, however, was revised downward to \$14 million. Because of this, A.I.D. in February 1967 deobligated \$7 million from the original loan.

This is a two-step loan which provides for repayment by the Niger Dam Authority to the Government of Nigeria in Nigerian pounds and repayment by the Government of Nigeria to A.I.D. in U. S. dollars. The Niger Dam Authority pays interest at 5½% per year and has a 35-year amortization period which includes a five-year grace period on principal repayments.

Host Country Role and Procurement Sources: The Nigerian Government will finance all local costs, which are estimated at \$63.5 million, and any foreign exchange costs not otherwise financed.

Comments on Implementation: The project is expected to be completed late in 1968.

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: NIGERIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Port Harcourt Comprehensive School 629-H-007	
Date Authorized: 11/11/64	Date Signed: 12/29/64
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 years
Authorized 1,800	Grace Period 10 years
Disbursed 77	Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Thereafter 2%
Interest Collected	Currency of Repayment . . U.S.\$

Host Country Role and Procurement Sources: The GOEN will provide part of the local costs of the project. All off-shore procurement will be of U.S. source. The local cost element of U.S. financing will be subject to disbursement under a Special Letter of Credit procedure. This procedure ties A.I.D. dollar expenditures for local costs to exports from the U.S. not financed by A.I.D.

Comments on Implementation: Frequent changes in design requested by the GOEN have been the basic cause of the extended design period. Provided that the GOEN receives a responsive bid from a qualified contractor, this project should proceed satisfactorily.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the expansion of an existing comprehensive secondary school. The expanded facility will have a capacity for the training of 1,400 students in contrast to its existing capacity of 300. Additionally, the new facilities will permit greater emphasis on technical and vocational courses. At the present time most secondary schools in Nigeria place primary emphasis on an academic curriculum.

The Ministry of Works of Eastern Nigeria will be responsible for the execution of the project. Operation of this school is the responsibility of the Ministry of Education of the Region.

Physical Status: The American firm of Dalton, Dalton and Associates, consulting architects and engineers, should complete preparation of the final drawings, plans and specifications by April 1967. Bid opening is expected to be in early June 1967. Bidding initially will be limited to U.S. firms and their subsidiaries in Nigeria. The construction period is 550 days.

Financial Status: Disbursements for the services of the architect/engineer have been made under this loan. Because of cost escalation and some changes in project design, a loan amendment of \$600,000 may be needed to cover construction cost.

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: NIGERIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Telecommunications(Engineering Services) 620-H-008	
Date Authorized: 6/23/64	Date Signed: 12/29/64
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 years
Authorized 3,200	Grace Period 10 years
Disbursed 1,747	Interest Rate 2%
Repayments -	Grace Period 3/4%
Interest Collected 14	Currency of Repayment . . U.S.\$

Purpose of Loan: To finance the foreign exchange costs of engineering services required to carry out the Nigerian Five Year Telecommunications Plan. These services involve the preparation of bid documents, evaluation of bids, engineering surveillance and inspection, and the services of an advisor to the Ministry of Communications. The plan for development of Nigeria's Telecommunications was prepared in 1963 by Western Electric Company under an A.I.D. grant.

Physical Status: In order to expedite the preparation of bid documents for the first phases of the Telecommunications Plan, the services of Western Electric were retained early in 1964 under an A.I.D. grant-financed contract. These services are now being financed under the terms of this loan. Western Electric prepared bid documents, evaluated bids, and undertook surveillance assignments for the first two steps of the Plan which were awarded to British firms. The contract for Step I covered construction of the micro-wave radio route between Lagos and Port Harcourt. Construction was completed in June 1966, and the Western Electric surveillance will be completed in June 1967. Step II Construction, comprising cable and conduit installations in major cities, will be completed in the summer, and the Western Electric surveillance will be completed in August 1968.

Step III construction calls for installation of an additional exchange in Lagos, additional switching systems

in other parts of the country, a new short wave radio transmission and replacement parts for the external plant throughout the country. Bids were re-solicited for Step III after the few proposals to the first solicitation were rejected as being too high. The revised Step III did attract more bidders at lower costs since it divided the main part of the work into several contracts. According to specializations, no U.S. firms submitted bids. If the awards are made to separate contractors, additional Western Electric surveillance work will be required. Further consideration of Step IV (replacing small manual exchanges and providing 10,000 added lines) has been postponed until after Step III has been put under way.

Financial Status: Engineering services provided by Western Electric through November 1, 1964, were financed from grant funds. Disbursements under the loan have been made for engineering services provided thereafter. An amendment to the loan may be necessary to cover the increased engineering costs due to rebidding Step III.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The GON is providing all local costs incurred in connection with the engineering services financed under this loan.

Comments on Implementation: The target date for completion of Steps I and II is August 1967. Completion of Step III is expected in July 1969.

Each phase of the Plan for development of Nigeria's Telecommunications System is placed on international tender, with the provision that financing is to be provided by the Government of the successful bidder. This approach has been successfully carried out for the initial two steps of the Plan and will be applied in the same manner to the remaining two steps. Thus far the U.S., U.K. and the Canadian Governments have indicated their willingness to consider financing of contracts awarded for procurement in their respective countries in connection with the Telecommunications Plan and all three countries have shared in the financing. Since no U.S. firms submitted proposals for Step III, there will be no U.S. financing of construction for that work.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: NIGERIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Northern Nigeria Teacher Training 620-H-009	
Date Authorized: 6/23/64	Date Signed: 8/31/65
<small>Loan Status as of 12/31/66</small>	<small>Loan Terms</small>
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 years
Authorized 3,800	Grace Period 10 years
Disbursed -	Interest Rate Grace . . . 3/4%
Repayments -	Thereafter 2%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . U.S.\$

The documents are being finalized and the project should go to bid in the Spring of 1967.
Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The GONN is financing the entire cost of the expansion of schools operated by voluntary agencies in the Northern Region. All off-shore procurement for the government schools will be from U.S. sources. The prime contracts will be awarded on the basis of competitive bidding to either U.S. or local firms. Local cost financing will be handled under the Special Letter of Credit procedure. This procedure ties A.I.D. dollar expenditures for local costs to exports from the U.S. not financed by A.I.D.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing a major expansion of facilities in Northern Nigeria for the training of teachers for primary schools. There are at present some 14,000 primary school teachers in the Northern Region. At this level only 12% of school-age children are now receiving a primary education. The expanded facilities will permit an increase in the number of teachers so that 25% of school-age children can be given a primary education. The project involves construction of four new government schools and addition to 12 existing government schools; the Northern Nigeria Government contribution to the project will be in expanding the facilities of 23 schools operated by voluntary agencies.

Responsibility for supervision of project construction will be held by the Ministry of Works of the Government of Northern Nigeria.

Physical Status: The individual projects are widely scattered geographically, requiring the division of the construction job into four small contracts. The project has been delayed because of lengthy negotiations with the Nigerian Regional and Federal Governments before the loan agreement was signed and because preparation of the bid documents has been much behind schedule. The bid documents were prepared by the Northern Region Government's Ministry of Works. Due to the loss of expatriate and non-Northern personnel the documents were not produced on schedule. Substantial corrections were necessitated on draft documents.

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: NIGERIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Port Harcourt-Umuezeala Road 620-H-010	
Date Authorized: 2/25/65 Date Signed: 8/31/65	
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 years
Authorized 7,600	Grace Period 10 years
Disbursed 308	Interest Rate Grace ... 1%
Repayments -	Thereafter 2 1/2 %
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment.. U.S.\$

Comments on Implementation: The Ministry of Works, GOEN, will be responsible for the construction of the project and maintenance of the road after it is constructed.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the foreign exchange costs and part of the local costs of constructing a major highway from Port Harcourt north through a heavily populated area to Umuezeala. Port Harcourt is one of the principal ports in Nigeria and the center of the expanding oil industry. Existing highway facilities in this area have become inadequate to handle the steady growth in traffic and present connections consist principally of two congested highways following circuitous routes.

Physical Status: The contract for final design and supervision was signed in March 1966. The design work and contract documents have been completed and submitted for review; however, A.I.D. approval will depend upon compatibility with other road projects in the Port Harcourt area. Final approval of the design is expected by mid-1967. Construction of the road is estimated to take 26 months.

Financial Status: A Letter of Commitment has been opened under this loan to accommodate the engineering work.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The GON is financing 20% of the total cost of the project which includes an estimated 40% of the local costs. All material and services financed under the loan will have their source in the U.S. or Nigeria. The local cost element of U.S. financing will be subject to disbursements under a Special Letter of Credit procedure. This procedure ties A.I.D. dollar expenditures for local costs to exports from the United States not financed by A.I.D.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

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TABLE IV

Country: NIGERIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Umudike Agricultural Center 620-H-011	
Date Authorized: 3/31/65	Date Signed: 8/31/65
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 years
Authorized 2,800	Grace Period 10 years
Disbursed -	Interest Rate Grace . . . 1%
Repayments -	Thereafter 2 ¹ / ₂ %
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . U.S. \$

procedure. This procedure ties A.I.D. dollar expenditures for local costs to exports from the U.S. not financed by A.I.D.

Comments on Implementation: The Ministry of Works, GOEN, will be responsible for the construction of the project. Operation of the school is the responsibility of the GOEN, Ministry of Agriculture.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the foreign exchange costs in the U.S. and part of the local costs in Nigeria for the procurement of materials and services required for expansion of the facilities of the Umudike Agricultural Center in the Eastern Region of Nigeria to improve the quality of the training of agricultural extension workers and other personnel for the Ministry of Agriculture of Eastern Nigeria. Also involved is an expanded research capacity at Umudike and additional facilities for the Federal Research Center located on the same site.

Physical Status: The contract for consulting engineering services is with the U.S. firm of Dalton, Dalton and Associates. Preparation of final design is under way and completion is expected during 1967. A construction contract should be awarded in the latter part of 1967. Construction is expected to take 20 months.

Financial Status: Disbursements under this loan have been made for the engineering contract in CY 1967.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The GON is financing 20% of the project which involves approximately 40% of the estimated local cost expenditures. All materials and services required for the project will be procured in the U.S. or Nigeria.

The local cost element of U.S. financing will be subject to disbursements under a Special Letter of Credit

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: NIGERIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Telephone Instruments 620-H-012	
Date Authorized: 8/6/65	Date Signed: 2/11/66
<small>Loan Status as of 12/31/66</small>	<small>Loan Terms</small>
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 years
Authorized 1,600	Grace Period 10 years
Disbursed 150	Interest Rate 1%
Repayments -	Thereafter 2 1/2%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment .. U.S.\$

Host Country Contribution. Procurement Sources: All procurement financed by the A.I.D. loan will be of U.S. source. The GON will finance all of the local costs consisting of installation of the telephones plus the small amount of ancillary equipment procured in Europe.

Purpose of Loan: To finance the procurement of 85,000 telephone instruments and related equipment. The procurement is part of the telecommunications expansion program associated with the over-all Nigerian Five Year Telecommunications Plan prepared by the Western Electric Company under a contract financed by A.I.D. The telephone instruments, as part of the Plan, will facilitate the more efficient operation of the commercial sector of the economy and permit faster communication between the outlying areas of the country. The procurement is scheduled to be completed by December 1968. Procurement under the Telecommunications Plan is placed on the basis of international tendering. The U.S., the U.K., and the Canadian Governments have indicated their willingness to finance contracts for procurement awarded to firms in their respective countries and all of these governments are now sharing in the financing of projects for the Telecommunication Plan.

Physical Status: The loan agreement was signed in February 1966, and the contract for supply of the telephone instruments has been awarded to the International Telephone and Telegraph Company (ITT). Shipments of the instruments have commenced.

Financial Status: A Letter of Commitment has been issued and disbursements made for partial deliveries of equipment.

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: NIGERIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

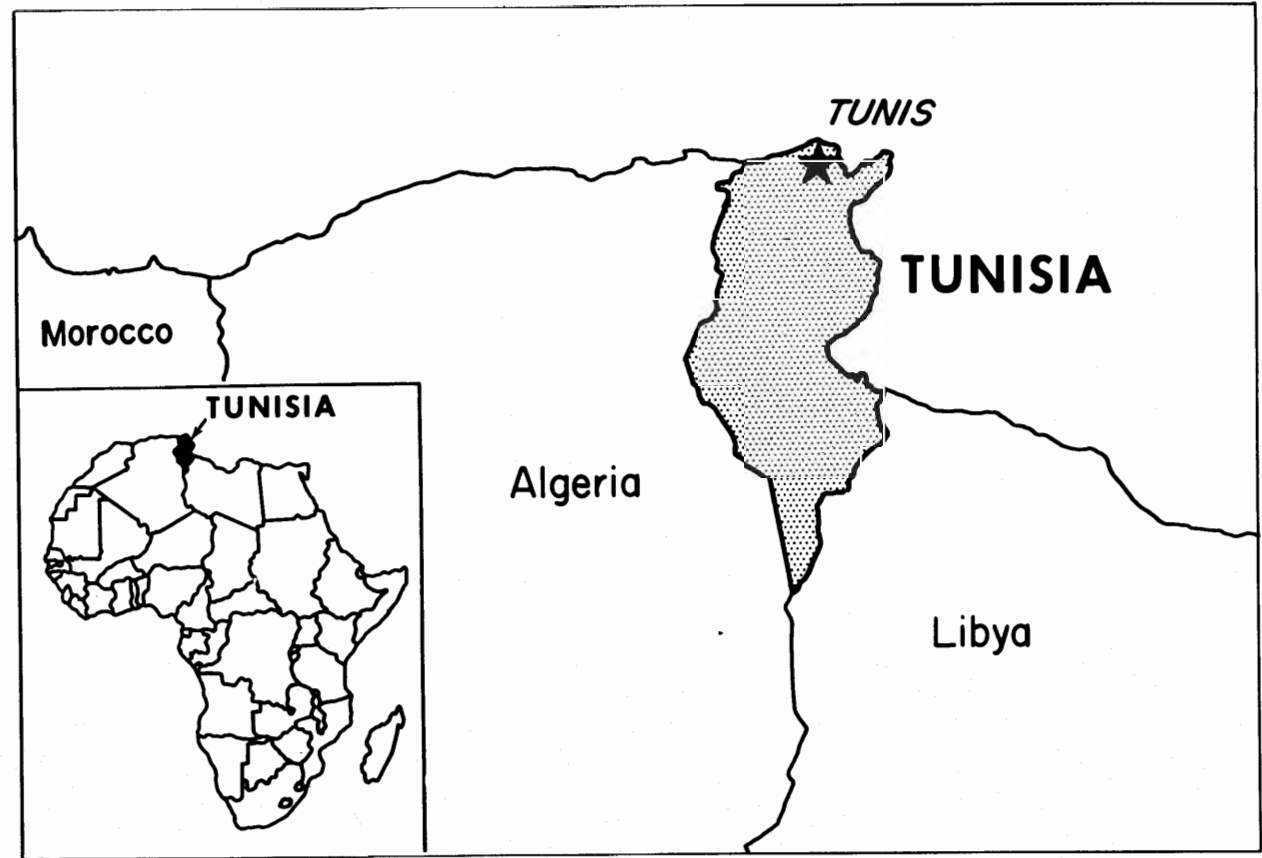
Title and Number of Loan: Western Avenue-Agege Motor Road 620-H-013	
Date Authorized: 2/28/66	Date Signed:
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 3,000	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 1½
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment.. U.S. \$

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the foreign exchange costs and part of the local costs connected with the final design and construction of the expansion of a 5.4 mile section of Western Avenue-Agege Motor Road. This is one of the two major arterial routes leading from the Federal Capital of Lagos to the North. Expansion beyond the present congested two lanes is urgently needed.

The scope of work of the authorized \$3 million loan is limited to expansion of the principal motor road itself. Supplementary economic and engineering feasibility studies performed by Wilbur Smight and Associates and Sverdrup and Parcel indicate the need for extension of Western Avenue to the second bridge connecting Lagos with the mainland and expansion of ancillary road facilities--service roads, cycle-pedestrian tracks, and a railroad overpass. A.I.D. and the Federal Government of Nigeria are currently discussing the possibility of financing for some of the improvements indicated in the supplementary studies. Signing of the loan agreement has been held up pending outcome of these discussions which may result in a supplementary loan or amendment of the currently authorized loan.

If the consultant's recommendations are accepted, the estimated cost of the total project would be approximately \$8.5 million. Present A.I.D. plans foresees a Nigerian contribution of \$2.5 million, so that development loan funds of \$3 million would be required in addition to the \$3 million already authorized.

Tunisia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	4.8
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.5
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	63
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	76
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	60 ^a
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	55

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	199*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	n.a.
People Per Doctor	10,200
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	25-35
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	18
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

a/ Of which over half is rough grazing land.

* 1966 in 1965 prices

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Country: TUNISIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1966 Actual	FY 1967 Estimated	FY 1968 Proposed
Development Loans	15.0	15.7	20.8
Technical Assistance	2.3	2.3	2.6
Total A.I.D. Assistance	17.3	18.0	23.4

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

The U.S. objective in Tunisia is to help continue the development of a viable and progressive society that will retain responsible leadership, remain friendly to the United States and the West, and exercise a moderate influence in Arab and African affairs. Tunisia consistently has taken reasonable and constructive positions on many issues of direct concern to the United States. It has continued to be politically stable and a model of economic and social development within a progressive society, and has repeatedly followed a moderate course in Arab-African councils.

The role of A.I.D. assistance--provided in the framework of the IEPD-led Consultative Group for Tunisia--is to help Tunisia maintain the social and economic growth necessary for it to retain its stability, leadership and influence, while at the same time securing increased Tunisian self-help and assistance from other donors.

Key Obstacles to Achievement of Objectives

Tunisia's development is hindered by difficulties in making the transition from a dependent protectorate economy to a competitive and efficient one. The structure of the Tunisian economy is largely derived from past relations and trading patterns with France. The loss of preferential access to the French market has contributed heavily to Tunisia's balance-of-payments problems. While in recent months France has reinstated a few preferential tariffs, and in other ways indicated an interest in a new relationship, the economic benefits to Tunisia are not likely to be as important as those derived from the former special relationship between the two countries.

Tunisia has continued to face a critical balance-of-payments situation in the last few years since its domestic resources and foreign exchange earnings have been and are now inadequate to permit sustained economic and social development. Agricultural production has been deficient, reflecting the transition from French management, and has revealed major questions about the most

suitable crops and price policy, and the most economic form of farm management. Other significant development obstacles include an over-emphasis on public investment and management and insufficient latitude for private capital and managerial skills, a small domestic market, and inadequate trained manpower, particularly with the management skills required for a growing economy.

Recent Country Performance

Despite these obstacles, the Tunisian economy averaged a 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ % annual growth rate with real per capita GNP increasing from \$180 in 1962 to about \$200 in 1965.

Tunisia is making progress in diversifying production and increasing foreign exchange earnings by continuing to expand the tourism and phosphate industries. In 1966 Tunisia realized its first petroleum exports, which will increase to \$26 million in value by 1968. The Tunisian government's self-help performance is particularly commendable, as it continues to adopt belt-tightening measures to overcome economic problems. Tunisia is cutting back sharply on capital investment in CY 1967 from a planned level of \$280 million to \$210 million in order to promote internal and balance-of-payments stability. It has accepted a rigorous stabilization program as a condition for a third International Monetary Fund (IMF) standby credit of \$9.6 million, has adopted an improved budget system and is seeking relief from debt servicing problems by obtaining refinancing of certain credits from West Germany, France and Italy.

The government has taken steps to improve the climate for private investment and management. It has converted the state-owned development bank to private control and management in conjunction with IFC/IBRD assistance, stimulated Tunisian private businessmen to enter the field of hotel construction and liberalized the granting of import licenses. New foreign investments include Firestone Tire and Singer Sewing Machine, which are in the process of opening factories in Tunisia.

The government is aware of the problem of population expansion, and has been attacking it systematically with the help of U.S. foundations.

Tunisia is continuing actively to seek closer economic ties with the European Economic Community (EEC) and within the Maghreb, in order to expand its export markets and promote foreign investment and the migration of its surplus labor.

Tunisia's efforts have contributed to the marked success in obtaining

Revised

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Country: TUNISIA

a multilateral approach to Tunisia's economic problems through the IBRD's Consultative Group, whose members are the IMF, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the U.K., and the United States. At the last meeting of the Group, the IBRD announced a \$100 million commitment in support of Tunisia's development efforts. The Bank has assessed Tunisia's debt servicing problems, general economic performance and foreign aid requirements for 1967, which are to be considered at the March 1967 Consultative Group meeting.

U.S. Strategy

U.S. assistance strategy is to help Tunisia grow while, at the same time, reducing Tunisia's dependence upon the United States as a major donor. A.I.D. seeks to do this by (a) initially providing comprehensive support of Tunisia's development and using it to secure improved Tunisian self-help performance; (b) recognizing Tunisia's need for ties with its natural long-term trading partners in Europe and in the Maghreb; and (c) improving the existing IBRD Consultative Group and using it as the framework for A.I.D. assistance.

A.I.D. will work with the Consultative Group to stimulate Tunisia's adoption of key economic policies, especially through the program loan. One goal is for Tunisia to grow at a 6% annual rate while avoiding significant inflationary pressure and financing an increasing amount of investment from domestic savings. A second goal is the establishment of policies, especially with regard to pricing, investment priorities and improved budgetary planning and implementation, to bring about a more efficient allocation of Tunisian resources. The continued encouragement of both domestic and foreign private investment and management also ranks high on A.I.D. priorities.

FY 1968 Program

The proposed \$23.4 million program level for FY 1968 includes \$20.8 million in Development Loans (\$10 million program, \$10.8 million project) and \$2.6 million in Technical Assistance. P.L. 480 sales of \$17.1 million are also planned for FY 1968. Assistance to Tunisia from other Consultative Group members in FY 1968 is expected to exceed \$50 million, of which \$34 million will be for project loans, principally from the IBRD and West Germany, and \$16 million in grants from France primarily for secondary education teachers. During FY 1963-66 aid commitments of non-U.S. donors totalled about \$175 million.

Economic Planning. The FY 1966 \$15 million program loan agreement required specific self-help measures related to economic stabilization, which were largely successful--Tunisia adhered to IMF credit ceilings, limited the use of short and medium-term supplier credits, liberalized the import licensing system and adopted improved budgetary planning and implementation measures. The FY 1967 and FY 1968 program loans, for \$15 and \$10 million respectively, will finance imports of raw materials and other commodities required for Tunisia's development and will be conditioned on Tunisian adherence to the IMF/IBRD agreed stabilization measures, including those to restrict investment to available resources, control use of supplier credits, curtail expenditures to provide an operating budget surplus, control release of counterpart funds to eliminate inflationary effect, improve the management and operations of state enterprise and continue its credit ceilings.

Agriculture. Tunisia's development plans call for a 30% increase in gross agricultural production between 1965 and 1972. Agricultural output has declined over the past few years. The Tunisians are making good progress in improving their agriculture through better land utilization, more intensive cultivation, substantial tree plantings and major investments in ground water development to make more land arable.

The A.I.D. program will continue to stress improved agricultural planning and policies designed to increase agricultural production by an average of 3.8% a year, through concentration on water resources development; major soil and water conservation; fruit, vegetable and livestock production; and agricultural training. To insure that these and similar programs are soundly based, a University of Minnesota team will analyze initially such problems as the economics of Tunisia's wheat production and the effects of Tunisia's pricing policies, and will also establish research and analysis capability within the Ministry of Agriculture to continue this work. A possible FY 1968 A.I.D. Development Loan of \$10 million would help expand ground water development and irrigation of the surrounding land. A new element to be introduced into the agricultural program in FY 1967 may be cooperative efforts with the Rockefeller Foundation to increase wheat production through trials of new wheat strains. P.L. 480 donations (\$5.3 million) are scheduled in FY 1968 as continuing assistance to the Food for Work Program which utilizes some 140,000 unemployed workers in agriculture-related programs, such as construction of irrigation works and reforestation.

Education. Tunisia's literacy rate is one of the highest in Africa (25-35%), and France provides significant aid to general education.

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Country: TUNISIA

Thus, A.I.D.'s assistance to education is concentrated on activities which support or have the potential to support other areas of program concentration, such as economic planning, agriculture and management training.

In FY 1967, U.S. Department of Labor technicians began a program to strengthen the Tunisian Manpower Service to enable Tunisia to analyze its manpower requirements and execute sound manpower training programs. This program will continue in FY 1968 as will the contract with Texas A&M University at the Chott Maria Agricultural School near Sousse, where 212 students are now being taught by Texas A&M faculty pending the return of Tunisian faculty now undergoing training in Texas. An FY 1968 Development Loan is planned for equipment for the school and also for new facilities of the School of Law and Economics of the University of Tunis. Both institutions are being constructed with prior-year A.I.D. loans. The shortage of top level Tunisian management led A.I.D. in late FY 1966 to enter into a contract with Management Education Associates, a group of Harvard Business School faculty members, who were to examine the problem. This group will continue its work in FY 1968 to establish a center to provide post-graduate training in business administration and hold seminars for Tunisian managerial personnel.

Health and Family Planning. Tunisia's fight against endemic diseases is being assisted primarily by WHO and other donors. Basic nutritional requirements are being supported by the United States through Food for Work, child feeding (a school lunch program covering some 325,000 children) and voluntary agency programs which aid some 270,000 needy people. The Ford Foundation and the Population Council helped establish a nation-wide family

planning program, and A.I.D. is now assisting the related public education program.

Industry. Tunisian mining and tourist industries have grown considerably. New and improved facilities and equipment have resulted in an increase in production of phosphate rock of about one million metric tons between 1962 and 1965. Tunisia plans additional development of the phosphate industry, in which A.I.D. will seek to interest private U.S. investors.

Tourism is growing rapidly, with a three-fold increase in tourism receipts between 1964 and 1967, up from \$12 million to an estimated \$38 million. To help Tunisia accommodate the projected tourist volume A.I.D. plans to provide Development Loans in FY 1967 related to a new air terminal for Tunis, for the final design and engineering plans and for fire and crash rescue equipment. The primary impetus for tourism development is coming from private enterprise. A.I.D.-generated local currency will be lent to both Tunisian and U.S. investors for construction of hotels, of which 70 are planned for 1968.

In addition, Cooley loans were recently made to the Firestone Tire Factory to assist in establishing a millwork plant which is a U.S.-Tunisian joint enterprise.

As in the past the program loan will be used in two ways to stimulate private enterprises--by earmarking funds for licensing essential imports for private importers and by earmarking a percentage of the counterpart for private investment accounts.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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Country: TUNISIA

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1966				Estimate FY 1967				Proposed FY 1968		
	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	15,000	XXX	XXX	XXX	15,725	XXX	XXX	XXX	20,800	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	1,489	1,489			1,682	1,682			1,889	1,889	
Participants	453	453			406	406			454	454	
Commodities	343	343			242	242			237	237	
Other Costs	-	-			-	-			-	-	
Total Project Assistance	2,285	2,285			2,330	2,330			2,580	2,580	
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	1,175	1,175			1,154	1,154			1,137	1,137	
Other Agency	292	292			353	353			372	372	
Contract	818	818			823	823			1,071	1,071	
Program Assistance	-	-			-	-			-	-	
Total Other than Devel. Loan	2,285	2,285			2,330	2,330			2,580	2,580	
Total Assistance	17,285	XXX	XXX	XXX	18,055	XXX	XXX	XXX	23,380	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	34	35	31
Participating agency	11	16	12
Contractor technicians	39	23	23
Total	84	74	66

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	73	84	65
Contract	24	16	44
Total	97	100	109

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Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Chott Maria Agricultural College	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-110-169	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 357, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971

Project Target and Course of Action: To promote agricultural development by assisting Tunisia to overcome its severe shortage of trained agricultural manpower. The project had been planned in two distinct phases; the establishment of a vocational agricultural school with a capacity for 500 students, to be followed by a second phase to develop a degree-granting land-grant institution at the university level. With regard to the first phase, the ongoing institutional contract with Texas A & M University provides advisory services and training for the Chott Maria School and a \$2 million DL Loan is providing for the design construction, and equipping of permanent quarters for the School. However, the Tunisian Government has only recently decided against continuing into the second, or university level, phase II of the project. Instead, it has decided to expand and strengthen the existing Superior School of Agriculture to be the country's only university level institution for agricultural education.

Texas A & M is currently reviewing the present first phase of the project to determine what additional technical services, training, and time will be required to successfully complete this phase of the project. A.I.D. is also examining at the same time whether it would be advisable and feasible to use the Texas A & M contract to provide limited assistance to the Tunisian vocational agricultural school system as a whole.

The Tunisian Government is contributing the cost of the land, administrative and teaching staff, service personnel and support costs of the school. These costs exceed

\$100,000 annually.

Construction is underway. The School is operating in temporary quarters and is in its fourth year. Instruction is being given in all six grades. Enrollment is currently 212 and expected to reach the target figure of 500 by October, 1969. 43 Tunisians have been sent to Texas A & M University to follow B.S. programs in agriculture, and some subsequently to follow graduate programs, in order to provide a Tunisian faculty for the school and to phase down the Texas advisory faculty. The first four of these completed their B.S. degrees in 1966 and have returned to Chott Maria. A limited obligation in FY 67 is intended to reduce the pipeline from \$548,000 at the start of the year to an estimated \$285,000 on June 30, 1967. This amount represents forward funding of approximately 7½ months at the present rate of expenditure.

In FY 68, \$300,000 will be required to provide approximately 11 months forward funding through June 30, 1969. This amount includes \$211,000 to continue the eleven member contract team and \$89,000 to extend 35 participants studying for undergraduate degrees at Texas A & M in a wide range of agricultural fields.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (in Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	1,747	1,199	548							Texas A & M University
Estimated FY 67	180	443			114	114		211	211	
Estimated through 6/30/67	1,927	1,642	285		66	66		89	89	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		-	-		-	-	
					-	-		-	-	
Proposed FY 68	300	450	2,677		180	180		300	300	

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Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Economic Planning and Research PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-110-180	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources PRIOR REFERENCE p. 358 FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	FUNDS TA SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Tunisia to improve its agricultural planning and applied research in order to accelerate agricultural development. A study of Tunisian assistance requirements completed in the summer of 1965 identified this assistance as the most important and urgently required requirement for assistance if Tunisia is to meet its ambitious goals for increased agricultural production. A Bureau of Studies will be established within the Ministry of Agriculture to upgrade the role of agricultural economics in the planning process to study and make recommendations on production and marketing policies, and to coordinate planning with applied research programs. U.S. assistance is directed to the establishment and development of this Bureau including initial staffing and the training of the Tunisian staff to assume full responsibility at the earliest practicable date.

AID's discussions with the Tunisian Government and with the University of Minnesota over a period of a year have resulted in agreement on the priority and scope of Minnesota's services including related assistance to the School of Economics of the University of Tunis. Contract negotiations have been virtually completed. The first Minnesota team members should arrive in Tunisia before the end of the fiscal year. The Tunisian Government is expected to contribute about \$30,000 equivalent in local currency for the international travel and commodity support of the contractor's staff, and, in addition, for local administrative staff salaries.

In the first year, Minnesota will provide a marketing economist and chief of party, an agricultural production economist, and an advisor on the formulation and coordination of national agricultural research programs. In addition to these three senior members from the Minnesota faculty, two junior-level research associates will be included to provide support to the senior team members.

The total estimated cost of this project has been almost doubled since the FY 1967 Presentation. The earlier figure was based upon very preliminary estimates prior to sending the contract survey team and the negotiations which followed the survey team's visit during the Summer of 1966. In addition, a new element providing assistance to the School of Economics of the University of Tunis has been added to the contract.

\$417,000 is requested in FY 1968 to fund; a) the extension of the University of Minnesota Contract, covering 7 technicians for one year through June 30, 1969 \$367,000; b) six new and three continuing participants in agricultural economics and selected research specialties, \$48,000; and for support commodities, \$2,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	-	-	-							University of Minnesota
Estimated FY 67	350	90								
Estimated through 6/30/67	350	90	260							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	417	1475	2242							
				Total Obligations						

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Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Production & Research	ACTIVITY Agriculture & Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-110-205	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 359 FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1964	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To promote increased agricultural production through assistance to the Tunisian Ministry of Agriculture in applied agricultural research to solve production problems in field crops, horticulture and livestock. Assistance in agricultural extension was previously provided as a third sub-activity but adequate results were not obtained and the Ministry has altered its approach to other forms of farmer education.

The objective of the horticultural production research program has been the increase of fruit and vegetable production and exports through the development, and distribution of improved fruit and vegetable varieties. A U.S. technician assists the National Institute of Agricultural Research (INRAT) which conducts the variety trials. The results of the research are implemented through the nation-wide network of fruit and vegetable stock nurseries.

The livestock production sub-activity is designed to upgrade Tunisian livestock through the introduction of modern artificial insemination techniques. It is one part of a comprehensive program to increase milk production by 400% and meat production by 100% by 1973 through a multi-faceted animal production and pasture and range improvement program. Achievement of the targets will enable Tunisia to be an exporter of meat and dairy products rather than an importer as is presently the case. A U.S. veterinary advisor, participant training, and demonstration commodities are provided. The cost of the

program to the Government of Tunisia is approximately \$3.3 million for the horticultural and livestock programs and includes Trust Fund contributions for U.S. technicians' local support costs and for participants.

The horticulture sub-activity has been a highly successful assistance effort and has made a major contribution to Tunisia's gains in agricultural production. In FY 1967, the U.S. technician will be transferred and this sub-activity will terminate. U.S.-trained Tunisians will continue the applied research program with the aid of French technical experts in specialized fields and part-time guidance from a senior U.S. agricultural research advisor (who is funded under Technical Support).

In livestock production the Tunisian Government has constructed an \$80,000 artificial insemination center and three of a planned eight sub-stations. Three participants have returned to Tunisia and are putting the sub-stations into operation. The U.S. advisor is advising on organization and management of the program, providing on-the-job training to the Tunisian staff, and helping to introduce the disease control aspect into the insemination program.

\$61,000 in FY 1968 funds is required to continue the veterinary advisor (\$20,000), finance two new degree participants in livestock production and provide extensions for four participants in livestock production and horticultural research (\$30,000), and provide commodities (seeds, fertilizers and chemicals) for the artificial insemination sub-activity (\$11,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES																																								
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS																																								
				Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968																																					
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total																																			
Through 6/30/66	591	531	60	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>U.S. Technicians</td> <td>27</td> <td>-</td> <td>27</td> <td>20</td> <td>-</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Participants . . .</td> <td>24</td> <td>-</td> <td>24</td> <td>30</td> <td>-</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commodities . . .</td> <td>12</td> <td>-</td> <td>12</td> <td>11</td> <td>-</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Costs . . .</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Obligations</td> <td>63</td> <td>-</td> <td>63</td> <td>61</td> <td>-</td> <td>61</td> </tr> </table>						U.S. Technicians	27	-	27	20	-	20	Participants . . .	24	-	24	30	-	30	Commodities . . .	12	-	12	11	-	11	Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total Obligations	63	-	63	61	-	61
U.S. Technicians	27	-	27							20	-	20																																
Participants . . .	24	-	24							30	-	30																																
Commodities . . .	12	-	12							11	-	11																																
Other Costs . . .	-	-	-							-	-	-																																
Total Obligations	63	-	63	61	-	61																																						
Estimated FY 67	63	123																																										
Estimated through 6/30/67	654	654	0																																									
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost																																									
Proposed FY 68	61	210	925																																									

Some areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Mediterranean Fruit Fly Control	Agriculture and Natural Resources	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-110-233	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 1967	FY: 1969

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Tunisia in developing and implementing a national program to control and ultimately to eradicate the Mediterranean fruit fly. This insect pest causes an estimated \$3-5 million worth of damage each year to fruit and other crops. Of particular significance is the loss of foreign exchange earnings caused by this damage. As 500,000 acres of new fruit tree plantings come into production over the next two years, the necessity for effective control of the fruit fly will become increasingly important. A control program for Tunisia may very well prove to be applicable in other areas in North Africa similarly affected by this problem.

The specific objectives of this project are to demonstrate the feasibility of controlling the fruit fly through the application of cobalt 60 gamma sterilization, to develop a nation-wide program, and to train Tunisians to continue the program without outside assistance. The Tunisian Government has a small program to sterilize fruit flies with x-rays which is far less efficient than cobalt 60. The present facilities will be enlarged and re-equipped with a cobalt gamma source and related laboratory equipment.

FY 1967 funds are being used to finance the services of a USDA entomologist for three months, one short-term participant to visit the U.S. fruit fly control laboratories in Tennessee and Hawaii, and approximately \$50,000 worth of commodities including the cobalt 60 irradiator, irradiation helix, digital timer, geiger counter, field

traps, and necessary chemicals.

In FY 1968, \$74,000 is required including \$19,000 to extend the technician, \$2,000 for a second short-term participant, and \$53,000 for additional laboratory equipment and chemicals. It is expected that the project objectives can be met and U.S. assistance terminated in FY 1969.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated				
				Estimated FY 1967		Proposed FY 1968	
Through 6/30/66	-	-	-	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	U. S. Department of Agriculture
Estimated FY 67	57	10		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/67	57	10	47	-	5	5	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	19	
Proposed FY 68	74	17	148	2	-	2	
				50	-	50	
				-	-	-	
				-	-	-	
				52	5	57	
				55	19	74	

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Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Watershed Planning and Management		ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-110120-018		PRIOR REFERENCE P. 360 FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	

Project Target and Course of Action: To apply and demonstrate sound land and water conservation practices and construct water retention structures on 400,000 acres of the semi-arid Oued Marguallil watershed area in central Tunisia. Water is the most critical need of all the people in the watershed where the rainfall is marginal for crop production. Water from shallow wells and low surface flows has been too salty for domestic and irrigation uses. As a further problem there has been extensive erosion damage aggravated by overgrazing livestock, farming of unsuitable land, and cutting of trees and plants for fuel.

This project has sought to correct or ameliorate these problems which keep the area from realizing its agricultural production potential. By next year the first two stages of the project will have been completed. These involve the establishment of a comprehensive work plan and the setting up of demonstration areas in the watershed. The third stage has been defined to encompass the application of conservation practices throughout the watershed including the construction of earthen water retention structures which has extended the scope of the project. In FY 1968 the work will concentrate on the Srhira Dam in accordance with the higher priority which became associated with this program after the severe floods in 1964. The dam will be an earth structure of minimum construction necessary for flood control in the upper watershed area, and may be used in the future for irrigation.

In FY 1968 when construction of the Srhira Dam is scheduled to begin, the Tunisian Government's contribution to the entire Watershed Project is expected to total \$3,165,000. Local labor will be made available through the Food for Work Program which is supported with PL 480 surplus commodities.

The project is conducted through an agreement with the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. A detailed work plan for the entire watershed was completed in July 1963, including detailed soil mapping and development of recommended land treatment practices, followed by the establishment of pilot areas.

Detailed soil surveys were completed in 1966 for the Kef El Guarria pasture management area (5,000 acres) to support detailed conservation planning. A 50 acre grass nursery established in 1964 expanded during FY 1966 to include an additional 200 acres. The SCS is now working on final plans for the dam. Seven former participants are already working on the project. Eleven are currently training in the U.S.

FY 68 funds are required for the continuation of 9 SCS agronomists (\$250,000), for 5 new and 11 continuing participants in the agricultural sciences, (\$80,000), and for vehicles, engineering instruments and supplies, (\$40,000).

The amount required for the SCS agronomists under a PASA will fund them for the twelve months of FY 1968.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	U.S. Department of Agriculture (Soil Conservation Service)
Through 6/30/66	943	908	35								
Estimated FY 67	325	287									
Estimated through 6/30/67	1,268	1,195	73	U.S. Technicians	-	237	237	-	250	250	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants ...	55	-	55	80	-	80	
				Commodities ...	33	-	33	40	-	40	
Proposed FY 68	370	730	2,368	Other Costs ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations	88	237	325	120	250	370	

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Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Irrigation Water Development	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-12-120-036	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 361 FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1959	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Tunisian Government to improve the exploitation and use of its groundwater resources in order to make possible increased agricultural production. This project supports the general effort aimed at exploiting the country's scarce water supplies through the use of irrigation techniques. Its specific aim is to provide the Tunisian Government with sufficient organizational structure and know-how to undertake large scale well drilling operations. The additional water supplies are expected to expand the growth of fruits and vegetables for export, the production of important forage, and result in more intensive farming.

The specific project targets include hydrological evaluation by U.S. Geological Survey technicians of over 20,000 square miles in Central Tunisia, drilling 50 production wells and equipping them with motors and pumps, and training and re-training members of the Tunisian well drilling organization. All well drilling operations and training are under the supervision of a U.S. contractor.

It is planned to expand this activity into a national irrigated water development program during FY 1967 and FY 1968. Development loan financing will be substituted for grant financing during FY 1968 but grant funds will be needed in FY 1968 to complete the training of well drilling crews. The Tunisian Government is expected to contribute about \$1.5 million equivalent in local currency to this project in FY 1968 for support costs of U.S.

technicians salaries of Tunisian project personnel and maintenance costs for drilling equipment.

The project has trained over 100 Tunisians in modern well drilling techniques and successfully demonstrated their applicability and productiveness in Tunisia. All 50 production wells have been completed and are now being equipped with pumps. The improved techniques demonstrated by the U.S. contractor have resulted in a material reduction in well costs.

Results in quantity and quality of water have been beyond expectation--it appears that the irrigable area will be at least double the original estimate. In one instance, the El Hamma well in Southern Tunisia, production exceeds 4,000 gpm, the water's quality makes it suitable for domestic use and if used solely for irrigation it can produce 1000 acres of forage or other crops. The inventory of water resources in the Upper Medjerda Valley is also nearing completion and will be used for an economic study of projected irrigation development of the Upper Medjerda Valley. The \$918,000 pipeline as of June 30, 1966 consisted of undelivered commodities and improcessed contractor payment vouchers. Most of these commodities should be delivered and back payments processed to the contractor by the end of FY 1967.

\$100,000 will be required from FY 68 funds to extend this project to completion; six contract technicians for up to six months to complete the training of crews and, if not otherwise provide for the transition of technical assistance from grant to loan financing.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated							
				Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	2,373	1,455	918							Ralph M. Parsons Co.
Estimated FY 67	135	700								
Estimated through 6/30/67	2,508	2,155	353		135	135		100	100	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	100	-	2,608							
					135	135		100	100	

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Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Medjerda Valley Development	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resource	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-120-121	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 362 FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1959	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Tunisian Government to complete the detailed classification of 150,000 acres of irrigable land as an essential requirement for the successful development of the lower Medjerda Valley, and to provide the training necessary to help establish a land and soils analysis capability within the Medjerda Valley authority.

Tunisia's relatively modest agricultural resources and its serious agricultural problems require substantial efforts to increase national agricultural production. This project is directed to helping Tunisians determine the best possible use of one of the largest land development projects in the country. It includes physical analysis of the soil, its fertility, the depth of the water table, the land's topography, and the economics of land and water use.

The following other donors are also assisting the Medjerda Valley Authority: the FAO (plant breeding), the UNESCO/Special Fund (drainage and salinity), the Netherlands (agricultural engineering), West Germany (model dairy unit), Italy (operational technicians), Belgium (operational technicians), and Yugoslavia (operational technicians). In total, approximately 50 foreign engineers are provided annually to assist this valley's development program.

Delays in the availability of candidates for degree training and in the recruitment of a second soils advisor make it inadvisable to terminate this project in FY 1967

as earlier planned. We are planning an arrangement under which part-time advisory services for key soil and land classification problems and additional training could be provided by the SCS Team working under another project. This would enable us to terminate this project during FY 1968.

With the assistance and guidance of the U.S. technicians approximately 110,000 acres have been classified. Delays in academic and on-the-job-training of Tunisian staff has set back the date for the Tunisians to assume full responsibility for management and direction of the classification effort. Also, the U.S. technicians are guiding the work of the pedologic section of the Medjerda Valley Authority until qualified Tunisian direction can be trained and on the job. This work encompasses land classification, salinity studies, and some engineering soil studies. Six Tunisians have received short-term training in the U.S. and two longer term participants are presently studying in the U.S. towards the BS degree in soil science. The Tunisian Government's contribution is approximately \$40,000 annually.

FY 68 funds in the amount of \$35,000 are required for the continuation of only one of the two U.S. soil technicians for a period of approximately 8 months (\$15,000) and for 2 new participants and the extension of two participants now in the U.S., all of whom are programmed to receive the BS degree in soil science (\$20,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/66	118	113	5							
Estimated FY 67	40	32	-							
Estimated through 6/30/67	158	145	13	U.S. Technicians	30	-	30	15	-	15
				Participants ...	10	-	10	20	-	20
				Commodities ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 68	35	-	193	Total Obligations	40	-	40	35	-	35

Shaded areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Surveys, Studies and Consultative Specialists PROJECT NUMBER 664-15-270-029	ACTIVITY Industry and Mining PRIOR REFERENCE p. 364 FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	FUNDS TA INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1959 SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
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Project Target and Course of Action: To provide short-term experts to perform surveys and studies essential to the selection, planning and implementation of development projects.

Tunisia lacks adequate numbers of experienced personnel in all technical fields who are able to perform the economic and engineering analyses required for the selection and preparation of projects, and, in addition, made studies and recommendations to overcome project implementation problems. The Government of Tunisia contributes annually an average of \$15,000 equivalent to the Trust Fund for the international travel and local support costs of this project's consultants.

During FY 1966, the International Engineering Company terminated its contract services with the completion of plans for detailed groundwater studies which are now being performed by Ralph Parsons Company (under the "Irrigation Development" project). In addition, the Stanley Engineering Company has conducted a number of preliminary studies into the feasibility of developing new iron ore, lead and zinc deposits. In the tourism sector, two hotel management specialists surveyed present and future hotel managerial and staffing requirements. The FAA provided an airport engineer to evaluate the traffic and space requirements for a new airport terminal, providing part of the supporting data for a development loan which has been approved for the design of the terminal. In the agricultural sector, the University of Minnesota made a feasibility analysis of the University

entering into a contract to provide assistance in agricultural economics, planning and research; this contract is in the final stage of negotiation and will be signed during FY 1967. Also in agriculture, USDA provided a team of experts to study existing plans for land and water utilization in conjunction with four land-water development projects.

FY 1967 plans call for the services of an entomologist to review and advise the corrective action to be taken against a serious outbreak of olive tree root disease which threatens the olive export crop. Plans are also underway to hire a tourism consultant to advise on how the present Tunisian tourist season can be expanded to a year-around industry.

\$100,000 in FY '68 funds is requested for a possible four to five consultants to advise on problems affecting Tunisian development. This is, however, only an estimate of the requirements for experts since the need for their services is constantly recurring, particularly to provide economic and engineering feasibility studies for possible loans.

*This project will continue subject to annual review in general support of aid programs.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cast Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	493	316	177								Stanley Engr. Co. International Engr.Co. USDA U. of Minnesota Hotel, Olive tree root consultants FY 1968 contractors have not been selected as yet.
Estimated FY 67	35	180	-		35	35		100	100		
Estimated through 6/30/67	528	496	32								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 68	100	*	*		35	35		100	100		
				Total Obligations							

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Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Civil Aviation Improvement	ACTIVITY Transportation	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-370-057	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 367 FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1959	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in the development of Tunis/Carthage International Airport to help exploit Tunisia's tourist potential and enable the airport to receive U.S. and other aircraft under modern, safe air control operation conditions. This is particularly significant with respect to tourism which is experiencing a marked expansion in Tunisia and has the potential for sizable foreign exchange earnings in future years.

This project is concerned with the planning and creation of a modern regulatory system; the establishment of air navigational guidance systems; and the training of Tunisian technicians to operate and maintain the systems. It complements the development loans for improvements of the physical plant at Tunis/Carthage.

The three FAA specialists for this project are operating in accordance with a schedule which will terminate this project by the end of FY 1968. Priorities in this schedule are to complete the training in Tunisia of Tunisian air traffic control personnel and operational and maintenance personnel for the navigational systems which are being procured and installed under a development loan. The installation of these systems is expected to be completed by June 1967, and the training of the Tunisian personnel which has been taking place concurrently with installation but at a reduced rate will be accelerated at this time and should be completed by January, 1968. The Government of Tunisia is expected to contribute \$20,000 equivalent in local currency in FY 1968 for

project costs.

Members of the FAA team have provided daily instruction and advice to Tunisian personnel in the control tower at Tunis/Carthage Airport and at the Air Traffic Control Center, advised on the installation of the navigational equipment for Tunis/Carthage Airport and trained Tunisians in its operation and maintenance, and assisted the Government of Tunisia in planning a modest domestic airways system. As of FY 1966, thirty-five Tunisians had been trained in the United States in generally short-term (6 months average) FAA-sponsored training programs in air traffic control, electronics, and airport management. In FY 1967, plans are to train thirteen additional personnel in air traffic control and electronics, the latter for further instruction in the maintenance and repair of the electronic navigational equipment.

FY 1968 funds are required to fund three FAA technicians, one for the full year and two for half the fiscal year (\$46,000), and to train six Tunisians in the United States in the maintenance of electronic navigational equipment (\$30,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Federal Aviation Agency
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	394	330	64	-	71	71	-	46	46	
Estimated FY 67	136	105	-	65	-	65	30	-	30	
Estimated through 6/30/67	530	435	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 68	76	-	606	65	71	136	30	46	76	

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE University of Tunis	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-660-073	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 368 FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1960	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in meeting the need for greater numbers of practical trained Tunisian economists to plan Tunisia's development by training a Tunisian economics faculty for the School of Law and Economics of the University of Tunis. The 500 students presently majoring in economics at the predominately French staffed School are following a program which stresses theoretical economics with little time devoted to its practical application. The Tunisian authorities, aware of the need to modernize the curriculum and course content, have requested assistance to bring about the desired changes. AID is in the process of concluding a contract with the University of Minnesota (under project 664-11-110-180, Agricultural Economic Planning and Research), part of what will provide for the training Tunisian economics professors in modern concepts of economics instruction, and the participation of Minnesota economics faculty in periodic seminars and lectures at the University.

This course of action represents a major departure from the course of action proposed earlier in the FY 1967 Congressional Presentation. Since that time, the Tunisians have decided not to establish a School of Business Administration in the University of Tunis and Harvard University has decided against undertaking the earlier proposed contract. As a result of these decisions, a contract was signed with Management Education Associates, Inc. to assist in the field of business administration (project 664-31-770-228), and negotiations were begun with the

University of Minnesota to help in assuring the future availability of the trained Tunisian economists needed for development planning.

This project will complete training already underway for doctoral candidates in economics at other U.S. universities. The Tunisian Government is expected to contribute \$14,000 equivalent in local currency for participants' international travel.

One candidate has been selected to begin his doctoral training in economics and a second candidate is planned for FY 1967. Three participants are already in training in the U.S. for advanced degrees and are committed to return to staff positions on the faculty. Final contract negotiations are underway with the University of Minnesota and it is expected that the first members of the contract team will be in Tunis in June 1967. Prior to FY 1966 funds were used primarily for the architectural design of the new Faculty of Law and Economics which is now under construction, and for a direct-hire higher education advisor. The Franchi Construction Company was selected in September 1966 as the construction contractor for the new Faculty of Law and Economics which is being partially financed with a \$1.8 million development loan.

\$25,000 is requested to fund extensions for two doctoral candidates in economics and the first year for three new doctoral candidates. The candidates will follow doctoral programs in economics at Yale, Minnesota, or other comparable U.S. institutions.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/66	445	416	29			-	-	-		-	-
Estimated FY 67	10	31			U.S. Technicians	10	-	10	25	-	25
Estimated through 6/30/67	455	447	8	Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 68	25	30	510	Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations	10	-	10	25	-	25	

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Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Management Education and Executive Development	ACTIVITY Public Safety and Public Administration	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-770-228	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course Action: This project was developed in FY 1966 subsequent to preparation of the FY 1967 Congressional Presentation to provide for training Tunisian business managers, particularly those from the private sector, through the establishment and operation of a Center for Advanced Studies and Management Education (CAMSED). It addresses the problems of the inadequate numbers of trained, effective management personnel in Tunisia which has frequently been cited as a serious obstacle to the country's economic development.

During FY 1968, CAMSED will provide post-graduate studies in business administration, give short courses and seminars for existing managers, and undertake and publish research on business problems in Tunisia which will be made available to the Tunisian business community. During the remainder of FY 1967, the Tunisian Government plans to establish CAMSED as a legal entity and to provide it with a Board of Directors and an operating budget. Until Tunisian staff are trained under this project, CAMSED will be staffed by American business administration specialists, most of whom will be acting as short-term consultants. These will be provided by the project contractor, Management Education Associates, Inc. (MEA), a corporation of professors and officials drawn from the Harvard University Business School.

In FY 1968 the Government of Tunisia is expected to provide an estimated \$40,000 equivalent for the local support costs of the contractor and for participants international travel. The government will also provide

an operating budget for the Center in an amount still to be determined.

The Tunisian government appointed an Executive Director for the Center in December 1966. Three Tunisians constituting the first of those who will be the future faculty for the Center have been selected for doctoral training at Harvard Business School and other comparable institutions. The contractor is in the course of preparing for the first approximately six weeks-long summer seminar to be held in July 1967.

A total of \$244,000 in FY 1968 funds is requested to, (1) forward fund the MEA contract for one year through June 30, 1969 for four staff and twelve man months of short term consultant services, (\$162,000); (2) for household furnishings and equipment, (\$12,000); and (3) extend the degree training of 8 participants already in the U.S. and provide for 7 new participants in business administration. (\$70,000)

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/66	77	-	77							Management Education Associates, Inc.
Estimated FY 67	136	85								
Estimated through 6/30/67	213	85	128							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 68	244	950	1,407	15	121	136	70	174	244	

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Manpower Supply and Demand Analysis	ACTIVITY Public Safety and Public Administration	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-790-225	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 372, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Tunisian Government in improving its manpower planning in an effort to project the manpower requirements for the successful implementation of the Tunisian Four Year Plan. To help get at the deficiency in the availability of sufficient accurate data on the numbers and types of skills needed for Tunisia's development activities, this project is directed to strengthening the Employment Service offices of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs. This technical assistance is intended to develop a Tunisian capability to gather and analyze data on manpower supply and demand as a basis for planning occupational training programs and other measures to help overcome manpower shortages. The Tunisian Employment Service, established with AID assistance, has seven offices strategically located throughout the country, and four additional offices are planned by the end of CY 1966. It is intended that Employment Service offices will place more emphasis on improving and refining manpower data collection for use by the Government's manpower planning office. The Tunisian Government is expected to contribute \$7,000 equivalent in local currency for the local support costs of the U.S. technicians.

team, an occupational analyst, is under recruitment.

\$37,000 in FY 1968 TC funds is requested to fund the two U.S. technicians for the full fiscal year under a PASA with the Department of Labor.

Three Tunisians from the Manpower Service completed a special three month program in labor market analysis in the U.S. in the summer of 1966. Their return to Tunisia coincided as scheduled with the arrival in October of the U.S. Department of Labor manpower economist. The second member of the technical assistance

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968		
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/66	9	-	9							U.S. Department of Labor
Estimated FY 67	40	40			40	40	-	37	37	
Estimated through 6/30/67	49	40	9	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .						
Proposed FY 68	37	13	99	Total Obligations	-	40	40	-	37	

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Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE General Training	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-990-229	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Tunisia in meeting its priority manpower requirements through selected programs of formal academic and practical training in fields of study which will most significantly advance U.S. assistance goals. 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.

Tunisia, akin to most developing countries, lacks sufficient numbers of skilled manpower to keep pace with development growth requirements. The situation is similar in both the public and private sectors, in agriculture and in industry.

Training under this project will take place at African institutions or at the American University of Beirut whenever possible. However, the U.S. will be used where the desired facilities and programs do not exist.

In 1965, A.I.D. financed 75 Tunisians to begin short-term and long-term training overseas. In the same year, France sponsored 430 trainees, Belgium 75, Switzerland 56, Poland 50, and the Tunisian Government itself over 990 trainees. The percentage of U.S. government sponsorship of the total number of new Tunisian overseas trainees in 1965 was 4.8%.

This is a new project in FY 1967. FY 1967 plans for this project include short-term training for five Tunisian businessmen in marketing management. \$60,000 in FY 1968 TA funds is requested to provide the first year's academic training for twelve Tunisian graduate degree candidates.

* This project will continue subject to annual review in general support of aid programs.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		
Through 6/30/66	-	-	-								
Estimated FY 67	17	5									
Estimated through 6/30/67	17	5	12								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 68	60	*	*	17		17	60		60		
				U.S. Technicians Participants . . .					60	60	
				Commodities . . .					-	-	
				Other Costs . . .					-	-	
				Total Obligations			17		17	60	60

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: SOCIETE NATIONALE TUNISIENNE DE CELLULOSE (SNTC)

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: SNTC Pulp Factory 664-A-003	
Date Authorized: 5/28/58*	Date Signed: 5/13/59*
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	
Orig..... 6,250	Duration 17 yrs.
Authorized Amdt..... 800	Grace Period 57 mos.
7,050	Interest Rate 3½%
Disbursed 6,565	Currency of Repayment .. Orig.
Repayments 148	Dinars, Francs, Sterling, US\$
Interest Collected 344	

equipment, have not been satisfied. Although the mill has been producing at an average rate of 65-70 metric tons of pulp per day in recent months under Tunisian operating management, efforts by Parsons & Whittemore to correct technical difficulties have not been totally successful, and differences between SNTC and Parsons & Whittemore are being arbitrated by the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

Financial Status: The original loan is almost entirely disbursed, except for \$135,000 being withheld until production guarantees are met or differences between SNTC and Parsons & Whittemore are resolved. The loan as amended is expected to be fully disbursed by the end of 1967.

In October 1966, an additional amendment to the loan authorization provided for a second deferral of principal payments, except for token semiannual payments of \$10,000, and capitalization of interest until March 1, 1967. In the meantime, due to SNTC's inability to repay the loan, discussions between the GOT (who is the guarantor), SNTC and AID have taken place and AID is presently considering a proposal in which the GOT would take over SNTC's indebtedness to AID.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: As of June 30, 1964, the GOT had invested \$5.7 million in SNTC. In addition, Societe Tunisienne de Banque had provided a loan of \$1.5 million to SNTC.

Free-world procurement was authorized, with approximately \$2.0 million spent in the U.S.

Comments on Implementation: Until January 1961, Parsons & Whittemore was 50% owner along with the GOT. Execution of the project was interrupted periodically by differences of opinion between Parsons & Whittemore and the Tunisian partners.

SNTC is currently owned by the GOT but is incorporated in a manner which permits distribution of stock to the private sector.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing foreign exchange costs of equipment, materials, supplies and services required for plant facilities to produce bleached esparto pulp. Physical facilities include a pulp mill located at Kasserine, with adjoining steam power plant, water treatment plant and electrolytic caustic soda plant.

The pulp mill has a design capacity of 80 metric tons per day and converts esparto grass, an indigenous plant, into pulp which is being sold on world markets, principally in the United Kingdom. It was estimated that the mill would increase foreign exchange earnings by more than \$1 million annually.

Prior to approval of the loan, technical studies were conducted by SNTC, Parsons & Whittemore and by an affiliate of the latter. Stadler Hurter International Ltd. served as consulting engineers on the project.

In December 1963, an amendment to the loan was authorized providing up to \$800,000 to assist in financing foreign exchange costs of a technical management and training contract with Parsons & Whittemore during the initial two years of the mill's operation.

Physical Status: Mill operations were officially launched by President Bourgiba in November 1963. Production guarantees provided by Parsons & Whittemore, the firm responsible for the design, procurement and installation of the

* Loan 664-A-003: Authorized 5/28/58; Signed 5/13/59
Amendment: Authorized 11/28/58; Signed 11/29/61
Amendatory Loan 664-H-017: Authorized 12/13/63;
Signed 11/28/65

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

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 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 30 yrs.
Authorized 18,000	Grace Period 1 yr.
Disbursed 12,458	Interest Rate 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Repayments 810	Currency of Repayment.. Dinars
Interest Collected 547	

work started in 1965. It is expected that the total project will be completed by the end of 1968.
Financial Status: Disbursements under the loan were limited during the initial planning years but increased sharply during CY 1965 and 1966. Disbursements are expected to remain high at an annual level of approximately \$5 million.
Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The GOT 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 the financing of foreign exchange and local costs of materials, equipment and services for an irrigation and water storage project on the Nebaana River.

The project includes the construction of a dam and storage reservoir, water distribution system, about 15 irrigation wells, a land development and drainage system.

Tunisia is a country which has few natural resources on which to base its development. 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 on the area to be irrigated in the Sousse region. Benefits will also accrue to many small industrial and commercial establishments of the region in the form of increased purchasing power of the farmers.

In determining the need for and feasibility of the project, a study of ground water potential was completed in January 1960 by a groundwater geologist. Cost estimates for the dam submitted by the GOT were reviewed by Harza Engineering Company of Chicago prior to loan authorization.
Physical Status: The building of the dam, under a contract with Utah Construction Company, began in September 1962 and was completed in March 1966. Drilling of the wells commenced during CY 1964. Studies have been carried out on the remaining components of the project and construction

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF TUNISIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: El Aouina International Airport (Airport Construction) 664-A-006	
Date Authorized: 6/29/60*	Date Signed: 1/27/61*
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 20 yrs.
Authorized 5,100	Grace Period 1 yr.
Disbursed 4,086	Interest Rate 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Repayments 188	Currency of Repayment .. Dinars
Interest Collected 342	

Financial Status: It is expected that the loan will be fully disbursed by the end of CY 1967.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The GOT will finance 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.

Comments on Implementation: Construction of the runway, taxiway and apron was completed some five months ahead of schedule. Difficulty in converting equipment specifications prepared by Airport of Paris to U.S. standards necessitated additional engineering and redesign which was performed under the contract with Skidmore, Owings & Merrill.

An amendment to the Loan Agreement was authorized during CY 1963 to provide for a feasibility study on a proposed terminal complex.

Purpose of Loan: To provide the foreign exchange costs of materials, equipment and services for the reconstruction of the airport at El Aouina, recently designated Tunis-Carthage International Airport. This permits the airport to provide services and facilities to 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, plan, specifications and engineering estimates made by Airport of Paris.

Physical Status: Construction of the runway, taxiway and apron was completed by Morrison-Knudsen in February 1963. Temporary runway lights have been installed on the new runway. The GOT entered into a contract with Skidmore, Owings & Merrill which provided for engineering work, including technical working drawings and specifications for the control tower, navigational aids, communications equipment, and ancillary utilities. The construction contract for this phase was awarded in January 1965 and construction work was completed by December 16, 1966. The remaining installation and testing of navigational aids and communications equipment will be completed during the first half of CY 1967.

* The loan amendment was authorized on September 30, 1963, and the amendment was signed on January 31, 1964.

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: BANQUE NATIONALE AGRICOLE

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: National Agricultural Bank (Development Bank) 664-A-007	
Date Authorized: 10/21/60	Date Signed: 6/27/61
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 15 yrs.
Authorized 5,000	Grace Period 1 yr.
Disbursed 4,650	Interest Rate 4%
Repayments 449	Currency of Repayment .. Dinars
Interest Collected 391	

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: BNA's own lending capacity prior to the loan was approximately \$9 million.

Free-world procurement is permitted for subloans under \$100,000. Subloans of \$100,000 or more are limited to U.S. procurement. As a result of negotiations during CY 1963, BNA agreed to utilize \$3.5 million, which was made available to cooperatives in subloans of under \$100,000, for procurement from U.S. firms having distribution and maintenance facilities in Tunisia.

Comments on Implementation: As a result of the 1963 negotiations concerning subloans to cooperatives, the utilization of the loan was accelerated and the proportion of U.S. procurement greatly increased.

Purpose of Loan: To provide subloans to finance the foreign exchange costs of equipment, materials and services for agricultural production and processing. Tunisia has embarked on a 10-year agricultural plan aimed at increasing production by 50%. The success of this program depends on the provision of adequate capital to assist small Tunisian farmers in improving their methods of production, including the application of fertilizers, improved seed, higher quality breeding stock, mechanized equipment and proper land use.

Physical Status: As of December 31, 1965, a total of 447 subloans had been made, chiefly for tractor and farm equipment, of which 67 have been totally repaid. Approximately \$3.5 million of the loan funds is being utilized for subloans to 85 cooperatives for purchase of U.S. agricultural equipment.

Financial Status: Nearly 95% of the loan has been disbursed. Although the loan terminal disbursement date expired on December 31, 1966, AID has indicated its willingness to BNA to permit final disbursement during the first quarter of CY 1967 for subloan procurement for which firm obligations were entered into prior to December 31, 1966.

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

SOCIETE TUNISIENNE DE BANQUE

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: THE REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

TABLE IV

Title and Number of Loan: Industrial Development Bank 664-A-008	
Date Authorized: 4/18/61	Date Signed: 6/27/61
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 15 yrs.
Authorized 5,000	Grace Period 1 yr.
Disbursed 4,660	Interest Rate 4%
Repayments 489	Currency of Repayment . . Dinars
Interest Collected 404	

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The GOT guarantees all obligations of the STB pursuant to the loan and makes available to the STB for the duration of the loan a Special Revolving Fund of counterpart funds through a previous agreement with AID. This Fund was originated in 1958 and increased through supplemental funding to the equivalent of \$5.5 million in 1962.

Eligible procurement for subloans of under \$100,000 is on a free-world basis. Procurement under subloans of \$100,000 or more is limited to the U.S.

Purpose of Loan: To provide the Industrial Bank (STB), a joint stock company in which the GOT holds 52% of the stock, with funds needed for relending to private and semi-private enterprises for the foreign exchange costs of industrial projects. Industrial growth has been impeded in Tunisia by the stringency of foreign exchange available to small entrepreneurs. With the aid of machinery obtained under these loans, Tunisians are now locally manufacturing products formerly imported and are processing agricultural produce for export to conserve and increase foreign exchange.

Physical Status: While the rate of subloans was slow in the first year after signing, the pace has now quickened and 140 subloans were made through November 1966. Subloans have been made for the purchase of locomotives and a variety of industrial machinery, including among others equipment for flour mills, canning and furniture manufacture. These will broaden the country's economic base and help improve the foreign exchange situation.

Financial Status: Subloans in excess of \$4.8 million were made prior to CY 1966 and the remaining funds under the loan were nearly entirely committed in CY 1966. The terminal disbursement date of the loan expired on December 31, 1966; however, delivery on some procurement has been delayed and AID has indicated its willingness to permit final disbursement for these items.

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF TUNISIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Program Loan 664-H-011	
Date Authorized: 5/3/62	Date Signed: 11/27/62
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 10,000	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 9,929	Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment . . US\$
Interest Collected 184	

Purpose of Loan: This loan helped Tunisia to finance commodity imports in CY 1962-63, including imports of steel reinforcing bars, lumber, agricultural machinery and textiles. Under the impetus of Tunisia's development effort, the demand for fuels, raw materials and essential consumer goods increased. Tunisia's foreign exchange earnings have been insufficient to finance these imports. In an effort to narrow its balance of payments deficit, the GOT placed controls on non-essential commodities, engaged in import substitution through the development of domestic supplies and is attempting to increase its exports. Although Tunisia was able to obtain a considerable amount of external assistance between 1961 and 1964, it was primarily project assistance. Only France and Kuwait, among other donors, provided any considerable amounts of non-project commodity assistance.

Financial Status: \$9,929,000 of the loan has been contracted for and delivered. Action is under way to reduce the loan to the amount already disbursed.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: Under the terms of the loan agreement the GOT deposited an equal amount of local currency into a counterpart fund which was used to finance the local costs of development projects. All commodities were procured from the U.S.

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF TUNISIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Water and Irrigation Projects 664-H-012	
Date Authorized: 12/18/61	Date Signed: 2/15/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	
Authorized	Duration 40 yrs.
Disbursed	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Repayments	Interest Rate 3/4%
Interest Collected	Currency of Repayment.. US\$

Tunis Water Supply (\$.8 million): The loan finances imported equipment, materials and services required to increase by 20% the water supply for Tunis by constructing a regulating basin and a filtration plant.

Construction of the basin began in June 1964 and was completed in January 1967. The final design specifications and bidding documents for the filtration plant are expected by April 1967. The project is scheduled for completion by the end of CY 1968.

Sfax Water Supply (\$.6 million): AID financing covers costs of procurement from the U.S. of commodities for expansion of the Sfax water distribution system. To date, procurement of cast iron pipe (\$220,000) and asbestos cement pipe (\$115,000) has been financed under the loan. The balance of \$265,000 is being used for procurement of water meters and some additional pipe.

Financial Status: All elements of the project are expected to be completed before the end of 1968, when the loan is expected to be nearly fully disbursed.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: Loan-financed goods or services utilized in these projects must be from U.S. source. It now appears that the GOT 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.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the foreign exchange requirements of three small water projects. The loan provides less than half the total costs of these projects and the GOT 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 economic activity.

El Haouaria Irrigation (\$1 million): The loan finances costs of equipment, materials and services required to install wells, an electrical distribution system, and land development works necessary to irrigate a maximum of 2,100 acres of land on the Cape Bon peninsula.

To date, the GOT has completed five production wells and various testing programs at its own expense. Engineering plans have been submitted to the consulting engineer (International Engineering Co. - IEICO) and a bid invitation for the first tranche of equipment to be procured in the U.S. has been prepared and is being considered for approval by AID.

The total area to be irrigated has been reduced by about one-third of the original estimate following a review by IEICO of soils and drainage problems in one area of the peninsula. The amount of the loan is also expected to be reduced.

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF TUNISIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Program Loan 664-H-014	
Date Authorized: 5/4/63	Date Signed: 6/20/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 15,000	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 14,948	Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment .. US\$
Interest Collected 211	

The GOT obtained \$8.5 million of crude oil and petroleum products under barter arrangements on a limited free-world basis. However, AID's payments were made to the USDA for U.S. agricultural commodities which were exchanged through a U.S. barter agent for the POL commodities. The remaining \$6.5 million of the loan was used directly for U.S. procurement.

Purpose of Loan: This loan helped to finance Tunisia's non-project imports, including fuel, raw materials, and essential consumer goods, in CY 1963-64. Specific commodities financed were petroleum, reinforcing bars, textiles, tires, and agricultural equipment. The loan was based on the fact that Tunisia's foreign exchange earnings were insufficient at the time to finance all the required imports of goods and services. This loan helped to protect her foreign exchange reserves which at the end of 1963 were only sufficient to cover four months of import requirements. Although Tunisia has succeeded in obtaining a considerable amount of external assistance between 1961 and 1964, the great bulk of it consisted of project assistance. Only France, Kuwait, and West Germany have provided any considerable amounts of non-project assistance.

Financial Status: The GOT has contracted for the full \$15 million of the loan and all but \$12,322 of commodities have been delivered. It is expected that the loan will be fully disbursed by March 1967.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: Under the terms of the loan agreement, the GOT deposited an equal amount of local currency in the counterpart fund which was used to cover local costs of development projects.

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF TUNISIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: University of Tunis 664-H-015	
Date Authorized: 6/28/63	Date Signed: 10/31/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 1,800	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment .. US\$
Interest Collected -	

Financial Status: First disbursement occurred on January 3, 1967. With the construction and supervision of construction contracts under way it is expected that the loan will be fully disbursed during CY 1967 and 1968.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The GOT's contribution to cover local costs of construction, site preparation, utilities and books is \$1,240,000, of which \$757,000 is from P.L.480-104(g) sources.

Purpose of Loan: This project loan assists 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 will provide 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 which are necessary if the country is to have sustained economic and social development.

Two lecture halls, two classroom buildings and a library/administrative building will be built and equipped. Under technical cooperation funds, AID will also provide interim staff requirements and participant training.

Physical Status: The final design contract was signed with The Architects Collaborative in 1963. Final plans and specifications were completed and bids for construction opened early in 1966. The contract was awarded to Franchi Construction Co., a U.S. firm. Due to the increase in construction costs which required the utilization of funds allocated for non-construction costs, it is expected that an amendment will be considered late in FY 1967. A contract for architectural and engineering supervision was also executed during 1966 and construction commenced in October 1966.

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

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 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 6,500	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 3,744	Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment .. US\$
Interest Collected 26	

Physical Status: Equipment financed under the loan was procured in two increments and delivered through October 1966. Bids for the shop equipment eligible under the loan amendment were issued and received during CY 1966. With the exception of several items which are to be rebid, all the contracts for this equipment have been awarded.

Financial Status: Approximately two-thirds of the loan was disbursed by December 1966. Due to substantial savings realized through the utilization of excess property and the willingness of Canada to finance technical assistance, it is expected that at least \$1.1 million of this loan will be deobligated during CY 1967.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The GOT will finance the local cost equivalent of \$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 P.L. 480-104(g) proceeds.

Procurement will be in the U.S. for all AID-funded items.

Purpose of 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 will be owned, maintained and utilized by the GOT 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. Plan targets call for an annual increase by 1971 of 5-6% in food production, approximately double the present rate of 2-3%. As a condition precedent to disbursement, the GOT submitted a chronological schedule of a proposed arrangement for acquisition, assembly, training, and staffing necessary to complete the project and to successfully operate and maintain the equipment financed.

In addition, a loan amendment was authorized on August 11, 1965, and signed on December 9, 1965, to permit financing of shop equipment and technical assistance services for 16 agricultural equipment maintenance and repair shops provided by the GOT. No additional funds were required.

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF TUNISIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Program Loan 664-H-019	
Date Authorized: 4/22/64	Date Signed: 7/22/64
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 10,000	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 9,945	Interest Rate 2%
Repayments -	Grace Period 3/4%
Interest Collected 113	Currency of Repayment . . US\$

agent for the POL commodities and the sugar. The procurement of the remaining \$2 million of the loan was U.S. source and origin.

Purpose of Loan: In 1964, Tunisia experienced a rapid decline in its balance of payments position and foreign exchange reserves resulting from the termination of French trade preferences and a below average cereal crop harvest. Net foreign assets at the end of 1964 were estimated to be virtually non-existent. Tunisia's tight foreign exchange position required her to undertake a stabilization program aimed at reducing the balance of payments deficit and involved devaluation of the dinar and a reduction in domestic investment. In support of the stabilization program, the IMF provided a \$14.25 million standby credit. The U.S. loan helped to finance some of Tunisia's non-project import requirements, including petroleum, textiles, reinforcing bars, and sugar during 1964-1965. Kuwait also provided approximately \$11 million in non-project assistance which helped to alleviate the balance of payments pressure.

Financial Status: \$9,945,000 of the loan has been contracted for and delivered. Action is under way to reduce the loan to the amount already disbursed.

Procurement Source: The GOT obtained \$5 million of crude oil and petroleum products and \$3 million of sugar under barter arrangements on a limited free-world basis. However, AID's payments were made to the USDA for U.S. agricultural commodities which were exchanged through a U.S. barter

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF TUNISIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Chott Maria Agricultural School 664-H-020	
Date Authorized: 4/20/64	Date Signed: 9/2/64
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 2,000	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 2%
Repayments -	Grace Period 3/4%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment US\$

that an amendment will be considered late in FY 1967. A contract for architectural and engineering supervision was also executed during 1966 and construction commenced in October 1966.

Financial Status: First disbursement occurred on January 3, 1967. With the construction and supervision of construction contracts under way it is expected that the loan will be fully disbursed during CY 1967 and 1968.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The GOT will finance 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 GOT is financing approximately 35% of the costs of the Texas A&M contract. All procurement under the loan will be from the U.S.

Purpose of Loan: The loan is to finance foreign exchange costs of building and equipping a school of agriculture designed initially to accommodate 500 students from the seventh through thirteenth grades. Subsequently, it is contemplated that enrollment will be increased and a higher level of training offered either directly or through integration with other institutions in the agricultural education system.

Designed along the lines of a U.S. land-grant college, the school will help overcome the shortage of agricultural engineers, managers and technicians in Tunisia. AID, under technical assistance project No. 664-11-110-169, is financing a contract with a team from Texas A&M which is responsible for training Tunisians to staff the school, develop curricula, and assist with general administration of the school.

Facilities to be built include an administration building, laboratory building, classroom building, library building, farm mechanics shops, demonstration pavilion, three farm buildings, four dormitories, and faculty housing.

Physical Status: The final design contract was signed with The Architects Collaborative in 1963. Final plans and specifications were completed and bids for construction opened early in 1966. The contract has been awarded to Franchi Construction Co., a U.S. firm. Due to the increase in construction costs which required the utilization of funds allocated for non-construction costs, it is expected

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF TUNISIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Electricity Distribution 664-H-021	
Date Authorized: 4/22/64	Date Signed: 9/2/64
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 25 yrs. Two Step 40 yrs.
Authorized 7,400	Grace Period 5 yrs. Two Step 10 yrs.
Disbursed 4,563	Interest Rate 4 1/2% Two Step 2 2/8%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment . . Dinars Two Step US\$
Interest Collected 7	

Financial Status: More than half of the loan was disbursed by the end of CY 1966. It is expected, now that procurement has been completed, that most of the remainder of the loan will be disbursed during CY 1967 and early CY 1968.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: STEG will contribute over 50% of the financing required for the project. All procurement under the AID loan will be from the U.S.

Physical Status: Procurement of the material to be financed by this loan has been completed with delivery taking place through CY 1967 and early CY 1968.

Purpose of Loan: To finance foreign exchange costs for procurement in the U.S. of materials and equipment required to carry out a project to improve distribution of electricity in Tunisia. This project consists of the expansion and improvement of the existing medium and low voltage electricity distribution system throughout Tunisia. Over a three-year period, 150 separate undertakings will add 1,163 km. of distribution lines and about 200 transformer stations. New service will be installed or existing service improved for 45,900 consumers. Improvements are being carried out by Societe Tunisienne de l'Electricite et du Gaz (STEG), a company wholly owned by the GOT. Equipment procured under the loan includes wire, cable, insulators, hardware, transformers, switches, fuses, circuit breakers, conductor accessories, poles, iron sections and galvanized tubing.

This is a two-step loan which provides for repayment by Societe Tunisienne de l'Electricite et du Gas (STEG) to the Government of Tunisia in local currency and repayment by the GOT to A.I.D. in U.S. dollars. The STEG pays interest at 4 1/2% per year and has a 25-year amortization period which includes a five-year grace period on principal repayments.

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF TUNISIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Program Loan 664-H-024	
Date Authorized: 6/18/65	Date Signed: 7/2/65
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 10,000	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 9,890	Interest Rate 2 1/2%
Repayments -	Grace Period 1 %
Interest Collected 73	Currency of Repayment . . US\$

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: Under the terms of the loan agreement the GOT deposited an equal amount of local currency in countervalue which is being used to cover local costs of development projects.

The GOT obtained \$4.5 million of crude oil under barter arrangements on a limited free-world basis. However, AID's payments were made to the USDA for U.S. agricultural commodities which were exchanged through a U.S. barter agent for the crude oil. The procurement of the remaining \$5.5 million was U.S. source and origin.

Purpose of Loan: Tunisia's tight foreign exchange position was further worsened in 1965 by the loss of the French market for wine exports. In August 1965 Tunisia was estimated to have only enough foreign exchange to finance one month's imports. During 1965 Tunisia continued an austere stabilization program recommended by AID and the IMF which involved ceilings on bank credits, a 10% tax increase, wage and price freezes, and a significant reduction in consumer goods imports. In support of the stabilization program, the IMF provided a credit of \$5.8 million in addition to the previous standby credit of \$14.25 million. The U.S. loan helped finance essential non-project imports required by the Tunisian development effort. These imports included crude oil, soya oil, reinforcing bars, lubricants, and tires and tubes. Approximately \$15 million in non-project assistance was provided in 1965 by non-U.S. sources including \$5 million from West Germany and \$3 million each from Italy and France.

Status: \$9,890,000 of the loan has been contracted for and delivered. Action is underway to reduce the loan to the amount already disbursed.

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF TUNISIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Highway Equipment 664-A-025	
Date Authorized: 6/24/65	Date Signed: 9/29/65
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 6,750	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 71	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 1%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment .. US\$

Financial Status: Disbursements have been made in small amounts and only for services. Disbursements are expected to accelerate considerably during later CY 1967 as deliveries of equipment are made.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The GOT will finance the local currency costs for assembly, inspection and initial servicing of the equipment, engineering services, technical services and any other local costs necessary to successfully implement the project. AID loan funds will be 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 highway for which the Department of Public Works is directly responsible. The program was previously supported by the U.S. with Supporting Assistance and grant aid in the amount of \$2.9 million in FY's 1960, 1961 and 1962. Prior to authorization of the loan, the project and requirement for equipment were reviewed in Tunisia by the consulting engineering firms of Preston & Company and McCreary-Koretsky, as well as by AID staff.

Physical Status: During CY 1966 the GOT selected and executed a services contract with the Afro-American Purchasing Center, Inc. (AAPC) for preparation of specifications, bidding documents and undertaking the procurement of equipment. Bids were received on October 20, 1966, for approximately \$5 million of highway equipment, for the majority of which awards of contract and/or possible re-bidding is still under consideration. Approximately \$125,000 of engineering equipment, in addition to the highway equipment, will be procured during CY 1967. Canada has agreed to provide technical assistance for the project which will permit AID to realize a savings of approximately \$625,000.

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF TUNISIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Program Loan 664-H-026		Date Authorized: 4/14/66		Date Signed: 5/5/66	
Loan Status as of 12/31/66		Loan Terms			
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)		Duration		40 yrs.	
Authorized	15,000	Grace Period		10 yrs.	
Disbursed	1,188	Interest Rate		2 1/2%	
Repayments	-	Grace Period.....		1%	
Interest Collected	-	Currency of Repayment..		US\$	

include lubricants, tires and tubes, textiles, machinery and equipment, insecticides, spare parts, and paper. Financial Status: \$1,188,000 has been disbursed under this loan to date. It is expected that disbursement will be completed by June 1968.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement: Under the terms of the loan agreement the GOT will deposit an equal amount of local currency in countervalue which will be used to finance mutually agreed upon development projects including earmarking 20% of the countervalue for activities in the private sector.

All procurement under the loan will be of U.S. source and origin.

Purpose of Loan: The insufficiency of foreign exchange earnings to cover essential commodity imports, including fuel, raw materials, semi-finished goods, and foodstuffs, is one of Tunisia's major development problems. Since 1962 the U.S. has provided non-project assistance in support of Tunisia's investment program and to maintain economic growth without undue inflationary pressure. Tunisia's tight foreign exchange reserve position was expected to deteriorate further during CY 1966 with gross usable foreign exchange reserves estimated at only \$16 million or the level of three weeks' imports at the end of December 1966.

The FY 1966 U.S. program loan was provided in conjunction with Tunisia continuing its stabilization program throughout CY 1966, including adherence to ceilings on bank credit established by the IMF wage and price controls, 10% increase on all tax rates; establishing controls on the use of supplier credits, and liberalization of the import licensing system to stimulate the private sector. 80% of this loan is required for licensing essential imports for private importers.

In CY 1966 the IMF provided approximately \$6 million of standby credits for balance of payments support. Through the IBRD Consultative Group the U.S. has been urging other donors to provide non-project assistance. To date, France, Italy, Kuwait and West Germany have provided such assistance. Commodities to be imported under the loan

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE IV

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF TUNISIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Tunis/Carthage International Airport Terminal (Engineering Services) 664-H-027	
Date Authorized: 12/9/66	Date Signed: -
Loan Status as of 12/31/66	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 500	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 1½%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . US\$

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The GOT will finance the local currency costs for services and any other local costs necessary to successfully implement the project. AID loan funds will be used to procure services of U.S. source and origin.

Purpose of Loan: To finance foreign exchange costs of final plans, preparation of complete bidding documents and related architectural and engineering services through assistance in the award of a construction contract for the proposed airport terminal complex. The passenger terminal complex will provide facilities required to accommodate rapidly increasing airport passenger traffic resulting primarily from increases in tourist traffic. Prior to authorization of the loan, the project and requirement therefor were intensively reviewed over a period of approximately four years by the firm Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (SOM), as well as AID staff. The feasibility study which supported the GOT application was prepared by SOM and financed under an amendment to Loan 664-A-006.

Physical Status: The draft loan agreement and implementation letter were forwarded to the GOT in January 1967. Concurrent with considering these documents the GOT is undertaking A&E service contract negotiations with SOM.

Financial Status: No disbursements have been made under the loan. It is expected that at least 50% of the loan funds will be disbursed during CY 1967.

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Country: EAST AFRICA

PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1966 Actual	FY 1967 Estimated	FY 1968 Proposed
TOTAL EAST AFRICA			
Development Loans	2.5	3.1	9.0
Technical Assistance	8.8	9.1	10.1
Total A.I.D. Assistance	11.3	12.2	19.1
EAST AFRICA REGIONAL			
Development Loans	1.6	0.2	1.1
Technical Assistance	2.1	2.4	3.0
Total	3.7	2.6	4.1
KENYA			
Development Loans	0.1	0.3	4.4
Technical Assistance	3.2	2.6	2.4
Total	3.3	2.9	6.8
TANZANIA			
Development Loans	0.1	2.2	1.0
Technical Assistance	1.6	2.2	2.4
Total	1.7	4.4	3.4
UGANDA			
Development Loans	0.7	0.4	2.5
Technical Assistance	2.0	1.9	2.3
Total	2.7	2.3	4.8

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

The basic U.S. objective in East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda) is the continued development of a responsible, progressive and relatively stable grouping of nations willing to exert a moderate influence in the solution of African problems.

In order to sustain continuing progress and stability, it is important that East Africa grow as a region rather than as three separate economies. As a larger economic unit the area's economic development, political stability and impact on African affairs will be enhanced. This can be done by harmonizing and integrating individual country economic links and development policies through East African regional institutions and relationships.

The region has good development possibilities with its large size and population (28 million people) and its substantial resources (rich farm land and cattle-raising areas), export crops and transportation network. A vigorous, growing East Africa would provide a forceful demonstration to other African countries of the advantages of joint efforts and would be a major constructive participant in wider groupings such as the Economic Community of Eastern Africa. It could also provide a stronger voice in efforts to solve African problems, such as those involving the "Horn" (where both Ethiopia and Kenya are at odds with the Somali Republic) the unity of the Congo (K) and the confrontation between southern Africa and other countries in sub-Sahara Africa.

The role of the A.I.D. program is to help the three countries, increasingly as a regional economic unit, overcome the most serious obstacles to their development, particularly in the fields of education, agriculture and transportation, and simultaneously to encourage and assist, to the extent possible, further progress in a system of regional relationships and development. A.I.D. therefore plans to provide as much of its future assistance as possible within a more coordinated multilateral approach to East Africa's development--including a proposed IBRD Consultative Group.

Key Obstacles to Achievement of Objectives

Since the failure of attempts to achieve political federation in 1964, East Africa's regional arrangements and institutions, which date back to 1948 and were the most highly developed in Africa at the end of the colonial period, have been subjected to nationalistic strains which have threatened to unravel them. Each country recently established an independent fiscal and monetary policy, and each competes with the others for a greater share of new industry and investment in the region. Absence of agreement on allocation of industries led Tanzania to impose tariffs on most of Kenya's and some of Uganda's manufactured goods. Recent nationalization actions by Tanzania have added a new negative element. The development of all three national

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Country: EAST AFRICA

economies is inhibited by an insufficiently varied and productive agricultural sector and by inadequate domestic savings to help finance development expenditures.

Other, equally significant obstacles hamper growth within each country. Tanzania's export earnings and government revenues depend heavily on the prices of sisal and cotton and Uganda's on the prices of cotton and coffee--commodities whose prices fluctuate widely. Kenya faces the problem of drawing inexperienced African farmers into its relatively efficient and large commercial agricultural sector, without loss of output.

Recent Performance

In spite of the forces tending to weaken East Africa's regional arrangements, other developments encourage cohesion and give grounds for some promise that new arrangements will retain the essentials of regional cooperation. Most of East Africa's regional institutions are now well established and operating efficiently with an experienced regional civil service, and each of the three governments has a separate reason for maintaining them. An East African Cooperation Commission, appointed by the three heads of state, has drafted a treaty containing a revised formula for continuing the cooperative arrangements. The treaty would provide for continuation of most of the existing arrangements in some form and for some new mechanisms, and will more realistically reflect the basic interests of the three countries. However, nationalization of foreign banks and certain enterprises by Tanzania in February 1967 could have an unsettling effect on the psychological climate for negotiation of the treaty. Similarly, the continuing imposition of exchange controls by Tanzania would impede the operation of the common market.

The three governments, responsive in part to the views of the United States and other aid donors, reversed earlier decisions to establish separate country universities and decided to continue the single University of East Africa through at least 1970.

Kenya and Tanzania have pledged to associate themselves in an Economic Community of Eastern Africa, which Ethiopia, Zambia, Malawi, Somalia, Mauritius and Burundi have agreed to join. In addition, Uganda and several other countries have indicated their intention of joining. Rhodesia's seizure of independence and its resultant pressures on Zambia have drawn Zambia and Tanzania more closely together in cooperation, which includes Zambia's increased use of Tanzania's transportation and port facilities to move its copper to the sea and to facilitate movement of its imports.

Kenya has been successful in reducing its serious capital flight by effective efforts to win investor confidence and by introducing exchange controls recommended by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Its new Five-Year Development Plan, issued in 1966, is keyed to priority needs in agriculture, education and industrial development. Kenya's 1965 GNP growth of 2.4%, hampered because of drought conditions and resulting low agricultural production, rose to an estimated 6.4% in 1966.

Tanzania's drought was the primary reason for a relatively small increase in GNP in 1965, far below the generally rapid growth of recent years and the 7% increase estimated for 1966. Nevertheless, Tanzania continued to finance over half its development program in FY 1966 from its own resources. Private investment increased in 1965 by 37% and manufacturing output continued its steady growth with a 10.3% increase, though Tanzania's February nationalization measures in all likelihood will adversely affect this growth in the future. Tanzania appears to be making a more realistic and effective approach to agriculture by improving and adapting existing agricultural efforts in place of its previous emphasis on a major resettlement program.

Uganda's coup in March 1966, and the related political difficulties, have had little apparent effect on economic activity. However, the 3.9% increase in real GNP in 1965 was probably not equalled in 1966 because of a smaller increase in non-agricultural output. Uganda has drastically reduced its cotton subsidy, which will encourage a shift of land away from cotton into other crops and will serve indirectly to help its balance of payments by reducing purchasing power. The government instituted exchange controls last year to reduce capital outflow.

U.S. Strategy

A.I.D. strategy is to contribute, in conjunction with other donors, to helping East Africa attain its potential as an integrated economic area by concentrating assistance on projects designed to achieve this purpose. These will include projects in support of regional institutions or of other joint activities of the three countries, and "country" projects to build up institutions or develop resources of any one of the countries to enable it to contribute to and benefit from the economic strength of the region as a whole.

A.I.D. strongly supports the establishment of the proposed IERD Consultative Group and, when it is established, will provide assistance within the framework of the multilaterally coordinated program.

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Country: EAST AFRICA

In the event that negotiations for continuing economic cooperation among the three East African states should fail, the United States will reconsider the extent to which development assistance will be extended to them.

FY 1968 Program

Assistance designed to implement U.S. strategy in FY 1968 is provided in the East Africa Regional Program and bilateral programs in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Though the programs vary to fit each situation and were devised in harmony with the setting of each, their similar focus reflects the similarity of the key development problems in each country and the regional development objective common to each program.

The four proposed programs for FY 1968 total \$10.1 million for Technical Assistance and \$9 million for Development Loans. They continue as in FY 1967 to focus on (a) teacher training and development of skilled manpower, to permit Africanization without severe loss of efficiency and (b) agricultural diversification and increased productivity.

Among the many donors assisting East Africa, the United Kingdom provides around 45% of total assistance, the Soviet bloc and Communist China nearly 25%, the United States 15%, Yugoslavia 6%, and the World Bank group 6%. Other donors include the Scandinavian countries, West Germany, Canada, Austria, Israel, India, the Netherlands, Taiwan, South Korea and Japan. Total assistance to East Africa from non-U.S. donors, which varies widely from year to year, has averaged over \$185 million annually in recent years.

Education. Educational expansion is a major goal of the three governments of East Africa. They all are increasing enrollments substantially, as well as their investment in schools, teacher

training and specialized training facilities. Of special importance in meeting East Africa's dire shortage of experienced administrative personnel is the specialized training being given in the three countries in Institutes of Administration. The FY 1968 A.I.D. programs in education and manpower include loans to expand teacher training and university facilities; operational and advisory personnel to assist in curricula development, program planning, school administration and school design; and assistance in improving teacher training. The programs also contain projects emphasizing specific manpower training, such as on-the-job training of stevedore foremen, pilot training, vocational and agricultural programs, and police training. The World Bank group has provided substantial loans for expansion of educational facilities, and West Germany and others have also assisted in education.

Agriculture. Increased production of food, particularly cereals and livestock, is being vigorously pushed by the three East African governments. Agricultural cooperative societies, already strong in Tanzania, are being encouraged in Kenya and Uganda so that farmers will help themselves in meeting production, marketing, and credit problems. A.I.D. projects in agriculture in the four FY 1968 programs focus on developing more effective rural credit institutions; improving and expanding agricultural and veterinary colleges; training agricultural specialists; improving crops, livestock husbandry, and range management; strengthening farm management, marketing, and handling and processing of commercial crops; and conducting feasibility surveys. A survey on the feasibility of regional grain storage is another project possibility.

Other Sectors. The FY 1968 program also includes assistance for public safety, transportation, communications, and youth leadership in Kenya, as well as development of East African wildlife management ability.

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PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30/66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds	Amount		
Veterinary Faculty--U.E.A.	618-12-660-602	1962	1970	1,116	884	210	250	192	TA	210	607	2,143
Regional Program Support	618-11-990-610	1965	Cont.	470	446	297	260	61	TA	352	Continuing	
Wildlife Conservation & Management	618-11-190-613	1965	1969	42	22	55	56	19	TA	70	75	242
Secondary Teacher Training and Supply	618-11-650-601	1961	1964	5,550	4,398	-	652	500	TA	-	-	5,550
University of East Africa General Support	618-11-660-614	1964	1970	634	282	448	400	400	TA	406	262	1,750
Teacher Education in East Africa (TEEA)	618-11-650-617	1964	1970	2,223	1,107	759	900	975	TA	893	1,345	5,220
Makerere Agriculture Faculty--U.E.A.	618-11-120-618	1964	1970	283	54	267	200	296	TA	256	415	1,221
EACSO-Tax Administration Assistance	618-11-790-620	1965	1969	327	30	82	180	199	TA	258	283	950
East African Airways Pilot Training	618-11-390-625	1966	1968	145	-	-	25	120	TA	120	-	265
EACSO-Agriculture Economics Research*	618-11-190-XXX	1968	1972	-	-	-	-	-	TA	280	1,220	1,500
Air Traffic Control*	618-11-390-XXX	1968	1970	-	-	-	-	-	TA	205	410	615
									Subtotal	TA	3,050	
									Total	SA	-	
									Total		3,050	

*New project--see TABLE Va

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	8	10	10
Participating agency.....	2	2	9
Contractor technicians.....	174	167	125
Total	184	179	144

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	24	14	16
Contract	-	-	-
Total	24	14	16

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1968 PROJECTS

Shaded areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

COUNTRY: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE Va

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1968		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Air Traffic Control	618-11-390-XXX	TA	205	This project will provide operational assistance to the Directorate of Civil Aviation (DCA) by financing the services of seven U.S. air traffic controllers probably through a PASA with the Federal Aviation Agency, to fill staff vacancies which threaten to endanger vital air transportation in East Africa. DCA will cover costs of basic salary, housing and ancillary benefits comparable to East African or expatriate personnel; AID will provide salary differential between these costs and U.S. pay and benefit standards at an estimated cost of \$205,000 per annum for three years.
EACSO--Agriculture Economics Research	618-11-190-XXX	TA	280	This project will assist in staffing an agricultural economics research organization within the East African Common Services Organization (EACSO) to expand its current efforts, now mainly directed toward providing scientific information in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and animal diseases. EACSO's efforts to date have not emphasized adequately research into the economic and social conditions required to accelerate development of the agriculture sector. Under this project, six agricultural economists and rural sociologists will assist in the establishment of a unit to carry out applied research and analysis in farm management, production, and marketing. FY 1968 funding is proposed to cover costs of the initial 18 months of contract services for the six U.S. technicians (\$270,000) plus supporting commodities (\$10,000) for use by the technicians.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/66

COUNTRY: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

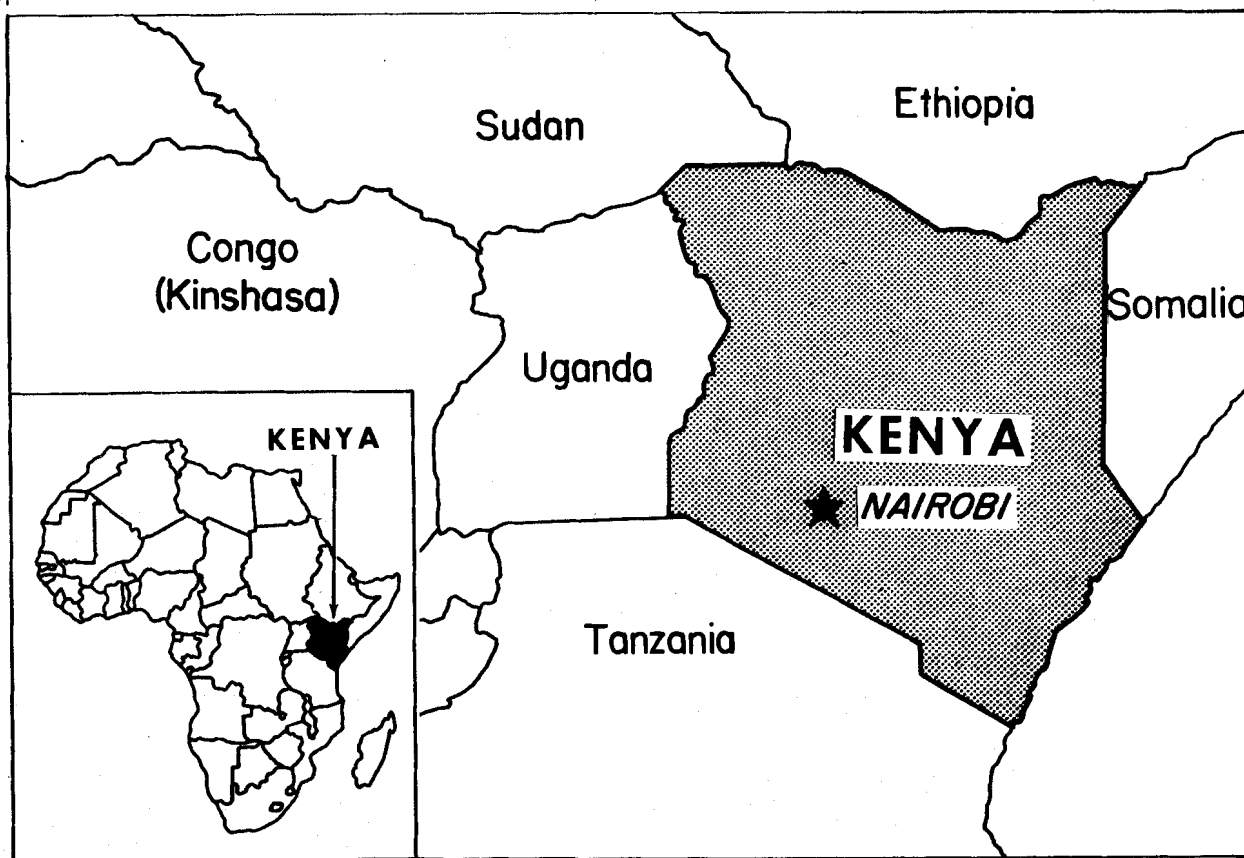
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

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					
618-H-001	University College, Phase II	6/26/64	7/14/65	10	40	3/4	2	1,500	1,116	U.S.\$	-	4
618-H-002	University College Nairobi	5/16/66	8/11/66	10	40	1	2½	850	-	U.S.\$	-	-
618-H-003	University College	6/27/66	9/24/66	10	40	1	2½	700	-	U.S.\$	-	-
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	3,050	1,116	XXXX	-	4

Kenya

Kenya



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	9.6	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	90
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	3.0	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	43
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	225	People Per Doctor	9,700
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	43	Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	20-25
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	10	Pupils as Percent of Population.....	11
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	70-75		<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>

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PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: KENYA

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6 30 66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6 30 67	FY 1968				
									Funds	Amount			
Range Development	615-11-190-100	1961	1969	565	383	63	95	150	TA	47	57	732	
Crop and Livestock Development	615-11-110-101	1956	1969	2,760	2,118	269	410	501	TA	207	277	3,513	
Higher Agricultural Education	615-11-110-102	1960	1969	717	463	120	175	199	TA	110	11	958	
Agricultural Support	615-11-190-121	1964	Cont.	218	201	130	133	14	TA	138		Continuing	
Fisheries Development	615-11-180-130	1965	1969	40	27	56	42	27	TA	119	120	335	
Agricultural Planning Assistance	615-11-190-133	1965	1970	110	0	69	47	132	TA	95	95	369	
English Language Teacher Training	615-11-640-107	1963	1968	679	308	215	332	254	TA	101	-	995	
Vocational Agricultural Education	615-11-620-110	1964	1969	647	370	114	197	194	TA	172	40	973	
Education Support	615-11-690-122	1964	Cont.	121	119	55	54	3	TA	56		Continuing	
Radio/Correspondence Education	615-11-650-129	1967	1970	-	-	160	43	117	TA	135	150	445	
Training for Public Services	615-11-770-112	1962	1968	1,565	1,394	97	111	157	TA	106	-	1,768	
Public Safety	615-11-710-126	1965	1968	507	460	108	72	83	TA	199	-	814	
Rural Community Development	615-11-810-114	1960	1968	985	901	63	74	73	TA	30	-	1,078	
National Youth Service	615-11-990-123	1964	1968	2,749	1,932	78	423	472	TA	175	-	3,002	
Radio/TV Information Development	615-11-960-134	1966	1968	252	3	237	134	352	TA	185	-	674	
Technical Support	615-11-990-000	1960	Cont.	1,343	1,326	251	258	10	TA	280		Continuing	
Housing Development	615-11-890-136	1967	1968	-	-	25	5	20	TA	25	-	50	
Labor Development	615-11-410-125	1966	1968	69	-	-	40	29	TA	35	-	104	
Feasibility Surveys	615-12-990-115	1964	Cont.	124	108	40	46	10	TA	35		Continuing	
Scholarship Program <u>1/</u>	615-11-770-137	1964	Cont.	470	260	400	380	230	TA	130		Continuing	
									Subtotal	TA	2,380		
									Total	SA	-		
									Total		2,380		

1/ Included under Regional Program in FY 1967 Congressional Presentation.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	17	21	22
Participating agency.....	-	3	7
Contractor technicians.....	30	44	43
Total	47	68	72

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	107	101	62
Contract	31	83	24
Total	138	184	86

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/66

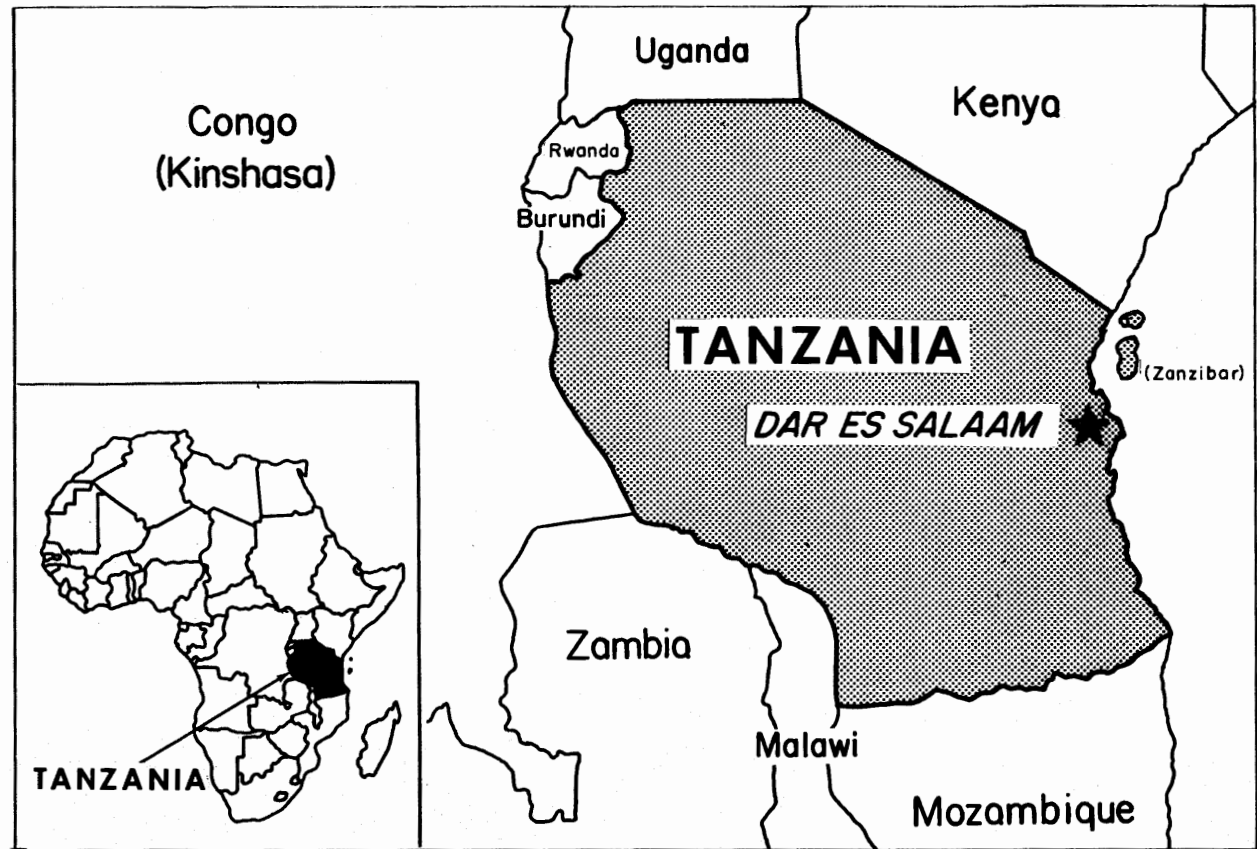
COUNTRY: KENYA

(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 Repayment	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	25	3½	3½	2,200	899	U.S.\$	-	1
615-H-003	Polytechnic Institute	6/24/65	8/24/65	10	40	1	2½	550	98	U.S.\$	-	-
615-H-004	Two Roads Engineering	5/31/66	6/29/66	10	40	1	2½	140	95	U.S.\$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	2,890	1,092	XXXX	-	1

Tanzania



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	10.7
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	1.9
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	363
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	30
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	50
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	n.a.

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	71
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	35-40
People Per Doctor	19,700
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	15-20
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	7
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

Shaded areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30/66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds	Amount			
Technical Education	621-11-610-050	1964	1969	589	145	168	225	387	TA	301	400	1,458	
Educational Materials & Advisory Services	621-11-690-065	1965	Cont.	138	44	110	100	104	TA	170	Continuing		
Secondary Vocational Agricultural Education	621-11-620-074	1966	1970	35	-	15	15	35	TA	252	700	1,002	
Zanzibar Technical School	621-12-610-078	1964	1969	289	256	653	275	411	TA	90	20	1,052	
Agricultural College	621-11-110-044	1962	1969	1,056	713	231	270	304	TA	255	325	1,867	
Rufiji Basin Development	621-11-190-082	1967	1967	-	-	34	32	2	TA	-	-	34	
Agriculture Production Surveys*	621-11-110-XXX	1968	1973	-	-	-	-	-	TA	240	575	815	
Strengthening Public Service	621-11-700-009	1961	1970	794	491	114	235	182	TA	130	150	1,188	
Public Services Staff (OPEX)	621-11-720-051	1964	1969	765	84	190	250	621	TA	520	625	2,100	
Public Safety Training	621-11-710-049	1964	Cont.	182	124	-	44	14	TA	50	Continuing		
Community Development	621-11-810-007	1961	1968	1,354	1,086	134	200	202	TA	147	-	1,635	
Technical Support	621-11-990-000	1961	Cont.	764	735	252	260	21	TA	295	Continuing		
									Subtotal	TA	2,450		
										SA	-		
									Total		2,450		

*New project--see TABLE Va

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	9	12	13
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	26	49	61
Total	35	61	74

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	126	43	52
Contract	10	12	10
Total	136	55	62

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1968 PROJECTS

Shaded areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE Va

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1968		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Agriculture Production Surveys	621-11-110-XXX	TA	240	Expansion of the agricultural sector beyond the traditional subsistence level is a critical element of development of Tanzania, as in many other parts of Africa. The purpose of this project is to identify a number of productive agricultural activities capable of development on a commercial basis with good prospects of early returns through a preliminary study designed to identify most likely prospects, to be followed by specific feasibility studies. Likely areas of study which have been brought to A.I.D.'s attention include a scheme for breeding improvement and marketing of livestock raised in the Northern region of Tanzania, development of fresh water fisheries, crop diversification and increased production and marketing in urban centers of fruits and vegetables. These studies are expected to result in investment by Tanzania and by other donors in specific development projects. FY 1968 funds would provide short and longer term services (approximately 90 man-months) of technicians under contract to perform the preliminary reconnaissance, followed by feasibility studies of specific project proposals.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/66

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 Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
621-H-002	Dar Es Salaam Water Supply	12/1/62	5/20/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	2,200	1,957	U.S. \$	-	16
621-H-003	Regional Urban Water Supplies	4/22/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	1,300	591	U.S. \$	-	4
621-H-004	University College Dar Es Salaam Phase I	5/15/63	10/9/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	800	788	U.S. \$	-	8
621-H-005	Teacher Training College Dar Es Salaam	5/28/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	800	769	U.S. \$	-	6
621-H-006	Community Development Training Center	6/14/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	250	213	U.S. \$	-	2
621-H-007	Agricultural College--Morogo	6/26/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	1,250	578	U.S. \$	-	4
621-H-008	Program Loan	7/18/63	12/6/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	1,000	216	U.S. \$	-	1
621-H-010	Equipment Loan--Culverting	2/5/64	3/13/64	10	40	3/4	2	925	905	U.S. \$	-	10
621-H-011	Bunda-Nansio Road	2/28/64	8/28/64	10	40	3/4	2	2,025	389	U.S. \$	-	-
621-H-012	Community Development Training Center Phase II	9/17/65	12/21/65	10	40	1	2½	140	-	U.S. \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	10,690	6,406	XXXX	-	51

Uganda



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	7.7
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.5
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	91
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	85
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	16
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	90-95

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	87
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	n.a.
People Per Doctor	12,600
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	25
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	7
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

Blank areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: UGANDA

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30 66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30 67	Funds	Amount		
Agriculture Cooperatives	617-15-140-006	1963	1970	1,675	1,213	217	375	304	TA	300	550	2,742
Agriculture Extension	617-11-110-012	1963	1970	1,368	1,169	159	220	138	TA	145	300	1,972
Livestock Development	617-11-130-015	1963	1970	1,019	796	223	260	186	TA	255	425	1,922
Agriculture Education	617-11-110-023	1963	1970	779	325	113	350	217	TA	320	500	1,712
Agriculture Administration	617-11-190-044	1967	1972	-	-	122	115	7	TA	80	320	522
Comprehensive Secondary Girls School	617-11-650-011	1961	1971	1,721	1,225	184	300	380	TA	300	700	2,905
Educational Development	617-11-690-027	1965	1972	189	100	185	150	124	TA	145	465	984
Public Service Training	617-11-790-016	1963	Cont.	528	421	194	210	91	TA	60	Continuing	
Institute of Public Administration	617-11-770-019	1965	1971	280	-	135	175	240	TA	145	400	960
Public Service Staff Support	617-11-720-038	1967	1971	-	-	100	10	90	TA	240	700	1,040
Technical Support	617-11-990-000	1962	Cont.	1,039	1,024	238	235	18	TA	260	Continuing	
Subtotal									TA	2,250		
Total									SA	-		
Total										2,250		

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	14	18	18
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	31	34	45
Total	45	52	63

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	127	140	122
Contract	-	-	-
Total	127	140	122

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/66

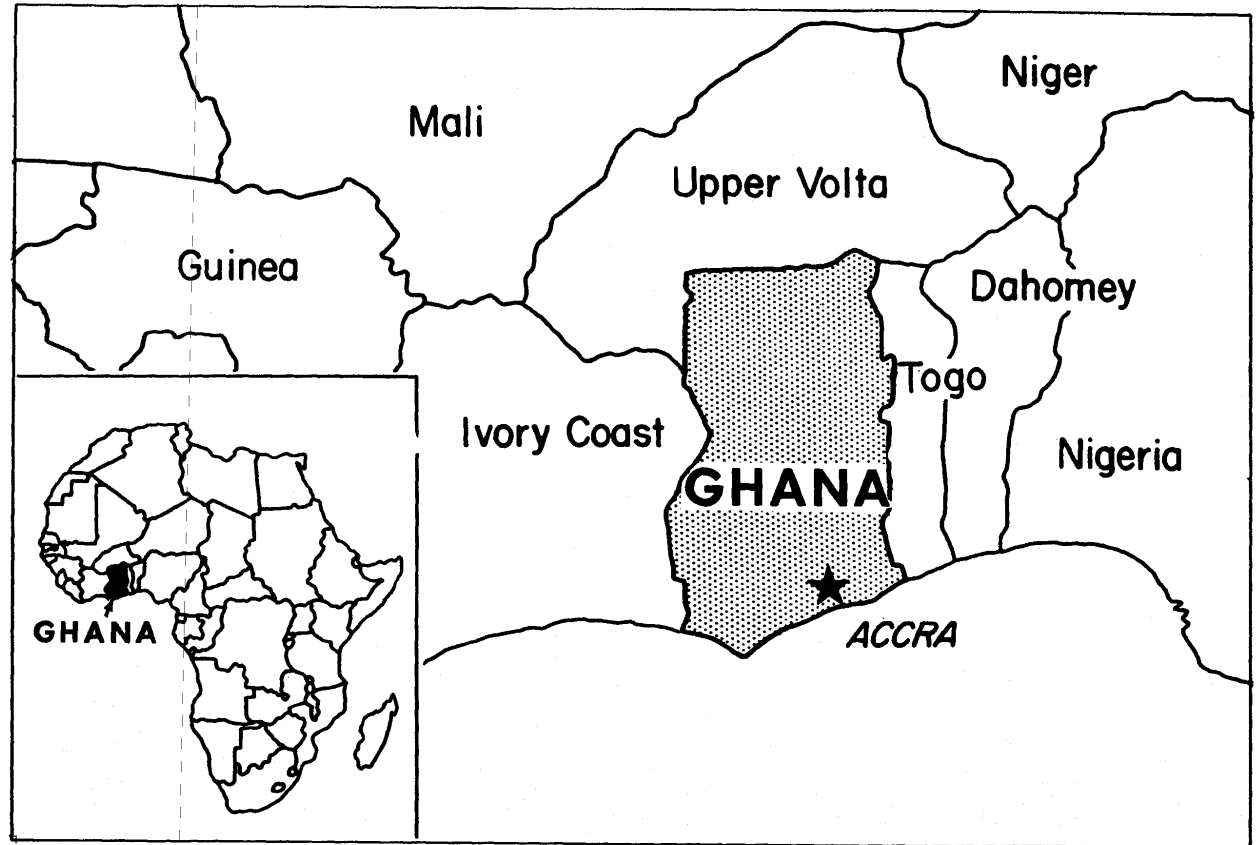
COUNTRY: UGANDA

(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	Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd. Two-Step	7/27/62	10/4/63	3 10	15 40	4 3/4	4 3/4	2,000	304	E.A. sh. U.S. \$	-	2
617-H-002	Secondary School Expansion	6/29/63	11/11/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	2,400	2,302	U.S. \$	-	15
617-H-003	Kyambogo Teacher Training College	6/23/64	10/19/64	10	40	3/4	2	400	301	U.S. \$	-	-
617-H-004	Ankole-Masaka Ranching Scheme	2/4/66	4/2/66	10	40	1	2½	650	-	U.S. \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	5,450	2,907	XXXX	-	17

Ghana



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	8.0
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.7
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	92
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	86
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	22
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	55

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	285
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	38
People Per Doctor	12,000
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	20-25
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	17
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

Shaded areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

Country: GHANA

PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
	Actual	Estimated	Proposed
Development Loans	-	21.0	11.0
Technical Assistance	1.5	2.2	2.5
Contingency Fund	0.2	xxx	xxx
Total A.I.D. Assistance	1.7	23.2	13.5

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

The basic U.S. objective is to help Ghana evolve democratic policies and institutions and assume a stronger role as a moderate and positive voice in African and UN affairs. With the overthrow of the Nkrumah regime, Ghana now has an opportunity to eliminate the destructive influences of that regime and to realize its excellent potential for economic growth, sound government and constructive leadership. The A.I.D. program seeks to help Ghana reestablish its economic vitality so that it may fulfill this potential.

Key Obstacles to Achievement of Objectives

Ghana's greatest problem is a disrupted economy inherited from the extravagance and mismanagement of the Nkrumah administration. Ghana has a serious balance-of-payments deficit, caused by heavy interest and principal payments on a \$730 million external debt and the need to sustain a minimum inflow of essential commodities. In spite of rigorous restraints on imports, foreign exchange reserves are at a very low level. Other major problems arising from the Nkrumah regime's policies, which the new government is facing, are unemployment, inflation, shortages of food and raw materials, and serious dislocations of the private industrial and agricultural sectors. Fluctuation in the world price of Ghana's principal export commodity--cocoa--has also been a serious problem.

Recent Country Performance

Since Nkrumah's overthrow in February 1966, Ghana has been governed by a National Liberation Council (NLC) composed of military and police officers. The NLC considers itself an interim caretaker government and has already appointed a constitutional and electoral committee in its plan to return control to a civilian government, possibly within two or three years.

Meanwhile the NLC, following closely the advice of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), has adopted a wide range of progressive and prudent policies to meet Ghana's economic problems. The new government is avoiding additional medium-term supplier credits (which now bulk large in Ghana's debt), has cut its budget sharply, and is trying to encourage private foreign and domestic enterprise and investment. It is discontinuing uneconomic projects, even at the political cost of discharging many employees. It also has begun to shift emphasis from state farms to private farms and to give greater attention to the use of fertilizers and insecticides, seed multiplication, farm-to-market roads, produce transport, agricultural training, and credit.

The new government has been energetic and effective in obtaining assistance from other donors. In December 1966, Ghana persuaded creditor countries (mainly European) to defer about \$150 million in servicing of medium-term debts due between June 1966 and December 1968. The IMF has authorized \$53.7 million total drawings during 1966, including \$36.4 million for a standby and \$17.3 for compensatory financing. An additional drawing may be available in FY 1968. During FYs 1964-1966 Canada, the U.K., West Germany, and the UN together provided about \$29 million in assistance.

U.S. Strategy

The United States is encouraging and supporting the Ghanaian government's stabilization program and development plans. During the 1967-68 stabilization period, the A.I.D. program will help restore and strengthen Ghana's productive capacity, primarily by providing essential imports, which will also help to relieve Ghana's critical balance-of-payments deficit. An expanded Technical Assistance program will help the government carry out key reforms in agriculture, industry and other vital sectors, create a sound basis for the next development plan and facilitate the preparation of well-designed capital projects.

Central to A.I.D. strategy for Ghana is a coordinated multilateral framework for the provision of external aid. Since the coup, the IMF and IBRD have been playing an important role in shaping Ghana's economic policy, and the IMF with IBRD assistance is prepared to lead a multilateral assistance group. The Ghanaian government has expressed its desire for such an arrangement, and plans are being made for the first meeting this spring. A.I.D. will also promote cooperative approaches to common development problems between Ghana and neighboring states.

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Country: GHANA

A.I.D. project loans will be provided to the greatest extent possible for regional projects, and the Technical Assistance program will continue to concentrate on the key sectors of agriculture, industry and infrastructure development.

FY 1968 Program

The proposed FY 1968 A.I.D. program in Ghana amounts to \$13.5 million--\$11 million in Development Loans and \$2.5 million in Technical Assistance. P.L. 480 sales of \$15 million are also planned.

Program Loan for Essential Imports. The largest portion of the A.I.D. program in Ghana consists of program loans of \$20 million in FY 1967 and \$10 million in FY 1968. These loans are to help Ghana narrow its large balance-of-payments deficit and make available spare parts necessary to keep agricultural and transport machinery operating, raw materials for manufacturing and agricultural enterprises, and essential consumer goods. The current estimate is that Ghana's deficit will be about \$390 million for 1967 and 1968 combined. About 40% of this deficit is expected to be met by debt rescheduling, in which the United States played an important role, though holding only a minor part of the burdensome medium-term debt. 30% may be met by the IMF, West Germany, the U.K., Canada and other countries, and about 15% from A.I.D. and P.L. 480 programs, with at least 15% still uncovered.

Agriculture. A.I.D. is assisting Ghana's agricultural program reorientation in FY 1967 and FY 1968 through projects in agricultural extension and education, agricultural economics and marketing, credit and cooperatives, and water supply.

Industry. Most of A.I.D.'s assistance to the development of industry is to help operate the National Investment Bank, for which A.I.D. is supplementing the salary of an American advisor in FY 1967, has arranged for assistance by the International Executive Service Corps, and is contracting for project analyses.

Infrastructure. To help Ghana rebuild its economic infrastructure and provide a basis for future investment, A.I.D. expects to contract for some of the sector and project feasibility studies in transportation, communications and power which will be recommended by the IMF and IBRD.

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PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: GHANA

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30/66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds	Amount		
Agriculture Extension & Production	641-11-110-007	1958	1970	2,128	1,881	193	365	75	TA	245	375	2,941
Agricultural Education	641-11-110-008	1958	1970	1,762	1,637	292	344	73	TA	339	562	2,955
Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ghana	641-11-110-041	1966	1970	81	-	94	95	80	TA	7	5	187
Livestock & Poultry Development	641-11-130-038	1958	1971	355	330	31	56	-	TA	29	73	488
Agricultural Economics & Marketing	641-11-140-039	1965	1971	93	93	38	35	3	TA	30	76	237
Agricultural Credit & Coop Bank	641-11-140-040	1967	1971	9	5	40	13	31	TA	6	40	95
Volta River Authority	641-11-180-028	1963	1971	49	37	37	30	19	TA	38	79	203
National Water Supply Development	641-11-520-037	1963	1970	212	166	81	86	41	TA	93	169	555
Rural Public Works	641-11-830-022	1960	1969	247	177	91	132	29	TA	100	111	549
National Investment Bank	641-15-920-030	1963	1969	246	189	443	235	265	TA	541	655	1,885
Human Resources Development	641-11-990-035	1962	Cont.	179	58	70	144	47	TA	134	Continuing	
Feasibility Studies	641-11-990-XXX	1967	Cont.	-	-	411	230	181	TA	550	Continuing	
Technical Support	641-11-990-000	1958	1971	2,149	2,101	329	305	72	TA	338	Continuing	
									Subtotal	TA	2,450	
										SA	-	
									Total		2,450	

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	26	34	36
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	4	21	27
Total	30	55	63

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	72	43	32
Contract	-	-	-
Total	72	43	32

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/66

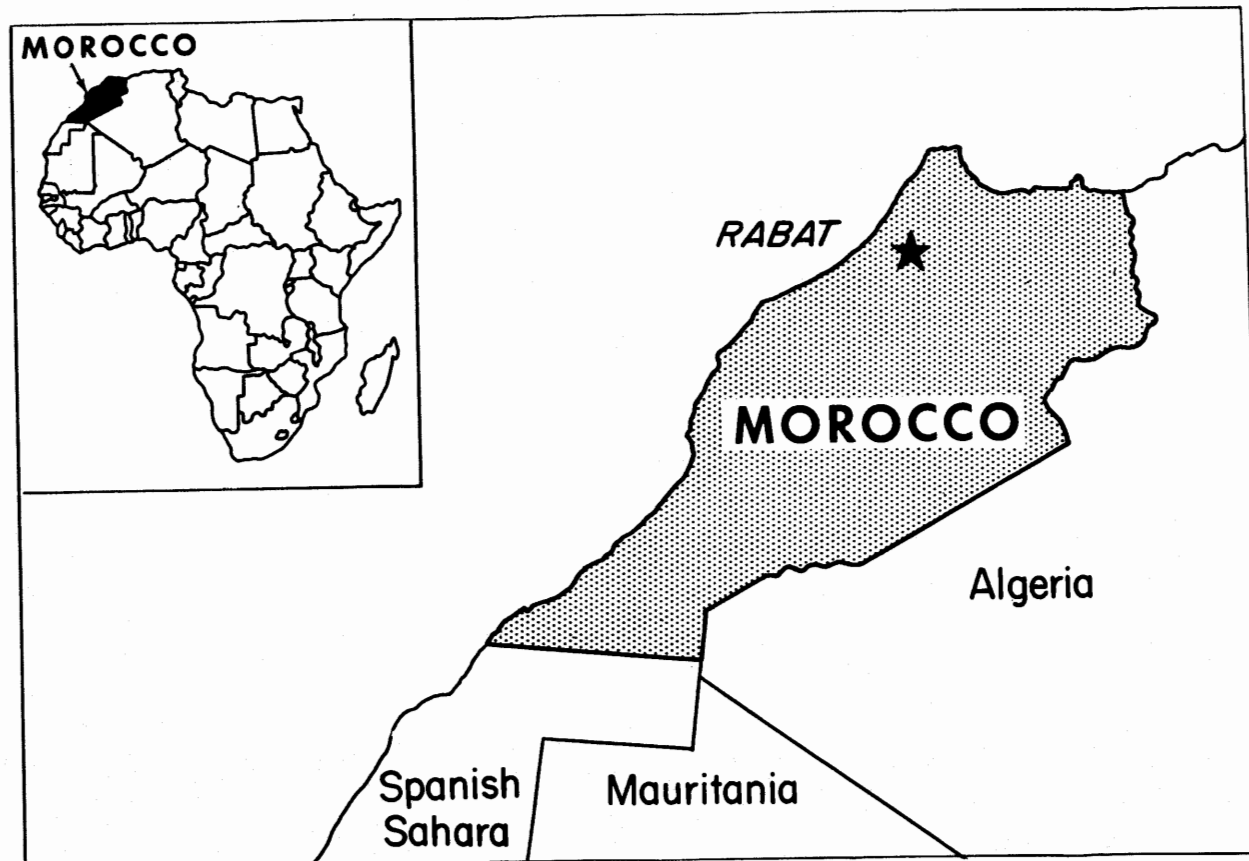
COUNTRY: GHANA

(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					
641-H-002	Volta River Authority	9/1/61	2/8/62	1	30	3½	3½	27,000	20,064	U.S. \$	150	875
641-H-003	Construction of Aluminium Smelter	6/28/62	2/8/62	4	24	5 3/4	5 3/4	55,000	33,500	U.S. \$	-	499
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	82,000	53,564	XXXX	150	1,374

Morocco



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	13.7	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	196
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	3.1	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	50
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	172	People Per Doctor	10,800
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	80	Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	10-15
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	35	Pupils as Percent of Population.....	10
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	70	(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

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Country: MOROCCO

PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1966 Actual	FY 1967 Estimated	FY 1968 Proposed
Development Loans	2.5	1.0	5.0
Technical Assistance	0.7	1.5	1.5
Total A.I.D. Assistance	3.2	2.5	6.5

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

U.S. objectives in Morocco are to help strengthen Morocco's association with the free world; to encourage a continuation of Morocco's active efforts toward Maghrebian cooperation and constructive role in the UN and Organization for African Unity (OAU), and on Middle East, African and world affairs; and to ensure continued U.S. use of strategic and communications facilities.

To achieve these objectives, Morocco must be reasonably stable and must improve the standard of living of its people. The United States encourages the Moroccan government to adopt sound economic policies, and through the A.I.D. program helps it to overcome specific bottlenecks impeding development, while also recognizing that Morocco's economic ties are traditionally with Europe.

Key Obstacles to Achievement of Objectives

Morocco's annual population increase of over 3% has offset its relatively small increase in GNP in recent years. Total agricultural production has remained static, although consumption of agricultural products has risen, requiring increased imports. An even worse situation existed in 1966, when a drought reduced wheat production by 35%.

In the past, French nationals have met much of Morocco's skilled manpower needs. Their departure since independence, and more recently as the result of some deterioration in French-Moroccan relations, has left vacant positions with not enough trained Moroccans to fill them.

As a result of increasing Moroccan apprehension over Algeria's extensive military assistance from the USSR, the economic burden of national defense expenditures, about 17% of government expenditures in 1965, may increase in 1967.

Recent Country Performance

Morocco has attempted to overcome or lessen the major obstacles to its development. The government launched a population control program in 1966 in cooperation with the Ford Foundation. Despite the tightness of the budget and shortage of trained technicians, the government is engaged in a wide range of projects aimed at increasing agricultural production. Morocco's conscientious effort to stabilize the internal economy and balance international accounts, with International Monetary Fund (IMF) guidance, led in 1965 to a balance-of-payments surplus on current account for the first time since 1960. Its rate of economic growth, however, reflects a relatively stagnant economy.

U.S. Strategy

U.S. assistance strategy in Morocco is to encourage, under the leadership of an IERD Consultative Group, Morocco's adoption of policies and actions necessary to cope with the country's difficult social and economic problems. A.I.D. has completed the transition from the earlier program in support of U.S. base rights to one oriented toward economic development. The program now concentrates on activities simultaneously increasing Morocco's output and tending to improve the balance of payments--increasing food production, stimulating tourism and encouraging private investment in vital Moroccan industries.

The United States recognizes that Morocco must secure its traditional relationships with Europe, especially the European Economic Community (EEC), and with the other Maghreb countries, and encourages Morocco to use the development expertise of private American foundations.

FY 1968 Program

The proposed FY 1968 A.I.D. program of \$6.5 million includes \$5 million for Development Loans and \$1.5 million for Technical Assistance. P.L. 480 sales of \$26.4 million are also planned for FY 1968. The IERD Consultative Group for Morocco is expected to be established early in 1967 and will coordinate major assistance from the United States, West Germany, Kuwait, and hopefully France. In 1965 and 1966, loans and grants from non-U.S. donors exceeded \$100 million each year.

Agriculture. King Hassan launched a massive self-help effort in the fall of 1966 to increase cereal yields by 30%. Under this program, the government has sold fertilizer and seeds on easy credit to farmers, furnished instruction in fertilizer use, and

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Country: MOROCCO

provided ploughing and other services by modern farm equipment. A.I.D. is assisting this effort with an estimated \$800,000 of Technical Assistance in FY 1968 and local currency loans from P.L. 480 proceeds.

Additional projects designed to increase dry land farming productivity will be continued in FY 1968. These include encouraging forage cultivation and distributing improved breeds of poultry and livestock. A.I.D. in FY 1968 will consider a \$5 million Development Loan to construct distribution canals and other related works to follow up on past U.S. help in the development of irrigation in the Lower Moulouya River Basin which will increase Morocco's food production.

Private Industry and Tourism. To encourage the development of private industry and tourism, the government has cut profit taxes, announced a ten-year guarantee against tax increases and made loans to private investors. A.I.D. is providing Technical Assistance for an Investment Promotion Center to encourage private investment, both foreign and Moroccan. A Development Loan may be made in the future for a chemical and fertilizer complex which will help raise food production.

Foreign exchange earnings from tourism are growing rapidly--from \$25 million in 1961 to \$66 million in 1965. A.I.D. also plans to provide Technical Assistance and training in FY 1968 for the Moroccan Tourist Office. A Development Loan is planned in FY 1967 for the design and construction of airline operation and maintenance facilities at Nouasseur International Airport near Casablanca.

Shaded areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6.30.66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6.30.67	FY 1968			
									Funds	Amount		
Cereals Production	608-11-130-058	1967	1971	-	-	223	23	200	TA	329	485	1,037
National Agricultural Planning	608-11-120-036	1963	1969	315	256	300	189	170	TA	105	105	825
Forage Development	608-11-130-044	1963	1968	118	114	80	70	14	TA	100	-	298
Poultry Development	608-11-130-054	1963	1970	66	45	44	50	15	TA	62	113	285
Livestock Breed Improvement	608-11-130-065	1966	1970	4	4	30	25	5	TA	26	50	110
Promotion Nationale	608-11-990-046	1967	1971	-	-	56	10	46	TA	170	427	653
Pasture and Range Management	608-11-130-078	1966	1970	4	4	10	3	7	TA	29	110	153
Tourism Development	608-11-240-050	1965	1969	34	34	150	25	125	TA	130	75	389
Industrial Dev. & Private Enterprise Promotion	608-11-930-042	1962	1971	408	396	80	62	30	TA	95	291	874
Industrial Mgt. & Engineering Training	608-11-280-040	1962	1969	200	195	32	17	20	TA	72	69	373
Manpower Plan Assistance	608-11-990-080	1967	Cont.	-	-	66	36	30	TA	30	Continuing	
General Training	608-11-990-083	1967	Cont.	-	-	242	150	92	TA	146	Continuing	
Technical Support	608-11-990-000	1957	Cont.	2,698	2,665	174	187	20	TA	176	Continuing	
Subtotal									TA	1,470		
Total									SA	-		
Total										1,470		

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	15	19	19
Participating agency.....	1	1	3
Contractor technicians.....	3	22	12
Total	19	42	34

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	5	24	73
Contract	17	32	23
Total	22	56	96

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/66

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

(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					
608-A-001	Lower Maoulouya Irrigation Project	12/4/59	3/16/60	1	28	3½	3½	23,000	17,704	Dirhams	1,175	998
608-H-020	Nouasseur Air Base Conversion	5/27/64	4/19/66	10	40	3/4	2	2,300	656	U.S. \$	-	2
608-H-020A	Nouasseur Air Base Conversion	1/3/66	4/19/66	10	40	1	2½	2,400	-	U.S. \$	-	-
608-H-026	Agadir Hotel	4/7/66	5/16/66	3	15	5½	5½	150	-	U.S. \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	27,850	18,360	XXXX	1,175	1,000



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	13.9
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.9
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	967
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	14
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	12
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	90

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	104
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	40
People Per Doctor	29,500
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	10-15
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	4
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

Country: **SUDAN**

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PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1966 Actual	FY 1967 Estimated	FY 1968 Proposed
Development Loans	10.5	1.2	1.7
Technical Assistance	3.2	3.3	2.8
Contingency Fund	-	3.7	xxx
Total A.I.D. Assistance	<u>13.7</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>4.5</u>

Objectives of U. S. Assistance

The basic U. S. objective is to help Sudan achieve a stable and unified nation, responsive within a democratic framework to the development needs and aspirations of its people, and sympathetic to free world principles. Sudan is the largest country in Africa, bordering on eight countries, and bridging the Moslem-Arab northern Africa and sub-Saharan Africa. Sudan has the resource potential to support substantial economic growth and already has highly developed agricultural schemes and rapidly expanding light manufacturing output.

By providing aid in coordination with other donors and within the IBRD Consultative Group framework when reestablished, A.I.D. seeks to strengthen Sudan's development efforts so that it may offer an example of economic progress under responsible rule and strengthen its constructive role in both African and Arab affairs.

Key Obstacles to Achievement of Objectives

Economic development has been hampered by (a) recent political instability, which impeded efforts to pursue consistently sound economic and financial policies; (b) insurgency in the predominantly Negro South, and resultant military and political measures by the Arab-controlled government, which resulted in a significant budgetary drain; and (c) lack of trained businessmen. In addition, Sudan has a generally low level of production and productivity, reflecting its scarcity of skilled manpower, inadequate transportation facilities, insufficient diversification of agriculture, inadequate use of known ground water resources, and inability to mobilize enough domestic savings for development.

Recent Country Performance

The new government, which assumed power in July 1966, has attempted to win a broad national following for its policies and to rally political support for early adoption of a national constitution. It has also more vigorously sought a peaceful solution of the Southern problem. In September, Sudan adopted a stabilization program which included measures to close the trade deficit and increase government revenues, in conjunction with an International Monetary Fund (IMF) stand-by arrangement for drawings of up to \$28.5 million. A new Five-Year Development Plan is being prepared with IBRD assistance. Sudan is quietly seeking to restore diplomatic relations with West Germany, broken in 1965 when Germany recognized Israel, which will permit resumption of West German aid and reactivation of the IBRD Consultative Group once the Development Plan is completed.

U.S. Strategy

The United States is supporting reactivation of the IBRD Consultative Group and plans through this channel to encourage increased and liberalized assistance from other donors as well as improved self-help performance by Sudan. The members of the Consultative Group have been the IBRD, Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the United States, the U.K., the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. The Group's review of the new Development Plan, expected to be completed by about mid-1967, would provide a particularly suitable basis for assessment of Sudan's own efforts and also identify appropriate sources, nature and magnitude of a coordinated assistance program. The A.I.D. program will concentrate on overcoming development bottlenecks, especially through (a) agricultural diversification, (b) professional and technical education and training, and (c) transportation development.

If there is some accommodation of the Southern dissidence, A.I.D. will consider helping Sudan to improve economic conditions in that area and resettle Southerners who have taken refuge in bordering countries.

FY 1968 Program

The proposed FY 1968 program includes \$1.7 million for Development Loans and \$2.8 million for Technical Assistance. Additional funds may be needed later in the year to help implement projects in the new Development Plan, including those in the South. P.L. 480 sales, principally of wheat and wheat flour, will continue, with the proceeds being applied to the three areas of concentration of the A.I.D. program. The IBRD is expected to be Sudan's

Revised

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Country: SUDAN

major donor over the next several years. Assistance from donors other than the United States (other Consultative Group members and Kuwait) has averaged over \$33 million over the last two years.

Agricultural Diversification. Sudan's economy is based almost entirely on agriculture with heavy emphasis on cotton. The FY 1967 and FY 1968 A.I.D. programs will continue to support Sudanese efforts to diversify crops and expand agricultural production, which has increased, on the average, little more than 3% a year over the last decade. Technical Assistance of \$800,000 in FY 1967 and \$1 million in FY 1968 will be used for agricultural extension, development of the Shambat Agricultural Institute to provide sub-professional staff, and agricultural engineering to strengthen the Ministry of Agriculture's competence to carry out a rational farm mechanization program. A Development Loan of \$1.2 million in FY 1967 and possibly another in FY 1968, and local currency supported activities will assist exploration of available ground water vital to agricultural development.

Professional and Technical Education and Training. With A.I.D.'s help, Sudan has embarked on a major school expansion program through increased school construction and teacher training programs. Enrollment has been rising rapidly in the last two years and is expected to continue to increase on all levels from elementary school through the university level. The FY 1967 and FY 1968 Technical Assistance programs of \$1.4 million and \$1.2 million will continue to focus on improving the quality and scope of Sudanese education, primarily through activities already under way in technical education, higher education and Development Plan participant training. A \$1.7 million FY 1968 Development Loan will finance the construction of permanent buildings for 15 existing secondary and intermediate schools.

Transportation Development. Although Sudan has over 5,000 miles of roads, its transport network remains inadequate in a country of almost one million square miles and seriously hampers development. A.I.D.'s assistance has focused on establishment of an effective Highway Department within the Ministry of Public Works under a project which will end in FY 1967. Contingency Funds of \$3.7 million provided in FY 1967 will complete financing of the Wad Medani Road. A transportation survey by Lockheed Aircraft International will continue in FY 1968, financed from FY 1967 Technical Assistance funds, using a systems analysis approach to identify development priorities. The survey is intended to guide consideration of further assistance to the transport sector.

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PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: **SUDAN**

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30 66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds	Amount			
Agricultural Engineering	650-11-140-089	1966	1971	385	45	101	200	241	TA	319	274	1,079	
Agricultural Extension Services	650-11-110-065	1959	1968	808	749	225	150	134	TA	205	-	1,238	
Agricultural Development Support	650-11-190-058	1962	Cont.	731	690	124	130	35	TA	119	Continuing		
Shambat Institute of Agriculture	650-11-110-084	1967	1972	-	-	369	100	269	TA	296	1,147	1,812	
Technical Education	650-11-610-007	1958	1968	7,434	6,767	272	700	239	TA	370	-	8,076	
University of Khartoum	650-11-660-085	1965	1970	564	191	386	456	303	TA	375	958	2,283	
Educational Development Support	650-11-690-063	1964	Cont.	320	312	118	120	6	TA	249	Continuing		
Development Plan Participant Trng.	650-11-750-069	1963	Cont.	402	275	514	350	291	TA	340	Continuing		
Comprehensive Transportation Survey	650-11-390-092	1966	1968	620	207	440	453	400	TA	160	-	1,220	
Highway Construction Demonstration	650-11-310-005	1959	1967	2,448	1,922	-	526	-	TA	-	-	2,448	
Highway Construction Demonstration	650-11-310-005	1959	1967	-	-	3,700	2,680	1,020	CF	-	-	3,700	
Technical Support	650-11-990-000	1958	Cont.	3,617	3,543	297	300	71	TA	337	Continuing		
									Subtotal	TA	2,770		
									Total	SA	-		
											2,770		

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	26	23	22
Participating agency.....	4	14	-
Contractor technicians.....	27	46	45
Total	57	83	67

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	112	92	69
Contract	99	126	83
Total	211	218	152

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/66

COUNTRY: **SUDAN**

(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					
650-H-003	Industrial Bank of Sudan 2 Step	12/18/61	7/14/63	3	15	4	4	2,000	-	U.S.		
650-H-006	Khartoum North Sewerage System	4/5/63	12/7/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	3,800	66	U.S.		
650-H-006A	Khartoum North Sewerage System (Amendment)	6/28/66	11/3/66	10	40	1	2½	1,300	-	U.S.		
650-H-010	Dura Processing Plant	6/30/66	8/5/66	3	15	5½	5½	3,325	-	U.S.		
650-H-009	Road & Runway Maintenance Equipment	1/5/66	5/9/66	10	40	1	2½	5,900	-	U.S.		
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	16,325	66	XXXX		

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Country: OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES

CONGO (K)

PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1966 Actual	FY 1967 Estimated	FY 1968 Proposed
Development Loans	-	2.5	-
Technical Assistance	0.9	0.6	0.6
Supporting Assistance	19.0	17.3	13.0
Total A.I.D. Assistance	19.9	20.4	13.6

Objectives of U.S. Assistance

The long run U.S. objective in the Congo (K) remains one of helping consolidate a viable independent state under a moderate central government, capable of maintaining political stability, internal security, a reasonable rate of economic and social development, and resistance to both internal and external attempts at subversion.

U.S. interests are at stake in the Congo primarily because it has on repeated occasions since independence come dangerously close to complete collapse and had threatened to become an area of confrontation with the Soviet bloc. Because of the Congo's size and location this could seriously affect the stability of Central Africa.

The A.I.D. program contributes directly to the achievement of the U.S. objective by supporting Congolese efforts to maintain internal security and providing balance-of-payments assistance imports essential to keep the Congolese economy operating. A.I.D. also contributes to the UN Special Program for the Congo, designed in conjunction with Belgian bilateral aid, to keep key elements of the Congolese government functioning until the Congolese can fill essential positions effectively.

Key Obstacles to Achievement of Objectives

The Congo achieved independence without a political consensus, a serviceable government, trained administrators and policy makers, or reliable security forces. The government instability which followed independence alienated some segments of the population, resulting in repeated unrest, rebellions, and separatist movements aided by Communist intervention. As a consequence, the Congolese economy has been characterized by domestic inflation fed by central

and provincial budgetary deficits and wage increases, and drops in production and exports caused by rebellions, widespread insecurity and a chaotic monetary situation. The long quarrel over the status of Union Miniere, whose operations produce about 70% of the Congo's foreign exchange earnings, has affected the Congolese economic picture in recent months. This problem now seems on the way to a solution, which will permit the revival of production and exports.

Recent Country Performance

The Mobutu regime, which came to power in November 1965, has brought some improvement in the Congo's political stability. The rebel activity in the east and in the northern provinces which helped to undermine the November 1963 stabilization program has been virtually eliminated.

The relative stability of the Mobutu government combined with residual effects of the previous monetary reform has brought about a considerable improvement in agricultural and mining production. With the recent settlement of the copper dispute, the production of copper should continue to approach pre-independence levels. Agricultural production for export, while still far below 1959 levels, should increase in 1967 by 18% over the 1966 total of \$66 million.

The Congo, with assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), is planning to implement a new stabilization program in 1967. The major objective will be to restore internal financial stability by means of sound budgetary, wage and credit policies.

U.S. Strategy

The U.S. strategy is to make resources available to the Congo for balance-of-payments assistance and budget support (A.I.D. commodity imports financing and P.L. 480 sales) to keep the economy functioning and to support the IMF-approved stabilization program, with the aim of eliminating U.S. Supporting Assistance in FY 1969. This U.S. assistance will be conditioned on the Congolese government's performance in maintaining the essential elements of the new stabilization program.

Development aid plans for the Congo call for no Development Loans or new Technical Assistance starts, in accordance with the new policy for all African countries except development emphasis countries.

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Country: OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES

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The United States will cooperate with and encourage the assistance of other donors to the Congo, particularly Belgium, West Germany, and the UN, which is estimated at \$16.5 million in FY 1966.

FY 1968 Program

The direct FY 1968 A.I.D. program totals **\$13.6 million**, compared to \$19.9 million in FY 1966 and \$20.4 million in FY 1967. A.I.D. will also provide **\$3 million** of International Organization funds in FY 1968 through the UN Special Program for the Congo. P.L. 480 dollar sales of **\$15 million** are also planned for FY 1968.

Stabilization Assistance. The United States will continue to support the 1967 IMF-sponsored stabilization program with balance-of-payments assistance provided by a Supporting Assistance loan for **\$12.6 million** of commercial imports from the United States. The local currency proceeds will be used for budgetary support largely for development expenditures. The precise amount of the loan will depend mainly on the level of Congolese exports, primarily copper.

P.L. 480 dollar repayable sales of agricultural commodities totaling **\$15 million** will make available scarce foodstuffs. The major portion of the local currency proceeds from these sales will continue to be used to improve transport facilities, agricultural development and manpower training.

Training, Administration and Internal Security. The limited Technical Assistance program in the Congo, estimated at \$573,000 in FY 1968, is focused mainly on manpower training and internal security. A.I.D. will provide graduate training for Congolese students in education, economics and agriculture. Under the on-going public safety project, totalling \$232,000 in Technical Assistance in FY 1968, A.I.D. will continue the services of six U.S. technicians, provide training for senior police officials in the United States, and supply transport and communications equipment financed under a Supporting Assistance grant of \$400,000.

In FY 1968, through a contribution to the UN Special Program, where the United States is joined by several other donors, A.I.D. will continue to help provide technical assistance in government administration to the Congo. **\$3 million** of FY 1968 International Organization funds will cover overhead costs and the foreign exchange portion of the salaries for 160 French-speaking technical advisors and operational experts filling essential positions in the Congo.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1966 Actual	FY 1967 Estimated	FY 1968 Proposed
Development Loans	4.0	12.7	13.0
Technical Assistance	21.2	14.8	13.3
Supporting Assistance	1.1	1.1	-
Contingency Fund	0.3	0.4	xxx
Total A.I.D. Assistance	26.6	29.0	26.3

This group includes 25 countries--the former French-controlled areas of Algeria, Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Upper Volta; the former British-controlled areas of Botswana, Gambia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, and Zambia; the former trust territories of Burundi, Cameroon, Rwanda, and Togo; and the Somali Republic.

A.I.D. assistance to most of these countries is small in comparison to that of other donors who provide 90% or more of total foreign assistance in most of the recipient countries, with 50-60% coming from the ex-metropoles.

The principal obstacles to economic progress in these countries vary somewhat from country to country, but consist generally of:

- small national markets, which limit opportunities for profitable investment in industry;
- resources which are limited or undeveloped;
- insufficiently developed and inadequately staffed institutions, both government and private;
- acute scarcity of trained personnel and dependence on outside assistance for administrative and technical advice;
- inadequate government revenues to finance development and frequently even to cover normal government operations; and

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OTHER AFRICAN PROGRAMS

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--low incomes and savings.

In addition, most of the countries have tribal and other divisions which deter political harmony.

Half the countries are landlocked, and the agricultural production possibilities of seven, among the largest, are severely limited by their semiarid climate. Production levels are low, and per capita GNP is well below \$100 per year in most and is over \$200 per year only in Algeria, Gabon, Ivory Coast and Zambia. Many of these countries are hampered by lack of experienced leadership and institutions in making the best use of their resources.

Prospects of achieving major progress toward development are limited in many cases, especially if each country remains an individual economic unit. Almost any U.S. effort to exert decisive influence on the individual economies in the short-run would entail a major input and risk of competing with the former metropole and other major donors.

There has been significant progress in regional cooperation among most of these African countries.

-Most have subscribed hard-currency capital to the African Development Bank.

--Many have made commitments to contribute to the work of the Commissions chartered to develop the basins of Lake Chad, the Senegal River and the Niger River.

--Many of the countries are members of and support organizations of the Central and West African States created to fight major endemic diseases.

--Four of these countries joined in forming the Central African economic and customs union in early 1966 to harmonize customs regulations and establish common external tariffs.

--Five West African countries recently established the "Entente Fund," initially a loan guaranty fund to encourage investment in agricultural, commercial, industrial and infrastructure projects, whose functions may be changed in the future to include broader developmental activities.

--Zambia and Malawi have indicated their desire to join with the three East African countries, Ethiopia and the Somali Republic in an Economic Community for Eastern Africa, and a comparable interest is developing in West Africa.

Many of the governments have supported or paralleled the U.S. position on major international issues, and have taken constructive stands on African issues. Most of the Francophonie west and central African states, with Madagascar and Malawi, are part of a relatively moderate bloc in the Organization of African Unity.

U.S. Role

The U.S. aid approach is to contribute to the growth of these countries and to the development of their ties with other African countries by providing assistance through regional and multilateral methods. This approach is designed to encourage and facilitate efforts of the countries toward regional economic cooperation, and to give tangible evidence of U.S. interest in their peoples and concern for their economic and social progress.

Therefore, A.I.D. will provide assistance to these countries through direct financing of regional capital and technical assistance projects and participation in multidonor financing of major capital projects. These countries will also be eligible for capital assistance financed through proposed U.S. contributions to the African Development Bank and perhaps transfers to the World Bank group; technical aid through A.I.D.-assisted regional organizations; and assistance through a U.S. private investment finance corporation which A.I.D. will help establish as a channel for private sector loans in Africa. A.I.D. plans, moreover, on the continuing use of a Self-Help Fund of up to \$200,000 per country per year. Other forms of U.S. economic assistance, including P.L. 480 commodities and Peace Corps volunteers, will remain available.

Within this strategy, A.I.D. will make no new bilateral Development Loans or Technical Assistance starts in these countries except in the most compelling circumstances. Projects which are under way or in which we are extensively involved in prior discussions and planning will be carried through to completion. A.I.D. field staffs will be phased out as projects are completed, and as the work-load diminishes we will adopt more concentrated administrative arrangements until the phase-out is completed.

The success of this strategy and whether we can continue with it will depend on the ability of African countries and regional organizations to pursue development opportunities, and on the ability of the United States to assist them in doing so by helping them identify sound projects, strengthening regional organizations and securing the cooperation of other donors.

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OTHER AFRICAN PROGRAMS

FY 1968 Program

The FY 1968 A.I.D. program includes \$26.3 million, or 19% of the \$195 million program for Africa, for 18 of these 25 countries (excluding Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Gambia, Lesotho, Mauritania and Mauritius, which will receive Self-Help Funds only), for completion of current bilateral Technical Assistance and capital projects. \$13.3 million will be in the form of Technical Assistance, and \$13 million in Development Loans. No Supporting Assistance is planned for any of these countries in FY 1968.

The \$13.3 million of Technical Assistance will cover the funding required in FY 1968 for continuing projects in these countries as the work on these projects proceeds toward scheduled completion. Over two-thirds of these continuing activities, many of which will not require funding beyond FY 1968, are in the areas of agricultural and rural development or education.

Agriculture and Rural Development. The agriculture and rural development projects consist mostly of improving extension services, training agricultural personnel, developing irrigation system wells and water supply systems, and diversifying crops. Agricultural advisors and individual farmers are trained in Dahomey, Niger, Togo and the Malagasy Republic. In Malawi, Sierra Leone and Zambia, A.I.D. is providing advisors and operational personnel to agricultural colleges. U.S. technicians in Senegal are assisting efforts to develop potentially rich agricultural areas through a pilot project designed to diversify and increase production of grain and vegetable crops.

A.I.D. is also continuing to improve livestock through the introduction of better range management practices, improve breeding strains and develop water stations in Upper Volta, Mali, Niger and other West African states. These bilateral aid efforts are augmented by a regional program to eradicate rinder-pest and bovine pleuropneumonia, two serious scourges of cattle. Improved soil and water conservation practices are being extended with U.S. technical assistance in the Somali Republic, Togo, Dahomey, Niger and several other states.

Education. To help provide the foundations for development, specialized training in both vocational and commercial fields will continue in most of the countries. In Gabon, Malawi, Zambia, Sierra Leone and the Somali Republic U.S. technical advice is used in developing courses in carpentry, metalworking, masonry, vehicle operation, mechanics and other needed skills. A.I.D. supports training in the operation, maintenance and repair of highway construction equipment needed for building new highways or upgrading

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existing roads in six other countries. Initial supervisory and training services will also be supplied for a U.S.-constructed medium draft port in the Somali Republic.

As expanding economies create additional demands, the shortage of teachers and the institutions to train them results in a critical bottleneck in these countries. In Zambia, multipurpose secondary institutions are being developed to overcome shortages in middle-level manpower, and A.I.D. is helping to improve and modernize education at all levels. Finance specialists train and upgrade personnel in supervisory management, and home economists and engineers improve people's ability to manage home and family life and to meet local needs more effectively. Teachers are given training with A.I.D. assistance in the rural areas of Sierra Leone, and youth leaders there are trained to prepare other young people for social responsibility. Materials for the construction of low-cost schools are being supplied in the Somali Republic and Gabon on a self-help basis in conjunction with help from Peace Corps volunteers.

Higher teacher and pre-university training is provided in Cameroon, Mali and other countries to prepare students more adequately for further education. A.I.D. helps to provide undergraduate study for public service positions in Rwanda, and scholarship programs for selected participants who demonstrate academic and leadership potential are offered in that country and others. In Malawi, A.I.D. is helping the government maintain and train an efficient civil service during the transition period while it is being Africanized. Operational personnel are furnished by A.I.D. for key positions within the civil service of Zambia as well.

A.I.D. is trying to help many African states find and install new ways to "stretch" existing teacher supplies, such as introducing new teaching techniques. To assure further the maximum benefits from the use of limited port-elementary school facilities, A.I.D. cooperates in instituting an indigenous system of aptitude and achievement testing in Malawi. A.I.D. also makes available vocational shop equipment in Upper Volta and basic laboratory equipment and demonstrations for teaching science to students in Niger.

Because of the alarmingly small number of medical doctors in Sierra Leone, a broad training program for registered nurses received vital U.S. support, and in Chad a school health education program is supported by a U.S. medical and sanitation team using U.S. supplies and equipment.

Shaded areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

Country: OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES

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Training to improve the capability of civil police forces in main- training internal security will continue in Rwanda, the Somali Republic, the Ivory Coast, Chad and Niger.

In Guinea, where activities in agriculture, civil aviation and telecommunications have been terminated, A.I.D. will be concluding the on-going projects in education.

Development Loans. The proposed Development Loan program for FY 1968 in these countries consists of an amendment to an existing road construction loan in Cameroon, plus three projects where joint planning between the United States and the proposed recipient country has reached an advanced state and, in some cases, the United States now is furnishing preliminary engineering and design services. The three proposed loans--for Malawi, Sierra Leone and the Somali Republic--will cover construction costs for an important highway along the shore of Lake Malawi to connect the agricultural areas of the country with the heavily populated southern region, a sage water system for the capital of the Somali Republic, and expansion of Njala University in Sierra Leone.

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Congo (Kinshasa)



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	16.3	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	80
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.3	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	39
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	906	People Per Doctor	30,100
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	18	Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	30-40
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	22	Pupils as Percent of Population.....	14
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	85		(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)

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COUNTRY: CONGO (Kinshasa)

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30/66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds	Amount		
Public Safety	660-11-710-014	1964	1972	1,750	1,579	213	331	53	TA	232	892	3,087
Public Safety	660-11-710-014	1967	1972	-	-	400	100	300	SA	400	875	1,675
National Pedagogic Institute	660-11-660-021	1967	1968	-	-	84	60	24	TA	15	-	99
Specialized Academic Training	660-11-720-016	1961	1969	2,024	1,976	128	148	28	TA	126	76	2,354
Technical Support	660-11-990-000	1961	1969	1,371	1,353	200	193	25	TA	200	200	1,971
									Subtotal	TA	573	
										SA	400	
									Total		973	

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	11	17	17
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	9	3	3
Total	20	20	20

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	38	37	37
Contract	-	-	-
Total	38	37	37

Cameroon



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	5.3
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.1
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	183
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	29
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	35
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	n.a.

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	130
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	36
People Per Doctor	26,900
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	10
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	12
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

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COUNTRY: CAMEROON

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30/66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds	Amount		
Highway Development and Training	694-11-310-010	1962	1968	2,687	2,283	490	528	366	TA	245	-	3,422
Farm to Market Roads	694-11-310-009	1962	1968	720	568	30	100	82	TA	30	-	780
Agricultural Extension	694-11-110-016	1964	1969	330	183	145	175	117	TA	163	100	738
Secondary and Technical Education	694-11-650-014	1963	1968	333	302	90	90	31	TA	35	-	458
Manpower Training <u>1/</u>	694-11-690-005	1962	1968	254	168	125	80	131	TA	80	-	457
Technical Support	694-11-990-000	1961	1969	888	851	170	165	42	TA	170	100	1,328
									Subtotal	TA	723	
									Total	SA	-	
											723	

1/ Included under Regional Program in FY 1967 Congressional Presentation.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A. D. employed	5	5	5
Participating agency.....	-	-	-
Contractor technicians.....	17	18	9
Total	22	23	14

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	42	38	33
Contract	-	6	-
Total	42	44	33

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/66

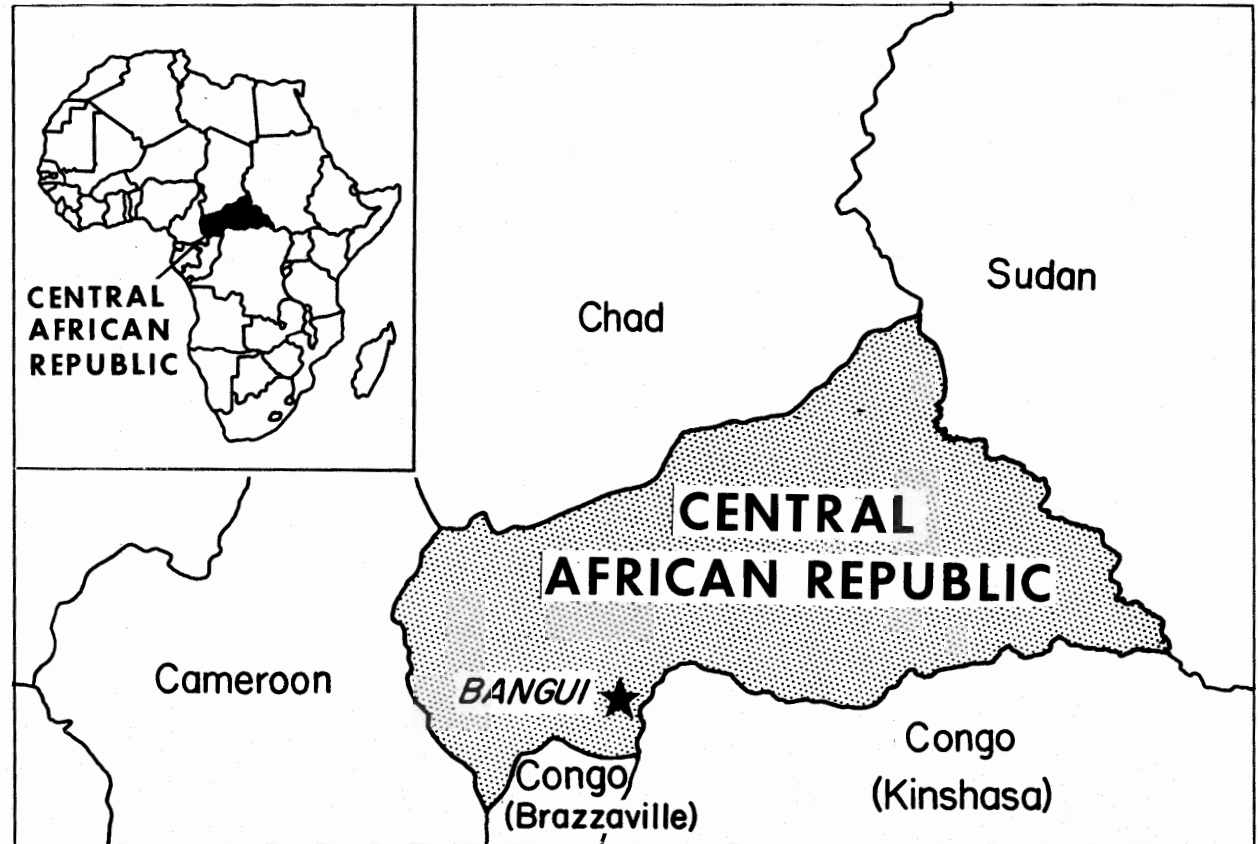
COUNTRY: CAMEROON

(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 Repay-ments	Interest Collected
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
631-H-001	Trans-Cameroon Railroad	6/29/62	8/27/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	9,200	5,605	U.S.\$	-	40
631-H-002	Mile 47-Mamfe Road	4/26/66	2/22/66	10	40	1	2½	3,800	-	U.S.\$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	13,000	5,605	XXXX	-	40

Central African Republic



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	1.4
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.0
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	238
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	6
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	10
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	75

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	90
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	35
People Per Doctor	40,000
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	15
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	9
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

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PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30/66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds	Amount			
Agricultural Development through National Pioneer Youth	676-11-110-009	1963	1968	683	557	90	146	70	TA	90	-	863	
Assistance to Agricultural Services	676-11-190-020	1963	1968	788	570	160	220	158	TA	160	-	1,108	
Road Maintenance Training and Improvement	676-11-310-017	1963	1968	711	666	100	45	100	TA	100	-	911	
General Participant Training ^{1/}	676-11-990-022	1965	1968	32	10	61	43	40	TA	60	-	153	
									Subtotal	TA	410		
									Total	SA	-		
											410		

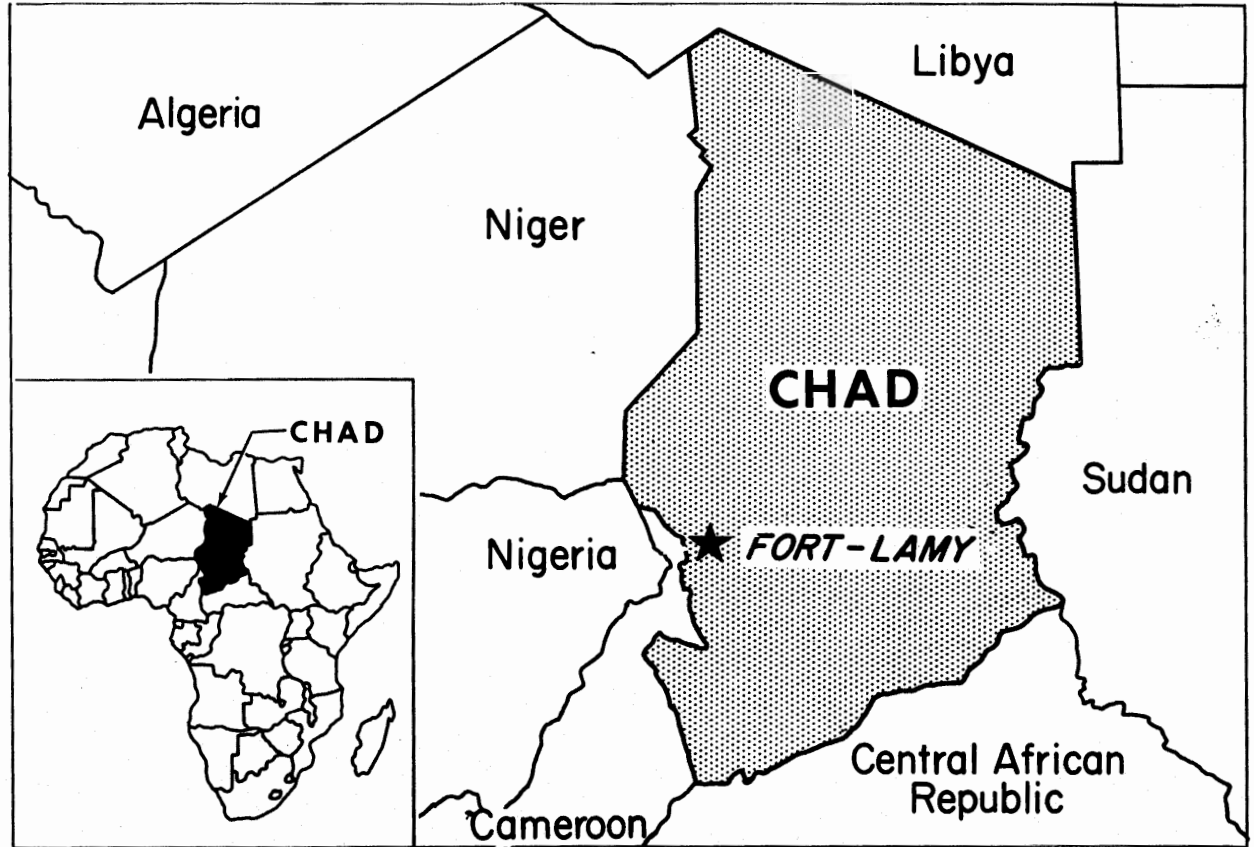
^{1/} Included under Africa Regional program in FY 1967 Congressional Presentation.
NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	3	-	-
Participating agency.....	2	1	5
Contractor technicians.....	1	-	-
Total	6	1	5

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	21	32	26
Contract	-	-	-
Total	21	32	26

Chad



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	3.5	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	70
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.0	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	30
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	496	People Per Doctor	81,900
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	7	Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	40	Pupils as Percent of Population.....	5
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	90	(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

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PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: CHAD

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30/66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds	Amount			
Assistance to Rural Youth	677-11-160-018	1965	1968	195	13	50	182	50	TA	105	-	350	
Public Works Equipment and Training	677-11-310-011	1964	1968	563	427	70	196	10	TA	80	-	713	
Highway Improvement	677-11-310-015	1965	1968	45	34	140	76	75	TA	225	-	410	
School Health Education	677-11-540-007	1963	1968	712	563	220	304	65	TA	210	-	1,142	
Public Safety	677-11-710-009	1964	1968	273	185	145	180	53	TA	80	-	498	
General Participant Training ^{1/}	677-11-990-008	1963	1968	135	82	55	53	55	TA	55	-	245	
									Subtotal	TA	755		
										SA	-		
									Total		755		

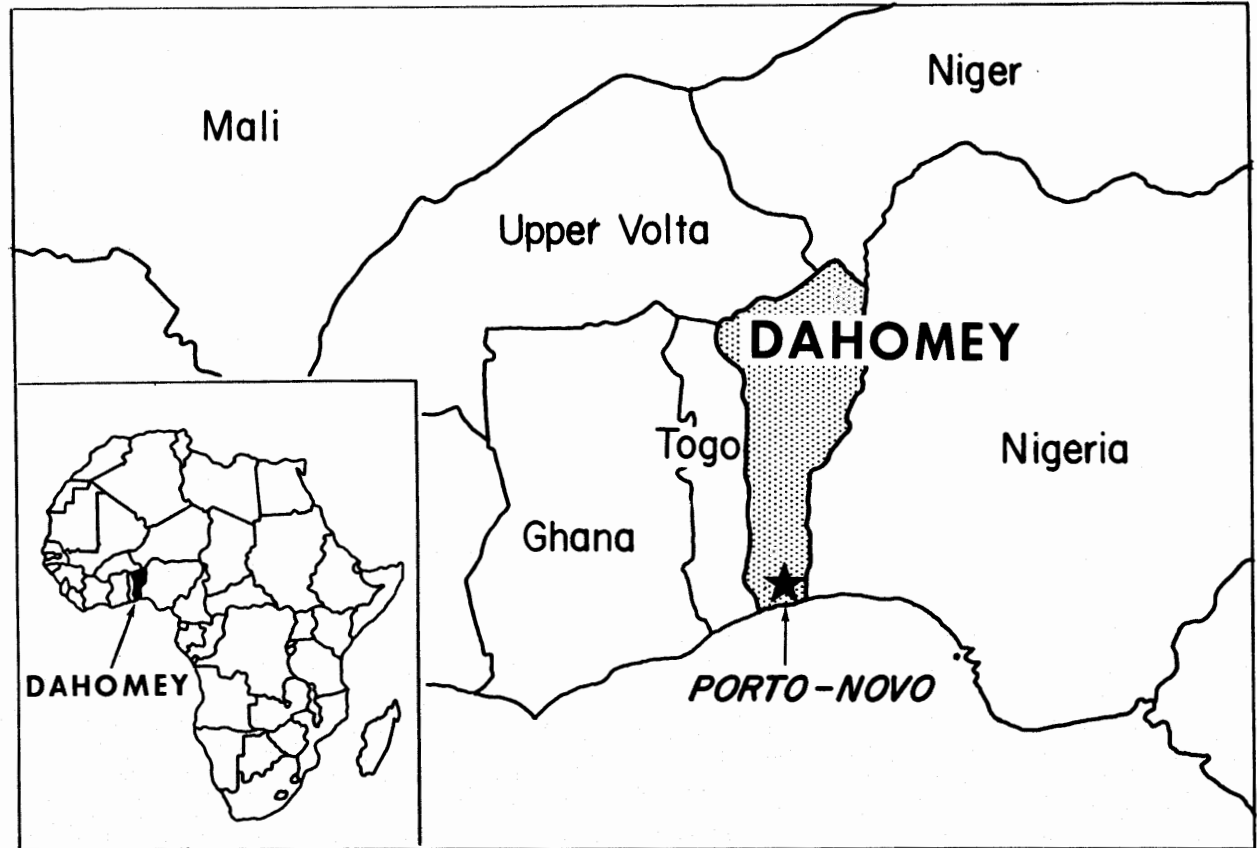
^{1/} Included under Africa Regional program in FY 1967 Congressional Presentation.
NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	8	7	5
Participating agency	1	2	4
Contractor technicians	-	-	-
Total	9	9	9

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	34	33	27
Contract	-	-	-
Total	34	33	27

Dahomey



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	2.4	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	70
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.9	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	37
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	43	People Per Doctor	20,100
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	56	Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	18	Pupils as Percent of Population.....	6
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	75	(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

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PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: DAHOMEY

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30/66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds			
									Amount			
Agricultural Education and Extension	680-11-110-007	1962	1968	441	302	95	148	86	TA	115	-	651
Establishment of Pilot Villages	680-11-190-020	1965	1968	566	22	35	400	179	TA	15	-	616
Improvement of Grain Storage Facilities	680-11-190-024	1966	1968	175	-	50	170	55	TA	50	-	275
Public Health	680-11-550-003	1962	1968	484	263	-	136	85	TA	95	-	579
General Participant Training ^{1/}	680-11-990-009	1962	1968	247	117	80	150	60	TA	90	-	417
Subtotal									TA	365		
Total									SA	-		
Total										365		

^{1/} Included under Africa Regional program in FY 1967 Congressional Presentation.
NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	5	-	-
Participating agency.....	1	-	-
Contractor technicians.....	3	7	7
Total	9	7	7

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	75	35	42
Contract	-	-	-
Total	75	35	42

Gabon



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	0.5	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	300
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	0.7	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	32
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	103	People Per Doctor	5,700
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	5	Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	10-15
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	2	Pupils as Percent of Population.....	17
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	85		(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)

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PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: GABON

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30/66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds	Amount		
Improvement of Health Services	678-11-590-011	1963	1968	160	44	50	116	50	TA	50	-	260
Vocational Education Improvement	678-11-610-018	1966	1968	115	-	200	85	230	TA	200	-	515
General Participant Training ^{1/}	678-11-990-007	1963	1968	98	55	78	60	61	TA	80	-	256
									Subtotal	TA	330	
										SA	-	
									Total		330	

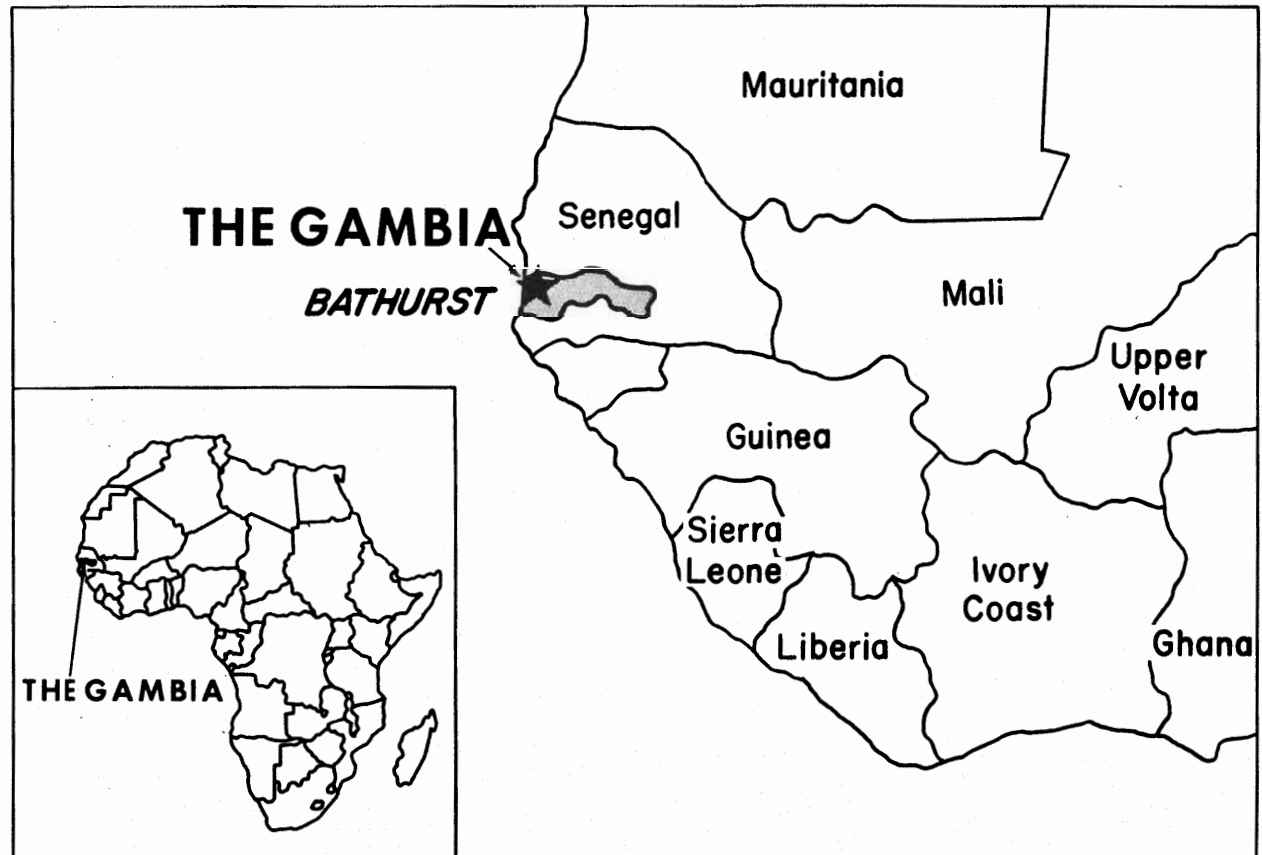
^{1/} Included under Africa Regional program in FY 1967 Congressional Presentation.
NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	1	-	-
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	2	-	-
Total	3	-	-

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	31	32	35
Contract	-	5	4
Total	31	37	39

Gambia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	0.3
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.2
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	4
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	84
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	19
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	n.a.

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	85
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	n.a.
People Per Doctor	18,200
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	10
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	4
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

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PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: GAMBIA

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30/66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds	Amount		
Assistance to Agricultural Services	635-11-190-003	1967	1967	-	-	195	45	150	TA	-	-	195
Subtotal									TA	-		
Total									SA	-		

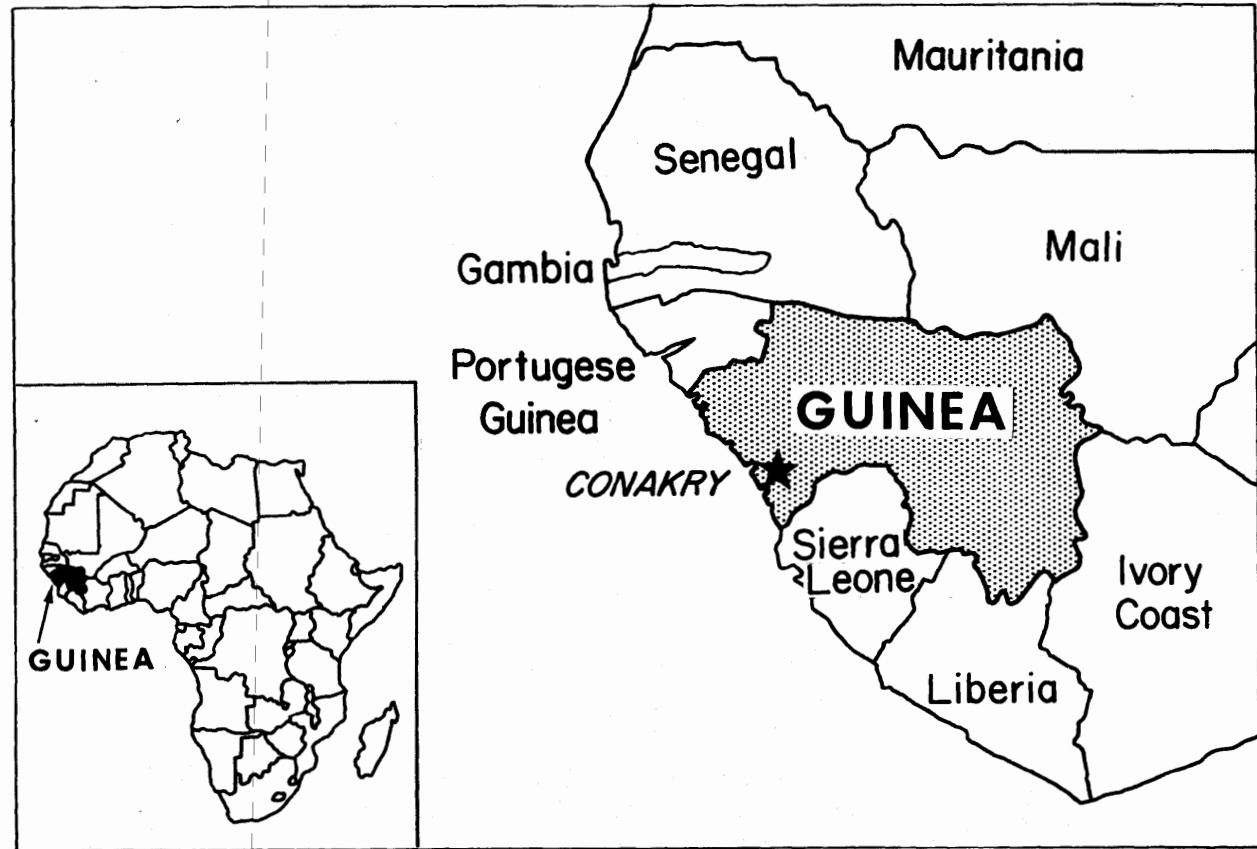
NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed		-	-
Participating agency		-	-
Contractor technicians		1	1
Total		1	1

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract		8	
Contract		-	
Total		8	

Guinea



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	3.6
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	3.0
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	95
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	38
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	n.a.
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	n.a.

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	73
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	33
People Per Doctor	28,400
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	10
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	6
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

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Some areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: GUINEA

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30/66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds	Amount		
Industrial/Vocational Training	675-11-610-004	1962	1970	4,022	2,730	481	1,219	554	TA	620	1,500	6,623
Technical Support	675-11-990-000	1961	1970	2,358	2,230	216	300	44	TA	90	100	2,764
Developmental Training	675-11-690-003	1960	1968	2,958	2,463	178	450	223	TA	20	-	3,156
Conakry Area Electrification	675-22-220-052	1967	1967	-	-	52	52	-	TA	-	-	52
Civil Aviation Improvement	675-11-370-015	1963	1967	1,959	730	27	906	350	TA	-	-	1,986
									Subtotal	TA	730	
									SA	-		
									Total		730	

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	15	3	3
Participating agency.....	-	-	-
Contractor technicians.....	33	-	-
Total	48	3	3

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	19	7	-
Contract	104	83	66
Total	123	90	66

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/66

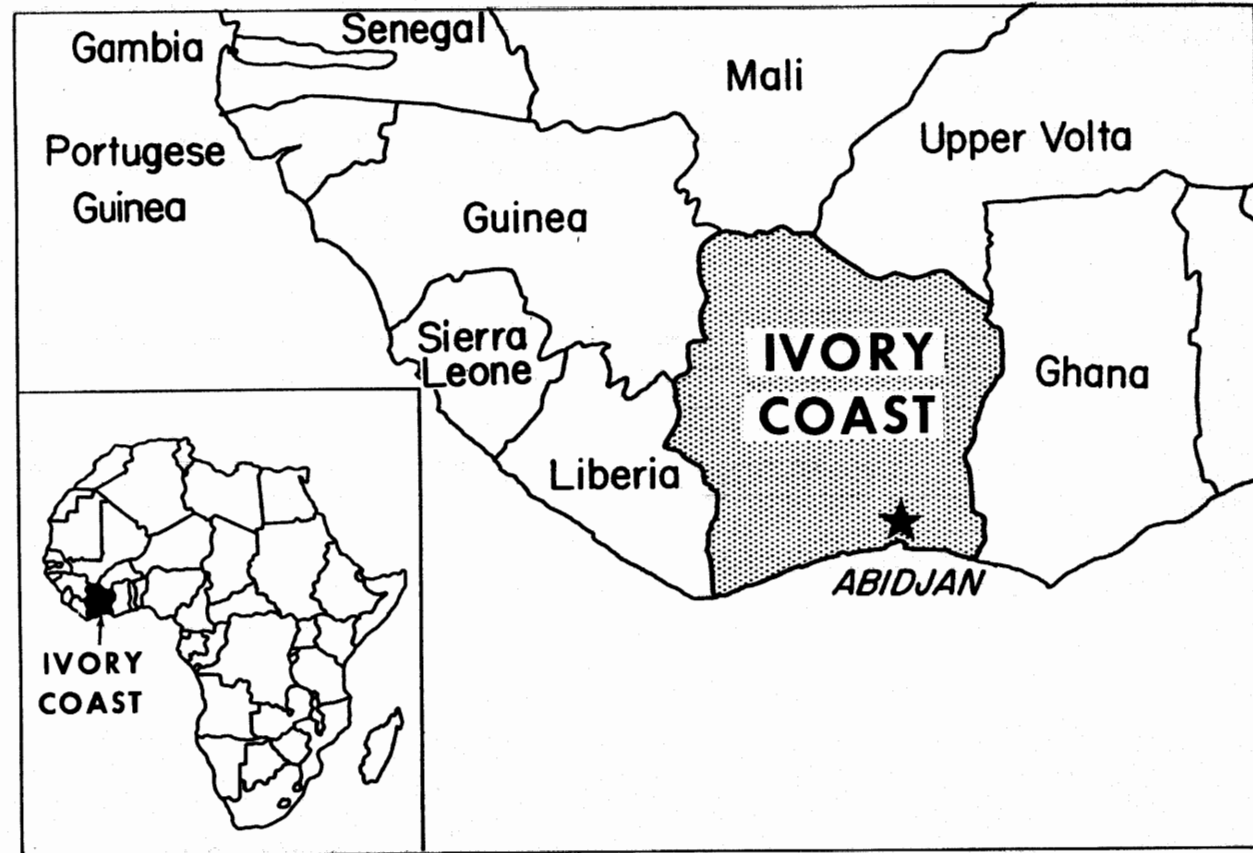
COUNTRY: GUINEA

(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	Amortiz-ation					
675-H-005	Civil Aviation	9/30/64	4/23/65	10	40	3/4	2	1,000	111	U.S.\$	-	-
675-H-009	SOMOVA Vehicle Assembly Plant	1/4/66	2/4/66	10	40	1	2½	3,000	497	U.S.\$	-	-
675-H-010	Kakossa Riceland Reclamation	4/1/66	-	10	40	1	2½	150	-	U.S.\$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	4,150	608	XXXX	-	-

Ivory Coast



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	3.9	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	251
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.3	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	35
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	125	People Per Doctor	18,600
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	32	Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	20
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	n.a.	Pupils as Percent of Population.....	10
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	85		<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>

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COUNTRY: IVORY COAST

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30/66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968:		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds	Amount		
Development of Southwest Region	681-11-190-003	1963	1968	785	507	100	300	78	TA	265	-	1,150
Assistance to Civil Police Services	681-11-710-019	1962	1969	347	347	45	45	-	TA	90	70	552
Assistance to Civil Police Services	681-11-710-019	1967	1967	-	-	250	10	240	CF	-	-	250
Low Cost Housing	681-11-840-035	1966	1969	50	-	5	30	25	TA	45	30	130
General Participant Training <u>1/</u>	681-11-990-028	1964	1969	143	67	85	111	50	TA	85	85	398
Subtotal									TA	485		
Total									SA	-		
Total										485		

1/ Included under Africa Regional program in FY 1967 Congressional Presentation.
NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	3	2	2
Participating agency.....	-	1	1
Contractor technicians.....	6	5	8
Total	9	8	11

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	55	40	47
Contract	-	-	-
Total	55	40	47

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/66

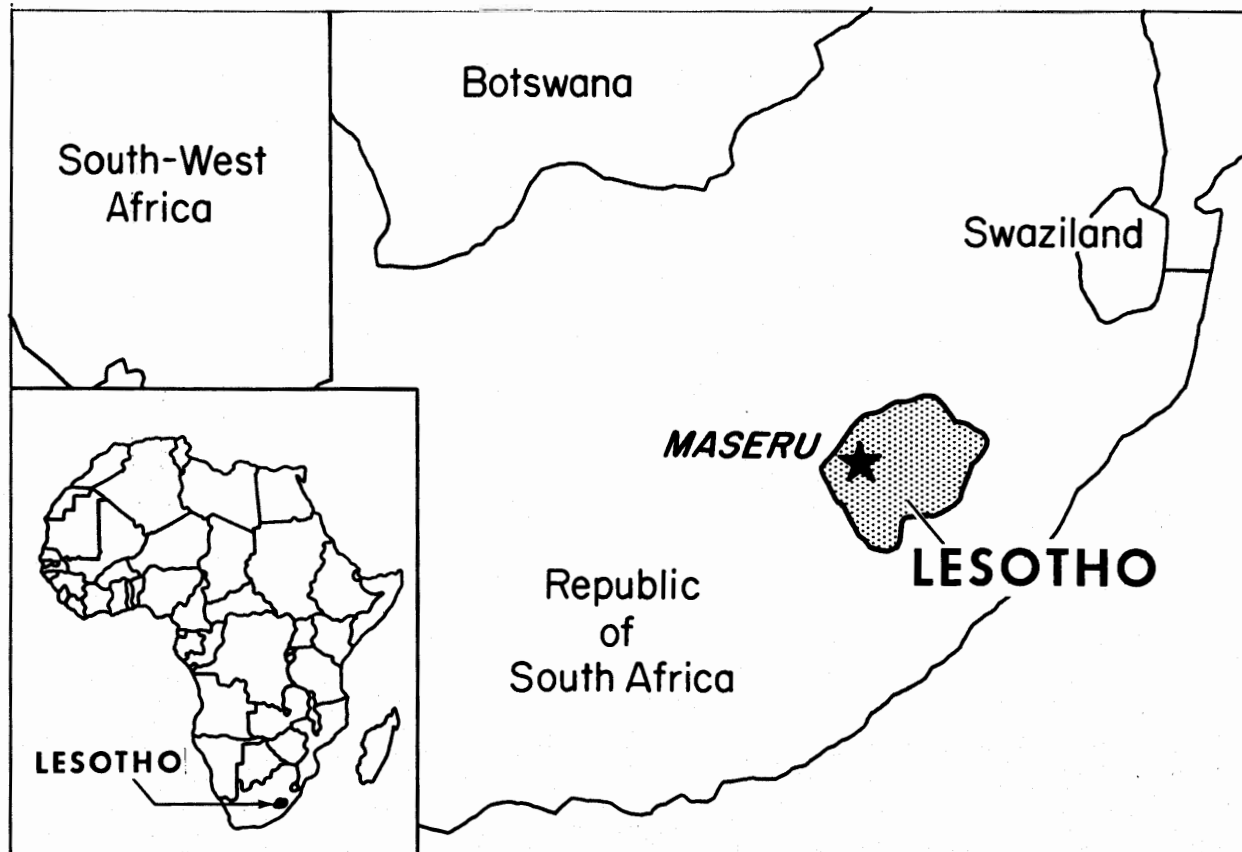
COUNTRY: **IVORY COAST**

(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 Repay-ments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation					
681-H-003	Ivory Coast Industrial Development Bank Two-Step	6/15/64	2/11/65	10 5	40 20	3/4 4	2 4	5,000	-	U.S. \$	-	-
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	5,000	-	XXXX	-	-

Lesotho



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	0.9	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	58
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	1.7	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	n.a.
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	12	People Per Doctor	23,300
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	73	Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	35
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	94	Pupils as Percent of Population.....	20
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	n.a.		(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)

Shaded areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: LESOTHO

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30/66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds	Amount		
Radio Transmitting Equipment (Independence Gift)	632-11-990-001	1967	1967	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	100
Subtotal									TA	-		
Total									SA	-		

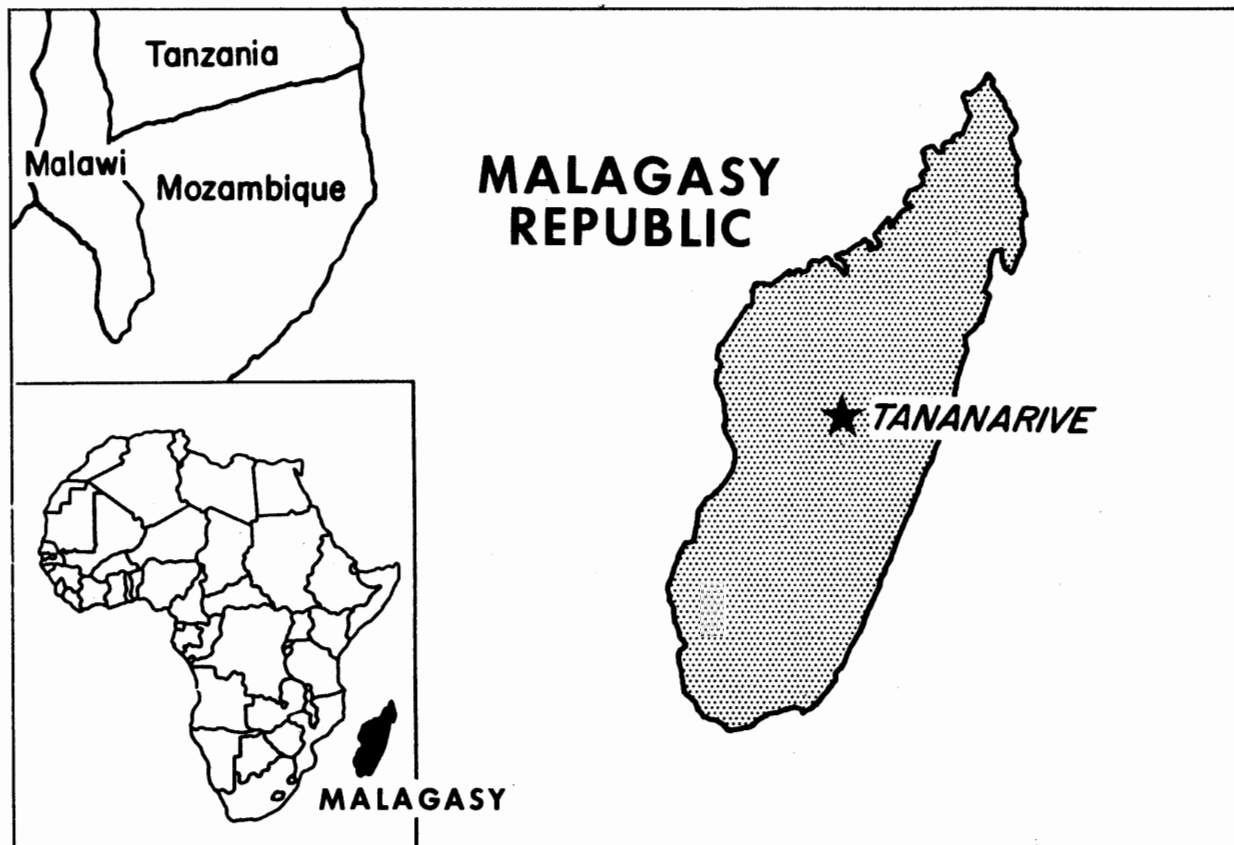
NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed			
Participating agency.....			
Contractor technicians.....			
Total			

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

Malagasy Republic



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	6.6	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	90
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	3.5	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	n.a.
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	230	People Per Doctor	10,300
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	29	Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	35
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	62	Pupils as Percent of Population.....	11
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	90	(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

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PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: MALAGASY REPUBLIC

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30/66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	FY 1968			
									Funds	Amount		
Improvement of Agricultural Extension Services	687-11-110-013	1962	1969	788	662	181	125	182	TA	28	30	1,027
Operation and Maintenance of Roadbuilding Equipment	687-11-310-008	1961	1968	743	625	65	70	113	TA	60	-	868
Groundwater Development for Village Water Supplies	687-11-520-014	1962	1969	946	622	60	140	244	TA	142	125	1,273
General Participant Training <u>1/</u>	687-11-990-021	1964	1969	154	67	70	75	82	TA	80	80	384
Subtotal									TA	310		
Total									SA	-		
Total										310		

1/ Included under Africa Regional program in FY 1967 Congressional Presentation.
NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	4	3	1
Participating agency	-	1	1
Contractor technicians	2	7	7
Total	6	11	9

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	59	33	29
Contract	-	-	-
Total	59	33	29

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/66

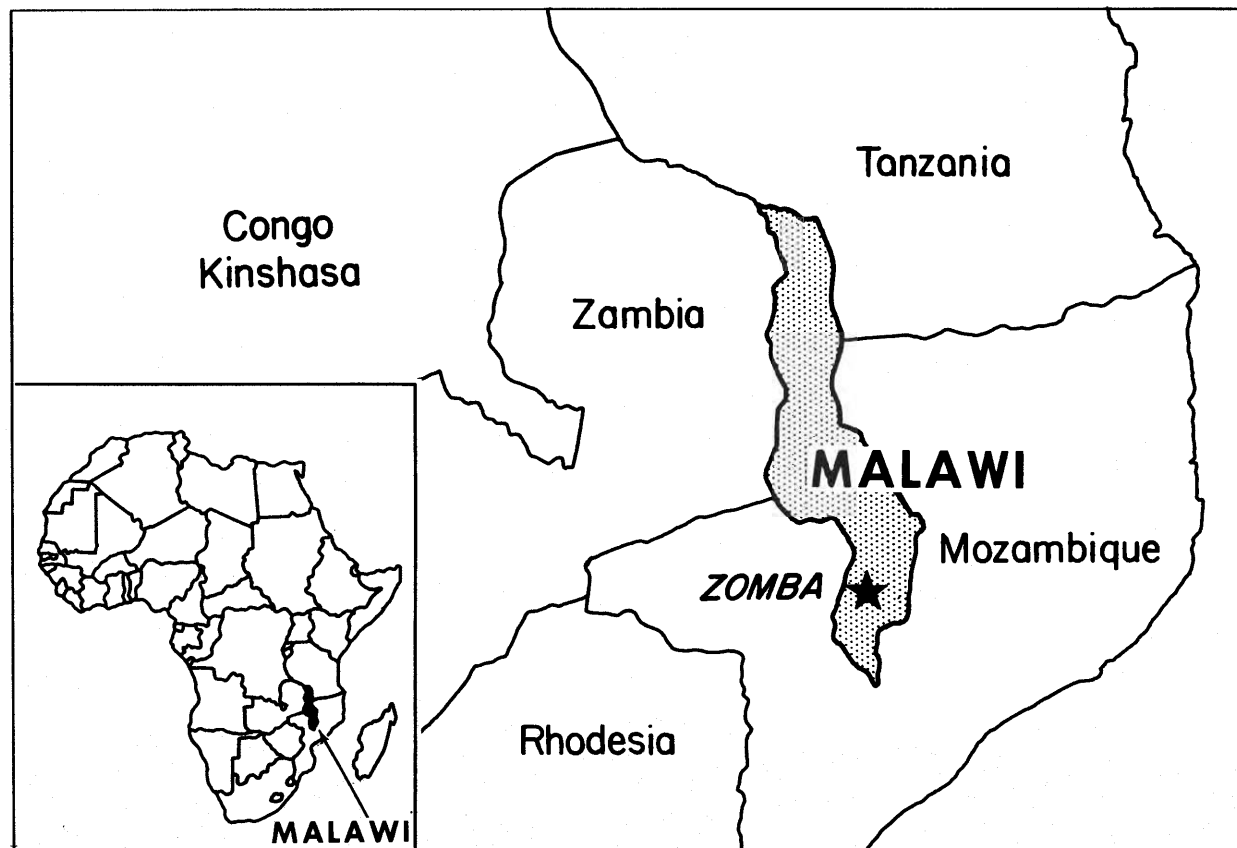
COUNTRY: MALAGASY REPUBLIC

(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 Repay-ments	Interest Collected
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
687-H-001	Railroad Bridge Two-Step	6/17/65	1/7/66	5 10	20 40	3½ 1	3½ 2½	2,700	-	U.S. \$	-	-
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	2,700	-	XXXX	-	-

Malawi



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	4.1
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	3.0
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	46
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	89
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	19
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	n.a.

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	41
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	n.a.
People Per Doctor	43,100
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5-10
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	9
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

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PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: MALAWI

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30/66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds	Amount		
Agricultural Development	612-11-110-134	1962	1969	1,813	766	381	550	878	TA	220	200	2,614
Rural Transportation Development	612-11-390-141	1962	1968	407	140	66	100	233	TA	135	-	608
Malawi Polytechnic	612-11-610-137	1962	1969	2,179	1,475	350	638	416	TA	265	80	2,874
Economic & Statistical Service	612-11-790-139	1962	1969	401	183	191	150	259	TA	185	80	857
Operational Manpower for Development	612-11-790-158	1967	1968	180	-	89	115	154	TA	155	-	424
Community Development	612-11-810-132	1963	1968	135	117	63	60	21	TA	45	-	243
Mass Educational Media	612-11-960-149	1964	1969	636	195	227	250	418	TA	305	160	1,328
Technical Support	612-11-990-000	1960	1969	357	343	150	140	24	TA	90	90	687
									Subtotal	TA	1,400	
									Total	SA	-	
									Total		1,400	

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	6	6	5
Participating agency.....	2	5	5
Contractor technicians.....	17	37	40
Total	25	48	50

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	26	88	74
Contract	-	-	-
Total	26	88	74

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/66

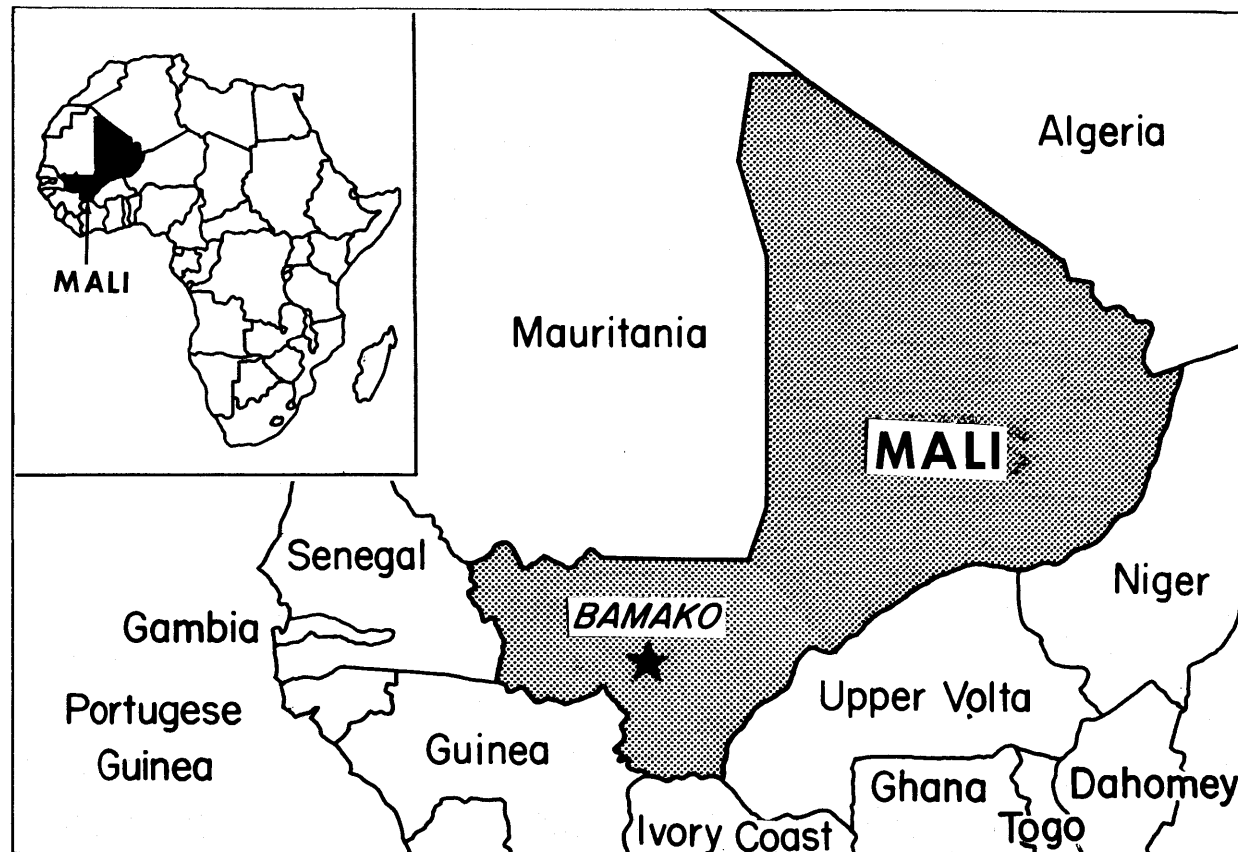
COUNTRY: MAIAWI

(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					
612-H-001	Lake Shore Road	6/30/66	8/18/66	10	40	1	2½	200	-	U.S. \$	-	-
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	200	-	XXXX	-	-

Mali



BASIC DATA

Population (*millions – mid-1966*)..... 4.7
 Annual Growth Rate (*percent*)..... 2.1

 Area (*1000 square miles*)..... 465
 Population Density Per Square Mile..... 10

 Agricultural Land as % of Total Area n.a.
 Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture..... 90

Per Capita GNP (*dollars*)..... 65

 Life Expectancy (*years*)..... 26
 People Per Doctor 40,000

 Literacy Rate (*percent*) 5
 Pupils as Percent of Population..... 4
 (*Primary and Secondary*)

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Shaded areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

COUNTRY: MALI

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30/66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds	Amount		
Animal Resources and Marketing	688-11-130-013	1962	1969	674	580	220	175	139	TA	180	100	1,174
Higher Teacher Training	688-11-660-011	1962	1968	1,198	385	47	565	295	TA	530	-	1,775
Training For Development Needs <u>1/</u>	688-11-690-007	1961	1969	358	329	10	20	19	TA	34	25	427
Technical Support	688-11-990-000	1961	1969	1,118	1,070	120	100	68	TA	120	120	1,478
									Subtotal	TA	864	
									Total	SA	-	
											864	

1/ Included under Regional Program in FY 1967 Congressional Presentation.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	7	8	7
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	10	8	9
Total	17	16	16

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	17	8	12
Contract	7	9	15
Total	24	17	27

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/66

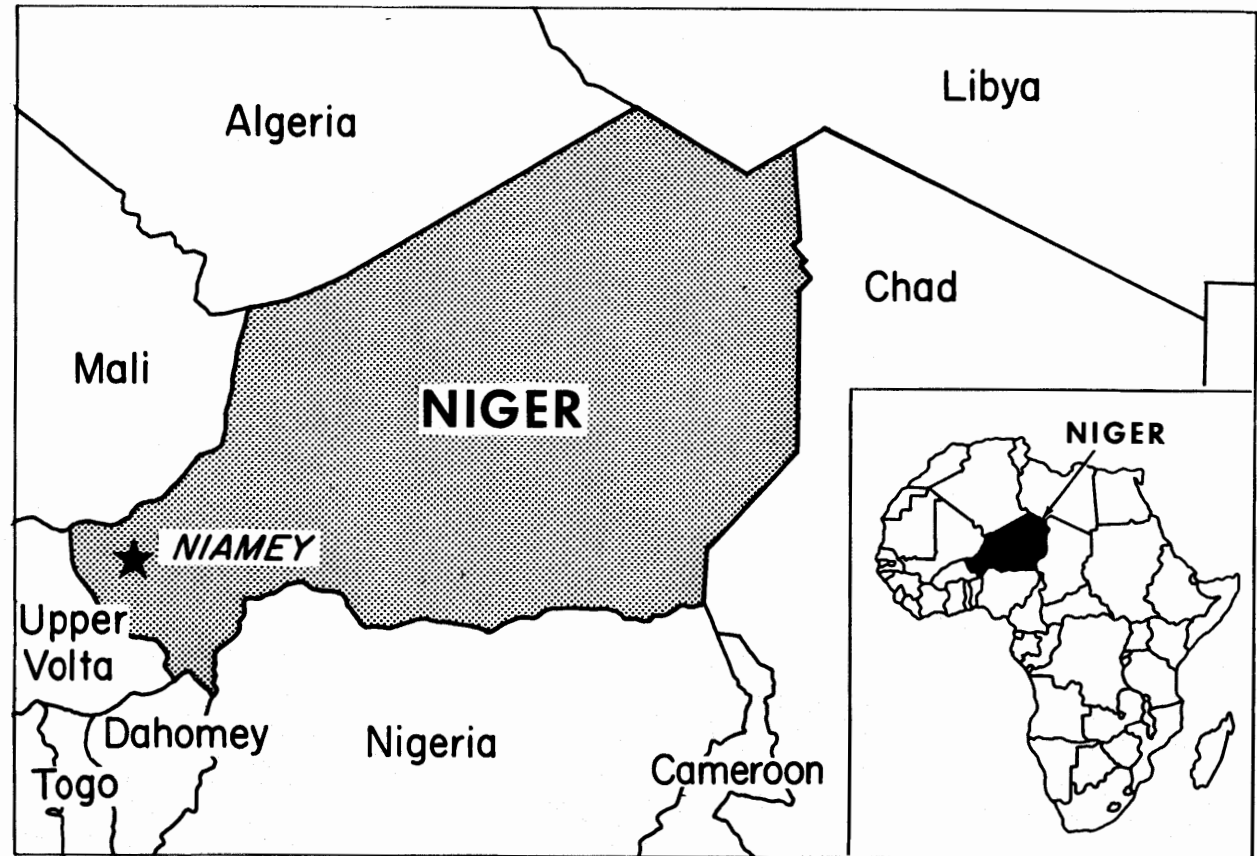
COUNTRY: MALI

(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 Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation					
688-H-002	Teachers Training College	6/24/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	2,100	104	U.S.\$	-	-
688-H-003	Central Veterinary Laboratory	11/23/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	1,100	74	U.S.\$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	3,200	178	XXXX	-	-

Niger



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	3.4
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	3.0
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	489
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	7
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	14
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	95

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	75
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	38
People Per Doctor	64,700
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	1-5
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	2
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

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PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: NIGER

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30/66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds	Amount		
Agricultural Education and Extension	683-11-110-019	1962	1969	1,005	608	230	387	240	TA	150	200	1,585
Water Resources Development	683-11-120-026	1966	1969	20	-	105	45	80	TA	150	150	425
Public Health Assistance	683-11-530-033	1966	1967	60	-	25	65	20	TA	-	-	85
Public Safety	683-11-710-016	1963	1968	542	474	45	88	25	TA	45	-	632
General Participant Training <u>1/</u>	683-11-990-021	1963	1969	220	135	60	95	50	TA	80	80	440
Subtotal									TA	425		
Total									SA	-		
Total										425		

1/ Included under Africa Regional program in FY 1967 Congressional Presentation.
NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	3	1	1
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	14	14	5
Total	17	15	6

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	42	21	33
Contract	-	-	-
Total	42	21	33

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/66

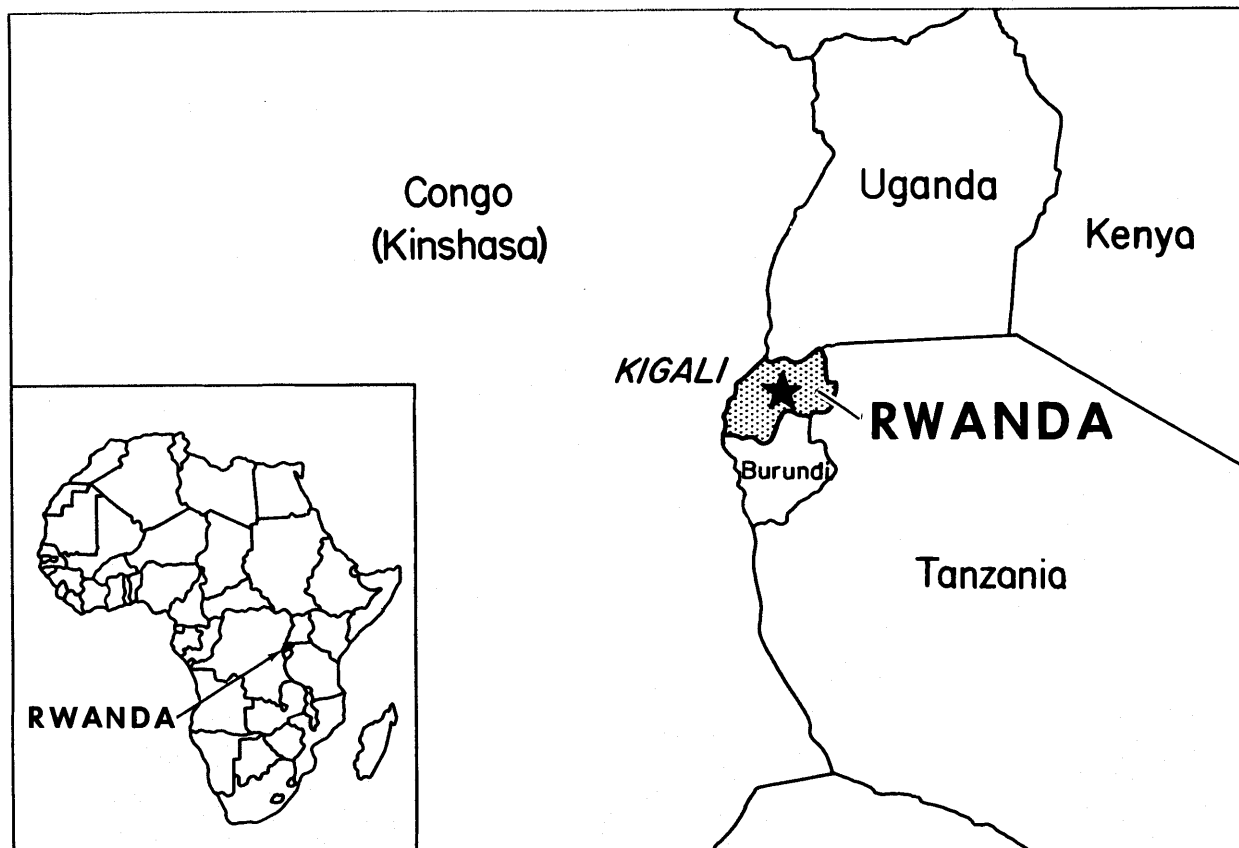
COUNTRY: NIGER

(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 Re-payment	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
683-H-001	Development Bank	8/1/62	12/14/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	500	268	U.S. \$	-	-
683-H-002	Niger River Bridge	5/28/64	11/26/64	10	40	3/4	2	1,800	70	U.S. \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	2,300	338	XXXX	-	-

Rwanda



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	3.2
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	3.1
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	10
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	315
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	71
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	n.a.

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	50
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	n.a.
People Per Doctor	143,700
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5-10
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	12
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

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PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: RWANDA

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30/66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds	Amount		
Public Safety	696-11-710-004	1964	1968	560	458	264	175	191	TA	203	-	1,027
Public Service Training	696-11-990-001	1965	1968	35	35	15	5	10	TA	7	-	57
Technical Support	696-11-990-000	1965	1968	51	47	65	54	15	TA	65	-	181
									Subtotal	TA	275	
									Total	SA	-	
											275	

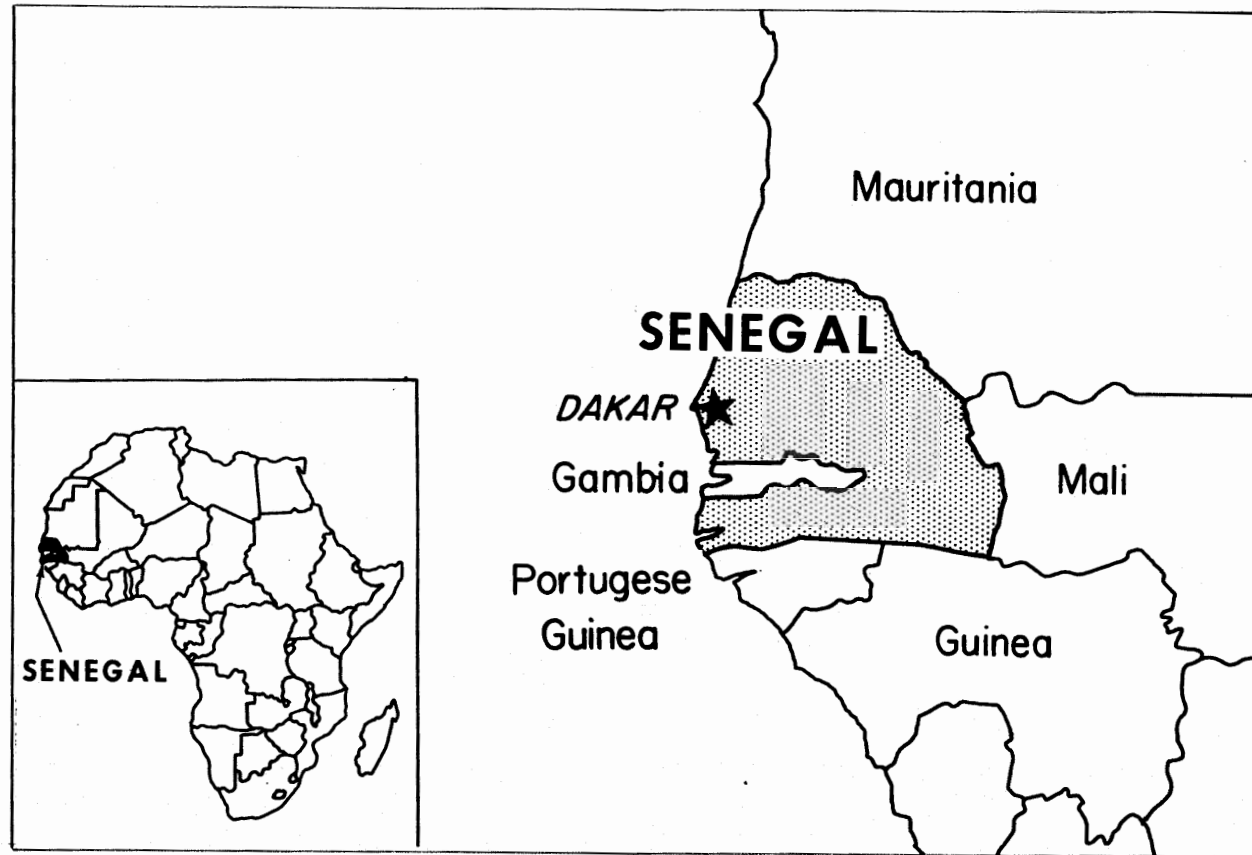
NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	3	3	3
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	-	-	-
Total	3	3	3

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	1	10	9
Contract	-	-	-
Total	1	10	9

Senegal



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	3.6
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.3
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	76
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	47
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	28
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	85

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	195
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	37
People Per Doctor	15,200
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5-10
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	7
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

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PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: SENEGAL

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30/66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds	Amount			
Agricultural Development in the Casamance Region	685-11-190-023	1967	1971	-	-	282	125	157	TA	300	1,638	2,220	
General Participant Training <u>1/</u>	685-11-990-004	1961	1969	234	150	60	124	20	TA	60	60	414	
									Subtotal	TA SA	360 -		
									Total		360		

1/ Included under Africa Regional program in FY 1967 Congressional Presentation.
NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	1	-	~
Participating agency.....	-	1	5
Contractor technicians.....	-	5	4
Total	1	6	9

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	36	31	33
Contract	-	-	-
Total	36	31	33

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/66

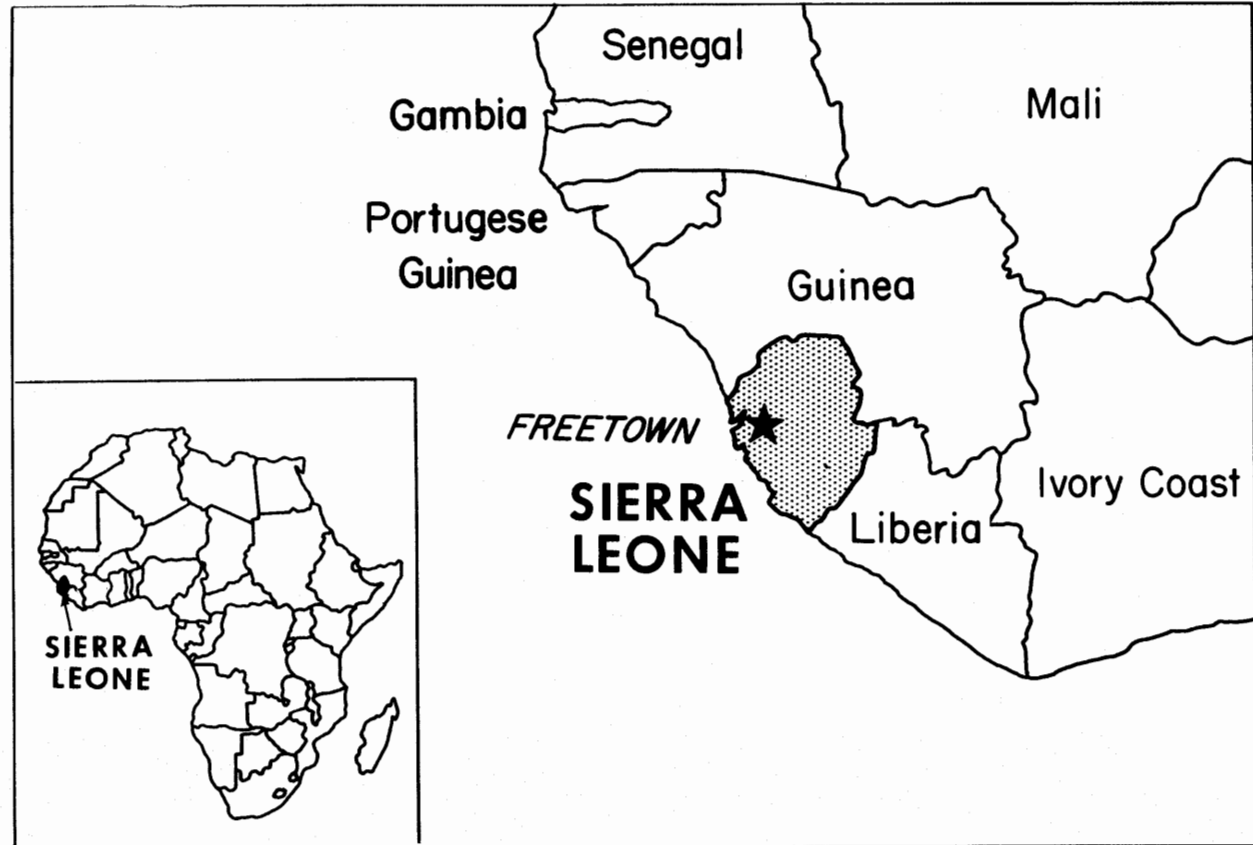
COUNTRY: SENEGAL

(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					
685-H-002	Regional Vocational Schools	2/28/64	11/2/65	10	40	3/4	2	1,300	-	U.S. \$	-	-
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	1,300	-	XXXX	-	-

Sierra Leone



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	2.3	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	150
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.2	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	n.a.
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	28	People Per Doctor	14,200
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	84	Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	10
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	82	Pupils as Percent of Population.....	6
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	75	(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

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PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: SIERRA LEONE

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30/66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds	Amount		
Rural Training Institute	636-11-110-001	1961	1970	1,318	941	416	446	347	TA	405	652	2,791
Njala University College	636-11-110-015	1963	1973	1,633	704	468	911	486	TA	518	2,153	4,772
Nursing Education	636-11-540-007	1961	1969	474	341	110	203	40	TA	175	165	924
Human Resources Development	636-11-690-004	1961	1969	242	152	87	89	88	TA	40	80	449
Rural Education Improvement	636-11-690-008	1961	1969	1,305	1,113	125	163	154	TA	82	245	1,757
Economic Research & Statistics	636-11-780-003	1960	1969	723	656	136	152	51	TA	132	127	1,118
Rural Training & Community Development	636-11-810-012	1961	1968	1,073	816	35	178	114	TA	40	-	1,148
Technical Support	636-11-990-000	1961	1970	316	301	83	75	23	TA	88	200	687
Subtotal									TA	1,480		
Total									SA	-		
Total										1,480		

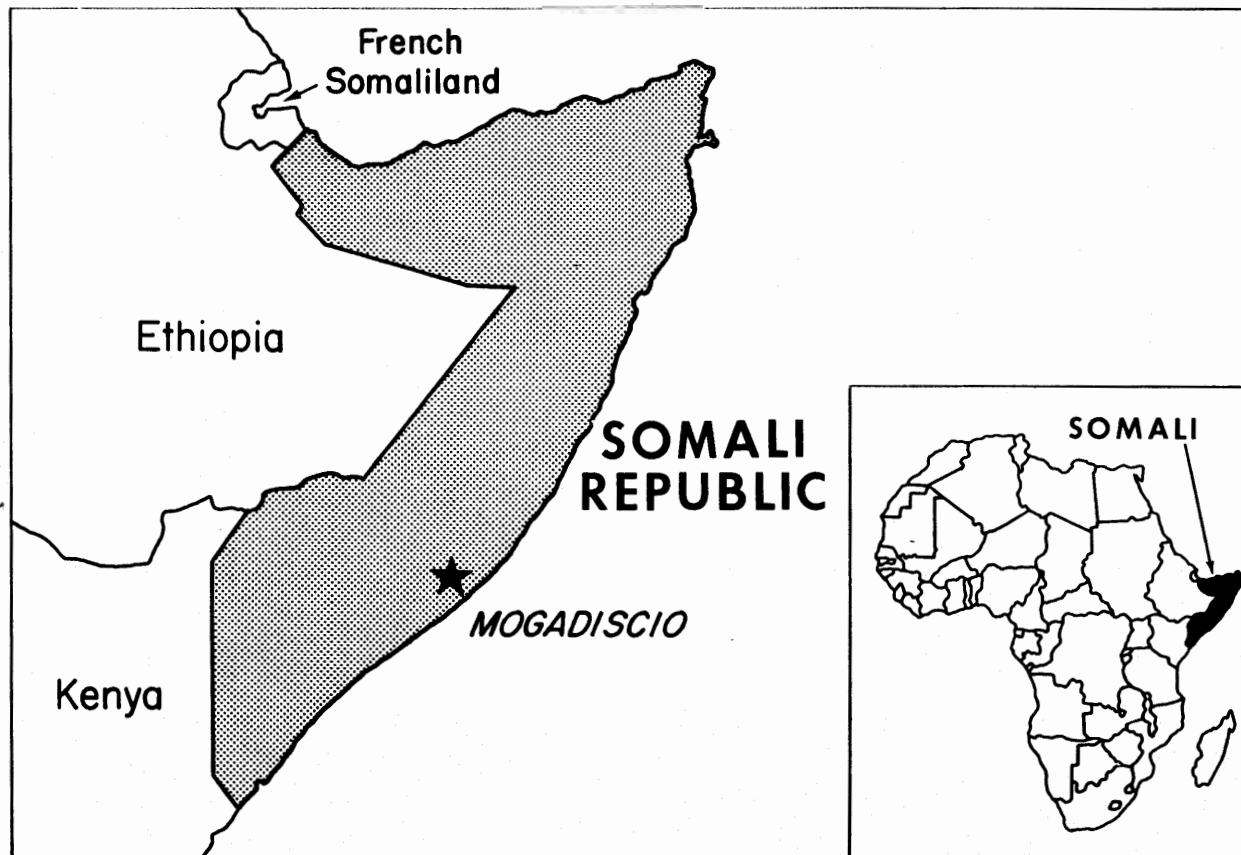
NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	4	5	5
Participating agency.....	3	6	6
Contractor technicians.....	22	27	28
Total	29	38	39

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	38	33	32
Contract	8	3	9
Total	46	36	41

Somali Republic



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	2.6
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.9
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	246
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	10
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	34
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	n.a.

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	60
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	n.a.
People Per Doctor	31,900
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	1
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

Blank areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: SOMALI REPUBLIC

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30 66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds	Amount			
Agricultural Services	649-11-110-038	1962	1969	3,850	2,338	130	650	992	TA	535	255	4,770	
Water Resources Development	649-11-120-025	1959	1968	1,745	1,398	243	470	120	TA	160	-	2,148	
Credit Development	649-12-920-040	1962	1968	367	280	15	60	42	TA	50	-	432	
Chisimaio Port	649-12-340-035	1961	1969	8,897	7,731	283	970	479	TA	440	280	9,900	
Civil Aviation	649-12-370-042	1962	1968	484	284	10	139	71	TA	30	-	524	
Mogadiscio Water System	649-12-520-037	1962	1969	372	327	120	60	105	TA	90	170	752	
National Teacher Education Center	649-11-640-036	1961	1969	2,429	1,459	538	590	918	TA	575	345	3,887	
Scholarship Program	649-11-690-043	1962	1969	276	188	161	80	169	TA	50	50	537	
Youth Training	649-11-990-047	1965	1969	38	16	25	24	23	TA	25	25	113	
Public Safety	649-11-710-018	1959	1970	3,474	3,023	317	340	428	TA	235	400	4,426	
Public Administration	649-12-790-049	1965	1969	9	1	30	25	13	TA	115	26	180	
Technical Support	649-11-990-000	1958	1969	4,208	4,105	446	450	99	TA	345	300	5,299	
									Subtotal	TA	2,650		
									Total	SA	-		
											2,650		

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	15	15	12
Participating agency.....	4	6	3
Contractor technicians.....	22	26	29
Total	41	47	44

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	81	96	95
Contract	10	28	9
Total	91	124	104

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/66

COUNTRY: SOMALI REPUBLIC

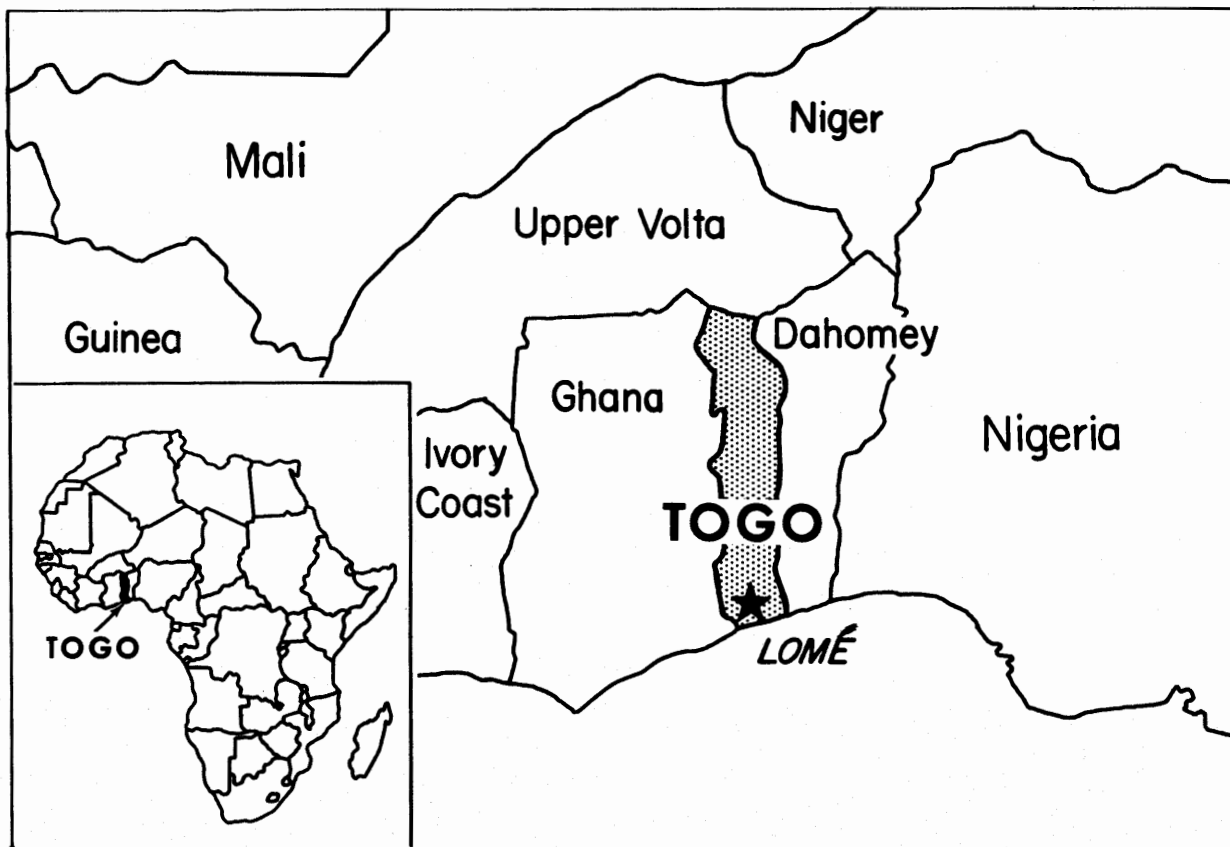
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
649-H-002	Chisimale Port and Municipal Facilities	5/21/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	3,600	-	U.S. \$	-	-
649-H-003	Somali American Fishing Company	11/14/64	2/27/65	2½	13	2½	5½	920	732	U.S. \$	-	11
649-A-001	Development Bank	9/18/58	3/31/59	½	15	4	4	2,000	1,888	Som.Sh.	40	167
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	6,520	2,620	XXXX	40	178

Togo

Togo



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	1.7	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	95
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.7	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	35
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	22	People Per Doctor	23,100
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	77	Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5-10
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	42	Pupils as Percent of Population.....	11
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	75	(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

Shaded areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: TOGO

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30/66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds	Amount		
Rural Health Improvement	693-11-510-008	1963	1968	224	200	25	39	10	TA	25	-	274
Rural Development	693-11-810-004	1962	1969	835	675	315	203	272	TA	375	350	1,875
General Participant Training <u>1/</u>	693-11-990-006	1961	1969	908	562	150	405	91	TA	155	155	1,368
									Subtotal	TA	555	
									Total	SA	-	
											555	

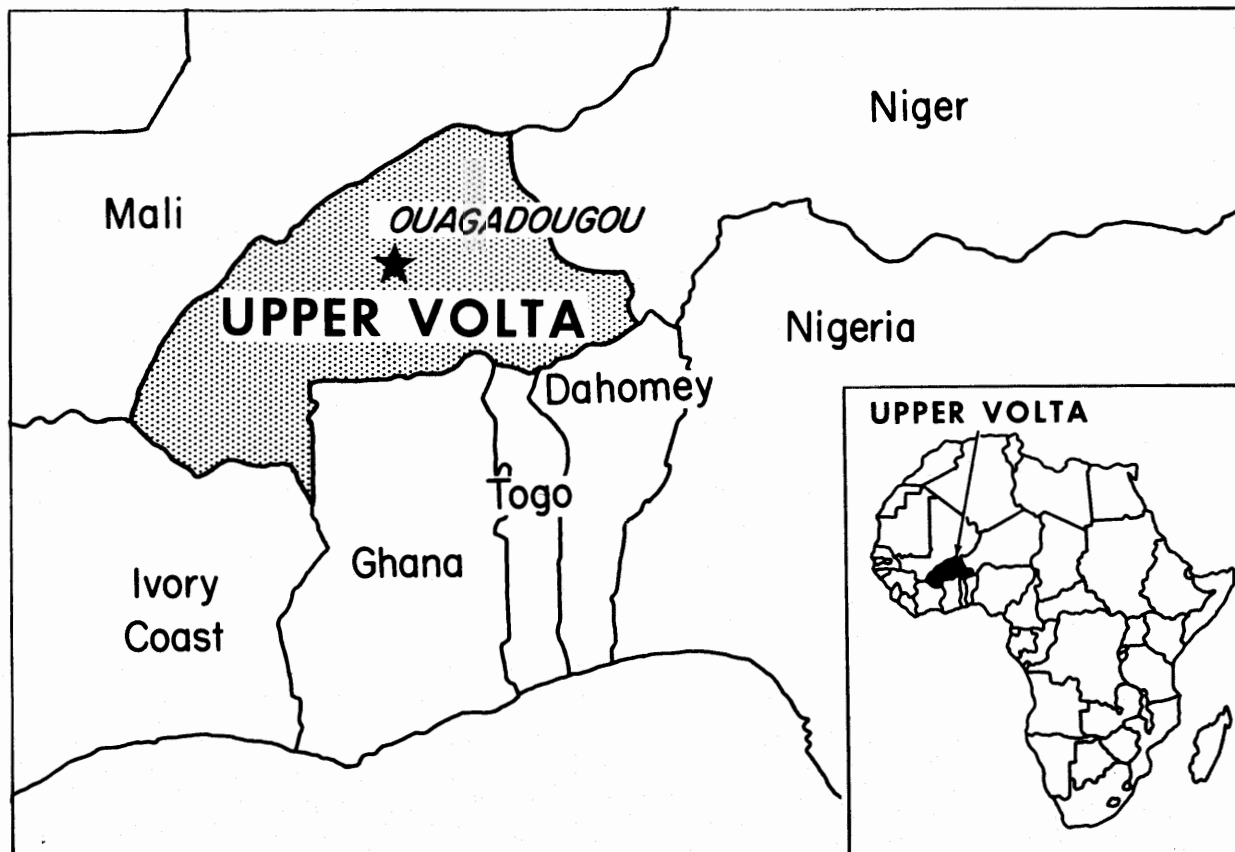
1/ Included under Africa Regional program in FY 1967 Congressional Presentation.
NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	5	-	-
Participating agency.....	-	-	-
Contractor technicians.....	3	3	6
Total	8	3	6

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	85	42	53
Contract	-	-	-
Total	85	42	53

Upper Volta



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	5.0	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	53
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.0	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	32
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	106	People Per Doctor	63,500
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	47	Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5-10
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	18	Pupils as Percent of Population.....	2
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	90		(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)

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PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: UPPER VOLTA

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30/66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds	Amount			
Rural Water Resources Development	686-11-120-001	1963	1969	207	109	85	158	25	TA	115	20	427	
Animal Husbandry	686-11-130-003	1963	1969	377	177	75	250	25	TA	75	50	577	
Equipment and Vehicle Maintenance and Management	686-11-310-021	1966	1968	290	-	100	360	30	TA	110	-	500	
Health Improvement - Endemic Disease Control	686-11-590-002	1961	1969	487	445	60	82	20	TA	80	20	647	
General Participant Training ^{1/}	686-11-990-010	1963	1969	82	39	55	73	25	TA	60	60	257	
									Subtotal	TA	440		
									Total	SA	-		
											440		

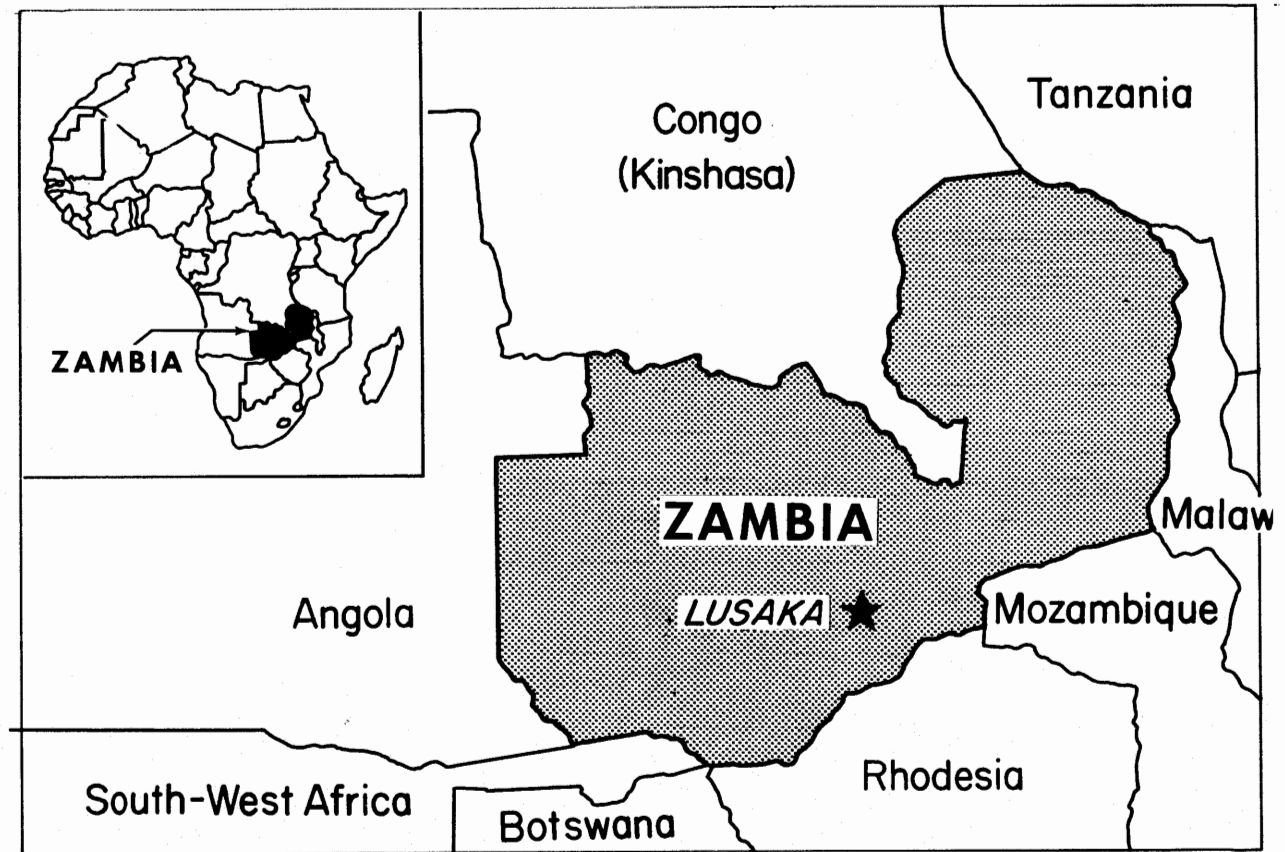
^{1/} Included under Africa Regional program in FY 1967 Congressional Presentation.
NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	4	1	1
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	2	8	8
Total	6	9	9

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	22	30	30
Contract	-	-	-
Total	22	30	30

Zambia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1966</i>).....	3.8
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.9
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	288
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	13
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	41
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	n.a.

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	227
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	40
People Per Doctor	8,900
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	40
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	12
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

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COUNTRY: ZAMBIA

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30/66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds	Amount			
Agricultural Development	611-11-110-135	1962	1968	1,177	851	184	375	135	TA	125	-	1,486	
Community Development	611-11-810-131	1962	1968	266	190	108	75	109	TA	85	-	459	
Teacher Training	611-11-660-128	1962	1968	281	265	45	48	13	TA	65	-	391	
Key Personnel for Zambianization	611-11-990-147	1964	1968	172	136	100	86	50	TA	50	-	322	
Personnel for Key Development Activities	611-11-990-153	1966	1968	182	-	100	90	192	TA	255	-	537	
Technical Support	611-11-990-000	1960	1968	272	267	150	150	5	TA	135	-	557	
									Subtotal	TA SA	715 -		
									Total		715		

*New project--see TABLE Va

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	9	6	3
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	13	28	20
Total	22	34	23

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	56	57	47
Contract	2	2	-
Total	58	59	47

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SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRAM

Shaded areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

SPECIAL SELF-HELP AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

TABLE I

Funding Category	Obligations (In Thousands of Dollars)		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Development Loans	-	-	-
Technical Assistance	1,295	1,700	2,950
Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Contingency Fund	-	-	-
Total	1,295 *	1,700	2,950

While the United States will provide development assistance on a country basis as part of a multilaterally coordinated program in the ten development support countries in Africa, and through principal reliance on regional, multinational and multilateral aid methods and channels in the remaining countries where bilateral assistance projects will be phased out, a need remains for some means of demonstrating U.S. encouragement and support for small, purely local self help activities of a development nature undertaken primarily by the local populations themselves. For this purpose, A.I.D. plans to continue using a small, limited-purpose Self-Help Fund in each country.

Self-Help Funds have proved their usefulness in Africa and other regions as a means of providing assistance to low-cost, high-impact projects supplementing village and community development efforts, reinforcing the work of Peace Corps volunteers, supplying missing components which block action on worthwhile local activities, and for similar purposes. Unlike normal Technical Assistance projects, Self-Help projects

- are normally one-time rather than continuing in nature;
- are much smaller in amount;
- are approved in the field without prior clearance by Washington, though on the basis of Washington-issued general guidelines; and
- use faster and simpler purchasing and other procedures than are appropriate for the more complex, long-range Technical Assistance projects.

Self-Help projects, therefore, in no sense replace or continue previous bilateral Technical Assistance programs and are not intended to make a significant impact on the total development of a country or create any significant involvement in the country's development plans and policies. But they do provide a very effective local supplement in each country to the regional, multinational and multilateral channels which will become A.I.D.'s principal methods for development aid outside of the development emphasis countries. The amount of the Self-Help Fund will gradually be raised toward a maximum available level of

\$200,000 a year in countries where on-going regular Technical Assistance activities are completed. Generally no more than \$50,000 will be used in any of the ten development emphasis countries. The Self-Help Fund represents the sole bilateral assistance planned for Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Gambia, Lesotho, Mauritania and Mauritius in FY 1968,

Some typical examples of activities supported with these funds in the past are:

-- materials for use in the construction, with local voluntary labor, of a dispensary and maternity care room at Abang, Cameroon;

-- machinery, equipment and tools for use by a cabinet makers' cooperative in Cotonou, Dahomey;

-- materials for an irrigation system to be built by a vegetable farmers' cooperative in Gabon;

-- equipment to aid in the establishment of a university camp for soil conservation and reforestation instruction in the Malagasy Republic;

-- irrigation material and equipment for use by the Swanko Experimental Farm, Mali, to increase the production of garden products; and

-- fencing and irrigation ditch materials needed to complete a fruit tree nursery in the Boghe Region, Mauritania.

The Peace Corps and various U.S. voluntary agencies have figured prominently in the direction of local self-help projects supported with the Self-Help Fund. Some examples of assistance for projects of this type are:

-- construction materials to complete a library in Mogadiscio, Somali Republic, with volunteer labor under Peace Corps direction;

-- materials for construction of a tool and food storehouse, within the agricultural center at Sidi Resaich, Algeria, constructed with volunteer labor under the direction of the Quaker Service;

-- construction materials needed for completion of a three-room school at Fort Archambault, Chad, which was constructed with local volunteer labor under the direction of Operation Crossroads personnel; and

-- vaccines and feed supplements for two Peace Corps poultry improvement projects in Guinea.

In FY 1968, \$2,950,000 is planned for the Self-Help Fund.

* Included in obligations in individual countries.

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SPECIAL SELF HELP & DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30/66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds	Amount		
<u>Development Emphasis Countries:</u>												
Nigeria	620-11-990-757	1965	Cont.	78	46	50	65	17	TA	50	Continuing	
Tunisia	664-11-990-215	1965	Cont.	37	19	50	18	50	TA	50	Continuing	
<u>East Africa:</u>												
Kenya	615-11-990-131	1965	Cont.	142	61	50	78	53	TA	50	Continuing	
Tanzania	621-15-990-073	1965	Cont.	51	18	50	80	3	TA	50	Continuing	
Uganda	617-11-90-036	1965	Cont.	81	40	50	60	31	TA	50	Continuing	
Ethiopia	663-11-990-120	1965	Cont.	73	22	50	61	40	TA	50	Continuing	
Ghana	641-11-990-036	1965	Cont.	120	42	50	102	26	TA	50	Continuing	
Liberia	669-11-990-099	1965	Cont.	41	29	50	32	30	TA	50	Continuing	
Morocco	608-11-990-053	1965	Cont.	70	19	50	56	45	TA	50	Continuing	
Sudan	650-11-990-091	1965	Cont.	70	62	50	29	29	TA	50	Continuing	
<u>Other African Programs:</u>												
Congo (K) *	696-11-990-018	1966	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Continuing	
Algeria	638-11-990-015	1966	Cont.	15	15	50	40	10	TA	100	Continuing	
Botswana	-	-	Cont.	-	-	50	15	35	TA	100	Continuing	
Burundi	695-11-990-010	1965	Cont.	31	31	50	38	12	TA	50	Continuing	
Cameroon	694-11-990-039	1965	Cont.	48	31	50	47	20	TA	50	Continuing	
Central African Republic	676-11-990-018	1965	Cont.	71	35	50	60	26	TA	100	Continuing	
Chad	677-11-990-016	1965	Cont.	70	55	50	50	15	TA	100	Continuing	
Dahomey	680-11-990-021	1965	Cont.	71	54	50	60	7	TA	200	Continuing	
Gabon	678-11-990-024	1965	Cont.	49	18	50	70	11	TA	200	Continuing	
Gambia	635-11-990-002	1966	Cont.	39	5	50	30	54	TA	100	Continuing	
Guinea	675-11-990-038	1965	Cont.	48	21	50	37	40	TA	50	Continuing	
									Subtotal	TA	2,950	
									Total	SA	-	
									Total		2,950	

* Financed with local currency only

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed			
Participating agency.....			
Contractor technicians.....			
Total			

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

Some areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and must not be divulged to unauthorized individuals. All other material is unclassified.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

SPECIAL SELF HELP & DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (Cont'd)

TABLE V

COUNTRY	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through 6/30/66		Estimated FY 1967			Proposed Program FY 1968		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Funds	Amount		
<u>Other African Programs: (Cont'd)</u>												
Ivory Coast	681-11-990-036	1965	Cont.	51	51	50	50	-	TA	100	Continuing	
Lesotho	-	-	Cont.	-	-	50	15	35	TA	100	Continuing	
Malagasy Republic	687-11-990-026	1965	Cont.	75	30	50	45	50	TA	200	Continuing	
Malawi	612-11-990-154	1965	Cont.	102	67	50	84	1	TA	50	Continuing	
Mali	688-11-960-017	1966	Cont.	17	8	50	40	19	TA	50	Continuing	
Mauritania	682-11-990-009	1965	Cont.	102	44	50	86	22	TA	100	Continuing	
Mauritius	-	1968	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	TA	100	Continuing	
Niger	683-11-990-030	1965	Cont.	72	40	50	57	25	TA	200	Continuing	
Rwanda	696-11-990-010	1965	Cont.	45	36	50	27	32	TA	50	Continuing	
Senegal	685-11-990-017	1965	Cont.	51	24	50	50	27	TA	100	Continuing	
Sierra Leone	636-11-990-017	1965	Cont.	40	33	50	51	6	TA	50	Continuing	
Somali Republic	649-11-990-048	1965	Cont.	64	31	50	53	30	TA	50	Continuing	
Togo	693-11-990-007	1965	Cont.	91	31	50	100	10	TA	100	Continuing	
Upper Volta	686-11-990-016	1965	Cont.	84	64	50	60	10	TA	100	Continuing	
Zambia	611-11-990-152	1965	Cont.	37	31	50	31	25	TA	50	Continuing	